

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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The Financial Situation

EVENTS of the past week or two have conspired to turn the spotlight unpityingly upon international relations. In one degree or another international politics and the danger, if not the actuality, of armed conflicts have been distressingly in the consciousness of thoughtful men and women everywhere for a long while past, but we have now entered a stage where international relations and international policies in all their manifestations and in all their implications almost literally cry unto heaven for saner and more dispassionate consideration than they have had since the outbreak of the World War in 1914. Abroad, nationalism run riot is not only threatening the peace of the world, but is at the moment apparently approaching economic bankruptcy which it may or may not be possible to conceal further from the people. At home, we have the Secretary of State and the President urgently calling upon the world for more orderly and rational dealings among the nations at the same time that the Secretary of Agriculture announces plans for dumping 100,000,000 bushels of wheat upon foreign markets. At the same time, also, it must be obvious to all the world that, apart from feeble gestures in the form of trade agreements, the Administration has been from the first, and is now, not inclined to modify or ameliorate the strongly nationalistic flavor of its policies in the economic sphere.

The fact is that throughout the world the approach to international relations is inadequate, unrealistic and aggrandizing. Nationalism, particularly economic nationalism, was in many sections of the world rampant enough, in all conscience, before the outbreak of general hostilities in 1914. The World War naturally did nothing to reduce the intensity of nationalistic feeling, or to destroy popular belief in the advisability of policies designed to bring national economic self-sufficiency. In recent years the world

has witnessed an extraordinary recrudescence and reinvigoration of the older imperialism, economic and other, and a rededication of national governments to economic and financial "independence" and isolation.

The United States has of course been no exception to the general rule, at least so far as self-sufficiency and economic isolation are concerned. It is obviously inevitable that beliefs and policies of this sort lead to international rivalries and periodical crises, any of which could, in the proper setting, lead to catastrophic war.

The Usual Approach

The general practice abroad seems to be to await the development of critical situations, and to find, if possible, a "formula" for tiding them over. In this country, officials are wont to deplore the current lack of order and good manners in international relations, and to talk disturbingly if vaguely about "cooperation" among "democracies" for the preservation of international law and order, naturally refraining in this connection from comment upon such steps of our own as the Neutrality Act. Meanwhile, both here and abroad, each nation continues its unceasing efforts to perfect and to enlarge its economic self-sufficiency and isolation, to increase by whatever means are at hand the advantages of its nationals over those of other countries. Nowhere is there any apparent general realization that conflicts, yea, even wars and rumors of wars, are all but inevitable so long as the world is composed of a relatively small number of large and powerful nations vying with one another, each to grow and prosper at the expense of the other, and each determined to be

A Problem—But No Solution

From the radio address of the Secretary of State on Tuesday evening last we take the following:

"Economic stability, financial stability, social stability, and in the last analysis, political stability, are all parts of an arch resting upon the foundation of trade. No modern industrial nation can maintain proper existing standards of living without international trade. Raw materials and other commodities are indispensable for the maintenance of industrial processes; and foreign markets for the sale of a nation's products are likewise indispensable for its economic life. Shut off from international trade, nations face deterioration and decline.

"As trade barriers mounted on every side (in post war years), as the movement toward economic nationalism gathered momentum, it became only too clear that either the excessive trade barriers between nations must be reduced or the pressures of nations to gain access to needed raw materials and to equally necessary foreign markets by conquest of additional territory and tactics of the mailed fist would become intensified."

Few informed students of world affairs will find much in these sentences that can be questioned. They constitute an admissible account of the trend of international affairs by perhaps the least ardent advocate of typical New Deal nostrums and possibly the sanest member of the President's official family.

It is a matter of deep regret that the Secretary, by reason of facts for which he is quite possibly not by any means fully responsible, was unable to be as convincing when he reviewed the efforts of the present Administration to cope with the situation thus presented. Here is what he said:

"Against this world background this country embarked upon a program for the reduction or elimination of excessive trade barriers and for the elimination of uneconomic trade discriminations and other unfair trade methods. In 1934 the Congress passed the Trade Agreements Act for the achievement of these purposes. Since then our country has vigorously engaged in trade-agreement negotiations with an increasing number of countries and it has tirelessly urged upon other nations the imperative need of pursuing a similar course.

"Concurrently with efforts to restore international commerce upon this constructive basis, we have also pursued—and have urged upon other nations—parallel and complementary policies in the field of finance, restoration of stability of foreign exchanges and of monetary conditions and the inviolability of financial obligations and undertakings."

The fact is that the less said about the work of the present Administration in matters that have to do with currencies and finance the better. Unfortunately, the trade treaty program at best can hardly be considered a good beginning.

Yet, lest it be supposed that these shortcomings are wholly those of the existing regime in Washington, let it be remembered that the President and his spokesmen have been obliged continually to defend even these faltering steps in the direction of greater economic sanity.

wholly independent of the other. Perception seems equally lacking of the fact that economic self-sufficiency, even if theoretically possible in some instances, must in all cases result in a less abundant life, or, if the fact is understood, it is regarded as of less

importance than what is believed to be national security.

This general world situation is in this country at present manifesting itself most distressingly in connection with the market for agricultural products. The President's recent reference to the South as the No. 1 economic problem of the country has been promptly and properly met with the counter-assertion that if the South does in point of fact deserve such a designation, the reason is to be found not so much in the South as in the tariff and related policies of a long series of Washington Administrations, including the existing one. The trouble is that, having cut ourselves off, economically speaking, from the outside world, refusing to take foreign products freely, we have rendered ourselves unable to sell normal amounts of cotton abroad, and to make matters worse have set out upon a crusade of curtailed production, market rigging and withheld supplies, the whole program serving admirably to give ambitious foreign cotton growers the opportunity they have long desired to become established as serious competitors. Closely similar situations exist in other crops directly or indirectly dependent upon foreign markets.

We Have No Excuse

Programs of economic self-sufficiency and isolation are *a priori* of more than doubtful wisdom anywhere and in any circumstances, but there is less excuse for them in this country than perhaps anywhere else in the world. It is true of course that, with the abundance and variety of our natural resources, we are in a better position to attain something approaching economic self-sufficiency than any other nation, but the cost nonetheless must be, and in fact is being, exceedingly heavy, and we are unable to plead national defense against powerful neighbors who eye our resources, our territory or our colonies with obvious greed. What we apparently can not bring ourselves to understand is that economic autarchy would be costly business, and that such attempts as we have for years been making to reach in part at least such a status have cost us heavily. The desirability of "protecting" our wage earners from competition from "pauper labor" abroad is everywhere preached, and the political leader with the acumen or courage to raise his voice either in protest or in counsel of moderation simply does not seem to live at the present moment. Yet it ought be as plain as a pikestaff even to the way-faring man that the wage earner in the textile industry, for example, has been "protected"—if indeed he has been protected—at the expense of the Southern cotton farmer and those who earn their living working for him.

Equally clear is it that those workers who have been "protected" against competition from "pauper wages" abroad have been so favored to the detriment of the wheat grower and the corn farmer. Possibly a little less obvious although hardly less true is the fact that this "protection" has been afforded at the expense of wage earners in other industries which would be doing much better had foreign markets been open to the manufacturers of goods where American mills enjoyed a natural competitive advantage over those abroad. It is, of course, demonstrably absurd to suppose that the people of this country at large can enjoy a fuller

and richer economic life as a consequence of locking themselves up in economic isolation from the rest of the world. Equally naive is it to suppose that we can establish or restore "economic balance" by governmentally imposed restrictions on production and the subsidizing of exports, or by any of the other methods now in vogue for some such purpose. The fact is that the kind of "balanced abundance" that is allegedly sought can under existing international conditions not be effected by any means except at the cost of virtually rebuilding our economic system.

What we have done to date to "solve" the domestic problems raised by the world international situation (partly at least a product of our own blunderings of the past) is to pretend that these problems have their origins elsewhere, ignore them, or attempt to patch up remedies which prove one after the other to be no remedies at all. Apologists for this method of dealing with a distressing situation, when they are obliged to recognize some of the basic facts of the current state of affairs, are wont to assume a defeatist attitude, saying that the whole world beyond our borders is slightly mad, extremely selfish, and unalterably determined to make it impossible for us to enter the world markets with our goods in a normal way and in normal amounts, the only thing for us to do being to proceed as best we may to adjust ourselves to the world as we find it. They forget that we were by no means the last to erect extremely high barriers to the importation of goods from abroad, nor the last or the most reluctant to let it be known in no uncertain terms that ours was the task of looking after our own affairs at home (so it was said), and that we had become convinced that we could get along very well while the rest of the world remained enmeshed in controversy and retaliatory restrictions.

An Old Fallacy

For us this is no new situation in some respects. The policy of economic isolation, although called by other names at various times, is an old one. We have in relatively recent years passed through, or almost passed through, a cycle of policy in respect of these matters. Within a very few years after the conclusion of hostilities in 1918 we virtually excluded imports of many products by erecting tariff walls about us of unprecedented proportions. Rates of duties have since been increased in many instances, and the really effective rates were again raised when the dollar was devalued. Throughout nearly the whole of the first decade of this self-imposed economic isolation we, not being willing to see our export trade reflect the results normally to be expected from such a policy, "loaned" foreign peoples huge funds which in effect were used to pay us for our goods. The sellers of American products obtained their funds, but the lenders have been obliged to write much the larger part of their investments off as a charge to experience and folly. When it became clear that many, if not most, of these so-called loans would never be repaid, that these advances in the final analysis amounted to gifts of our products to foreigners, we came to the conclusion that we would do no more foreign lending—a resolution that we have faithfully kept—but despite the fact that much the larger part of the world's free gold is now stored in our vaults, our export trade languishes, our farmers are demanding

and getting subsidies, and large amounts of farm products are for all practical purposes the property of the Federal Government which has not the slightest idea what it can do with them.

Here in brief are the domestic results of our own economic nationalism. We face diverging paths. At the moment we seem to be sitting with our foot on the brake, unwilling to reach a decision which route to take. Sooner or later we must turn either to the right or to the left. We cannot indefinitely avoid deciding whether we wish virtually to remake our economic structure, reducing agricultural activities to those required for the production of goods for domestic consumption, and pursuing a policy of retrenchment in those branches of industry which now have or have had important foreign markets until they, too, are upon a purely domestic basis, meanwhile suffering the cost of absorbing the excess man power in other industries where labor is protected from pauper wages abroad, or else go to work in earnest to promote, or rather to permit, the existence of normal international interchange of goods. This, let it be definitely asserted, is no state of affairs created by the New Deal. It existed long before this most recent version of mercantilism was ever conceived. Indeed the present Administration has developed its program of trade treaties to enlarge the flow of goods back and forth across our borders. This program, of course, hardly scratches the surface of the situation, but previous administrations made no effort even to scratch the surface.

Fortunately we are so situated geographically that such policies as these do not so readily bring about the political crises which the several manifestations of the same exaggerated nationalism in Europe are almost daily producing. We could doubtless remain at peace with the world indefinitely despite our nationalism—provided of course the Administration carefully and wisely refrained from involving us in other people's affairs in some idealistic crusade against the crasser forms of cut-throat economic nationalism. But how much more encouraging it would be if the President and the Secretary of State, instead of giving lugubrious and sometimes intemperate expression to their displeasure at the behavior of other nations, and talking vaguely about "cooperation" with certain other countries to uphold international law which now is threatened with virtual extinction, were to take off their coats and get to work removing the beam from our own eyes—that is, forthwith forsake the paths of ultra-nationalism for those leading to normal and mutually profitable international economic relations!

It is said, of course, and with truth, that a policy of this sort would not be in accord with the popular ideas of the day, that the people of the country, perhaps in a degree not before equaled in our history, are inclined to favor a policy of high protectionism, and that it would require much spade work of an educational and persuasive nature to procure general support for such a program. But neither were the people in 1932 or 1933 prepared to accept without question many of the nostrums which the New Deal managers have since devised and made popular. The same selling effort that was required to marshal popular support for much of the New Deal would without doubt have produced similar results had it been employed in behalf of more rational

economic foreign policies. Nor is there any convincing reason to suppose that the President could not now obtain support from the country at large for freer trade and less financial isolation. It is largely a question of willingness to undertake the task in earnest. Until that willingness is in evidence, both this Administration and those which follow it are certain to have a farm problem on their hands—and a good many other problems of similar origin to boot.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

CURRENT tendencies in the official banking statistics remain much along anticipated lines. Member bank reserve deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks increased \$39,673,000 in the week ended Aug. 17, largely because of heavy expenditures by the Treasury in Washington from its general account, which reduced that item by \$36,716,000. Excess reserves of the member banks over legal requirements advanced only \$10,000,000, however, to \$2,930,000,000, as the required reserves apparently increased modestly owing to gains in deposits with the member banks themselves. In the long run excess reserves can be expected to mount, although the trend may be broken from time to time through heavy Treasury borrowing, tax payments and similar developments. Possibly of greater significance than these modest changes in the banking picture are further indications of expanding loans by local reporting member banks, here in New York. Commercial loans of the New York reporting member banks advanced \$10,000,000 in the statement week, and this increase comes on top of a gain of \$17,000,000 in the preceding week. This is, of course, the season for such gains, and it may be noted that there is immense room and much need for improvement, since business loans were at their low of the current depression two weeks ago. Brokers loans on security collateral advanced \$9,000,000 in the weekly period.

Monetary gold stocks of the country continue to mount, the advance for the weekly period being \$19,000,000 and the total now standing at \$13,052,000,000. The Treasury still refrains from reimbursing itself for such acquisitions, and gold certificate holdings of the 12 regional banks declined \$500,000 to \$10,632,407,000. With currency in circulation now undergoing its seasonal expansion, other cash of the Federal Reserve Banks decreased slightly, and total reserves of the regional institutions fell \$3,555,000 to \$11,032,117,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced \$14,558,000 to \$4,150,214,000. Total deposits with the Federal Reserve Banks dropped \$12,670,000 to \$9,236,367,000, with the account variations consisting of a gain of member banks reserve balances by \$39,673,000 to \$8,085,198,000; a drop in the Treasury general account balance by \$36,716,000 to \$802,104,000; a decline of foreign bank balances by \$1,400,000 to \$115,867,000, and a drop in other deposits of \$14,227,000 to \$233,198,000. The reserve ratio remained unchanged at 82.4%. Discounts by the regional banks declined \$242,000 to \$6,632,000. Industrial advances were off \$149,000 to \$15,816,000, while commitments to make such advances receded \$27,000 to \$13,740,000. Open market holdings of bankers' bills held at \$540,000, and holdings of United States Government securities were similarly motionless at \$2,564,015,000.

The New York Stock Market

STOCK prices drifted idly this week on the New York market, with the trend faintly upward. Dealings were on an extremely small scale, for there appeared to be a good deal of general uncertainty as to the many pertinent developments and the future course of the market. There was no repetition, however, of the severe declines that marked the trading of last week. Price levels hovered around the figures established in that movement during most of the current week, and finally turned upward a little more vigorously yesterday. In consequence, gains of 1 to 3 points can be noted in leading industrial stocks, for the week as a whole, while utility and railroad issues advanced more moderately. The mood of the market is perhaps better reflected by the small volume of trading. In contrast with the relatively active sessions of recent weeks, dealings on the New York Stock Exchange were barely over the 500,000 share mark in most sessions this week, and on Thursday they dipped under that diminutive level. The smallest turnover was recorded Thursday for any session since the advance started June 20.

The principal influence making for idle markets and uncertain price trends naturally is the unsatisfactory tendency of trade and industrial reports. Anticipated gains in this important sphere have been realized only in small part, as yet, and the question remains whether the movement will continue on any broader scale. Commodity markets fail to supply any stimulus, with some of the leading grains still at or close to the lowest levels of recent years. Nor is the foreign situation at all helpful. Much of the market nervousness doubtless can be attributed to the recurrent and all but continuous war scares that sweep over Europe. Monetary uncertainty remains unallayed, despite the many denials by highest officials of the leading nations that fresh tempering impends. Premier Edouard Daladier found it necessary to appeal to the French people, Thursday, for support of the Government and abstention from gold hoarding and capital exports. With so many uncertainties surrounding the markets, the trend plainly is to await further developments.

In the listed bond market movements were small and dealings also on a small scale. United States Treasury bonds were in fair demand but poor supply, and some fresh highs for the year were noted. Possibilities of the Sept. quarter-date Treasury financial operations were scanned and portfolios generally were held unchanged pending the disclosure in about two weeks. With important new corporate bond flotations lacking, dealers turned again to the listed market and accumulated blocks of highest grade obligations for offering to institutional investors. Speculative railroad and other bonds were mixed, with a slight upward tendency apparent. In the commodity market, wheat touched fresh lows for the movement on Monday, but rallied thereafter, and other agricultural items followed much the same general tendency. Base metals were more stable. Foreign exchanges were firm against the dollar on Tuesday, but in other sessions the movements were small and of no great moment.

On the New York Stock Exchange 43 stocks touched new high levels for the year, while 3 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 8 stocks touched new high levels and 26 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 396,200 shares; on Monday they were 593,710 shares; on Tuesday, 614,400 shares; on Wednesday, 596,050 shares; on Thursday, 446,610 shares, and on Friday, 825,680 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 46,420 shares; on Monday, 78,470 shares; on Tuesday, 80,480 shares; on Wednesday, 93,695 shares; on Thursday, 83,055 shares, and on Friday, 97,725 shares.

Declining tendencies were again the order on Saturday of last week, bringing the total number of trading days on the Stock Exchange up to six where lower values were a prevalent feature of the market. Trading for the day was practically exempt from all outside influences, and extreme narrowness of transactions was descriptive of the short session. Price changes that did occur were for the most part fractional. Monday witnessed some slight improvement, but trading volume for the full session was below normal. Encouragement was given to the market in the form of favorable industrial and political news, and while traders were in a receptive humor, caution continued to feature transactions. The slight advantage gained the day before was carried over into Tuesday's session, and equity values pushed somewhat higher in rather dull trading. Likened to that of the previous session, prices closed off from their best highs of the day, but managed to show gains of fractions up to two points at the finish. The market on Wednesday failed to maintain its two-day stride and gave way to irregularity. While nothing sensational occurred in the market the present week, progress was not lacking, but old rumors pertaining to the business situation abroad were reawakened, and tended in a degree to upset the market's equilibrium. On Thursday trading was an extremely dull and irregular affair. With the market caught in the doldrums, price changes proved mostly of a negligible character. Share volume, too, suffered a drastic reduction, being the smallest in a period of two months. Yesterday sales volume increased moderately and equities opened the morning session with prices in the main holding to their levels of the previous day. Evidence of fresh strength came to light after the mid-day recess and was quite general throughout the list. As compared with the close on Friday of last week, prices finished yesterday at moderately higher levels. General Electric closed yesterday at $42\frac{1}{8}$ against 40 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $26\frac{1}{2}$ against 26; Columbia Gas & Elec. at $6\frac{3}{4}$ against $6\frac{5}{8}$; Public Service of N. J. at $29\frac{3}{4}$ against $29\frac{1}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 91 against $87\frac{1}{8}$; International Harvester at 58 against $56\frac{3}{4}$; Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 73 against $70\frac{1}{4}$; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $46\frac{7}{8}$ against $45\frac{1}{8}$; Woolworth at $45\frac{1}{8}$ against $46\frac{3}{4}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $141\frac{1}{8}$ against $140\frac{3}{4}$.

Western Union closed yesterday at $27\frac{1}{4}$ against $27\frac{3}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at $179\frac{1}{2}$ against 172; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $130\frac{1}{2}$ against $123\frac{1}{2}$; National Cash Register at $28\frac{1}{2}$ against 26; National Dairy Products at $13\frac{3}{4}$ against 15; National Biscuit at $25\frac{1}{2}$ against $23\frac{7}{8}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 35 against $35\frac{1}{2}$; Continental Can at 44 against $44\frac{1}{2}$; Eastman Kodak at 174 against

171; Standard Brands at $7\frac{3}{4}$ against $7\frac{7}{8}$; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $102\frac{3}{4}$ against $98\frac{1}{4}$; Lorillard at 20 against $20\frac{1}{8}$; Canada Dry at $18\frac{3}{4}$ against $17\frac{3}{4}$; Schenley Distillers at 18 against $17\frac{3}{4}$, and National Distillers at 24 against 24.

The steel stocks are irregularly changed for the week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $58\frac{3}{8}$ against 57 on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $72\frac{1}{4}$ against $73\frac{3}{8}$; Bethlehem Steel at $56\frac{5}{8}$ against $55\frac{1}{4}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at $35\frac{7}{8}$ against $36\frac{1}{8}$. In the motor stocks, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 4 against 4 on Friday of last week; General Motors at $47\frac{7}{8}$ against $44\frac{1}{4}$; Chrysler at $72\frac{5}{8}$ against 68, and Hupp Motors at $11\frac{1}{8}$ against 1. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $28\frac{1}{4}$ against $26\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; United States Rubber at $45\frac{3}{8}$ against $42\frac{1}{4}$, and B. F. Goodrich at $24\frac{3}{8}$ against $22\frac{3}{4}$. The railroad shares closed yesterday at higher levels. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $20\frac{3}{8}$ against $20\frac{1}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka Santa Fe at $36\frac{1}{2}$ against $34\frac{1}{4}$; New York Central at $18\frac{1}{2}$ against $17\frac{5}{8}$; Union Pacific at 89 against $86\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Pacific at $18\frac{1}{2}$ against $17\frac{5}{8}$; Southern Railway at $127\frac{7}{8}$ against $121\frac{1}{2}$, and Northern Pacific at $12\frac{1}{4}$ against $11\frac{3}{4}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $54\frac{3}{4}$ against 53 on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $16\frac{1}{2}$ against 16, and Atlantic Refining at $23\frac{3}{8}$ ex-div. against $23\frac{1}{4}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $34\frac{1}{4}$ against $33\frac{1}{2}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $47\frac{1}{2}$ against 46, and Phelps Dodge at $35\frac{7}{8}$ against $33\frac{3}{4}$.

Trade and industrial reports reflect slight gains, but in view of the poor state of general business, these advances can only be regarded as inadequate. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by the American Iron and Steel Institute at 40.4% of capacity against 39.4% a week ago, 36.4% a month ago, and 83.2% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended Aug. 13 was reported by the Edison Electric Institute at 2,133,641,000 kilowatt hours against 2,115,847,000 in the previous week and 2,300,547,000 at this time last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 13 were reported at 589,561 cars by the Association of American Railroads. This was an increase of 5,511 cars over the preceding week, but a decline of 184,221 cars from the similar week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the September option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $64\frac{1}{2}$ c. as against $62\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $53\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against $51\frac{1}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. September oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $23\frac{3}{8}$ c. as against $22\frac{7}{8}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.42c. as against 8.27c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.32c. as against 16.00c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $10\frac{1}{8}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $19\frac{3}{8}$ pence per ounce as against $19\frac{1}{2}$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$4.88\frac{1}{8}$ as against $\$4.87\frac{1}{4}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.73\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against $2.72\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

PRICES were marked lower this week on stock exchanges in all the principal European financial centers, largely because of war fears, but also in part because currency developments renewed all the apprehensions felt periodically in Europe regarding the stability of various Continental units. The British market was fairly stable, as early declines of the week were followed by improving price levels. On the Paris Bourse a good deal of hesitancy prevailed until Premier Edouard Daladier on Thursday issued a general denunciation of gold hoarders and of French capitalists who feel no confidence in the franc. The French market turned upward on official assurances that no further devaluation of the franc is contemplated. Exchange controls also will be avoided, the French Premier declared. The Berlin Stock Exchange suffered another series of sinking spells, which ended abruptly on Thursday because of intervention by the banks. German share values now show heavy depreciations, as against prices prevalent up to two months ago, and it is clear that the latest recessions were due largely to fears of war induced by the German test mobilization. Meanwhile, trade and industrial reports indicate that business is well maintained in the leading European countries, probably because armaments orders are still on the increase. The foreign trade statistics of Britain, France, Germany and Holland reflect declines in exports, with imports little changed from earlier months of the year.

Trading on the London Stock Exchange was fairly active last Monday, with prices easier in all sections. Gilt-edged stocks lost ground on the disturbing reports of immense war games in Central Europe, and British industrial stocks also were weak. Commodity shares drifted lower, while the international department reflected losses both in Continental securities and Anglo-American trading favorites. The decline at London was continued on Tuesday, with gilt-edged shares still leading the movement. Not much support was extended the home industrial list, and fresh recessions were recorded in gold, copper and other mining stocks. International issues likewise remained soft. The tone was more cheerful on Wednesday, although gilt-edged stocks still reflected unsettlement. Industrial and commodity stocks were in modest demand, while international issues responded to more optimistic reports from New York. Dealings on Thursday were quiet, with gilt-edged issues still under slight pressure. British industrial stocks showed only small changes in either direction, while commodity shares were equally uncertain. International securities were depressed by unfavorable overnight reports from New York. British funds were steady in a quiet session yesterday, while industrial stocks and commodity issues showed small gains. International securities were neglected.

The Paris Bourse was closed last Monday in observance of the Assumption Day feast, and when business was resumed on Tuesday the trend was downward. Currency developments occasioned ner-

vousness, for the franc was quoted a slight fraction under the lower limit of 179 francs to the pound sterling which Premier Daladier promised would not be exceeded. Rentes, French equities and international securities all lost ground, but gold-mining shares were a conspicuous exception. The currency apprehensions were followed by keen demand for the stocks of gold mining companies and for the actual metal in the London market. Irregular upward tendencies were noted Wednesday at Paris. Rentes of all descriptions were in demand, but those with a guarantee against exchange fluctuations developed far more strength than franc-pegged issues. French industrial stocks were slightly better, while international gold-mining shares remained in excellent demand. The Bourse registered general improvement Thursday, owing largely to the reassuring statement on currency intentions made by Premier Daladier. The franc improved in the foreign exchanges market, and both rentes and French equities registered wide gains. International securities were quiet and lower. Rentes were sharply lower in slow trading yesterday, and losses were prominent also in French equities, although a few issues improved.

Nervousness regarding the international political situation unsettled the Berlin Boerse in the initial session of the week, and sharp declines in quotations were the rule. Leading issues showed drops of 2 to 5 points, and hardly an exception was noted in this trend. Fixed-interest securities joined the downward tendency. Another weak session was recorded Tuesday at Berlin, with the declines comparable with those of the previous day. The most severe losses were registered in heavy industrial stocks, but others also were soft. Declines ranged from 2 to 7 points, and many lows for the year were noted. Liquidation was continued Wednesday, on the German market, with the recessions sensational in some instances. There was little demand, and some stocks showed declines up to 17 points, while prominent issues again receded 2 to 7 points. Fixed-income securities were more resistant than equities. After another weak opening on Thursday, prices improved on the Boerse, and closings showed only a few changes of significance. The Reich control machinery operated through the banks, and the decline was halted more by this factor than by any ordinary buying. Gains and losses were about equally numerous at the close. A sharp and general rally developed yesterday in Berlin, with leading issues up 3 to 6 points. Demand was good for all groups of equities, and gains also appeared in fixed-income securities.

Trade with Germany

FUNDAMENTAL differences in German and American trade policies were aired this week in a statement made in Berlin by Dr. Rudolph Brinkmann, State Secretary in the German Economics Ministry, and in a rebuttal by Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Dr. Brinkman declared in an address before the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, Wednesday, that the Reich was eager to expand its business with the United States, on the basis of a bilateral arrangement in which German purchases of American products would be paid for by German goods. The German official expressed regret over the fact that the Reich remains on the State Department "black-list," and held out

the tempting prospect of huge German purchases of American cotton and other agricultural products provided our takings of German wares were increased correspondingly. Even the German debt payments on dollar bonds might be bettered if the United States were to take more German goods, he said. To these statements Mr. Hull replied, on Thursday, with a polite refusal to abandon the traditional adherence to multilateral trade arrangements. Although he would be happy to find a basis for increasing the trade of this country with Germany, the Secretary said, bilateral and barter agreements remain unsuitable to this general purpose, since they result in diminution rather than increase of world trade. Even the benefits extended to other countries in reciprocal trade agreements are generalized, Mr. Hull pointed out.

American Foreign Policy

TWO highly important declarations on the foreign policy of the Washington Administration were made this week by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, but no clarification was afforded in either of the addresses of the curious melange that constitutes the official view of our relations with the rest of the world. Mr. Roosevelt virtually extended the Monroe Doctrine to Canada on Thursday, when he declared at Kingston, Ont., that the United States would not tolerate a threat from any other country that might tear Canada from the British Commonwealth of Nations. In the given circumstances this statement seems little less than sheer effrontery, for there is no shred of evidence that London and Ottawa would be unable to meet any threat of this nature. Even if the President had in mind nothing more than a friendly gesture toward the British Commonwealth, his words can hardly be considered well chosen. The statement by Mr. Hull, delivered in an international radio broadcast on Tuesday, offered a peace program that differed in no important detail from the many similar programs sponsored unavailingly by the Administration in recent years. The comments by the Secretary brought the usual chorus of acclaim from nations that hope for American aid in the event of another great war, and the usual denunciations from other countries. However admirable his intentions, Mr. Hull assuredly is the world's foremost exponent of wishful thinking in the grimly realistic field of international relations.

President Roosevelt made two addresses on Thursday, the first being devoted to broader questions of international relations, while the second was concerned mainly with his pet project of the St. Lawrence waterway development. The latter speech was delivered as part of a program opening a new international bridge in the Thousand Islands area. The earlier address, made at Queens University in Kingston, dealt with international affairs on the largest scope. Mr. Roosevelt reminded our Canadian neighbors that civilization is international, and he dwelt on the long tradition of amity on both sides of the long border. "We in the Americas are no longer a far-away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest and no harm," the President continued. "Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast

amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace, whether we choose or not. Happily, you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored which may, if our hopes are realized, contribute to the peace of the world. Even if these hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpaired. The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if dominion of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

The address by Mr. Hull was little more than a rendition of his familiar theme of "world law and international order," as opposed to "military adventure and international lawlessness." Correctly enough, the Secretary pointed out again that every nation in the world must participate in determining the course to be taken. The United States was ranged, as a matter of course, on the side of peace, order and democracy. In furthering this aim, Mr. Hull reiterated a seven-point program "based on principles of world law and international order." Altering somewhat the order in which such principles previously were proclaimed, Mr. Hull called first for economic reconstruction as the foundation of national and international well-being and stability. Respect for the basic principles of international law, and allied with this the observance of treaties, together with means for modifying them when the need arises, comprised the next two items. Mr. Hull then called for "voluntary self-restraint, abstention from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and the settlement of differences by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement." Limitation and progressive reduction of armaments was the fifth point. International collaboration for intellectual exchanges and for mutual understanding made up the next item, while the final recommendation was for general cooperation in the advancement of the earlier suggestions. What Mr. Hull failed to supply, however, was any genuine indication of the actual course of American foreign policy, apart from such glittering and appealing sentiments. It is doubtless symptomatic that the European dictatorships denounced the speech, while the democracies welcomed it, French opinion even going so far as to regard it as an assurance that the United States would wage war in behalf of Czechoslovakia. The lectures which Mr. Hull is in the habit of reading to the world at large might well be supplemented by definite declarations of aloofness from the affairs of other nations, for there is no doubt that sentiment in the United States demands such aloofness.

Refugee Conference

EFFORTS to solve the grave humanitarian problems occasioned by the flood of actual and potential refugees from the totalitarian States of Europe were resumed in London, Monday, after the arrival there of George Rublee, Washington lawyer, who was appointed permanent director of the Inter-governmental Refugee Committee. This group,

formed at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, hopes to ameliorate the conditions under which 600,000 political and religious refugees are expected to emigrate from Germany alone. Some consideration already has been given the question of destination of the refugees, with a few Latin American countries more inclined than others to open their gates and permit entry by the unfortunates. The delicate problem remains of a semi-official approach to the Berlin Government, with the aim of reasonable emigration arrangements, and London reports indicate that Mr. Rublee will make this his first task. "It is realized that if Germany is to do anything for the refugees she must be offered some inducement which Nazi leaders will consider worth while," a dispatch to the New York "Times" remarks. In the endeavor thus suggested, Mr. Rublee conferred at length this week with Myron Taylor, head of the American delegation; the Earl of Winterton, chief of the British group, and other spokesmen. When plans and proposals are sufficiently advanced, Mr. Rublee is expected to proceed to Berlin for quiet and tactful discussions with Reich authorities. Meanwhile, it appears that countries which have received considerable numbers of refugees in recent years are inclined to permit the "visitors" to remain, and that aspect of the refugee problem thus offers no difficulties.

Central Europe

FEAR that another world war may take its rise soon in Central Europe was somewhat diminished this week, despite war games in Germany on an unprecedented scale. War scares are so frequent in Europe that they tend to merge and form a continuum, the end of one being hardly distinguishable from the start of the next. In recent months Central Europe has furnished more reasons even than Spain for such apprehensions, for the German annexation of Austria supplied evidence of the ruthlessness with which the Nazis are likely to proceed in their plans for taking part or all of Czechoslovakia and then moving on down the Danube and possibly into the Ukraine. There is little doubt about German intentions, but it also is clear that Czechoslovakia will have French assistance in the event of unprovoked aggression by the Reich. Russia is bound to aid Czechoslovakia if France does so, and the attitude of the British Government is hardly less equivocal, despite the care exercised by British spokesmen in refraining from actual commitments in advance. In these circumstances, German authorities are not likely to start hostilities, but the danger always remains that the world will be precipitated into another major conflict through untoward and uncalculated events.

War fears were especially pronounced over the last week-end, owing to impending German army exercises that involved the entire nation and assumed the appearance of a test mobilization. The maneuvers are on such a scale that Aug. 15 freely was mentioned as the date for the start of an international conflict. When that date was passed without incident, the rumor mongers cheerfully pushed forward their evil prognostications to Sept. 15, with the explanation that the German war games then will be at their height. Such predictions are anything but reassuring, and it may be added that the Berlin Government is displaying its usual lack of

finesse in carrying on a practical test mobilization at a critical moment in European affairs. But the fact is that such war games are common to all the large nations and the German maneuvers so far have the appearance of differing from the others only in their extent. More reasonable than the rumors that Berlin intends to start another world conflict are suggestions that the Reich, through its display of armed force, desires to impress upon Czechoslovakia the futility of resistance in the event of a show-down on the issue of the Sudeten German minority.

Diplomatic aspects of the Sudeten German question remained unchanged this week, as the British mediator continued his discussions with Czech and Sudeten leaders. Lord Runciman possibly will achieve little more than a saving of time, but even that would be a large gain in view of the tendency of great wars to start when the harvest is well advanced. It is indicative that Czechoslovakian officials expect no overt act by the Reich, pending completion of the Runciman investigation and the submission of suggestions for settling the dispute. In view of the desire of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to conclude an agreement between Great Britain and Germany, the report crops up periodically that Lord Runciman will lean heavily to the German side in his proposals. But the British mediator was said over the last week-end to be unimpressed by the contentions of the Sudeten German leader, Konrad Henlein, that autonomy for the minority offers the only practicable solution. After a conference with Lord Runciman on Tuesday, President Eduard Benes returned to his country retreat, leaving the impression that a calm view of the situation is taken, officially. On Wednesday the Sudeten German spokesmen rejected Government proposals for settlement of the problem through grants of equal citizenship, language and other rights, and repeated their demands for that virtual autonomy which would only be a prelude to incorporation of the Sudeten German area in the Reich. The door was left open, however, for further conversations.

Russian Soviet Economics

ALTHOUGH a "purge" has occurred which cost thousands of lives, it would hardly appear that Russian Soviet economic affairs have improved in recent months. It is notorious that Russian developments are so bureaucracy-ridden and so bound with official red tape that ordinary economic processes are inordinately slow and immensely costly. This was admitted even in the official discussions that terminated, last Sunday, with the adoption of a new budget by both houses of the Supreme Soviet. The budget, adopted substantially as presented, calls for expenditures of 124,000,000,000 rubles, and revenues of 126,800,000,000 rubles. In his final address on this presentation, Finance Commissar Arseny Zvereff admitted that the financial system of the country remains chaotic. This state of affairs was attributed, a Moscow dispatch to the New York "Times" states, to slipshod methods, incompetence and the tendency of commercial, industrial and other enterprises to accept the State funds without concern about profits. In the course of the discussion, it was emphasized that Russia has plenty of grain and other food resources, but the supplies of the large cities nevertheless always appeared in-

adequate. The utilities, textile and other industries came in for similar criticisms. These debates, indeed, seemed to center about all the inherent weaknesses that always afflict countries that attempt an unreasonable degree of State control of economic affairs, and political regimentation on a scale that stifles individual initiative and enterprise. The sociological law is here apparent that communism and socialism tend to reduce all production and endeavor to the capacity of the least competent element of society, whereas capitalism tends to raise all efforts toward the level of the most gifted and capable.

Spanish Civil War

IMPORTANT military changes were lacking this week in the conflict between Spanish loyalists and insurgents, notwithstanding heavy fighting on three broad fronts. The loyalists held grimly to their advanced positions across the Ebro and Segre Rivers, taken in surprise attacks late in July and early this month which brought to a halt the insurgent operations against Valencia. General Francisco Franco hurled his weary troops against the Government lines again and again, but the military statements merely told of numbered hills being taken and retaken. In southwestern Spain the insurgent drive toward Almaden gained headway, with the loyalists furiously defending this important mining center. Attacks and counter-attacks brought little actual change in the battle lines. Barcelona dispatches of Wednesday made it clear that the duly constituted Spanish Government headed by Premier Juan Negrin once again faced internal friction. A minor reorganization of the Cabinet resulted. International aspects of the war were not greatly altered. Semi-official accusations of last week that Italy was supplying the insurgents with fresh war materials brought a charge in Rome, Wednesday, that France still is supplying the loyalists, and there is no need to doubt either assertion. A good deal of nervousness existed in Europe regarding insurgent acceptance of the British plan for withdrawal of foreign "volunteers," most reports suggesting that General Franco can ill afford acceptance and loss of his Italian and German aides. The loyalist regime accepted the plan last month.

Japan-China-Russia

INTERNATIONAL tension remained acute in the Far East this week, despite the truce between Soviet Russian and Japanese troops in the Changkufeng area near the junction of the Siberian, Manchukuoan and Korean borders. The Russo-Japanese hostilities were not resumed, beyond a clash on Sakhalin Island, last Saturday, in which two Japanese border sentries were wounded. A good deal of truculence was apparent, however, both in the military situation and in the official and semi-official political pronouncements at Moscow and Tokio, and a renewal of the fighting between the two great rivals for ascendancy in the Far East would occasion no surprise. The political truce regarding Changkufeng was followed last Saturday by a similar military agreement, which left the Japanese in possession of heights that the Russians claim to be in their own area, according to old maps. Situations of this nature provide plenty of tinder for additional fires. The Soviet Foreign Office last

Sunday issued a statement to the effect that Japanese troops had violated the armistice agreement by a small advance, and the irritability manifested regarding a few yards of territory furnishes a sufficient illustration of the tension that still exists. There is still no satisfactory explanation, meanwhile, of the real reasons for the full month of intermittent hostilities. Nor has any basis been provided for the assumption that Japan and Russia hereafter will adjust their border differences by peaceful means.

The undeclared war that Japan forced upon China provided no new developments this week, and the Far Eastern situation remained unchanged in this respect. Huge Chinese armies continued to hold the invaders near Kiukiang, some 135 miles downstream on the Yangtze from Hankow. Some reports state that 1,000,000 Chinese soldiers are employed in the defense of the provisional capital, with the sheer weight of numbers making up in some degree for the lack of modern equipment and mobility. Shanghai reports of Wednesday indicated that 70 vessels were on their way up the great river artery with Japanese reinforcements, and another great Japanese drive toward Hankow thus is foreshadowed. It is already clear, however, that the fall of the Wuhan cities would not end the war, since the Chinese authorities busily have been transferring their governmental activities far up the river to Chungking, in preparation for unending resistance to the invasion. Unable to claim real progress, the Japanese command once again resorted to airplane bombing of helpless civilians in Hankow and other population centers deep within China. In a single raid last Saturday, 70 airplanes were used by the invaders, and the death and destruction they wreaked were on a great, if not exactly heroic, scale. The Japanese authorities also seem to be using rather dubious methods to gain their end of controlling the international areas in Shanghai. Chinese puppet-regimes were set up to foster the aims of the aggressors, but the loyal Chinese have a way of dealing with such incidents, since assassinations of the reputed tools of the Japanese were reported. International Settlement authorities protested formally on Wednesday against alleged Japanese violations of Shanghai's neutrality.

Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

Country	Rate in Effect Aug 19	Date Established	Previous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Aug 19	Date Established	Previous Rate
Argentina...	3½	Mar. 1 1936	--	Hungary...	4	Aug. 24 1935	4½
Batavia...	4	Jan. 2 1937	4½	India.....	3	Nov. 29 1935	3½
Belgium...	3	May 30 1938	4	Ireland...	3	June 30 1932	3½
Bulgaria...	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy.....	4½	May 18 1936	5
Canada....	2½	Mar. 11 1935	4½	Japan.....	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile.....	4	Jan. 24 1935	4½	Java.....	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia..	4	July 18 1933	5	Jugoslavia..	5	Feb. 1 1935	6
Czechoslovakia...	3	Jan. 1 1936	3½	Lithuania..	5½	July 1 1936	6
Denmark..	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Morocco....	6½	May 28 1935	4½
Denmark..	4	Oct. 19 1936	3½	Norway....	3½	Jan. 5 1938	4
England...	2	June 30 1932	2½	Poland....	4½	Dec. 17 1937	5
Estonia...	5	Sept. 25 1934	5½	Portugal...	4	Aug. 11 1937	4½
Finland...	4	Dec. 4 1934	4½	Rumania...	4½	Dec. 7 1934	6
France....	2½	May 12 1935	3	South Africa	3½	May 15 1933	4
Germany...	4	Sept. 30 1932	5	Spain.....	5	July 10 1935	5½
Greece....	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Sweden...	2½	Dec. 1 1933	3
Holland...	2	Dec. 2 1936	2½	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 25 1936	2

Foreign Money Rates

IN 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 ½%. At Paris the open market rate was lowered on Monday to 2½% from 2¾%, while in Switzerland the rate remains at 1%.

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Aug. 17 showed a further gain of £47,925 in bullion, which brought the total up to £327,596,867, compared with £327,775,880 a year ago. As the increase in gold was attended by a contraction of £7,370,000 in note circulation, the reserves increase amounted to £7,418,000. Public deposits rose £792,000 while other deposits declined £802,374. The latter consists of "bankers' accounts" and "other accounts" which fell off £355,778 and £446,596 respectively. The reserve proportion rose to 28.1% from 23.4% a week ago; last year it was 23.9%. Loans on government securities decreased £5,075,000 and those on other securities £2,328,082. Of the latter amount, £2,776,283 was a loss in discounts and advances and £448,201 a gain in securities. The discount rate remains unchanged at 2%. Below we show the figures with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Aug. 17, 1938	Aug. 18, 1937	Aug. 19, 1936	Aug. 21, 1935	Aug. 22, 1934
Circulation.....	482,623,000	490,974,774	444,539,984	400,440,360	379,370,305
Public deposits.....	20,107,000	28,540,330	23,561,648	15,902,035	37,393,340
Other deposits.....	139,789,668	125,030,695	135,923,599	130,797,534	117,801,210
Bankers' accounts.....	105,722,857	88,499,571	95,965,825	93,897,581	82,099,542
Other accounts.....	34,066,811	36,531,124	39,957,774	36,899,953	35,701,668
Govt. securities.....	104,641,164	107,137,487	86,408,310	83,489,999	84,504,709
Other securities.....	28,453,884	27,815,704	30,958,985	27,953,636	16,054,392
Disct. & advances.....	6,462,076	6,187,053	9,677,449	12,951,832	5,770,557
Securities.....	21,901,808	21,628,651	21,281,536	15,001,804	10,283,835
Reserve notes & coin	44,973,000	36,801,106	60,322,394	53,468,951	72,846,622
Gold and bullion.....	327,596,867	327,775,880	244,862,378	193,909,311	192,216,927
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	28.1%	23.9%	37.8%	36.44%	46.93%
Bank rate.....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Aug. 11 showed a contraction in note circulation of 1,126,000,000 francs, which reduced the total to 100,224,536,130 francs, compared with 88,904,533,080 francs a year ago and 84,359,565,865 francs the year before. Credit balances abroad, French commercial bills discounted and advances against securities registered decreases of 1,000,000 francs, 490,000,000 francs and 87,000,000 francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at 55,808,328,520 francs, compared with 55,716,766,210 francs last year and 54,847,875,214 francs the previous year. An increase was shown in creditor current accounts of 685,000,000 francs while the items of bills bought abroad and temporary advances to State remained unchanged. The reserve ratio stands now at 47.40%; a year ago it was 52.78% and two years ago 59.17%. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Aug. 11, 1938	Aug. 12, 1937	Aug. 14, 1936
Gold holdings.....	No change	55,808,328,520	55,716,766,210	54,847,875,214
Credit bals. abroad.	-1,000,000	22,979,393	16,025,956	12,106,467
a French commercial bills discounted.....	-490,000,000	6,097,590,850	8,546,905,272	6,224,541,877
b Bills bought abrd	No change	743,650,652	898,478,082	1,244,628,530
Adv. against secur.	-87,000,000	3,588,648,237	3,966,710,126	3,480,453,231
Note circulation.....	-1,126,000,000	100,224,536,130	88,904,533,080	84,359,565,865
Credit current acct.	+685,000,000	17,503,541,806	16,666,273,155	8,330,186,136
c Temps. advs. with out int. to State.....	No change	40,133,974,773	23,878,126,645	7,567,218,000
Propor'n of gold on hand to sight liab.	+0.17%	47.40%	52.78%	59.17%

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c Authorized by convention of June 18, 1936, laws of June 23, 1936, convention of June 30, 1937, and decree of June 29, 1938. The last increased the June 30, 1937, allowance of 20,000,000,000 francs to 30,000,000,000 francs, of which 18,050,000,000 francs have been taken.

Since the statement of June 29, 1937, gold valuation has been at rate of 43 mg. gold, 0.9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, gold valuation was 49 mg. per franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated Aug. 15 showed a loss in note circulation of 139,000,000 marks, which reduced the total to 6,290,400,000 marks. Notes outstanding a year ago totaled 4,756,228,000 marks and the year before 4,240,336,000 marks. Reserves in foreign currency, silver and other coin, investments and other liabilities recorded increases, namely 158,000 marks, 35,119,000 marks, 168,000 marks and 15,319,000 marks respectively. The Bank's gold holdings again showed no change, the total remaining at 70,773,000 marks, compared with 69,312,000 marks last year and 72,411,000 marks the previous year. A decrease appeared in deposits abroad of 9,692,000 marks, in bills of exchange and checks of 239,470,000 marks, in advances of 5,446,000 marks, in other assets of 9,250,000 marks and in other daily maturing obligations of 95,097,000 marks. The reserve ratio is now 1.21%, compared with 1.58% a year ago and 1.83% two years ago. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Aug. 15, 1938	Aug. 14, 1937	Aug. 15, 1936
Assets—	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Gold and bullion.....	No change	70,773,000	69,312,000	72,411,000
Of which depos. abr'd	-9,692,000	10,601,000	19,497,000	24,524,000
Res'v'e in for'n currency	+158,000	5,724,000	5,981,000	5,435,000
Bills of exch. & checks	-239,470,000	5,826,252,000	4,871,665,000	4,306,428,000
Silver and other coin	+35,119,000	176,764,000	185,282,000	167,424,000
Advances	-5,446,000	33,264,000	30,184,000	46,893,000
Investments	+168,000	847,381,000	403,400,000	529,082,000
Other assets	-9,250,000	1,158,152,000	709,347,000	591,661,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	-139,000,000	6,290,400,000	4,756,228,000	4,240,336,000
Other daily matur. oblig.	-95,097,000	863,041,000	625,059,000	639,809,000
Other liabilities	+15,319,000	300,321,000	250,907,000	215,638,000
Proport'n of gold & for'n curr. to note circ'l'n.	+0.03%	1.21%	1.58%	1.83%

New York Money Market

ANOTHER week of dull business and unchanged rates is to be recorded in the New York money market. The supply of loanable funds remains prodigious, but only modest effective demand is reported. Bankers bill and commercial paper rates were continued from last week, with business on an extremely small scale. The Treasury in Washington sold last Monday a further issue of \$100,000,000 discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at an average rate of 0.047%, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held at 1% for all transactions, while time loans again were offered at 1¼% for maturities to 90 days, and 1½% 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 1¼% up to 90 days and 1½% for four to six months maturities. The demand for prime commercial paper has been very good this week, but business has been restricted due to the short supply of paper available. Rates are quoted at ¾%@1% for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances continued quiet this week. The demand has been good but the supply of paper has been limited. 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 ½%

bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months, 9-16% bid and ½% asked; for five and six months, ⅝% bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is ½% for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances remain unchanged at \$540,000.

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 Aug. 19	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York.....	1	Aug. 27, 1937	1½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland.....	1½	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis.....	1½	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange shows hardly any deviation from the trends in evidence during the past several weeks. The pound and the franc are under pressure causing lower quotations for all major currencies, and there is an insistent demand for gold and dollars on the part of European interests. The range this week has been between \$4.87 1-16 and \$4.88 ⅜ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$4.87 3-16 and \$4.89 9-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.87 ⅛ and \$4.88 7-16, compared with a range of between \$4.87 ¼ and \$4.89 ⅝ a week ago.

The outstanding feature of the foreign exchange market is the extraordinary demand for gold and dollars in London chiefly as a result of trading operations of foreign hoarders and speculators. Between July 30 and Aug. 13, inclusive, gold on offer in the London open market at the time of price fixing totaled £18,870,000. It has rarely happened that more than £10,000,000 of gold has been on offer at price fixing time for an entire month. Besides the £18,870,000 on offer at the fixing hour other transactions later each day accounted for an additional turnover of approximately £15,000,000 at premiums well above the opening price.

Throughout this week the dollar equivalent of gold in London was generally at and sometimes below \$34.77, a price at which it was profitable to take gold for export to New York. Only occasionally did the dollar equivalent exceed this price, so that it was not surprising that more than \$4,000,000 of gold was taken in London for export to New York. As on other occasions in recent weeks gold has been engaged for shipment to New York only to be canceled when the higher premiums offered for gold after the morning's fixed price afforded the banks and arbitrageurs an opportunity to resell the gold in London at a profit.

Now, as during the past several years, it has been practically impossible for foreign exchange observers to interpret or explain the vagaries of the foreign exchange movements and quotations. In fact foreign exchange traders responsible for the operations in every market are at a loss for safe principles of guidance. One conclusion to be drawn is that

managed currency operations have failed of their objectives from whatever angle the question is studied. The failure has been perhaps more conspicuous since the adoption of the tripartite currency agreement.

Commenting on the present scramble for gold and dollars, Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock, writing from London for his column, "Thinking It Over" said in a recent issue of the "Wall Street Journal": "To one whose education, such as it is, in the mystery of foreign exchange and 'gold' was obtained in the panic of 1893, the London gold market today and the vagaries of the dollar present an appearance which no amount of study quite can reduce to sense. Soaked as this writer is in the recollection of days when a change in sterling of one-eighth of one per cent was a 'rush item' for the ticker service, and an export of \$1,000,000 gold would affect the stock market, he finds it difficult to accustom himself to present-day phenomena. . . . Does dollar exchange determine the gold price as it is fixed daily by the 'four honest men,' or does the gold price fix the dollar rate? The answer seems to be sometimes one and sometimes the other.

"The one fixed point in the whole affair is the price of gold paid by our Treasury, \$35 per ounce. Around that figure the London gold price and the dollar-sterling rate fluctuate after the manner of a double star. To move gold from London to New York costs a trifle less than 25 cents an ounce; consequently a dollar-sterling rate combined with a sterling gold price which works out at a price of about \$34.77 delivered in New York is the 'gold point' at which gold can be moved from London to New York. From which it follows that other things being equal, a rise in the gold price means a rise in dollar exchange (a fall in sterling) and vice versa. A demand in London for dollars, as a result of trade requirements or capital movements, can theoretically be covered by purchase and shipment of gold. Contrariwise a supply of dollars in London can theoretically be absorbed by an import of gold from New York and its sale in the open market in London."

Undoubtedly the war fears and monetary uncertainties in Europe are largely responsible for the movement of foreign funds into gold and dollars. At the same time there can be no question that speculative interests, seizing upon rumors of currency devaluation, have aggravated the trend. The recent removal of the British ban on gold as collateral for loans has likewise stimulated these purchases.

Under normal seasonal circumstances autumn pressure on the pound begins toward the end of August and is intensified by the practical cessation of tourist demand for foreign currencies. In the past several weeks, however, the large export balance of the United States and British demand for war materials and supplies for storage have given rise to an earlier demand for dollars than usual. Meanwhile, due to the sharp decline in British domestic and overseas trade, accompanied by hesitancy to invest in British industrial issues, there has resulted a sharp revival of British investment in American securities. This revival of interest on the part of the investment trusts follows a long period of replacement of American by domestic issues.

The British domestic trade position cannot be said to show signs of improvement from the evident recession which began with the latter half of 1937. Here and there are comforting indications, but on the

whole the continued depression in international trade is having an adverse effect on British interests. Preliminary figures supplied by the British Board of Trade show a balance of imports over exports and re-exports during July of £31,913,729, as compared with £31,132,000 in July, 1937. The British railway position is extremely unfavorable. Last October a general increase of 5% was applied to freight and passenger rates, but net revenue dropped nearly 12% for the first six months ending June 30, with increased expenditures accounting for one-half.

The position of Great Britain's coal industry has been growing steadily worse since the World War. The decline in coal exports is largely responsible for the unfavorable import balance.

Provincial bank clearings, which largely reflect the state of trade and production outside London, continue to decline. Provincial clearings for July showed an aggregate decline of 16.3% compared with last year following a decrease of 19.4% in June. Aggregate clearings for the first seven months amount to £757,267,000, a drop of £131,890,000, compared with the corresponding period last year. Every provincial city shares in this decrease.

Money continues abundant and easy in Lombard Street. Call money against bills is in supply at ½%. Two-, three-, and four-months' bills are quoted at 9-16%, and six-months' bills at 19-32%. All the gold on offer in the London open market during the week as reported at the time of price fixing was officially stated as usual as for unknown destination. After price fixing time there was placed on offer still larger quantities of gold at premiums above the fixed price. On Saturday last there was on offer at the fixing hour £1,385,000, on Monday £1,058,000, on Tuesday £1,176,000, on Wednesday £600,000, on Thursday £1,433,000, and on Friday £1,257,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Aug. 17, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 11-AUG. 17, INCLUSIVE

Imports	Exports
\$8,184,000 from England	None
2,537,000 from Canada	
714,000 from Australia	
\$11,435,000 total	

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease \$3,360,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$622,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from Hongkong.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased \$1,125,000. On Friday \$9,012,000 of gold was received, of which \$4,625,000 came from England and \$4,387,000 from Canada. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange continues its tendency toward firmness, with discounts gradually narrowing in terms of the United States dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 7-16% and a discount of ¾%.

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, Aug. 13.....	178.88	Wednesday, Aug. 17.....	178.90
Monday, Aug. 15.....	178.89	Thursday, Aug. 18.....	178.90
Tuesday, Aug. 16.....	178.89	Friday, Aug. 19.....	178.90
LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE			
Saturday, Aug. 13.....	142s. 9d.	Wednesday, Aug. 17.....	142s. 4½d.
Monday, Aug. 15.....	142s. 8d.	Thursday, Aug. 18.....	142s. 5½d.
Tuesday, Aug. 16.....	142s. 8½d.	Friday, Aug. 19.....	142s. 6½d.

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

Saturday, Aug. 13.....	\$35.00	Wednesday, Aug. 17.....	\$35.00
Monday, Aug. 15.....	35.00	Thursday, Aug. 18.....	35.00
Tuesday, Aug. 16.....	35.00	Friday, Aug. 19.....	35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was dull in limited trading. Bankers' sight was \$4.87 1-16@ \$4.87 5-16; cable transfers \$4.87 1/8@ \$4.87 3/8. On Monday sterling was steady, with an easy undertone. The range was \$4.87 1-16 @ \$4.87 3-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.87 1/8@ \$4.87 5-16 for cable transfers. On Tuesday the pound continued under pressure but displayed a slightly firmer undertone. Bankers' sight was \$4.87 1/2@ \$4.88 5-16; cable transfers \$4.87 9-16@ \$4.88 3/8. On Wednesday while the dollar continued to be favored, sterling showed greater firmness. The range was \$4.87 13-16@ \$4.88 5/8 for bankers' sight and \$4.87 7/8@ \$4.88 7-16 for cable transfers. On Thursday exchange on London was steady but the dollar was favored. The range was \$4.87 13-16@ \$4.88 1/8 for bankers' sight and \$4.87 7/8@ \$4.88 3-16 for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was fairly steady. The range was \$4.87 9-16@ \$4.88 1/8 for bankers' sight and \$4.87 5/8@ \$4.88 3-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.88 for demand and \$4.88 1/8 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.87 7-16, 60-day bills at \$4.87 1/8; 90-day bills at \$4.86 3/4; documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.87 1/8, and 7-day grain bills at \$4.87 11-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.87 7-16.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs continue under severe pressure. In terms of sterling the franc has been fairly steady, ruling around 178.90 francs to the pound, whereas the stabilized rate since devaluation in May should be 179 francs to the pound. In terms of the dollar the franc is ruling extremely easy, but this is due largely if not entirely to the appreciation of the dollar with reference to sterling.

In the May 5 devaluation, or de facto stabilization, the drop in the franc represented about 9% from the average rates of the "floating franc" of the preceding 10 months. This brought the currency to the lowest level since 1928 and was the third post-war devaluation. Officially the new franc was linked only to the pound and the unofficial dollar stabilization rate of 35.80 francs—making the franc worth 2.79 cents—assumed a value of five dollars to the pound. Consequently the fall in sterling during the past several weeks is reflected in a lower dollar rate for francs.

In the past two weeks the franc ranged between 2.72 1/4 and 2.74 9-16 as against the assumed parity of 2.79 cents per franc. The fundamental weakness is clearly indicated by the spreading discount for the currency. On Aug. 17 30-day francs were at a discount of 4 3/8 points under the basic cable rate, against 2 1/8 points on Aug. 9. On Aug. 9 90-day francs were at a discount of 7 1/2 points under spot. The discount widened in the last few days to between 10 1/8 and 10 5/8 points below spot.

Undoubtedly the movement of French hoarding funds into gold and dollars has much to do with the present weakness of the unit. The underlying conditions have not changed for many months. Uneasiness concerning both internal politics and war threats on every side continue to exert a baneful influence and in the last few days a renewal of strikes, especi-

ally on the waterfronts of Marseilles and other shipping ports, have increased the anxiety.

There is no real improvement in the business situation and France, like the United States and Great Britain, is again adversely affected by the growing international trade depression.

The movement of French funds into gold and dollars impelled the Government on Aug. 18, in answer to attacks on the franc, to order the expulsion of "foreigners" conducting a "black bourse," or undercover operations in foreign exchange. It was said that the police and the Surete Nationale had gathered evidence against 18 small private exchange offices whose directors were ordered to explain their activities before a judicial committee.

This action followed an appeal by Premier Daladier to the Nation for renewed support of the Government in face of "international difficulties and attacks on the franc." He asserted that his Government was opposed to further devaluation of the franc. He said: "The Government is resolutely hostile to both control of foreign exchange and new devaluation of the franc. They would have for a consequence the rupture of international solidarity, which is the most effective guaranty of the peace of Europe." The Premier evidently had reference to the tripartite currency agreement.

He characterized gold hoarding as a mistake, saying: "At the same time purchases of gold and hoarding of gold, which stopped for several months, have resumed with intensity on most European markets. This hoarding of gold, which is an evil for the country, is moreover an error for those who abandon themselves to it."

The Belgian currency is showing renewed weakness despite the strong position of the Belgian banking situation. The weakness of the belga must be attributed entirely to the decline in sterling with respect to the dollar and to the weakness of the French franc, from which the Belgian unit can never be entirely dissociated. Par of the belga in terms of the dollar is 16.95 cents. This week the spot rate ranged between 16.82 and 16.84 1/4. The marked weakness of the belga is reflected in the sharp discount on future belgas. Between Aug. 9 and Aug. 17 30-day belgas ranged between a discount of 5 and 7 points under spot, and on Aug. 17 90-day belgas were 35 points below the basic cable rate.

The ease shown during the past few weeks in the German mark, the so-called free or gold mark, merely reflects the decline in sterling, as the German exchange control arbitrarily maintains the mark in close relationship to the movements of the neighboring currencies.

On Aug. 17 Berlin bourse authorities were forced to suspend trading in a number of important stocks as blocks of shares were dumped on a market undermined by weeks of steadily declining quotations. All German industry is suffering from a dearth of liquid capital, its resources having been drained off by the Government's efforts to find funds for rearmament through heavy taxation and continuous short-term loans.

Aside from any monetary policies of a controversial nature which may have combined to create a dangerous scarcity of capital, there can be no question that Germany's export trade has been going from bad to worse. In this respect the country only shares the difficulties of many other industrial nations. Barter

arrangements heavily relied upon to supply a market for German manufactured goods have broken down in a number of important instances.

Washington dispatches of Aug. 18 state that Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated that a reciprocal trade agreement with Germany is out of the question unless Germany is ready to abandon its present trade policies. Mr. Hull said that the United States naturally would be glad to find a basis for increasing trade with Germany, but that the system on which Germany operates is based on bilateralism (balance of trade as between two countries) and barter. He is reported to have remarked that this not only runs contrary to the principles on which the United States is making trade agreements, but usually ends by failing to increase world trade.

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

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.72½ to 2.73½
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.82 to 16.84½
Italy (lira)-----	5.28	8.91	5.26½ to 5.26¾
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.30	32.67	22.89 to 22.94½
Holland (guilder)-----	40.20	68.06	54.49½ to 54.75

a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936.

b Franc cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30, 1937.

c On May 5, 1938 the franc was devalued on a de facto basis of 179 francs to the pound, or 2.79 cents a franc.

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 178.78, against 178.90 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.73, against 2.72¾; cable transfers at 2.73½, against 2.72½. Antwerp belgas closed at 16.84¼ for bankers' sight bills and at 16.84¼ for cable transfers, against 16.83 and 16.83. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.10 for bankers' sight bills and 40.12 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.09 and 40.09. Italian lire closed at 5.26 for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26¼ for cable transfers, against 5.26¼ and 5.26¼. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 3.45¾, against 3.45¾; on Bucharest at 0.74½, against 0.74½; on Poland at 18.87, against 18.87, and on Finland at 2.16½, against 2.16. Greek exchange closed at 0.89½, against 0.89½.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war follows trends manifest for many weeks. These currencies move in close relationship to sterling. The comparatively greater weakness in guilders by the Amsterdam market in American securities. Swiss francs are fractionally firmer, due chiefly to the fact that refugee funds are seeking safety in Switzerland. The statement of the National Bank of Switzerland for the week ended June 16 shows an increase in gold holdings of 31,800,000 Swiss francs over the previous week, the total gold stock standing at 2,826,000,000 Swiss francs and the ratio of gold to total sight liabilities at 85.47%.

Opinion is growing in financial circles in Denmark that a reduction in the bank rate may be expected within a very short time. The present rate of 4% was fixed on Nov. 19, 1936. The probability of a reduction is based on the economic position of the country and an increase in cash holdings of private banks.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.69 against 54.49 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 54.70, against 54.50; and commercial sight bills at 54.65, against 54.43. Swiss francs closed at 22.94 for checks and at 22.94 for cable transfers, against 22.90 and 22.90. Copenhagen checks finished at 21.79 and cable transfers at 21.79, against 21.75 and 21.75. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.16½ and cable transfers at 25.16½, against 25.12 and 25.12; while checks on Norway finished at

24.53 and cable transfers at 24.53, against 24.48½ and 24.48½.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries continues to be held relatively steady by the several national exchange controls. The official quotations, when permitted to vary at all, move in strict relation to sterling-dollar quotations.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 32.52 for bankers' sight bills, against 32.49 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 32.52, against 32.49. The unofficial or free market close was 25.60@25.65, against 25.85@26.10. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.90 (official), against 5.90. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at 22.30, against 22.15.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. Aside from the fact that quotations on the Far East move in sympathy with sterling, the currencies continue to display ease in consequence of the demoralization of Far Eastern trade resulting from the Sino-Japanese war. Japan continues to send gold to the United States and recent shipments have brought the total so shipped since March 8, 1937 to \$352,800,000. In addition, it is understood that within recent weeks about \$25,500,000 has been earmarked for Japan.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 28.47, against 28.41 on Friday of last week. Hong-kong closed at 30.58@30½, against 30.55@30½; Shanghai at 17.27@17½, against 16¼@16½; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 56.94, against 56.80; Bombay at 36.41, against 36.40; and Calcutta at 36.41, against 36.40.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

Banks of—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	£	£	£	£	£
England ...	327,596,867	327,775,880	244,862,378	193,909,311	192,216,927
France ...	293,728,209	293,246,138	438,783,001	573,289,944	650,542,626
Germany b.	3,008,600	2,497,650	2,394,350	3,225,300	2,905,800
Spain ...	c63,667,000	87,323,000	88,092,000	90,774,000	10,569,000
Italy ...	a25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	59,741,000	69,657,000
Netherlands	123,403,000	105,490,000	54,900,000	49,161,000	71,950,000
Nat. Belg.	84,919,000	103,513,000	106,542,000	100,534,000	75,304,000
Switzerland	113,041,000	83,452,000	49,832,000	45,480,000	62,543,000
Sweden ...	29,234,000	25,895,000	24,072,000	19,813,000	15,393,000
Denmark ...	6,539,000	6,549,000	6,553,000	7,394,000	7,397,000
Norway ...	7,442,000	6,602,000	6,604,000	6,602,000	6,577,000
Total week.	1,077,810,676	1,067,575,668	1,065,209,729	1,149,923,555	1,245,055,353
Prev. week.	1,075,496,151	1,039,380,465	1,065,011,750	1,146,942,731	1,239,681,626

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at £530,050. c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report since Aug. 1, 1936.

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, the previous revaluation took place on Sept. 26, 1936, when the gold was given a value of 49 milligrams to the franc as compared with 66.5 mgs. previously. On the basis of 65.5 mgs., approximately 125 francs equaled £1 sterling at par; on basis of 49 mgs., about 165 francs equaled £1 sterling, and at 43 mgs., there are about 190 francs to £1.

Politics and the Nation's "No. 1 Economic Problem"

If it were not for its campaign implications, the report on the economic problems of the South which was presented to President Roosevelt on his return from his tour would probably be filed with other more or less sweeping surveys which New Deal agencies have produced, to be read at leisure and consulted when important legislation particularly affecting the South was proposed. Gloomy and depressing as it is, however, it is well worth reading for its comprehensive presentation of certain conditions in the South which not only place the region at a disadvantage in comparison with others but are also, in themselves, matters of serious national

concern. Prepared by the National Emergency Council with the assistance of an advisory committee of 22 Southerners, and with its factual statements checked by the Central Statistical Board, it may be accepted as authoritative, even if not as altogether conclusive, for the thirteen States, including Oklahoma, which form the "South" whose economic condition it reviews.

The first of the 15 sections into which the report is divided points out that the South, with an estimated population in 1937 of more than 36,000,000, has a higher birth rate than any other region, transportation facilities which for the most part are excellent, diversified climate and soil, and a great variety of natural resources, including a production of nearly two-thirds of the Nation's crude oil and more than two-thirds of its natural gas. Yet, in spite of its great natural wealth, "its people as a whole are the poorest in the country. Lacking industries of its own, the South has been forced to trade the richness of its soil, its minerals and forests, and the labor of its people for goods manufactured elsewhere. If the South received such goods in sufficient quantity to meet its needs, it might consider itself adequately paid."

The remainder of the report is largely a comment upon the statements just quoted. The soil of the South, the report notes, has suffered greatly from unintelligent exploitation and waste which a prodigal use of fertilizers—three-fifths of the national outlay—cannot make good. The development of hydroelectric plants is extensive, but a naturally superabundant water supply, without adequate drainage or flood control, has interfered with farming and favored the spread of malaria. In spite of the high birth rate, migration to other regions has depleted the normal supply of labor and left the South a "land of the very old and the very young." "The population problems of the South—the disproportion of adult workers to dependents, the displacement of agricultural workers by machines, the substitution of white workers in traditionally Negro occupations, the emigration of skilled and educated productive workers—are the most pressing of any America must face."

One should expect, then, what the report goes on to show, namely, a low level of both public and private income and the straitened resources for public needs that a low income level imposes. Industrial wages and farm income, the report finds, are the lowest in the country, and tax resources are too small to maintain schools or other public services of proper standard. "Under these circumstances the South has piled its tax burden on the backs of those least able to pay, in the form of sales taxes." The educational situation, as pictured in the report, is deplorable, and the health situation, due mainly to very small incomes and consequently low standards of living, shows a high percentage of sickness, suffering and unnecessary death, although progress is being made with industrial health programs. The lack of ordinary sanitary equipment in both rural and urban areas is appalling, and on a conservative estimate one-half of the approximately 8,000,000 families in the South should be rehoused. Labor faces not only low wages but also the problem of finding work, whether on farms or elsewhere, that will afford a decent living, and child labor is rampant.

More than half of the farmers of the South, the report continues, depend on cotton alone—a one-crop system which subjects them "year after year to risks which would appall the average business man." From that gamble flow high interest charges, heavy mortgage debt, tenant farming and share-cropping, frequent removals from farm to farm, and failure to produce at home the food supplies which the population needs. Lacking capital and credit sufficient for its own needs, the South has been compelled to borrow from outside. The report does not let slip the opportunity to point to the "outside financiers who have reaped a rich harvest in the form of interest and dividends," and to the outside financing of "virtually all of its large industries and many of its small ones" which has "turned policy-making powers over to outside managements whose other interests often lead them to exercise their authority against the South's best advantage."

There are, to be sure, some encouraging industrial features. In the manufacture of cotton textiles the South occupies "a dominating position," with earnings on cotton mills investment, on the basis of figures for 1933-34, "considerably higher than those in the North," although wages paid "as reported from 1919 to 1933 are considerably less." There has been a valuable development in the manufacture of cotton seed products, cigarette manufacture is important for Virginia and North Carolina and the coal and iron industries for Alabama, and forest products for a number of States. The report points out, however, that "in addition to absentee ownership and the high cost of credit, the major problem which faces almost all industry in the South is that of freight rate differentials." Differences in freight rates operate as an artificial barrier to the Southern producer who tries to "build up a large-scale production on the decreasing cost principle," since "in marketing his products over the wall he is forced to absorb the differences in freight charges." The high tariff policy is also sharply criticized as "an equally serious deterrent to the South's economic development."

The report offers no specific remedies for the conditions which it describes. The National Emergency Council, in its letter of transmittal, remarks that there is "no simple solution," that "the solution must be part political, with the Federal Government participating along with State, county, city, town and township government," and that "there must be participation also by industry, business and schools, and by citizens South and North." Yet the criticisms which the Council makes obviously imply, in a number of instances, the remedy to be sought. If the South suffers from a high protective tariff, it will continue to suffer until the tariff duties are lowered. If freight differentials handicap the development of large-scale Southern industry, the handicap will remain until the Interstate Commerce Commission changes its freight rate policy. By implication, the States or the United States, or both, should do much more than they have done for flood control, and something should be done to raise the minimum level of wages, provide credit on easier terms, and relieve Southern industries from the drain of outside ownership and control.

Since there is nothing really new in what the report sets out, one wonders why the Administration has been so long in discovering the economic

plight of the South, or why, if the conditions were known, it has shown so little concern about them. In a region whose agriculture depends almost wholly upon the two crops of cotton and tobacco, the Administration has been pouring out millions to limit acreage and production and control marketing, but it has not thereby enlarged the market for either crop, or enabled the planters to get more for their crops except through the device of government loans. The fundamental weakness of relying upon a single crop—cotton in some places, tobacco in others—has not been remedied by anything that the Administration has done, while as far as world demand is concerned, the cotton growers are worse off today than they have ever been. Nothing whatever has been done by the Administration to lower tariffs except through Secretary Hull's reciprocal tariff plan, and none of the reciprocal tariff treaties that have been negotiated has materially enlarged the market for Southern products or added to the South's purchasing power. The Tennessee Valley Authority has increased somewhat the use of electrical power in the region in which it operates, but until the Congressional investigation which is in progress has been completed it will be hazardous to say whether the net results of the Authority's activities have been economically beneficial or not.

The release of the report just at the conclusion of a combined political tour and vacation, in the course of which Mr. Roosevelt assumed to tell the people of several States how they should vote, inevitably gives the report a political and campaign character which no amount of disclaimer seems likely to efface. By exhibiting in striking colors the economic shortcomings of the South, the report may well have the effect of dividing Southern opinion into the two classes of those who resent the exposure and those who, conceding its essential accuracy, will look to the Administration for remedy. The report makes what look like clear bids for support for the Federal wages and hours legislation, for the extension of loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other Federal lending agencies, and for legal proceedings against utility holding companies and alleged industrial monopolies whose financial control is represented as a disadvantage to the South. If there was any doubt of the political use to which the report would be put, it was dissipated by Mr. Roosevelt's speech at Barnesville, Ga., on August 11. Referring at some length to the report, which he had received the day before, and to the fact that Federal as well as State action would be needed, he emphasized the need of vigorous support in Congress by Senators and Representatives "wholeheartedly in sympathy" with Southern needs, and went on to declare his opposition to the re-election of Senator George and his approval of the candidacy of Lawrence Camp. The needs of the South, in other words, are of interest to Mr. Roosevelt, but unless he can have a Congress that will take orders and let him do the job in his own way, how much or what will be done will be anybody's guess. Meantime the South, which has supported the New Deal on the whole pretty loyally, may well ask itself what it has got out of it, and how much it is likely to get out of it by remaining meek and subservient for another two years and more.

Secretary Hull's Address to a Troubled World

Speaking, of course, in behalf of the Administration and by implication in behalf of the American people as well, Secretary Hull, in a radio address at Washington on Tuesday, expounded at some length the policy of the United States in the present condition of world affairs and the course which the United States would like to see other nations pursue. No special reason appears to have prompted the address, and only by inference could it be held to apply to any specific world situation. It was one of those combinations of warning and counsel, of lofty sentiments, idealistic appeals, and an underlying assumption of national wisdom and righteousness to which Mr. Hull has more than once given public expression. No one can doubt the complete sincerity of the Secretary of State in the doctrines which he lays down and the proposals which he offers. One wonders, however, what possible effect he could have thought that such an address would have upon the nations whose conduct it by inference condemned, and upon others that were urged to look at things in the American way.

Secretary Hull put in the forefront of his speech a "menacing development" which, he declared, presents the nations today with "a clear-cut issue." "Is the future of the world," he asked, "to be determined by universal reliance upon armed force and frequent resort to aggression, with resultant autarchy, impoverishment, loss of individual independence and international anarchy? Or will practices of peace, morality, justice and order under law, resting upon sound foundations of economic well-being, security and progress, guide and govern in international relations?" The question is well put and the answer that one hopes may be given is obvious, but Mr. Hull's attempt to connect the question as it now presents itself with its historical background was not very successful. The World War, he explained, "left a legacy of deep-seated maladjustments" but also "a passionate desire" for peace, and for a decade after 1919 "considerable progress was made." "The rapid growth of economic nationalism," however, he added, "culminated in 1929 in world-wide depression, undermined the whole structure of world economy and of law and order among the nations." Mr. Hull is wide of the mark if he thinks, as he would appear to, that economic nationalism was the primary cause of the 1929 debacle, or that the 1929 crash was particularly responsible for undermining national law and order. Certainly he cannot have forgotten the reparations controversy, the persistent efforts of Great Britain and France to keep Germany in subjection, or the growth of Fascism in Italy as influences adverse to international harmony.

What he was trying to do, a reading of his address seems to show, was to find an opportunity to commend his reciprocal tariff policy. "Economic stability, financial stability, social stability, and in the last analysis political stability," he contends, "are all parts of an arch resting upon the foundation of trade. . . . As trade barriers mounted on every side, as the movement toward economic nationalism gathered momentum, it became only too clear that either the excessive trade barriers between nations must be reduced or the pressures of nations to gain access to needed raw materials and to equally necessary foreign markets by conquest of additional

territory and tactics of the mailed fist would become intensified." To meet this possibility the United States, he continues, offered the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 and, besides negotiating a number of treaties, "has tirelessly urged upon other nations the imperative need of pursuing a similar course." It is disturbing to remember, however, that while the situation in regard to trade barriers, in Europe and the Americas, has somewhat improved, political controversies in Europe and Asia have been both multiplied and intensified. The controversy which most agitates Europe at the moment—that between Germany and Czechoslovakia—can certainly not be attributed primarily to Germany's desire for trade or access to raw materials.

The program which embodies Secretary Hull's proposals is that propounded at the conference at Buenos Aires in December, 1936. As summarized by the Secretary it covers seven points, each of which, in the Secretary's statement, is introduced by "we believe in, we support and we recommend." The first point is "economic reconstruction," regarding whose nature, however, nothing is said. The second point is "adherence to the basic principles of international law" for the government of international relations. The third is "respect for and observance of treaties," including modification of treaty provisions "by orderly processes" as may be necessary. A fourth point is non-interference with the internal affairs of other nations and a settlement of differences by "peaceful negotiation and agreement." A fifth point recommends that the nations "be prepared to limit and progressively reduce their armaments," the circumstances under which they are to "be prepared," however, not being indicated. A sixth point commends "collaboration between and among representatives of the nations, and the freest possible intellectual interchange between and among their peoples, to the end that thereby understanding by each country of the problems of others and of problems that are common to all may be promoted and peaceful adjustment of controversies be made more readily possible." The seventh and last point urges "international cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable for the advancement of this program."

If noble sentiments, clothed in dignified language, could change the policies of nations, Secretary Hull's expression of American beliefs and hopes ought to be potent. Unfortunately, there is little reason to expect that it will have such an effect. Editorial comment by the European press interprets the speech in contrary ways, some journals seeing in it nothing but platitudes joined to a lack of understanding of the European situation, while others profess to find in it evidence of increasing American cooperation and a general assurance of help if help is needed. Some color, perhaps, is given to the latter view by President Roosevelt's explicit promise, in his speech at Kingston, Ontario, on Thursday, of American support for Canada in case the Dominion were attacked by any foreign Power. This was certainly going a long way toward the cooperation with Great Britain which the latter greatly desires, but it is not, after all, a pledge of any kind of action outside of the American continents. From the European point of view, it amounts as yet only to an Executive extension of the main principle of the Monroe Doctrine to include Canada.

A look over the European field discloses few situations in which Secretary Hull's proposals are likely to be applied. Most nations are proceeding with economic reconstruction according to their respective needs and resources, and they will hardly be spurred to greater activity by outside urging. No nation has formally rejected "the basic principles of international law" in its dealings with other nations, but much difference of opinion exists regarding the meaning and scope of some of the principles and their applicability in current situations. Incidentally, the treatment of the American neutrality laws by the Roosevelt Administration has tended to confuse rather than clarify thought about neutrality in general. It is useless to preach observance of treaties when the experience of Europe with the peace treaties and the agreements relating to Abyssinia are recalled, or to uphold only such changes as are made by "orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation" in view of the failure of the League of Nations even to attempt the task of treaty revision which the Covenant assigns to it.

So with the recommendation to abstain from using force to further national policies and to avoid interference in other nations' internal affairs. The counsel seems almost fantastic from either point of view. No kind or degree of moral suasion is likely to dissuade Germany from pressing its expansion plans by force if it concludes that force is necessary, and how can intermeddling be discouraged now that Great Britain has undertaken to settle out of hand a political quarrel in Czechoslovakia? Most nations in Europe would probably be quite ready to consider a reduction of their armaments, but only when the enemy or enemies that are particularly feared are also prepared to disarm. Just what kind of "intellectual interchange" Secretary Hull has in mind is not clear from his advocacy of it in his address, but its range will be limited as long as Nazi doctrines and practices cannot be frankly debated in Germany or those of Fascism are not freely open to discussion in Italy, or as long as an intolerant Communism systematically derides and, to the extent of its ability, seeks to undermine every political or economic system different from its own.

One is still left to wonder, accordingly, why the address of August 16 was made. There was no need to proclaim again to the world the desire of the American people for peace and their hope that the nations may be able to compose their differences without war, for if the desire and the hope are not by this time well known, reiteration cannot be of any consequence. If the intention was to indicate some abandonment of so-called "isolation," the indication was too vague to justify connecting it with any country or any situation. The indictment of the "manifestations of disintegration" which Secretary Hull framed is forcible, but it is not new. Apparently one must conclude that Secretary Hull, aware of the dangers in the international situation, feels that the best contribution that the United States can make is to reaffirm from time to time the principles of international conduct which it espouses, in the hope that its appeals to reason may in time be heeded. The danger of such an attitude is that it may not increase respect for the United States abroad or lessen any of the evils to which it points.

Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Six Months Ended June 30

With the "recession" of late 1937 deepening this year into a full depression, railroads of the United States were able to make only a poor showing during the six months that ended June 30. Gross and net earnings of the principal transportation agencies of the country declined sharply in the first half of 1938, as against the similar period of 1937, when business was generally good and only faint signs were visible of the collapse that developed last September and gradually became more and more pronounced. The plight of the carriers became so alarming that it gained a good deal of official attention, and even a recommendation from President Roosevelt that Congress enact some remedial legislation. But Congress did not choose to heed the vaguely-worded suggestion of the President, and when the Legislature adjourned in June nothing whatever had been accomplished to relieve the railroads. For the time being, therefore, the real hope of the transportation managers and owners lies in business improvement and in the enlarged traffic that such advances would bring. If the stock market advance that began late in June foreshadows such gains, natural forces possibly will mitigate the difficulties that crowd upon the railroads, as upon all other aspects of our economic life.

Statistics of railroad operations for the first half of this year make plain at a glance the inroads caused by a business paralysis that many keen observers preferred to call the "Roosevelt depression," owing to the heavy taxes, the Government interference and competition with business, the punitive regulations and restrictions, and the many other obstacles placed in the way of ordinary private enterprise by this Administration. Even the comparison with the early part of 1937 fails to reveal the full effects of the paralysis, however, since rail revenues early last year were much under what might be regarded as normal. The two sets of figures are highly revealing, none the less, for gross revenues amounted only to \$1,633,218,256 in the first half of this year against \$2,082,853,003 in the similar period of 1937, a decline of \$449,634,747, or 21.58%. For reasons set forth more adequately below, but which relate mainly to the record high wages which the carriers had to pay, the managers were unable to reduce costs of operation to anything like the degree that gross receipts fell. The operating expenses could be cut only to \$1,328,654,897 from \$1,554,700,377, the drop of \$226,024,480 amounting to 14.53%. Net revenues thus suffered inordinately, being cut to \$304,542,359 in the first half of this year from \$528,152,626 in the similar period of 1937, a decline of \$223,610,267, or 42.33%.

Jan. 1 to June 30—	1938	1937	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	%
Mileage of 136 roads.....	234,781	235,619	—838	0.35%
Gross earnings.....	\$1,633,218,256	\$2,082,853,003	—\$449,634,747	21.58%
Operating expenses.....	1,328,654,897	1,554,700,377	—226,024,480	14.53%
Ratio of expenses to earnings	(81.35%)	(74.64%)		
Net earnings.....	\$304,542,359	\$528,152,626	—\$223,610,267	42.33%

It would be difficult to overemphasize the significance of the figures thus presented. All that is necessary is to point out that gross revenues of the railroads for the first half of 1938 hardly exceeded those for the worst years of the depression that started in 1929, while net revenues fell far under even the diminutive levels of the worst depression years of 1932 and 1933. Indeed, it is

necessary to go back to the immediate post-war year of 1920 to find a period during which the railroads fared worse than they did in the early half of 1938. Nor are the customary severe financial reflections of such situations lacking. In the final days of 1937 and the opening days of 1938 the two important systems of the Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie RR. and the Erie RR. were forced to admit their inability to meet fixed debt charges. At the beginning of August, this year, the Baltimore & Ohio RR. and the Lehigh Valley RR. were reported as endeavoring to obtain concessions from certain large holders of their fixed obligations in the form of deferred interest payments.

For the plight of the carriers, which is thus sharply etched, the general business decline that started last September naturally is mainly responsible. But an important contributing factor is the high wage scale, exceeding anything known even in the period to 1929, which the railroads had to pay under the Federal mediation awards of last year. Before those awards were handed down, wages of railroad employees were restored to the 1929 levels, and on top of that compensation was added which, it was estimated at the time, would increase rail labor costs upwards of \$100,000,000 annually. Railroad pension system payments also became general under Federal legislation, and the special taxes placed on the carriers to meet such charges made further heavy inroads on the earnings of the various systems. The ordinary taxes exacted from the railroads by the Federal, State and municipal governments added to the burdens. Maintenance costs were kept high despite these circumstances, for general costs of doing business have been increased sharply and steadily by this Administration, and in this way, also, the railroads had to contribute to the demands made by government. There were few offsetting factors, in the first half of the year, to this generally adverse trend.

In recognition of the dilemma faced by the railroads, President Roosevelt early in the year requested the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission to submit recommendations for remedial measures. The results were transmitted to Congress on April 12 by the President, in a special message that contained only one or two suggestions. Congress was advised that Mr. Roosevelt objected both to subsidies and to Government ownership or operation of the railroads. Unification of the many controls over the carriers was held advisable, and Mr. Roosevelt concluded with a suggestion that, while permanent solutions are being studied, Congress might well enact some immediate legislation "in order to prevent serious financial and operating difficulties between now and the convening of the next Congress." No precise intimations were given as to the nature of the immediate legislation, and Congress adjourned in June without any remedial legislation whatever having been enacted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission appeared to be at least a little more aware of the pressing nature of the problem than was the President. On March 8 the Commission handed down a long-delayed ruling on the application made by the carriers last year for a general 15% increase of

freight rates. Some small advances of rates had been permitted previously, and in its March ruling the Commission met the carriers half-way, through permission to advance rates from 5% to 10% on a selected list of important commodities. The increases were effected at the end of March, and although original estimates indicated that revenues might advance as much as \$200,000,000 annually because of the rate increases, the business paralysis made a mockery of the predictions and the actual revenues remained exceedingly modest. On the average, the freight rate gains were computed to be less than half the advances requested by the carriers. It is noteworthy, moreover, that Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie presented a dissenting opinion to the effect that the freight rate increases would prove insufficient. Eastern railroads also applied to the ICC for permission to raise passenger fares to 2½c. a mile in coaches from the 2c. rate to which such fares arbitrarily were reduced last year. After long consideration the Commission decided against such an advance on April 14, but reversed its position on July 6, when permission for the increase was granted. The higher rail fares were placed in effect late in July, and thus did not affect the gross and net earnings figures for the first half of the year. It is generally estimated, however, that approximately \$30,000,000 will be added to the revenues of Eastern carriers by this change. "The financial condition of the applicants," said the Commission, "is such that every reasonable opportunity should be afforded to permit them to increase their revenues." Encouraged by this evidence of greater willingness on the part of the ICC to relinquish to the railroads the managerial functions which properly belong to them, the carrier executives resumed their efforts to increase freight rates to the full extent desired last year, but a decision on this point still is awaited.

The railroad wage problem remains a thorny one, which deserves special consideration. In the light of the depression conditions that developed progressively beginning last September, it was obviously advisable for railroad employees to share in the adversities that afflicted the transportation industry. Accordingly, the railroad managers filed notice on April 26 that wages would be cut 15% on July 1, but this entirely reasonable step promptly was combated by the railroad brotherhoods of employees. The exorbitant demands of labor under this Administration could not be better illustrated than by a blunt refusal of the representatives of the employees to accept any reductions whatever, even though it was pointed out again and again that all the rules of reason demanded such concessions. A mutual agreement was found impossible, in these circumstances, and the entire matter was placed in the hands of a Federal mediation board on Aug. 4. It is clear that the railroads require this relief, and it is to be hoped that the mediators will recognize this fact, but the award naturally cannot affect the operating statistics for the first half of this year.

Turning now to a month-by-month comparison of earnings for the first six months of this year with those for the similar period of 1937, we find that results were almost uniformly unfavorable in the 1938 semi-annual tabulation. Although steel, motor and other strikes depleted the earnings of the carriers in the first half of 1937, and were almost

entirely lacking this year, the overshadowing business paralysis made all the monthly comparisons highly unfavorable in 1938, regardless of such factors. The situation in January was quite sufficiently unfavorable, but in February and March the results were so bad that records had to be searched for 18 years to find equally disastrous conditions. In those two months the net earnings were less than half of the net returns for the same months of 1937. The comparison for April of this year with that month of 1937 was only slightly less unpleasant, but May results improved slightly and in June the comparison was more reasonable, although still unfortunate. In the following table we show the comparisons of the totals for each of the different months of the semi-annual periods:

Month	Gross Earnings		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		Mileage	
	Year Given	Year Preceding	Amount	Per Cent	Year Given	Year Preced'g
January	\$278,751,313	\$330,959,558	-\$52,208,245	-15.77	235,422	236,041
February	250,558,802	321,149,675	-70,590,873	-21.98	234,851	235,620
March	282,571,467	376,997,755	-94,426,288	-25.04	234,828	235,829
April	267,741,177	350,892,144	-83,150,967	-23.69	233,928	234,372
May	272,073,108	351,973,150	-79,900,042	-22.70	234,759	235,547
June	281,607,108	350,994,558	-69,387,450	-19.76	234,626	235,501

Month	Net Earnings		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	Year Given	Year Preceding	Amount	Per Cent
January	\$46,633,380	\$77,971,930	-\$31,338,550	-40.19
February	35,705,600	77,778,245	-42,072,645	-54.09
March	54,102,703	111,501,626	-57,398,923	-51.48
April	48,713,813	89,532,796	-40,818,983	-45.59
May	55,483,001	85,335,563	-29,852,562	-34.98
June	63,936,587	86,072,702	-22,136,115	-25.71

Weather conditions, always important in railroad operations, were not especially adverse in the first half of 1938. The carriers went through the ordinarily bad winter months of January and February without experiencing such disastrous floods as swept the Ohio Valley in the several preceding years. Early in March, however, Southern California was visited by heavy and continuous rainstorms, which overtaxed the drainage systems and caused much damage to the railroads of the area, as well as to other enterprises. Only in this respect was the weather comparison unfavorable as against the 1937 half-yearly period. Agricultural conditions in the first half of 1938, and also in the deep summer of this year, contrast favorably with the banner year of 1937, and suggest that the carriers will be offered ample tonnage in grains, cotton and other products. The moisture fall was good even in the Western "Dust Bowl," and the railroads, together with the rest of the country, will at least be spared the crop shortages that developed in 1934 and 1936. This very fact accentuates the nature of the difficulties that currently face the railroad companies.

We turn now to our customary consideration of leading trade and other statistics, and their effect upon railroad revenues. In order to do this in a simplified form we have brought together in the subjoined table the figures indicative of activity in the more important industries, together with those pertaining to grain, cotton and livestock receipts and revenue freight car loadings for the first six months of 1938, as compared with the corresponding period in 1937, 1936, 1932 and 1929. On examination it will be readily seen that the output of all the industries covered was on a very greatly reduced scale as compared with the first six months of last year, the falling off in the case of steel production having been particularly severe, reaching (according to the figures compiled by the American Iron and Steel Institute) no less than 62%. It follows,

too, that the number of cars of revenue freight moved by the railroads was very much smaller than in the first half of 1937. On the other hand, receipts of cotton at the Southern outports were very much larger, and the receipts of the various farm products, too—with the single exception of rye—ran much heavier than a year ago.

Table with 6 columns: 6 Mos. Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1932, 1929. Rows include Automobile (cars), Building (000), Coal (net tons), Freight Traffic, Iron & Steel (gross tons), and Lumber (000 cubic feet).

Note—Figures in above table issued by: a United States Bureau of the Census, b F. W. Dodge Corp. (figures for 37 States east of Rocky Mountains), c National Bituminous Coal Commission, d United States Bureau of Mines, e Association of American Railroads, f Compiled from private telegraphic reports, g Reported by major stock yard companies in each city, h New York Produce Exchange, k "Iron Age," l American Iron and Steel Institute, m National Lumber Manufacturers Association (number of reporting mills varies in the different years).

With the railroads of the country as a whole recording heavy decreases in both gross and net earnings alike, it is no surprise to find that the results are in consonance with the same when we come to deal with the separate roads and systems. Not a single road reports an increase in excess of \$500,000 in either gross or net earnings, while the lists of losses, above that amount, in both gross and net, are very long (totaling 83 roads in the former and 70 in the latter), and embrace roads and systems of all classes and in every part of the country. The decreases, too (both gross and net), are in numerous instances for very large amounts. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$500,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Decrease, Increase. Lists railroads such as Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pac (2 roads), Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Union Pacific, Atch Top & Santa Fe, Erie (2 roads), Great Northern, Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Dul Mis & Iron Range, Missouri Pacific, Reading, Elgin Joliet & Eastern, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, New York N H & Hart, Chicago Burl & Quincy, Northern Pacific, Chicago & North West, Lehigh Valley, Bessemer & Lake Erie, Illinois Central, New York Chic & St L., Pere Marquette, Boston & Maine, Wabash, Grand Trunk Western, Del Lack & Western, St L-San Fran (2 roads), Wheeling & Lake Erie, Delaware & Hudson, Western Maryland, Chic R I & Pac (2 roads), Central of New Jersey, Texas & Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Denver & Rio Gr West, Missouri-Kan-Texas, M St P & SS Marie, Seaboard Air Line, Det Toledo & Ironton, St Louis-Southwestern, Cin N O & Texas Pacific, Western Pacific, Central of Georgia, Chicago & East. Illinois, Long Island, Chic Ind & Louisville, Yazoo & Miss Valley, Chicago Great Western, Colo & Southern (2 rds), Alton, Central Vermont, Lake Superior & Ishpem, Nash Chatt & St Louis, N O Tex & Mex (3 roads), Pittsburgh & W Va., Det & Toledo Shore Line, Maine Central, Clinchfield, Monongahela, Ala Great Southern, Spokane Portl & Seattle, Virginian, Illinois Terminal, Chicago St P M & O, Gulf Mobile & Northern, Dul So Shore & Atlantic, Internat'l Great North., Richmond Fred & Pot., Northwest Pacific, Montour, Penn Read SS Line, Total (83 roads) \$441,263,545

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is a decrease of \$54,545,129.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Decrease, Increase. Lists railroads such as New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific (2 roads), Erie (2 roads), Dul Mis & Iron Range, Great Northern, Southern, Reading, Louisville & Nashville, New York N H & Hart, Atch Top & Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific, Bessemer & Lake Erie, New York Chic & St L., Grand Trunk Western, Boston & Maine, Elgin Joliet & Eastern, Pere Marquette, Northern Pacific, Wabash, St Louis-San Fran (2 rds), Chic Mil St P & Pacific, Del Lack & Western, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Lehigh Valley, Missouri-Kan-Texas, Atlantic Coast Line, Chicago Burl & Quincy, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Seaboard Air Line, Det Toledo & Ironton, Cin N O & Texas Pacific, Texas & Pacific, M St P & SS Marie, Western Maryland, Union Pacific, Western Pacific, Central of New Jersey, Virginian, Delaware & Hudson, Chicago & North West, Chicago & East Illinois, Central of Georgia, Alton, Lake Superior & Ishpem, N O Texas & Mex (3 rds), Colo & Southern (2 rds), Spokane Portl & Seattle, Chicago Great Western, Det & Toledo Shore Line, Chicago R I & Pac (2 rds), Maine Central, Clinchfield, Northwest Pacific, Yazoo & Miss Valley, Richmond Fred & Pot., Central Vermont, Alabama Great Southern, Chic Indianap & Louisv., Illinois Terminal, Total (70 roads) \$215,123,300

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is a decrease of \$25,820,909.

The reader needs hardly to be told that when the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, all the three great districts, the Eastern, the Southern and the Western—as well as all the different regions comprising these districts—show losses in both gross and net earnings alike. And the decreases, too, in the case of the net are particularly heavy, reaching in several instances over 40%, and in the case of the Great Lakes region (New England district) and Northwestern region (Western district) no less than 53.50% and 57.58%, respectively. Our summary by groups is as below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the ICC. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS. Table with columns: District and Region, 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Rows include Eastern District (New England region, Great Lakes region, Central Eastern region), Southern District (Southern region, Pooahontas region), Western District (Northwestern region, Central Western region, Southwestern region), Total all districts (136 roads).

NOTE—Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT: New England Region—Comprises the New England States. Great Lakes Region—Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York. Central Eastern Region—Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth. SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Southern Region—Comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic. Pooahontas Region—Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.

the same period last year, the increase, in great measure, being due to the very much larger corn receipts. Receipts at the Western primary markets of the five cereals—wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye—combined, in the first half of 1938 aggregated 295,894,000 bushels as against 170,630,000 bushels in 1937, 250,805,000 bushels in 1936. Going further back, comparison is with 205,354,000 bushels in the first six months of 1932 and 361,385,000 in the corresponding period of 1929. The details of the Western grain traffic, in our usual form, are set out in the table we now present:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934 AND 1933

Table with columns for Year (1938-1933) and rows for various ports including Galveston, Houston, Corpus Christi, Beaumont, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Lake Charles, Wilmington, Norfolk, and Jacksonville.

Table titled 'WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS' with columns for 6 Mos. End. June 25, Flour (bbls.), Wheat (bush.), Corn (bush.), Oats (bush.), Barley (bush.), and Rye (bush.). Rows list various cities like Chicago, Minneapolis, Duluth, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis & Omaha, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Wichita, and Sioux City.

In the subjoined table we furnish a summary of the six months' comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each year back to and including 1909:

Table titled 'GROSS EARNINGS' with columns for Jan. 1 to June 30, Year Given, Year Preceding, Increase (+) or Decrease (-), and Per Cent. Rows list years from 1909 to 1938.

Table titled 'NET EARNINGS' with columns for Jan. 1 to June 30, Year Given, Year Preceding, Increase (+) or Decrease (-), and Per Cent. Rows list years from 1909 to 1938.

Coming now to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, this, too, was very much larger than last year both as regards the overland movement of the staple and the receipts of cotton at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland in the first half of 1938 totaled 795,294 bales (the largest quantity for the period in all recent years) as against 776,560 bales in the previous year; 452,305 bales in 1936; 218,967 in 1932, and 475,570 in the corresponding six months of 1929. In the following table we give full details of the port movement of cotton for the past six years:

The Course of the Bond Market

Whereas most second-grade bonds have shown a tendency toward moderate declines this week, high-grades have held well up toward the year's top levels. U. S. Governments have continued firm at the year's best prices. Price movements of high-grade railroad bonds have been somewhat erratic. Norfolk & Western 4s, 1996, have remained unchanged at 117½, while Union Pacific 5s, 2008, have dropped 1 point to 113½. Medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have continued to lose ground. Great Northern 4½s, 1976, at 76½ were off 1½ points; Southern Pacific 4½s, 1981, have lost ¼ point at 46¾; New York, Chicago & St. Louis 6s, 1938, have dropped ½ point to 48. Upon announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan of reorganization for the Chicago Great Western the 1st 4s, 1959, advanced, closing on Friday at 20¾, up ¾ for the week. In a generally slow and inactive utility bond market, interest has centered around the debentures of International

Tel. & Tel. and the New York traction issues. Demand for the former developed on news of a plan to pay off the 4¼s, due Jan. 1, 1939, while interest in the tractions resulted from favorable action on the transit unity bill by the State Constitutional Convention. International Tel. & Tel. 4¼s, 1939, closed at 100½, up ¼ for the week; the 5s, 1955, at 73 were up 2¾. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s, 1966, have gained 2¼ at 66¼ while Interborough Rapid Transit 5s, 1966, have advanced 2½ to 64. Other utility bonds of all investment classes have displayed a slight weakening tendency.

Changes in the industrial bond section of the market have been small this week, only fractional gains being scored for the most part. In the steel group Otis Steel 4½s, 1962, have risen ½ to 75½. Among oil bonds the best gain has been scored by Houston Oil 5½s, 1940, with a rise of 1 point to 103. Building bonds have shown a better tone, the Certain-teed Products 5½s, 1948, gaining 3½ points at 76½. On the other hand, United Drug 5s, 1953, have fallen 3½ points to 75. Miscellaneous issues have remained largely unchanged.

While acute weakness has developed in Italian 7s, 1951, which have declined 2 5/8 points to 73 5/8, Japanese issues have registered some additional gains.

Foreign bonds have continued within narrow limits. Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) † (Based on Average Yields)
Table with columns: 1938 Daily Averages, U. S. Govt. Bonds, All 120 Domestic Corp., 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.)

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) † (Based on Individual Closing Prices)
Table with columns: 1938 Daily Averages, All 120 Domestic Corp., 120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings (Aaa, Aa, A, Baa), 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups (RR, P. U., Indus.)

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.
† The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the Issue of July 23, 1938, page 488.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress

By Edwin G. Nourse and Horace D. Drury. 314 pages. Washington: The Brookings Institution. \$2.50.

This book develops at length and with reference to particular cases as well as to general situation, a topic which in a previous publication, "Income and Economic Progress," was placed first by the authors among the goals of distributive reform, namely, "the gradual but persistent revamping of price policy so as to pass on the benefits of technological progress and rising productivity to all the population in their role of consumers." The proposition, which challenged attention widely in the business world, brought out expressions of opinion no one of which seems to the authors entirely applicable to American business as a whole. Without contending that any rate of price reduction could necessarily be established and maintained by any one industry or by industry as a whole, the authors feel that denial of price reduction as "a business policy broadly applicable to many lines of American industry in the present state of scientific progress, invention and the improvement of schemes of business organization and operation" is "a counsel of despair wholly unsupported by the facts." It is from this standpoint that they examine the question of industrial price policies, excluding specifically the question of wages and confining their attention to "administered" prices—those, that is, that are fixed by executives with control over operations as well as prices.

The first two chapters present statistical material relating generally to the long-time movement of prices and the relation of price trends to profit trends. The next five chapters consider economic progress through change in the type of goods produced, large-scale production in relation to cost (including concentration and size of the market), capacity operation, unit cost and the price structure, market considerations affecting price policy, and external controls (custom

and business principles, trade associations, legal and administrative influences, outside financial control) which affect the price-maker. With Chapters VIII and IX the inquiry turns to an early and a later period of price-fixing or regulation by large corporations, with informing examination of the emergence, growth and present character of "big business," while with Chapter X, on "group solidarity and Government participation in price-making," we reach the period of the New Deal. A spirited final chapter on "Dynamic Price-Making" comments upon the office of the industrial executive as now "the birthplace of prices for an increasing number of industrial products," the connection between the price level and a controlled productive mechanism, the development of a price-making procedure which "starts from the consumer's want and purchasing power" and seeks to satisfy both, the limitations on the ability of a large corporation to abuse its power, and the need of justifying the freedom of economic enterprise which the American business executive demands by the use of that freedom "aggressively in the public interest." Business administrators are likely to find this book one of the most interesting and suggestive of all the Brookings Institution's recent publications.

Purchasing Power

An Introduction to Qualitative Credit Control Based on the Theories of Stephen A. Colwell. By Ralph West Robey. 163 pages. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc. \$2.50.

Stephen A. Colwell, born in 1800, died in 1871, was a successful iron merchant who in 1859 published a book, "The Ways and Means of Payment," which has been pronounced "the most impressive single work on banking produced in America before 1860" and one which stamps its author as "a writer of the first rank." The premises regarding the credit system on which Colwell based his analysis of monetary theory, as summarized by Professor Robey, are that "money and money of account are independent of each other as agencies of commerce," that "credit and the credit system are concerned with money of account, not with

money," and except for artificial legal relationships "are no more concerned with money than they are with other commodities," that the credit system provides, not a substitute for money but a means of dispensing with its use, that neither convertibility into specie, nor a bank's reserve position, nor the national gold supply, but "the exchange value of the goods upon which the credit is based" determines "the soundness and acceptability of bank credit," and that "the successful operation of the credit system rests upon the completeness with which debts and credits are canceled."

These propositions, which Professor Robey finds to be more or less in conflict with present accepted theories, particularly with those of the "managed currency" school of economists, but which he believes cannot successfully be refuted, are expounded and appraised in detail in Part I of the present book under the heads of money and money of account, banking, bank notes, and prices, interest and foreign exchange. Part II, on "The Problem of Credit Control," develops further certain phases of the general theory which Colwell left incomplete. The topics here are credit and economic instability, credit and purchasing power, the bases of "fiat" purchasing power, and credit regulation and management. Under the first head, Professor Robey concludes that in the field of money and credit the "primary need . . . at the moment is an exhaustive study of the relation of various kinds of credit to the economic system." What is said in the subsequent chapters appears to be directed to developing certain aspects of such an inquiry. Until the analysis is completed, however, Professor Robey concludes that while "we can perhaps protect ourselves against some of the more obvious extreme misuses of credit, . . . all efforts at control will be more or less failures, as they have been up to the present, and we shall not be able to gain from the credit system the benefits that correct management and supervision should bring within our reach."

Houston's "Annual Financial Review"

1938 Edition Now Available. Toronto, Canada: Houston's Standard Publications

Houston's "Annual Financial Review" for 1938 has just been released for distribution, marking the 38th consecutive year for the publication.

This year's book contains 1,236 pages, covering some 1,600 Canadian corporations, a significant comparison with the first edition, when 126 company analyses were covered. Easy reference is provided to details on the various companies, the book giving their latest balance sheets, changes of dividend and market records, histories, description of plant and properties, details of funded debt, &c. The following are also featured in the current "Review":

Having the official sanction of both the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange, the review contains a record of high and low prices of all listed stocks and bonds extending back a number of years. Information is also given on the larger producing gold and base metal mines, as well as the industrial companies. Individual sales records are posted of the Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver exchanges, along with a tabulated form of authorized commission rates. In addition to the membership of the Toronto and Montreal exchanges, a representative list of brokers in other Canadian cities is given, together with details of Dominion and Provincial financing, bank debits and other vital information otherwise difficult to obtain.

Primarily the annual financial review was compiled as a record for stocks listed on the two Canadian exchanges, but has now assumed the position of being the "Blackstone" of Canadian finance.

The "Review," or "Blue Book," as it is more familiarly known, is compiled and issued by Houston's Standard Publications, with offices at 184 Bay Street, Toronto.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug. 19, 1938.

Reports from many sections of business and industry continue favorable. Predictions of a continued upward trend with a decided quickening of pace this fall appear more and more warranted by developments as time goes on. According to the "Journal of Commerce," business activity continued to climb steadily higher last week, with the business index rising to 77.7 as compared with a revised figure of 75.4 for the previous week and 102.6 for the same period a year ago. With the exception of steel operations, all components for the index made substantial gains. Automotive activity registered an index number over 100 for the first time since January; car loadings gained about 2½% over last week, while crude oil runs-to-stills and bituminous coal production were at top levels for 1938. Electric kilowatt output was the second highest since Jan. 1. A slight slackening in the rate of recovery in the steel industry is noted by "Iron Age" in its current summary, but fundamental conditions are described as still encouraging for a continued upward trend of moderate proportions. Much of the slow improvement which has brought the steel ingot rate for the current week to 41%, up 1 point, comes from widely scattered buying in small lots, the periodical states. Structural steel is reported having made a greater gain than other products, largely as a result of Government-financed projects. The publication attributes part of the recent gain to building up inventories of raw steel, as some companies find they cannot give quick deliveries unless they have ingots and billets on hand. The publication further states that production of automobiles is expected to start on an ascending scale, Ford and Willys having resumed assemblies of 1938 models, and other makers are to follow shortly on 1939 models. Steel orders from Detroit against recent commitments are gaining, but no further placing of new business is expected until September, when initial runs on new models will have been nearly completed. "Meanwhile, steel scrap prices, which were rising too fast for the steel companies, have eased at Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, being off 25c. at Pittsburgh and 50c. at the other two centers. The "Iron Age" composite has fallen to \$14.41 from \$14.83 last week." Production of electricity in the United States totaled 2,133,641,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended Aug. 13, a drop of 7.3% below the corresponding week last year, the Edison Electric Institute revealed. Output for the latest week rose 17,794,000 kilowatt hours above the previous week's total of 2,115,847,000, marking the fifth successive weekly gain in production and the second best week this year. Largest increase in turnover, judged on a week-to-week basis, was made in the first week of January. Compared with the same week of last year, however, output this week was 166,906,000 kilowatt hours under the total of 2,300,547,000 kilowatt hours at that time. Engineering construction awards for the week total \$44,479,000, an increase of 3% over the corresponding 1937 week, but a decrease of 42% from the high volume of a week ago, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." The

current week's total brings the 1938 cumulative construction volume to \$1,636,628,000, a 1.1% gain over the \$1,638,159,000 for the 33-week period in 1937. Public construction is 53% above a year ago, but 35% below last week, while private awards are 59% and 60% lower, respectively, than last year and last week. Residential building contracts awarded in July reflected an increase of 8.5% over the 1937 level, according to the F. W. Dodge Corp. This was the first increase over the preceding year's volume reported by the statistical agency since July, 1937. The Federal Housing Administration reported from Washington, moreover, that applications for insured mortgages increased last week, contrary to usual seasonal trends, raising hopes that the home-building volume would continue to reflect substantial increases over the 1937 level in the months ahead. The Association of American Railroads announce that total gross earnings of class one railroads during July approximated \$240,924,393, compared with \$292,983,939 in July, 1937. July figures were 17.8% below last year, and 34.7% below the 1930 figure. Freight revenues, totaling around \$189,845,553 for the month, were 18.5% under last year's figure and 32.3% under the 1930 level. Passenger revenues for the month totaled \$31,248,582, the Association said, 9.7% less than in 1937 and 42.8% less than in 1930. The Association of American Railroads reported today 589,561 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday. This was an increase of 5,511 cars, or 0.9% compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 184,221, or 23.8% compared with a year ago. Production of automobiles and trucks in the United States and Canada this week advanced sharply from the preceding week, chiefly due to a resumption of operations by the Ford Motor Co., but the level was still well under last year. According to Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., output for the week totaled 23,940 units, a drop of 69,399 from the 93,339 units produced in the like week of 1937, and 10,150 above the previous week. Another week of abnormally warm weather was experienced in most sections of the country, with maximum temperatures ranging from above 90 degrees to 100 degrees, or over, everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting the Appalachian sections and locally in the extreme Northeast. East of the Mississippi River they were mostly from 92 degrees to 98 degrees, while in the trans-Mississippi States an extensive area had 100 degrees or above. The highest temperature reported was 104 degrees at Kansas City, Mo., and Huron, S. Dak. This mid-West area has experienced high temperatures during much of the summer, with maxima of 100 degrees or over reported every week since the first of July. While some mid-Western and Northwestern sections of the country are still too dry, the generally fair and warm weather east of the Mississippi River, where moisture is mostly ample, made an ideal growing week. Considerable improvement is noted in the Southeast, especially with less rainfall and more sunshine. In the New York City area there was much discomfort during the early part of the week as a result of the long sustained period of hot and humid weather, but the last two days the big city has been enjoying fine cool weather. Today

it was fair and warm here, with temperatures ranging from 66 to 80 degrees. The forecast was partly cloudy with moderate temperatures tonight and Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was 66 to 68 degrees; Baltimore, 66 to 70; Pittsburgh, 60 to 66; Portland, Me., unchanged at 66; Chicago, 66 to 68; Cincinnati, 60 to 62; Cleveland, unchanged at 68; Detroit, 66 to 68; Charleston, 76 to 78; Milwaukee, 68 to 70; Savannah, unchanged at 76; Dallas, unchanged at 76; Kansas City, Mo., 78 to 80; Springfield, Mo., 72 to 74; Oklahoma City, unchanged at 72; Salt Lake City, 62 to 64; Seattle, unchanged at 54; Montreal, 60 to 68, and Winnipeg, unchanged at 64.

Present Improvement in Business Unmistakable, Says Col. Leonard P. Ayres of Cleveland Trust Co.—Not Long Enough to Insure Durable Recovery but Harvests Regarded Element in Its Favor

In noting that "business has been improving for two months," Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., adds that "industrial production and general business activity were better in July than in June, and most of the gains have been well held, and some of them increased, so far in August." In the company's "Business Bulletin," issued Aug. 15, Colonel Ayres goes on to say:

It seems probable that the bottom of this renewed depression was reached in June. The depression is one year old this month, for it began in August of last year. It was initiated by a drastic fall in stock prices, and the recent beginning of recovery was marked by a sudden and vigorous advance in stock prices.

The present improvement in business is unmistakable, but it has not yet lasted long enough to let us know whether or not it is producing the developments that would ensure a durable recovery. One important fundamental element in its favor is that we are probably going to have this year one of the largest agricultural harvests in our history. The prices will be lower than those of last year, but nevertheless the prospective abundant harvests constitute a most favorable factor in the economic outlook. The most threatening factor is the danger of another great war in the Orient.

All our important business recoveries from depressions have been sustained by increased expenditures by business enterprises for enlarged plants, improved equipment, and the financing of new undertakings. So far in this upturn few signs of such increases have appeared. All recovery periods have been marked by increased borrowings from banks, but this time such advances have not as yet taken place. The flow of new funds into existing and new enterprises depends on business confidence in future prospects. Lavish expenditures of Federal money are not adequate substitutes for increased private investing.

Privately-financed expenditures for improvements and extensions of the facilities of production, transportation, communication, public utilities, and trade, tend to be self-perpetuating because they yield profits, some of which are in turn reinvested. By contrast emergency public expenditures tend to be self-terminating, for they cannot be indefinitely continued. We shall know much more about the nature of this recovery when we find out whether or not it is stimulating a new flow of private funds for the improvement of our facilities of production and distribution.

Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Commodity Index advanced from 141.7 a week ago to 143.8 this Friday. Prices of silk, cocoa, rubber, wheat, corn, hogs and cotton were higher. Coffee and steel scrap declined, and there were no net changes for hides, silver, copper, lead, wool and sugar.

The movement of the Index during the week was as follows:

Fri. Aug. 12	141.7	Two Weeks Ago, Aug. 5	146.0
Sat. Aug. 13	No Index	Month Ago, July 19	147.1
Mon. Aug. 15	141.1	Year Ago, Aug. 19	200.4
Tues. Aug. 16	142.5	1937 High—Apr. 5	228.1
Wed. Aug. 17	143.1	Low—Nov. 24	144.6
Thurs. Aug. 18	143.1	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Fri. Aug. 19	143.8	Low—June 1	130.1

Decline in "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices—In Week Ended Aug. 13 Shows Lowest Prices Since Dec. 25, 1934

In the week ended Aug. 13, according to the "Annalist," commodity prices dropped to the lowest point since the latter part of 1934. "As has been the case for the past four or five weeks, farm and food products were the principal sufferers, with grains and cotton particularly hard hit," says the "Annalist," which states that its weekly index of wholesale commodity prices was 79.3 (1926 equals 100) on Aug. 13 as compared with 80.3 in the preceding week and 94.8 a year ago. "Prices are now the lowest since the week ended Dec. 25, 1934, when the index was 78.5," says the announcement, from which we also quote:

On Monday [Aug. 8] the Government released its first estimate of the new cotton crop, and on Wednesday its estimates of the grain crops. In both instances the indicated harvests were above trade expectations, and heavy selling broke out in those commodities. Livestock prices were also sharply lower, reflecting more liberal supplies as a result of cheaper fodder. Lard dropped to the lowest level in many years.

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

	Aug. 13, 1938 (Saturday)	Aug. 6, 1938 (Saturday)	Aug. 10, 1937 (Wednesday)
Farm products	74.8	77.4	102.6
Food products	70.7	72.0	85.3
Textile products	58.9	58.9	75.3
Fuels	85.8	85.5	90.6
Metals	96.5	96.6	109.2
Building materials	69.1	69.1	70.4
Chemicals	87.4	87.4	89.8
Miscellaneous	71.4	71.5	79.5
All commodities	79.3	80.3	94.8

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Aug. 13 Total 589,561 Cars

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, totaled 589,561 cars, an increase of 5,511 cars or 0.9% from the preceding week, a decrease of 184,221 cars, or 23.8% from the total for the like week a year ago, and a drop of 147,017 cars, or 19.9%, from the total loadings for the corresponding week two years ago. For the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, loadings were 23.8% below those for the like week of 1937, and 19.8% below those for the corresponding week of 1936. Loadings for the week ended July 30, 1938, showed a loss of 24.4% when compared with 1937 and a drop of 21.2% when comparison is made with the same week of 1936.

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938 loaded a total of 280,112 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 276,454 cars in the preceding week and 360,821 cars in the seven days ended Aug. 14, 1937. A comparative table follows:

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 6 1938	Aug. 14 1937	Aug. 13 1938	Aug. 6 1938	Aug. 14 1937
Atchafalpa Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	18,768	19,941	24,391	4,759	4,826	5,944
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	23,884	23,995	33,259	13,063	13,964	16,015
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	19,439	18,893	23,708	8,269	8,668	10,438
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	15,304	15,996	17,011	6,794	6,830	8,301
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	19,683	19,690	21,720	7,135	7,326	8,593
Chicago & North Western Ry.	14,752	14,755	17,366	8,956	8,897	10,874
Gulf Coast Lines	2,375	2,291	3,492	1,364	1,571	1,539
International Great Northern RR.	1,970	1,822	2,249	1,825	2,134	2,288
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	3,822	4,019	5,174	2,370	2,225	2,979
Missouri Pacific RR.	13,046	13,546	16,695	6,644	6,816	8,755
New York Central Lines	31,002	30,019	42,155	30,372	31,371	38,623
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	4,495	4,494	5,559	8,152	7,956	9,675
Norfolk & Western Ry.	18,699	16,014	23,527	3,670	3,801	4,301
Pennsylvania RR.	51,007	49,545	71,051	33,309	30,902	44,447
Pere Marquette Ry.	3,948	4,167	5,969	3,730	3,978	4,762
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	4,526	4,274	6,574	3,992	4,207	7,244
Southern Pacific Lines	28,250	26,898	35,146	7,233	7,298	8,716
Wabash Ry.	5,142	5,195	5,774	6,524	6,549	8,039
Total	280,112	276,454	360,821	158,161	158,719	201,563

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Week Ended—		
	Aug. 13, 1938	Aug. 6, 1938	Aug. 14, 1937
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	23,243	23,499	27,497
Illinois Central System	26,646	25,674	31,862
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	11,441	11,282	14,842
Total	61,330	60,455	74,201

The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Aug. 6 reported as follows:

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 6 totaled 584,050 cars. This was a decrease of 182,132 cars, or 23.8% below the corresponding week in 1937 and a decrease of 335,731 cars, or 36.5% below the same week in 1930.

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Aug. 6 was a decrease of 4,653 cars or 8-10ths of 1% below the preceding week.

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 224,705 cars, an increase of 574 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 75,697 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 149,243 cars, an increase of 1,319 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 19,355 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coal loading amounted to 90,927 cars, a decrease of 8,679 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 20,648 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 51,519 cars, an increase of 808 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 5,583 cars above the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Aug. 6, totaled 37,141 cars, an increase of 3,300 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 7,642 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Live stock loading amounted to 11,276 cars, an increase of 448 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 2,229 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Aug. 6, totaled 8,497 cars, an increase of 776 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,798 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Forest products loading totaled 28,895 cars, an increase of 1,020 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 12,065 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

One loading amounted to 22,998 cars, a decrease of 84 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 52,563 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 4,487 cars, a decrease of 59 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 5,158 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 January	2,256,423	2,714,449	3,347,717
Four weeks in February	2,155,451	2,763,457	3,506,236
Four weeks in March	2,222,864	2,986,166	3,529,907
Five weeks in April	2,049,894	3,712,906	4,504,284
Four weeks in May	2,185,822	3,098,632	3,733,385
Four weeks in June	2,170,984	2,982,219	3,642,357
Five weeks in July	2,861,762	3,794,249	4,492,300
Week of Aug. 6	584,050	766,182	919,781
Total	17,087,250	22,798,260	27,675,967

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Aug. 6, 1938. During this period only 13 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year:

mobile, chemical, and silk industries. However, in only one industry, meat packing, have the hours of work reached the level of 40 or over per week.

A comparison of conditions in June of this year with those of a year ago is indicated by the following figures:

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 25 INDUSTRIES COMBINED, JUNE, 1938, COMPARED WITH JUNE, 1937

Total man-hours.....	-39.1%	Weekly earnings.....	-16.2%
Payrolls.....	-38.2%	Cost of living.....	-2.6%
Hourly earnings.....	+1.6%	Real weekly earnings.....	-14.0%
Length of average work week.....	-17.2%	Employment.....	-26.4%

Sixteen Percent Decrease Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Aug. 10 aggregated \$6,326,000,000, or 17% below the total reported for the preceding week and 16% below the total for the corresponding week of last year.

Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919, amounted to \$5,775,000,000, compared with \$6,983,000,000 the preceding week and \$6,861,000,000 the week ended Aug. 11 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Aug. 15 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Aug. 10, 1938	Aug. 3, 1938	Aug. 11, 1937
1—Boston.....	17	\$357,498,000	\$423,107,000	\$411,054,000
2—New York.....	15	2,651,259,000	3,296,018,000	3,119,162,000
3—Philadelphia.....	18	320,232,000	382,129,000	382,030,000
4—Cleveland.....	25	385,355,000	461,449,000	525,377,000
5—Richmond.....	24	246,419,000	285,756,000	271,243,000
6—Atlanta.....	26	201,102,000	244,496,000	205,851,000
7—Chicago.....	41	856,617,000	1,057,725,000	1,099,085,000
8—St. Louis.....	16	195,041,000	211,819,000	218,975,000
9—Minneapolis.....	17	135,512,000	154,789,000	155,054,000
10—Kansas City.....	28	245,041,000	285,532,000	282,755,000
11—Dallas.....	18	165,761,000	179,072,000	180,632,000
12—San Francisco.....	29	566,100,000	650,370,000	647,608,000
Total.....	274	\$6,325,937,000	\$7,612,262,000	\$7,498,826,000

Decrease of 0.2% from June to July in Cost of Living of Wage Earners in United States Reported by National Industrial Conference Board

The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined 0.2% from June to July, because of moderate decreases in all groups of expenditures except fuel and light, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Living costs in July were 2.7% lower than a year ago, and 13.8% lower than in July, 1929, but 20.6% higher than at the depression low of 1933. Under date of Aug. 8, the Conference Board also announced:

Food prices in July were 0.2% lower than in June, 6.8% lower than in July, 1937, and 24.9% lower than in July, 1929, but 33.7% higher than in the spring of 1933.

Rents declined only slightly from the June level, 0.1%, which made them 0.6% lower than a year ago, and 5.9% lower than in July, 1929. They were, however, 38.1% higher than in the beginning of 1934.

Clothing prices receded 0.5% from June to July, and in the latter month they were 4.4% lower than in July, 1937, and 24.8% lower than in July, 1929, but 21.1% higher than in the spring of 1933.

The cost of fuel and light increased 0.5% from June to July, to exactly the same level as a year ago. In July of this year, however, it was 8.5% below July, 1929. The increase during the month-interval was due primarily to a seasonal increase of 0.6% in coal prices. The cost of gas and electricity, information concerning which is ascertained semi-annually, was 0.1% higher in July than in January, due to an advance in the index of gas rates. The index of electricity rates declined slightly from January to July. The combined index of gas and electricity in July of this year was 10.6% lower than in July, 1929.

The cost of sundries in July was 0.1% lower than in June, and 1.6% lower than in July, 1929, but 0.5% higher than a year ago, and 8.0% higher than in the spring of 1933.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 115.6 cents in July as compared with 115.3 cents in June, 112.5 cents in July, 1937, and 100 cents in 1923.

Item	Relative Importance in Family Budget	Indexes of the Cost of Living, 1923=100		P. C. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) from June, 1938, to July, 1938
		July, 1938	June, 1938	
Food.....	33	81.7	81.9	-0.2
Housing.....	20	86.6	86.7	-0.1
Clothing.....	12	73.5	73.9	-0.5
Men's.....		79.3	79.3	-0.6
Women's.....		67.7	67.9	+0.2
Fuel and light.....	5	84.1	83.7	+0.4
Coal.....		82.9	82.4	+0.6
Gas and electricity.....		86.5	86.4	+0.1
Sundries.....	30	97.4	97.5	-0.1
Weighted aver. of all items.....	100	86.5	86.7	-0.2
Purchasing value of dollar.....		115.6	115.3	+0.3

* Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for July 12, 1938, and June 14, 1938.

Employment and Payrolls in New York State Factories Increased from June to July Contrary to Usual Seasonal Trend

Contrary to the usual seasonal lull in July, employment in New York State factories increased about 1.0% since June, and payrolls rose about 2.0%, according to a statement issued Aug. 12 by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. These percentage changes were derived from preliminary tabulations, based on reports from 2,390 representative factories throughout the State. Miss Miller continued:

Seasonal activity in the canning and preserving industry was responsible for a large part of the net rise in forces. When tabulations for the canning and preserving industry are omitted, employment shows a slight net drop, but payrolls continue to show a net increase. Increased payrolls in the fur and fur goods, shoe and men's clothing industries were sufficient to keep the net increase in payrolls. Only four out of the 11 representative industries reported net losses in employment this month, namely, clothing and millinery, printing and paper, metal and machinery and wood manufactures. The chemical and stone, clay and glass groups showed practically no net change at all. Monthly reports from a fixed list of representative factories, going back to June, 1914, indicate that the average June to July movements are decreases of about 1.1% in the number of employees and about 1.4% in total payrolls.

Index numbers of July, based on the average of the three years 1925-1927 as 100, were 72.3 for employment and 64.9 for payrolls. These reports are collected and analyzed in the Division of Statistics and Information under the direction of Dr. E. B. Patton. The reporting factories during July employed 348,261 workers and had a total weekly payroll of \$9,082,001.

Five Industrial Districts Increase Both Employment and Payrolls

Net increases in both employment and payrolls were reported by five out of the seven industrial districts in New York State in July. Albany-Schenectady-Troy and New York City were the only two which showed net declines in employment. New York City payrolls were up slightly. Buffalo had the greatest percentage net rise in forces, and Utica the greatest percentage increase in payrolls.

In Buffalo expansion in the iron and steel group contributed greatly to the net gains in the metal and machinery industry, and seasonal activity in the men's clothing group was largely responsible for the net increases in the clothing industry. Seasonal expansion in the larger men's clothing factories in Rochester raised employment to levels which were more nearly normal than they have been since March, and the shoe and canning and preserving industries also showed seasonal increases. Expansion in the cotton goods factories of Utica caused net increases in both payrolls and employment in the textile industry. The metal and machinery industry in Syracuse reported net gains, especially in iron and steel plants, where renewed activity this month followed a lull in June. Gains exceeded losses in employment in Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City shoe factories, and their payrolls showed a considerable increase. The men's clothing industry in New York City reported expansion in preparation for fall, but most women's dress and millinery factories laid off workers. Most of the severe losses in employment and payrolls in Albany-Schenectady-Troy were concentrated in the metal and machinery and clothing groups.

City	June to July, 1938	
	Employment	Payrolls
Buffalo.....	+3.7	+4.4
Rochester.....	+3.5	+2.8
Utica.....	+1.7	+5.7
Syracuse.....	+1.4	+5.3
Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City.....	+0.5	+3.6
New York City.....	-2.0	+0.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	-6.6	-8.5

Factory Employment in Pennsylvania During July About Same as June—Gain in Employment and Wages in Delaware

The number of wage earners employed in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries in July was about the same as in June, while wage disbursements and working hours declined about 2%, according to figures released Aug. 18 by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which says that "when allowance is made for the usual seasonal decreases from June to July, some improvement in activity is indicated. The Bank further says:

Reports from textile and clothing mills showed betterment in employment and payrolls as compared with substantial decreases which seasonally occur from June to July. This in effect is also true of plants manufacturing furniture, shoes and leather goods, and rubber tires and goods. In the case of metal products, employment increased more than usual, while payrolls declined more than seasonally expected.

The payroll index for those establishments which produce consumers' goods rose from about 77 in June to 79 in July, while that for the durable goods industries declined from 54 to 52. The composite index of employment for all reporting industries at 69 was at about the same level as in June, while the payroll index on a seasonally adjusted basis increased somewhat. Compared with a year ago, the volume of employment continued 25% and that of payrolls 38% smaller.

Average working time continued at about 31 hours a week, as compared with a high of 32 hours in March and May this year and with 37 hours in July, 1937. Earnings in July averaged almost 69 cents an hour or about the same as in the previous three months; a year ago hourly earnings amounted to 71 cents.

As to employment conditions in Delaware, the Bank says:

Manufacturing industries in Delaware reported an increase of 3% in employment and payrolls from June to July. Working time also indicated a marked expansion in plant activity. In comparison with a year ago, however, the number of wage earners declined 28% and payrolls and working hours 32%.

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Aug. 6, 1938

The lumber industry during the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, stood at 63% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 66% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 62% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 65% of that week's shipments; new orders, about 68% of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported production in the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, was nearly as heavy as in the previous week, which was the highest of the year to date. Shipments dropped slightly from the preceding 1938 peak week. New orders, though lower in the July weeks, were otherwise highest reported

in 12 months. New orders in the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, were 2% below the corresponding high week of last year. New business was 4% above output in the week ended Aug. 6; shipments were 1% above production. Production and shipments were, respectively, 21% and 8% lower than during corresponding week of 1937. National production reported for the week ended Aug. 6 by 5% fewer mills was 0.4% below output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were 8% below shipments; new orders were 9% below orders of the previous week. The Association further reported:

During the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, 508 mills produced 210,990,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 214,056,000 feet; booked orders of 219,996,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 537; production, 211,819,000 feet; shipments, 232,245,000 feet; orders, 240,456,000 feet.

Southern Pine, West Coast and Northern Hardwood regions reported new orders above production in the week ended Aug. 6, 1938. The same regions and Southern Hardwood reported shipments above output. All regions but Western Pine reported orders below those of corresponding week of 1937; Southern Pine, Southern Cypress and Northern Pine reported shipments above the same week of 1937; all regions but Northern Hemlock reported production below the 1937 week.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 6, 1938, by 438 softwood mills totaled 214,861,000 feet, or 4% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 207,216,000 feet, or 0.2% above production. Production was 206,761,000 feet.

Reports from 84 hardwood mills give new business as 5,135,000 feet, or 21% above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 6,840,000 feet, or 62% above production. Production was 4,229,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 417 identical softwood mills was 204,127,000 feet, and a year ago it was 259,534,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 205,281,000 feet and 223,412,000 feet; and orders received, 213,080,000 feet and 218,441,000 feet.

Increase in July Newsprint Production in Canada as Compared with June—Figures of North American Output

An increase of 852 tons in July production of Canadian newsprint amounting to 202,546, compared with 201,546 tons in June, was reported by the Newsprint Association of Canada on Aug. 11. Shipments dropped from 208,476 tons to 205,490 tons, according to the figures supplied by the Association, it is learned from Montreal Canadian Press accounts, which further stated:

A year ago production totaled 316,194 tons and shipments 293,671 tons. During the month Canadian mills operated at 59.5% of rated capacity, against 57.0% in June and 58.7% in May.

Shipments to the United States increased from 141,055 tons in June to 145,318 tons, while overseas shipments fell from 52,257 tons to 47,260 tons, the latter figure being a gain of 15.9% over the corresponding month the year before.

Total North American output in the period was 236,796 tons, compared with shipments of 301,659 tons. At June 30 North American stocks totaled 724,139 tons against 767,520 tons at the end of May.

Good Crops in Canada Seem Assured, Says Bank of Montreal

"With generally favorable conditions continuing as harvesting proceeds in Canada, fulfilment of earlier hopes for good crops of the main staples in every Province of the Dominion seems assured," the Bank of Montreal states in its copy report dated Aug. 18. "In the Prairie Provinces," says the bank, "harvesting is well under way in Saskatchewan and southern Alberta, while in Manitoba, where wheat cutting is nearing completion, threshing returns indicate that yields generally will be fair to good." In part the bank also says:

Rust damage to non-resistant wheat has become more serious in Eastern Saskatchewan, causing a further decline in prospective yields. Grasshopper damage has continued in Saskatchewan and crops in affected areas are being cut early to avoid further loss. Hail damage is heavy at scattered points.

In Quebec, grain cutting is general with indications of good yields and fodder, corn, roots and tobacco are all doing well. Tomatoes are a large crop, but the yield of apples will be light. In Ontario, where frequent rains have delayed harvesting operations during the past week, the prospects are for good average yields of all the main crops, with apples somewhat below average.

In the Maritime Provinces crop prospects generally are favorable, though in New Brunswick and some parts of Nova Scotia excessive moisture is causing some deterioration of yield. Apples are sizing well, with indications of good average yields. In British Columbia yields of grain will be below average but potatoes are growing well, tomatoes are of good quality, roots generally are satisfactory, and tree fruits are promising.

Agricultural Cooperatives Throughout Country Paying Members Cash Dividends of Over \$25,000,000 Annually, Reports FCA

In making their bid for farm business, agricultural cooperatives in 48 States are not only marketing farm products for their members and purchasing farm supplies cooperatively, but paying them cash dividends, in addition, of more than \$25,000,000 annually, according to a statement issued Aug. 4 by the Farm Credit Administration, which also said:

Officials of the 12 Banks for Cooperatives, who have just completed a nation-wide survey of farmer cooperatives, report that the typical dividend-paying association with a membership of two or three hundred farmers pays patronage dividends amounting to \$6,000 or \$7,000 on a year's business. Most of these co-ops also pay limited dividends on their stock owned by farmer members.

Cooperatives in which farmers are selling everything from onions to oranges and buying virtually every type of farm supply, paid the expenses of their 1936 business—the year covered by the survey—and had \$33,686,000 left over. Out of this, \$25,380,000 was paid to farmers as patronage dividends, and \$13,306,000 was plowed back into cooperative business to provide additional operating capital.

Farmers in California, profiting from cooperative sales of oranges and other citrus fruits, received the largest gross amount of patronage refunds, followed by Minnesota, where cooperative marketing of butter, milk and cheese, grain, livestock and other products boosted the income of thousands of producers. Patronage dividends amounting to \$1,000,000 or more were also reported for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Washington and several other States.

Citrus cooperatives in California, Florida, Arizona and Texas paid their members gross patronage dividends amounting to \$6,043,000 in 1936. Second largest amount of payments was from oil and gasoline, \$4,294,000; grain marketing cooperatives, \$3,035,000; cooperative creameries, \$2,564,000; poultry associations, \$2,045,000; cooperative feed stores, \$1,164,000, and fruits and vegetables other than citrus and berries, \$1,410,000.

Rayon Production During Second Quarter Smallest Since 1934, According to "Rayon Organon"—Daily Rate of Shipments Broke All Records During July

Production of rayon yarns by United States mills for the June quarter was the smallest for any three-month period since 1934, states the current issue of the "Rayon Organon," published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York. With the currently indicated resumption of demand, however, it is expected that third-quarter production will show a substantial increase over the low second-quarter figure, said an announcement by the Bureau Aug. 6, which continued:

Rayon yarn production for the June quarter amounted to 53,300,000 pounds, compared with 57,500,000 pounds in the first quarter of 1938 and a quarterly average of 78,100,000 pounds for the year 1937. The low production for the June quarter was due to slow demand, the usual seasonal influences, and the adequate size of the yarn stocks held.

Quarterly production of rayon filament yarn in the United States follows (in pounds):

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quar.
1938.....	57,500,000	53,300,000	.....	.....
1937.....	76,800,000	79,000,000	82,600,000	73,800,000
1936.....	69,600,000	67,100,000	72,500,000	68,400,000

The daily rate of shipments of rayon yarn by American producers during July was the largest for any month in the history of the industry, being equal to almost double the June shipments, states the "Rayon Organon." Further details, as reported by the Bureau, follow:

The sudden favorable change which came over the rayon yarn market during the four-week period from mid-June to mid-July, states the publication, can only be called amazing.

The daily rate of yarn shipments, as measured by the "Organon's" index of 843 for July, compared with 473 for June. To meet the demand, producers naturally were forced to draw upon surplus stocks. As a result, these stocks dropped to a 3.1 months' supply as compared with 3.9 in June. Actual poundage stocks of yarn held on July 31 approximated the total holdings at the end of 1937.

The practical doubling of shipments during the past month, the paper states, was due to a combination of causes:

"First was the improvement in general business psychology concurrent with the adjournment of Congress, the rise in security prices, &c.

"Second was the fear that rayon yarn prices would be raised.

"Third was a normal seasonal increase in yarn demand for fall fabric production; this movement was accentuated by the indicated fall popularity of rayon and rayon-mixture fabrics.

"Fourth was the buying up by converters of the relatively small quantities of available rayon fabrics at the prevailing below-cost-of-production prices similarly, firm orders were placed for fabric to be delivered later on in the season, but at prices which were still very favorable to the buyer."

The sudden change in rayon market conditions causes the "Organon" to strike a note of warning.

Petroleum and Its Products—Five-Day Production Week Seen Again in Texas—Crude Stocks Again Decline After Temporary Rise—Daily Average Oil Production Up—Mexican Oil Enters United States

Restoration of the five-day production week in Texas is expected to be ordered in September, according to reports from the monthly proration hearing of the Texas Railroad Commission held in Austin on Aug. 19. The turn in the trend of declining stocks of crude oil and gasoline has brought about a complete change in sentiment in producing circles in the Lone Star State and the general feeling is that curtailment is in order if the crude oil price structure is to be maintained.

Texas was the leader in the broad curtailment move last spring that pared stocks of crude oil and bolstered a market badly hit by pressure of over-production of oil. Other major oil-producing States followed its lead then and there is no reason to doubt their willingness to again follow any general production curtailment move should the Railroad Commission decide to put its Saturday-Sunday shutdown order in effect again. At the present time, Texas is operating on a 6-day production week, Sunday seeing all of the wells in the State closed down.

After showing a sharp rise in the final week of July in response to loosening of production control in the nation's leading oil-producing areas, stocks of domestic and foreign crude resumed their downward trend during the Aug. 6 week. The United States Bureau of Mines report placed the decline for that period at 1,108,000 barrels, which pared stocks to 287,406,000 barrels which is still near the 17-year

With an honor guard of Soviet soldiers on the east and Japanese on the west standing at attention in a small knot, Japanese and Soviet officers stood all yesterday afternoon on the crest of this war-scarred hummock beside the Tumen River negotiating the military details of the settlement of the Changkufeng incident.

A booming Japanese gun at noon marked the opening of the negotiations, arranged diplomatically in Moscow Wednesday, and a rifle volley at 6:15 p. m. announced their end.

The highest commander of the Japanese army in northern Korea, a Lieutenant-Colonel, personally escorted this correspondent to the top of Chiangkufeng, Changkufeng's sister hill near-by, to view the formalities.

The officer said he was confident the Changkufeng incident was ended. He said garrison and border details being worked out would place the Japanese on the eastern slope of Changkufeng, with Russians holding the western shore of Long Lake (Lake Khasan), as at present. He said the Japanese would be quite satisfied with this arrangement.

The Japanese officer estimated the Russian casualties in the last month's fighting at 3,000, which, he said, was three and one-half times greater than the Japanese losses, although he said no official count had yet been made on either side.

If both sides were not very glad to cease firing, the impression was gained today of a universal atmosphere of relaxation and relief from the constant specter of death and the dangers of war.

Japanese troops, meanwhile this week, encountered stubborn Chinese resistance in their drive on the provisional capital of Hankow. A dispatch of Aug. 16 from F. Tillman Durdin at Hankow to the New York "Times" reported the progress of the Japanese offensive as follows:

Chinese troops have reoccupied Shahochen and Nanchangpu, about 12 miles south of Kiukiang, according to a Chinese Central News dispatch, yesterday, from Teian. Japanese forces, hard pressed by the Chinese, were said to be falling back on Kiukiang, abandoning large quantities of supplies and equipment.

The Japanese had been pounding at the Chinese line south of Kiukiang for more than two weeks with little effect. The Shahochen and Nanchangpu evacuations were taken here tonight to indicate abandonment of Japanese attempts to drive directly to Nanchang, instead of concentrating the attack on Juichang, about 21 miles westward of Kiukiang, possibly with the intention of outflanking the Chinese positions in the mountains below Kiukiang.

A bitter struggle for Juichang continues between Chinese and Japanese troops in the hills a few miles north of the city. Some of the heights have changed hands three or four times. Counter-attacking at night, the Chinese repulse the Japanese forces, only to have them retake the positions in the daytime, aided by artillery and air bombardments. The casualties on both sides are said to be heavy.

Chinese official and press reports continue to insist the Japanese have used gas in several instances before retreating in the face of Chinese attacks. The type of gas is not mentioned. Appeals are being sent to Hankow for masks.

Japanese launches operating on Red Lake between Juichang and the Yangtze attempted on Sunday to land 600 men at the western end of the lake, whence, it is presumed, a flank assault on Juichang was contemplated. The landing party is said to have been repulsed.

As if marking the route of advance toward Hankow along the south bank of the Yangtze, the Japanese on Saturday virtually wiped out the town of Yangsin, on the main highway from Juichang to Wuhan, in two air raids Saturday. Details of the raids were brought to Hankow yesterday by a Central News Agency correspondent, who witnessed the raids.

The bombs, he said, fell all over the town, setting houses afire so that nearly every building was either wrecked by bombs or razed by flames. About 500 people, he said, were killed and 800 injured. Yangsin was an important military center.

Relative quiet obtained north of the Yangtze. Chinese and Japanese forces were facing each other outside Hwangmei and Susung. Increased Japanese strength at Hofei, Tungcheng and Shucheng, in Ankwai Province, north of the Yangtze, is being watched as possibly indicating a Japanese intention to attempt a renewed drive westward through Luan or Hwoshan because of the difficulties caused by the Yangtze floods beyond Hwangmei, further south.

Reports of Japanese launches operating between Wusueh and Kwangtsi in a vast lake created by the Yangtze overflow have caused fears of an attempted landing at the west end of that lake for an attack on Tienchiachen, where the strongest Chinese fortifications between Kiukiang and Hankow are located. The waters are within a few miles of Tienchiachen.

Disease is taking the heaviest toll thus far in the war among Chinese and Japanese troops in the Yangtze Valley, according to reports reaching here from the fronts.

Foreigners returning from Nanchang say that at least 10% of the Chinese troops on the Kiukiang-Nanchang line are incapacitated by illness. Chinese intelligence reports indicate a similar situation on the Japanese side.

Associated Press advices of Aug. 17 from Hsinking, Manchukuo, said that Chinese guerillas continue to inflict substantial damage. The dispatch added:

Japanese Army officers admit that Chinese irregular units remain active in the country in which Japan established a protectorate after wresting it from China. They say the irregulars are communist-inspired.

The unofficial compilation of mysterious disasters in industry pointed to a different type of enemy working from within.

Japanese here admitted their fire insurance rates have been tripled in a year because of fires and explosions extending from Tsitsihar, near the northeast border, to Dairen on the south.

The Tsitsihar power plant was destroyed twice by fires. Officials put damage at 500,000 yen (the Japanese yen is worth a fraction over 28 cents), but unofficial estimates were 1,500,000 yen. Saboteurs of a "certain foreign power were blamed.

Last November all telephone and telegraph communications from Hsinking south were out for three days, the only official explanation being that children at play dug up the cables, buried several feet underground.

Mukden has been hit hardest. The first aviation assembly plant burned last March with at least thirty and possibly 100 plants destroyed, among them some of late Italian design.

In June fire destroyed the military food and clothing depot near Mukden and damage was put at 1,250,000 yen. A nearby gasoline installation narrowly missed being burned.

Four huge explosions rocked Mukden in late July. Powder stores of the east arsenal were destroyed. Damage unofficially was put at 2,500,000 yen.

Naval oil stores at Dairen burned for ten days in March. The military goods depot there was destroyed in June.

The military supply depot at Chinchow burned in May, with a 500,000 yen loss.

All these establishments were guarded heavily. In addition to these losses, unofficial informants tell of numerous smaller instances of suspended sabotage.

The difficulties with irregular units that have attacked in various areas are largely of communist origin, army officers insist. They expect the activities to increase when and if there should come a war with Soviet Russia.

Most of the "bandits" operate under names of patriotic societies. A certain part of their activity may be dictated by economic necessity, like the need for food, but their main objective is to wage war against Japan.

It was indicated in Associated Press advices from Hankow, Aug. 13, that the French concession there became Hankow's only foreign-controlled area recognized by China on that day as the Government commemorated the first anniversary of its war against Japan by abolishing the Japanese concession. These advices added:

The Chinese changed the status of the extensive district to that of a special administrative area under the Hankow municipality, and renamed its streets after Chinese war victories and heroes.

The Japanese consular staff and Japanese nationals left Hankow a year ago when Tokio ordered an exodus from all Yangtze Valley and coastal ports except Shanghai and Tientsin. Japanese property at Hankow remained sealed until the military and executive branches of the Chinese Government moved here last November. Since then Japanese residences and warehouses have housed Chinese officialdom.

Germany lost her Hankow concession when China embraced the Allied cause in the World War. Russia voluntarily gave up her concession after establishment of the Soviet regime. Great Britain followed, 11 years ago, upon feeling pressure from the Nationalist Government, although, by agreement, Britons residing in the concession exert local influence through representation in a special office administering the area under the Chinese Foreign Office.

Mexico's 12% Additional Duty on Exported Products

In addition to the information given in these columns a week ago (page 966) relative to the new Mexican export tax, the Department of Commerce at Washington makes available further details received from the office of the American Commercial Attache at Mexico City. Under the Mexican decree, published in the *Diario Oficial* and effective Aug. 9, there is established an additional export duty of 12% ad valorem on exported products when the price of these products in Mexican currency exceeds the average price during the month of February, 1938. The Department of Commerce further reports:

The prime purpose of this measure, as stated in the preamble of the decree, is to enable the Government to absorb a certain percentage of the profits realized by Mexican exporters as a result of the depreciation of the peso in recent months, and at the same time to subsidize the importation of essential products, thereby offsetting in part the increase of their prices within the country, resulting from this exchange depreciation.

The products to be affected by this decree will be determined by a committee constituted for this purpose, which will also determine the valuation of these products for the payment of the tax.

One-half of the proceeds of this tax will be used to pay a subsidy of 20% ad valorem, in Mexican currency, on imports into Mexico of products regarded by the committee as necessary to the domestic economy. The remainder of the income from this tax is to be used by the Government in carrying out its social program.

Postponement of Plans for Offering of \$25,000,000 Argentine Government Bonds

Delay in the offering of \$25,000,000 4½% bonds of the Republic of Argentina was announced this week, underwriters having been advised on Aug. 16 by Secretary of Finance of the Argentine Government, that he wished to postpone, for the time being, his plans for public issuance of the dollar bond in the New York market.

Previous delay in the offering was noted in these columns Aug. 13, page 966. In its issue of Aug. 17 the New York "Times" said:

The sudden decision by the Argentine Government yesterday to call off, at least for the present, the issuance of its \$25,000,000 of 4½% bonds here, which had been scheduled to reach the market tomorrow, took the investment community, as well as the underwriters for the loan, by complete surprise. No explanation of the action was given either in Argentine financial circles in Washington or in Buenos Aires, leaving the bankers and potential investors in the dark as to the cause of the postponement. The decision was announced by the Financial Attache of the Argentine Legation in Washington. While the proposed issue will be continued in registration with the SEC, the underwriters could give no indication as to when, if ever, the bonds would be offered. Speculation in investment circles whether the Argentine Government had abandoned its plans in this market in favor of more favorable terms elsewhere was without foundation, as it is generally conceded that the borrowing could have taken place here on better terms than either in London or Buenos Aires. The loan has been in registration here since July 21, the offering to the public originally scheduled for last week, having been postponed pending enabling legislation by the Argentine Congress, which subsequently had been passed.

Under date of Aug. 17, United Press advices from Buenos Aires stated:

The Argentine Government is expected to issue a communique explaining its sudden withdrawal of plans to float a \$25,000,000 bond issue on the New York market, it was learned.

Finance Minister Pedro Gropo said that one reason for withdrawal was that the market at the present time was unfavorable.

The proposed issue of \$25,000,000 of sinking fund external 4½% bonds due August 15, 1948, had been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington. Proceeds for the most part were to have been used for the City of Buenos Aires in paying short-term and floating debt contracted during its public works program.

	New Rate	Old Rate
Up to 250,000 shares.....	¼c. per share	1c. per share
250,000 to 500,000 shares.....	½c. per share	1c. per share
500,000 to 1,000,000 shares.....	¾c. per share	¼c. per share
1,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares.....	¾c. per share	¼c. per share
Over 3,000,000 shares.....	¾c. per share	½c. per share

The Board also set a time limit for listing stocks also listed on the New York Stock Exchange which have been listed without fee in a campaign in which the Exchange has been engaged to add the issues of large national corporations to the list. The time limit for these free listings is to be Sept. 19, 1938.

Redemption of Aug. 15 Coupons on City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., Budapest, 7% Bonds

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits of Budapest, Hungary, announced on Aug. 15 through its Central Paying Agents in New York, Schroder Trust Company, that it will redeem coupons dated Aug. 15, 1938 on the City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., Budapest, 7% Twenty-Five Year Sinking Fund Secured Gold Bonds "Series A of 1928" Dollar Issue, at the rate of \$8.75 per coupon detached from a \$1,000 bond. It is stated that coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which expires Feb. 14, 1939, and is made only to persons resident outside of Hungary, must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Company, 46 William Street, New York.

National Bank Assets on June 30 Totaled \$30,387,082,000, Exceeding March 7 Figures by \$563,582,000—Deposits of \$26,815,894,000 Highest Since Dec. 31, 1936—Decrease in Loans and Discounts Reported by Acting Comptroller of Currency

Acting Comptroller of the Currency Marshall R. Diggs announced on Aug. 12 that the total assets of the 5,248 active National banks in the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands of the United States on June 30, 1938, the date of the recent call for statements of condition, amounted to \$30,387,082,000, an increase of \$563,582,000, or 1.89% over the amount reported by the 5,256 active banks as of March 7, 1938, the date of the previous call, and an increase of \$50,011,000, or 0.16% over the amount reported by the 5,299 active banks on June 30, 1937, the date of the corresponding call a year ago. Loans and discounts, including overdrafts, totaled \$8,334,624,000, in comparison with \$8,631,366,000 on March 7, 1938, and \$8,812,895,000 on June 30, 1937. In his further analysis of the June 30 figures, Acting Comptroller Diggs says:

Investments in United States Government obligations direct and fully guaranteed aggregating \$7,987,716,000 decreased \$104,446,000, or 1.29%, since March, and \$231,479,000, or 2.82%, since June 30 a year ago. Direct and indirect obligations held on June 30, 1938, were \$6,510,362,000 and \$1,477,354,000, respectively. Other bonds, stocks and securities held of \$3,656,560,000, which included obligations of States, counties and municipalities of \$1,415,997,000, decreased \$66,167,000, or 1.78%, since March, and \$246,532,000, or 6.32%, since June 30, 1937.

Balances with other banks and cash items in process of collection of \$8,922,250,000, including reserve with Federal Reserve banks of \$4,618,177,000, showed an increase of \$974,169,000 since March 7, and increased \$988,979,000 in the year. Cash in vault of \$528,305,000 was \$97,630,000 more than in March and \$83,707,000 more than the amount held a year ago.

Total deposits on June 30, 1938, aggregated \$26,815,894,000, the highest since Dec. 31, 1936, when the 5,331 active banks reported deposits totaling \$27,608,397,000. Deposits on the recent call date showed an increase of \$577,652,000 since March, and an increase of \$49,981,000 since June 30 last year. The aggregate of deposits on June 30, 1938, consisted of demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations of \$12,138,047,000 and \$7,548,899,000, respectively; United States Government deposits of \$394,272,000; State, county and municipal deposits of \$2,106,342,000; postal savings deposits of \$73,066,000; deposits of other banks of \$4,211,101,000, and certified and cashiers' checks, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding, &c., of \$344,167,000. Deposits evidenced by savings pass books amounted to \$6,638,177,000, which represented 15,941,369 accounts.

The unimpaired capital stock was \$1,572,900,000, representing a par value of \$1,577,421,000. The latter figure consists of class A preferred stock of \$248,885,000; class B preferred stock of \$17,210,000, and common stock of \$1,311,326,000.

Surplus of \$1,118,413,000, undivided profits of \$409,167,000, reserves for contingencies of \$159,309,000, and preferred stock retirement fund of \$14,030,000, a total of \$1,700,919,000, increased \$19,457,000 since March and \$70,885,000 since June last year.

Bills payable of \$7,731,000 and rediscounts of \$1,289,000, a total of \$9,020,000, showed a decrease of \$4,246,000 since the previous call but an increase of \$490,000 in the year.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on June 30, 1938, was 31.08, in comparison with 32.90 on March 7, 1938, and 32.93 on June 30, 1937.

Liquidation of 25 Receiverships of National Banks Completed During July

Marshall R. Diggs, Acting Comptroller of the Currency, announced on Aug. 15 the completion of the liquidation of 25 receiverships during the month of July, 1938. This makes a total of 1,167 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the banking holiday of March, 1933. Acting Comptroller Diggs stated:

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 1,167 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated \$462,388,063, or an average return of 80.37% of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 66.95% of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of July, 1938, amounted to \$4,370,764. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933, to July 31, 1938, amounted to \$915,566,961.

**The following are the 25 National banks liquidated and finally closed or restored to solvency during July:
INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1938**

Name and Location of Bank	Date of Failure	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities	Per Cent Dividend Declared to All Claimants
First National Bank, Rogers, Ark.	1-13-31	\$429,859	66.67	52.55
First National Bank, Chadwick, Ill.	61-12-34	197,100	85.76	110.53
Alliance National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	6-15-32	1,140,064	76.04	37.2
Henry National Bank, Henry, Ill.	a10-27-37	47,941	75.26	31.487
First National Bank, Secor, Ill.	2-6-33	107,033	70.55	53
First Sterling Nat. Bank, Sterling, Ill.	b3-29-34	1,441,850	100.51	101.64
Farmers National Bank, Viola, Ill.	b1-1-33	245,335	103.64	104.9
American Nat. Bank, Rushville, Ind.	4-25-33	611,092	104.5	107.83
Citizens National Bank & Trust Co., Terre Haute, Ind.	12-17-31	992,374	78.39	73.22
Carrollton Nat. Bk., Carrollton, Ky.	b4-25-34	666,878	82.36	76.54
First National Bank, Greenup, Ky.	b2-1-34	454,007	109.54	105.5
First National Bank, Whitesburg, Ky.	6-17-32	489,409	86.64	82.7
First Nat. Bank, Hampstead, Md.	3-10-33	728,948	85.69	83.1
Cherokee Nat. Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	b4-22-33	1,360,168	78.00	66.8
First Nat. Bk., East Rutherford, N. J.	b3-1-34	501,918	89.19	85.8
Maple Shade National Bank, Maple Shade, N. J.	b8-23-33	126,412	63.36	36.1
First National Bank of Trenton, Burlington, N. Y.	b9-20-33	353,230	84.32	75.1
First Nat. Bank, El Paso, Texas.	9-4-31	6,162,644	71.34	52.927
Pampa National Bank, Pampa, Texas.	a8-13-37	33,422	35.4	35.4
Nat. White River Bk., Bethel, Vt.	b11-13-33	1,287,876	99.83	100.1
First Nat. Bank, Anawalt, W. Va.	10-15-31	183,802	93.08	94.3
Bayard Nat. Bank, Bayard, W. Va.	4-28-32	156,316	89.54	88.7
First Nat. Bank, Pineville, W. Va.	5-1-30	164,929	57.27	43.7
Old Nat. Bank, Waupaca, Wis.	b3-26-34	752,566	102.73	101.00
Citizens National Bank, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	a2-8-38	d228,004	f99.87	e100.00

- a Receiver appointed to levy and collect stock assessment covering deficiency in value of assets sold, or to complete unfinished liquidation.
- b Formerly in conservatorship.
- c Principal dividend payment to deferred certificate holders.
- d Date of reopening for the purpose of delivery to the shareholders' agent of equity in assets.
- e In addition to 100% principal dividend payment, the single creditor received payment of interest in full through the proceeds of collateral collections.
- f Including \$73,335 reported on date of first closing March 21, 1933.

Reference to the liquidation of National banks completed during June appeared in our issue of July 16, page 353.

Increase in 1937 in Loans and Discounts of State Banks Over Preceding Year—Survey by Committee of State Bank Division of A. B. A. Shows Gain of \$236,533,000

Loans and discounts of State banks showed increase in 1937 over the preceding year, according to the seventh annual survey of condition of State supervised banks made by the Committee on State Bank Research of the State Bank Division of the American Bankers Association. On Dec. 31, 1937, total loans and discounts of the 10,119 State supervised banks, it is stated, amounted to \$13,108,126,000, which was an increase of \$236,533,000, or 1.8% over 1936. Total investments were \$14,754,049,000, of which \$8,463,291,000, or 57.4%, were United States Government securities. Combined cash, reserves and due from banks aggregated \$7,314,647,000. Total resources amounted to \$37,520,447,000, total deposits were \$32,193,818,000, and total capital funds which include capital stock, surplus, undivided profits and reserves for contingencies totaled \$4,870,706,000. The survey, which also showed decreases after more than three years of continuous upward trend in nearly all principal items or resources and liabilities of State banks, is based on information supplied by State Banking Departments of the 48 States and covers 8,221 State commercial banks, 934 loan and trust companies, 75 private banks, 337 stock savings banks, and 552 mutual savings banks. It is announced that the study reveals that the combined resources of State supervised banks "rose steadily from the end of 1933 to 1936, but turned downward in 1937, amounting on Dec. 31, 1937, to \$37,520,477,000, a decrease of \$1,132,249,000, or 2.9% from the close of 1936, which was the highest end-of-year total during the five-year period. Resources at the end of 1937 remained \$6,902,669,000, or 22.5% above resources reported by these banks four years ago at the close of 1933."

In an introduction jointly signed by H. A. Brinkman, Vice-President of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, President of the State Bank Division; A. S. Puelicher, President of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, Chairman of the Committee on State Bank Research, and Frank W. Simmonds of New York, Secretary of the State Bank Division of the A. B. A., the purpose of the report is explained as follows:

In preparing the report the aim has been to furnish information in such form that each bank may compare its own principal balance sheet items and operating statement items with the average figures for banks in its own State. This may be accomplished simply by dividing any item of resources and liabilities, or of earnings and expenses, from a bank's statement by its total deposits, total capital funds, or the item on which the ratio is based, as indicated in the table, thus placing the figures of such institution on the same bases as those shown in the various tables.

It is the hope of the officers of the State Bank Division that a careful study of the report will give the members of the State Bank Division a nation-wide picture of the condition and progress of State bank institutions, and by comparison enable them to submit themselves to self-examination and appraisal, working toward greater profits through increased earnings and more efficient bank operation.

The Research Council of the American Bankers Association, in a foreword to the survey, states:

Existing circumstances demand that intensified consideration be given to all data bearing on the condition and operations of banks. Sweeping

changes in the conditions under which banks must operate are exerting vital influences on their functions and earning power and therefore on factors determining their soundness. It is clear that important adjustments in bank operations must necessarily be evolved in order to meet these changes.

The study contains a series of statistical tables, charts and graphs accompanied by explanatory text which summarizes the major developments of State bank operations during the year.

Member Institutions of Federal Home Loan Bank System Make Possible Prompt Payment of Residential Real Estate Taxes, Says Preston Delano

Member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, now numbering nearly 4,000, are making possible the prompt payment of residential real estate taxes in hundreds of American cities, Preston Delano, Governor of the System, said on Aug. 13. He discussed the development of a plan by which the home mortgage borrower each month pre-pays to the institution holding his lien a sum equal to one-twelfth of his taxes for the year. Mr. Delano further said:

Every year a larger number of member associations are arranging with buyers to prepare in advance to discharge tax obligations as they become due. The plan meets the favor of borrowers, since it saves them from the necessity of raising a substantial lump sum at one time. The tax money is remitted along with each payment on a loan. In many cases earnings are paid on this money.

The program already has had a marked effect on the volume of tax revenue received by municipalities. It makes funds available to local governments promptly and, on the other hand, reduces the need for short-term borrowing to meet budget expenditures. The mortgagor welcomes the arrangement, since it eliminates the danger of tax delinquency and resulting penalties to him.

Any program that stimulates prompt payment of taxes is a boon to home ownership. Any study of the depression proves that neglect of taxes over a sustained period caused thousands of foreclosures that otherwise would have been avoided.

\$4,500,000 Received by Government Agencies as Dividends on Investments in Savings and Loan Associations in First Half of 1938, Reports FHLBB

More than \$4,500,000 was received by Government agencies as dividends on their investments in 1,343 savings and loan associations during the first half of 1938, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported on Aug. 13. A tabulation showed that practically every association paid a dividend for the six-month period. The Board also noted:

The Board announced that 1,078 Federal savings and loan associations paid average annual dividends of 3.56%, while 265 State associations paid an average of 3.42%. Since Government agencies were first authorized by Congress to invest in qualified thrift associations which sought funds to expand their home-financing operations, dividends paid the Government have totaled approximately \$17,793,000.

Of the total dividends received during the first half of 1938, amounting to \$4,538,000, \$3,668,000 represents earnings on \$211,997,610 invested in shares by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation from a \$300,000,000 fund authorized by Congress in 1935. The outstanding HOLC investments in Federal-chartered associations on June 30 totaled \$170,995,300. In State-chartered institutions of the FHLB System, HOLC investments amounted to \$41,002,310.

The remaining \$870,000 of Government dividends for the six months came from an outstanding investment of \$47,802,000 of United States Treasury funds in Federal savings and loan associations, which was authorized by Congress in 1933.

The Government's purchase of shares in the various associations was undertaken to provide needed funds for home-financing, but that need has subsided with the resumption of investments by the general public.

\$285,722,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated Aug. 17—\$100,493,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.047

Announcement that bids of \$285,722,000 had been received to the offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills dated Aug. 17 and maturing Nov. 16, 1938, was made on Aug. 15 by the Treasury Department. The tenders to the offering were received up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Aug. 15, at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof. Of the tenders received, \$100,493,000 were accepted. Reference to the offering of bills was made in our issue of Aug. 13, page 970.

The details of the result of the offering, as made known by the Treasury Department, follow:

Total applied for, \$285,722,000	Total accepted, \$100,493,000
Range of accepted bids:	
High, 99.991; equivalent rate approximately 0.036%.	
Low, 99.987; equivalent rate approximately 0.051%.	
Average price, 99.988; equivalent rate approximately 0.047%.	
(60% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.)	

New Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills to be dated Aug. 24, 1938

Tenders to a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills to be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, Aug. 22, were invited by the Treasury Department on Aug. 18. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department. The bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. They will be dated Aug. 24, 1938, and will mature on Nov. 23, 1938, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest.

There is a maturity of a similar issue of Treasury bills on Aug. 24 in amount of \$50,409,000. The Treasury Department announcement bearing on the new offering said:

They [the bills] will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. 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 Aug. 22, 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 will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those sub-litig tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Aug. 24, 1938.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and an gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from a taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its 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. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof.

\$1,151,600 of Government Securities Purchased by Treasury During July

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in July, 1938, resulted in net purchases of \$1,151,600, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill announced on Aug. 15. This compares with \$783,500 net purchases during June.

The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since the beginning of 1937:

1937—		1937—	
January.....	\$14,363,300 purchased	November.....	\$2,000,050 purchased
February.....	5,701,800 purchased	December.....	15,351,100 sold
March.....	119,553,000 purchased	1938—	
April.....	11,856,500 purchased	January.....	12,033,500 sold
May.....	3,853,550 purchased	February.....	3,001,000 sold
June.....	24,370,400 purchased	March.....	23,348,500 purchased
July.....	4,812,050 purchased	April.....	2,480,250 purchased
August.....	12,510,000 purchased	May.....	4,899,250 sold
September.....	8,900,000 purchased	June.....	783,500 purchased
October.....	3,716,000 purchased	July.....	1,151,600 purchased

Tax Exemption Discussed by President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of Treasury Magill

The removal advocated by President Roosevelt of tax exemption in the case of Government salaries and Government securities was discussed by President Roosevelt and Acting Secretary of the Treasury Magill on Aug. 15, the latter indicating this at his press conference on Aug. 18, according to Washington advices that day to the New York "Times" which in part stated:

The President's views on tax exemptions were the same as he expressed in his message to Congress in the Spring," Mr. Magill said.

The subjects of the controversial undistributed profits levy and lowering of individual exemptions to broaden the income tax base were not discussed he added.

Mr. Magill stated that he and the President reached no conclusions in their informal discussion at luncheon on Monday. Their discussion, he said, was a preliminary to the conference between the President and Secretary Morgenthau to be held around the end of the month at which administration tax policy for the forthcoming year is to be formulated.

The President's message to Congress in April urged action to terminate tax exemption was given in our issue of April 30, page 2777.

President Roosevelt in Dedicating Thousand Islands International Bridge, Canada, Declares Responsibility for Getting Results in Development of St. Lawrence Waterway Lies at Door of Two Governments—Prime Minister MacKenzie King Sees Bridge "Symbol of International Friendship and Good Will"

In dedicating on Aug. 18 the Thousand Islands International Bridge, across the St. Lawrence River, President Roosevelt declared "the bridge which we here dedicate is a tangible proof that administration by two neighbors of a job to be done in common offers no difficulty." "At various times," said the President, "both the people of Canada and the people of the United States have dreamed of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes development. They have translated those ideas into plans which can easily be carried out. In another part of his speech the President took occasion to say that "I suppose it is true, as has been true of all natural resources, that a good many people would like to have the job—and the profits—of developing it for themselves. In this case, however, the river happens to be placed in the hands

of our two governments, and the responsibility for getting the results lies plainly at our doors." "To put it bluntly," remarked the President, "a group of American interests is here gradually putting itself into a position where, unless caution is exercised, they may in time be able to determine the economic fate of a large area, both in Canada and the United States." The President further said:

▀ The development of natural resources, and the proper handling of their fruits, is a major problem of government. Naturally, no solution would be acceptable to either country which does not leave its government entirely master in its own house. . . . It is obvious today that some economic problems are international, if only because of the sheer weight which the solutions have on the lives of people, as well as inside any one country. To my mind, the development of St. Lawrence navigation and power is such a problem.

I look forward to the day when a Canadian Prime Minister can meet to dedicate, not a bridge across this water, but the very water itself, to the lasting and productive use of their respective peoples.

Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, who likewise participated in the dedication of the Bridge, stated in his speech that "upon a bridge, itself a symbol of international friendship and good-will, we are celebrating once again a century and more of peace between the United States and Canada. When we reflect upon the disputed frontiers which threaten peace in other quarters of the globe, we cannot but feel that the ceremony in which we are participating has in it something of significance to the world." In part he also said:

Human nature is much the same wherever it exists. Our populations, after all, do not, in origin, differ greatly from those of Europe. Indeed, the European countries have contributed most to their composition. Each of our countries has its problems of race and creed and class; each has its full measure of political controversy. Nevertheless, we seem to have found the better way to secure and maintain our peace.

This international highway speaks of that better way. In itself it is one vast undertaking, but it is made up of pieces of solid ground and a series of bridges. Where solid ground has been lacking, and the way, in consequence, made impassable, bridges have been built. Imposing structures they are, ingeniously combining utility and beauty.

In the realm of international relations we, too, have learned to bridge our differences.

We have practiced the art of building bridges. There is indeed no more striking symbol of unity, of intercourse and of friendship than a bridge. From an antiquity to the present, bridges have been built to span the spaces of separation.

In politics, as in road-making, it is a great thing, Mr. President, to know how to build bridges. In the art of international bridgebuilding there are two structures, each with its association with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, of which I should like to say just a word. They stand out as monuments of international cooperation and good-will. Each has its message for the world of today.

This bridge of peace has been the more significant in that while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion.

A word in conclusion; the international bridge building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbors. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence and good-will.

They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage, which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only are we determined to preserve the neighborly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see they become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time.

Incident to the dedication by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of the new \$3,000,000 Thousand Islands international Bridge, United Press advices from Alexandria Bay, N. Y., said:

On Wells Island—prominent in the history of two nations—high State officials met on "the biggest little bridge in the world" to cut a ribbon and throw open to tourist traffic another link between the countries.

The dedication was set for a place not far from where President Roosevelt's own father, James Roosevelt, went fishing for "muskie" in 1862 or from where Prime Minister MacKenzie King's own grandfather, William Lyons MacKenzie, fought in the historically famous "battle of the Windmill" in the so-called "rebellion of 1837."

The dedication likewise marked the 100th year of peace between the two nations, for not since the border warfare of 1838 has a gunfire broken the peace of the 3,000 mile boundary.

The dedication ceremonies were set for a spot near the boundary at the "international rift bridge" a tiny span that crosses a branch of the great St. Lawrence River where it cuts across Wells Island, down the middle of which runs the international boundary.

Bronze tablets and a brass strip across the roadway mark the between-nations line and here President Roosevelt plans to snap the ribbon.

The bridge itself comprises five separate spans, one huge suspension bridge from the American shore to Wells Island, plus close to nine miles of road across the island to the small "international bridge" and three spans which in quick succession cross Canadian waters of the St. Lawrence.

One hundred years of history is written on the spot of the American span for on the bottom of the St. Lawrence, a few yards away, lies the rotting hulk of the Sir Robert Peel, a Canadian packet ship captured, fired and sunk in a raid led by William Johnson, river pirate after the war of 1812.

From Carleton Island, near the bridge site, revolutionary war raids upon villages in New York State were organized in a British fort.

Engineers who surveyed the bridge route found later that they had followed close to the Indian trails from Canada to the United States made famous by Novelist James Fenimore Cooper and later historians.

President Roosevelt's address at the dedication follows:

Mr. Prime Minister, it has always seemed to me that the best symbol of common sense was a bridge. Common sense is sometimes slow in getting into action, and perhaps that is why we took so long to build this one.

It is a particular pleasure to me to meet you here, where a boundary is a gateway and not a wall. Between these islands an international gap, never wide, has been spanned, as gaps usually are, by the exercise of ability,

guided by cooperative common sense. I hope all our countrymen will use it freely. I know they will find, as I have done, a happy welcome on either shore, and for the right fellowship from neighbors who are also friends.

The St. Lawrence River is more than a cartographic line between our two countries. God so formed North America that the waters of an inland empire drain into the Great Lakes basin. The rain which falls in this vast area finds outlet through this single natural funnel, above which we now stand.

Events of history have made that river a boundary, and as a result the flow of these waters can be used only by joint agreement between our two governments. Between us, we stand, therefore, as trustees for two countries of one of the richest natural assets provided anywhere in the world. The water which runs underneath this bridge spells unlimited power; permits access to raw materials both from this Continent and from beyond the seas, and enhances commerce and production.

When a resource of this kind is placed at our very doors, I think the plain people of both countries agree that it is ordinary common sense to make use of it. Yet up to now the liquid wealth, which flowing water is, has run in large part unused to the sea.

I really think that this situation suggests that we can agree upon some better arrangement than merely letting it contribute a microscopic fraction to the level of the North Atlantic Ocean.

The bridge which we here dedicate is a tangible proof that administration by two neighbors of a job to be done in common offers no difficulty. Obviously the same process applied on the larger scale to the resource of full sea-going navigation and of complete power development offered by the St. Lawrence River can build and maintain the necessary facilities to employ its magnificent possibilities.

I suppose it is true, as has been true of all natural resources, that a good many people would like to have the job—and the profits—of developing it for themselves. In this case, however, the river happens to be placed in the hands of our two governments, and the responsibility for getting the results lies plainly at our doors.

At various times both the people of Canada and the people of the United States have dreamed of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes development. They have translated those ideas into plans which can easily be carried out.

While there has been no difference between us as to the object, history compels me to say that we were not able to arrange matters so that both peoples have had the same idea at the same time. How would it do for a change, if, instead of each of us having the idea of alternate intervals, we get the idea simultaneously. I think we are rapidly reaching that happy and desirable event.

I am very clear that prophets of trouble are wrong when they express the fear that the St. Lawrence waterway will handicap our railroad systems. We know now that the effect of a waterway is not to take traffic away from railroad lines. Actually, it creates new possibilities, new businesses, new activity. Such a waterway generates more railroad traffic than it takes away.

There is today a 14-foot channel carrying traffic from the Great Lake through the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean. If this were deepened which can easily be done—to 27 or 30 feet, every city on the Great Lakes, now inland, would become an ocean port.

The banks of the St. Lawrence Valley would become one of the great gateways of the world and would benefit accordingly. Here all that is needed is cooperative exercise of technical skill by joint use of the imagination and the vision which our two countries have.

Can any one doubt that, when this is done, the interests of both countries will be greatly advanced? Do we need to delay, and to deprive our peoples of the immediate employment and profit, or prevent our generation from reaping the harvest which is awaiting us?

Development of Natural Resources Major Problem of Government

Let me make, now, an unusual statement. I am sure you will not misunderstand. I consider that I have, myself, a particular duty in connection with St. Lawrence power. The almost unparalleled opportunity which the river affords has not gone unnoticed by some of my friends on our side of the boundary. A conception has been emerging in the United States which is not without a certain magnificence. This is no less than the conviction that if a private group could control the outlet of the Great Lakes basin, that group would have a monopoly in the development of a territory larger than many of the great empires in history.

If you were to search the records which my government is familiar, you would discover that literally every development of electric power, save only the Ontario-Hydro, is allied to, if not controlled by, a single American group, with, of course, the usual surrounding penumbra of allies, affiliates, subsidiaries and satellites.

In earlier stages of development of natural resources on this continent, this was normal and usual. In recent decades, however, we have come to realize the implications to the public—to the individual men and women, to business men, big and little, and even to government itself, resulting from the ownership by any group of the right to dispose of wealth which was granted to us collectively by nature herself.

The development of natural resources, and the proper handling of their fruits, is a major problem of government. Naturally, no solution would be acceptable to either country which does not leave its government entirely master in its own house.

To put it bluntly, a group of American interests is here gradually putting itself into a position where, unless caution is exercised, they may in time be able to determine the economic fate of a large area, both in Canada and the United States.

Now, it is axiomatic in Canadian-American relations that both of us scrupulously respect the right of each to determine its own affairs.

Some Economic Problems International

For that reason, when I know that the operation of uncontrolled American economic forces is slowly producing a result on the Canadian side of the border which I know very well must eventually give American groups a great influence over Canadian development, I consider it the part of a good neighbor to discuss the question frankly. The least I can do is to call attention to the situation as I see it.

Our mutual friendship suggests this course in a matter of development as great and as crucial as that of the St. Lawrence. Fortunately among friendly nations today this is increasingly being done. Frank discussion between friends and neighbors is useful and essential. It is obvious today that some economic problems are international, if only because of the sheer weight which the solutions have on the lives of people, as well as inside any one country. To my mind, the development of St. Lawrence navigation and power is such a problem.

I look forward to the day when a Canadian Prime Minister and an American President can meet to dedicate, not a bridge across this water, but the very water itself, to the lasting and productive use of their respective peoples. Until that day comes, and I hope it may be soon, this bridge stands as an open door. There will be no challenge at the border, and no guard to ask a countersign. Where the boundary is crossed the only word must be, "pass, friend."

President Roosevelt Says United States "Will Not Stand Idly by" if Canada is Threatened from Abroad—Remarks at Queen's University Not Intended as Extension of Monroe Doctrine to Dominion

Citizens of the United States "will not stand idly by" if Canada is threatened by foreign aggression, President Roosevelt declared on Aug. 18 in a speech at Queens University, Kingston, Ont., on the occasion of the presentation to him of an honorary degree. After the address at Queens University, the President motored to a ceremony dedicating an international bridge in the Thousand Islands, and later on the same day returned to his home in Hyde Park, N. Y., where he expected to remain until late in August.

In his speech at Kingston, Mr. Roosevelt stressed the "good-neighbor" policy of the United States and said that a strong bond of friendship existed between this country and Canada. "The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire," he added. "I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

According to United Press advices from Hyde Park President Roosevelt indicated yesterday (Aug. 19) that he does not regard his pledge to aid Canada against aggression as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the Dominion. These advices added:

The President, returning to his home here, held a brief press conference in his automobile at Hyde Park station. He was told that Washington interpreted his speech at Kingston, Ont., yesterday as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

He suggested that his questioners read the Monroe Doctrine for a direct reply and added that he had made no mention of Latin-America in his speech.

The complete text of the President's speech is given below:

To the pleasure of being once more on Canadian soil where I have passed so many of the happy hours of my life, there is added today a very warm sense of gratitude for being admitted to the fellowship of this ancient and famous university. I am glad to join the brotherhood which Queens has contributed and is contributing not only to the spiritual leadership for which the college was established, but also to the social and public leadership in the civilized life of Canada.

An American President is precluded by our Constitution from accepting any title from a foreign prince, potentate, or Power. Queens University is not a prince or a potentate but it is a Power. Yet I can say, without constitutional reserve, that the acceptance of the title which you confer on me today would raise no qualms in the august breast of our own Supreme Court.

Civilization is not national—it is international—even though that observation—true to most of us, is today challenged in some parts of the world. Ideas are not limited by territorial borders; they are the common inheritance of all free people. Thought is not anchored in any land; and the profit of education rebounds to the equal benefit of the whole world. That is one form of free trade to which the leaders of every opposing political party can subscribe.

In a large sense we in the Americas stand charged today with the maintaining of that tradition. When, speaking recently in a similar vein in the Republic of Brazil, I included the Dominion of Canada in the fellowship of the Americas, our South American neighbors gave hearty acclaim. We in the Americas know the sorrow and the wreckage which may follow if the ability of men to understand each other is rooted out from among the nations.

Many of us here today know from experience that of all the devastations of war none is more tragic than the destruction which it brings to the processes of men's minds. Truth is denied because emotion pushes it aside. Forbearance is succeeded by bitterness. In that atmosphere human thought cannot advance.

It is impossible not to remember that for years when Canadians and Americans have met they have light-heartedly saluted as North American friends, without thought of dangers from overseas. Yet we are awake to the knowledge that the casual assumption of our greetings in earlier times today must become a matter for serious thought.

A few days ago a whisper, fortunately untrue, raced round the world that armies standing over against each other in unhappy array were to be set in motion. In a few short hours the effect of that whisper had been registered in Montreal and New York, in Ottawa and in Washington, in Toronto and in Chicago, in Vancouver and in San Francisco. Your business men and ours felt it alike; your farmers and ours heard it alike; your young men and ours wondered what effect this might have on their lives.

We in the Americas are no longer a far away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest and no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose or not.

Happily, you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored and no technic undeveloped which may, if our hopes are realized, contribute to the peace of the world. Even if those hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpaired.

The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.

We are good neighbors and true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of the common good. We seek to be scrupulously fair and helpful not only in our relations with each other but each of us at home in our relations with our own people.

But there is one process which we certainly cannot change and probably ought not to change. This is the feeling which ordinary men and women have about events which they can understand. We cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality, in regard to undemocratic regimentation, in regard to misery inflicted on helpless peoples, or in regard to violations of accepted individual rights. All that any government, constituted as is yours and mine, can possibly undertake is to help make sure that the facts are known and fairly stated. No country where thought is free can prevent every fireside and home within its borders from considering the evidence for itself and rendering its own verdict;

and the sum total of these conclusions of educated men and women will, in the long run, become the national verdict.

That is what we mean when we say that public opinion ultimately governs policy. It is right and just that this should be the case.

Many of our ancestors came to Canada and the United States because they wished to break away from systems which forbade them to think freely and their descendants have insisted on the right to know the truth—to argue their problems to a majority decision, and, if they remained unconvinced, to disagree in peace. As a tribute to our likeness in that respect, I note that the Bill of Rights in your country and in mine is substantially the same.

Mr. Chancellor, you of Canada who respect the educational tradition of our democratic continent will ever maintain good neighborship in ideas as we in the public service hope and propose to maintain it in the field of government and of foreign relations. My good friend, the Governor-General, in receiving an honorary degree in June at that university at Cambridge, Mass., to which MacKenzie King and I both belong, suggested that we cultivate three qualities to keep our foothold in the shifting sands of the present—humility, humanity and humor. All three of them, imbedded in education, build new spans to re-establish free intercourse throughout the world and bring forth an order in which free nations can live in peace.

The President's address at the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge is given in another item in this issue.

President Roosevelt Praises Social Security Act—Promises Expansion to Include All Who "Need Protection"—He Warns Against "Short-Cuts to Utopia" in Speech Celebrating Third Anniversary of Measure

The third anniversary of the Social Security Act was celebrated on Aug. 15 by a dinner in Washington, attended by House and Senate supporters of the measure, at which President Roosevelt said in an address broadcast throughout the country that the program would be expanded to include "all those who need its protection," but at the same time warned not to be "misled by those who advocate short-cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes." Although the President's speech was heralded as non-political, he praised the four co-sponsors of the measure in Congress during 1935, including Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is opposing Senator Millard Tydings in the Democratic senatorial primary this fall. In praising the results achieved by the Social Security Act, Mr. Roosevelt said:

These accomplishments of three years are impressive, yet we should not be unduly proud of them. Our Government, in fulfilling an obvious obligation to the citizens of the country, has been doing so only because the citizens require action from their representatives. If the people, during these years, had chosen a reactionary Administration or a "do-nothing" Congress, social security would still be in the conversational stage—a beautiful dream which might come true in the dim distant future.

The President's address, in full, follows:

The Social Security Act is three years old today. This is a good vantage point from which to take a long look backward to its beginnings, to cast an appraising eye over what it has accomplished so far, and to survey its possibilities of future growth.

Five years ago the term "social security" was new to American ears. Today it has significance for more than 40,000,000 men and women workers whose applications for old-age insurance accounts have been received; this system is designed to assure them an income for life after old age retires them from their jobs.

It has significance for more than 27,500,000 million men and women wage earners who have earned credits under State unemployment insurance laws which provide half wages to help bridge the gap between jobs.

It has significance for the needy men, women and children receiving assistance and for their families—at least 2,300,000 all told; with this cash assistance 1,700,000 old folks are spending their last years in surroundings they know and with people they love; more than 600,000 dependent children are being taken care of by their own families; and about 40,000 blind people are assured of peace and security among familiar voices.

It has significance for the families and communities to whom expanded public health and child welfare services have brought added protection. And it has significance for all of us who, as citizens, have at heart the security and the well-being of this great democracy.

These accomplishments of three years are impressive, yet we should not be unduly proud of them. Our Government, in fulfilling an obvious obligation to the citizens of the country, has been doing so only because the citizens require action from their representatives. If the people, during these years, had chosen a reactionary Administration or a "do-nothing" Congress, social security would still be in the conversational stage—a beautiful dream that might come true in the dim distant future.

But the underlying desire for personal and family security was nothing new. In the early days of colonization and through the long years following, the worker, the farmer, the merchant, the man of property, the preacher and the idealist came here to build, each for himself, a stronghold for the things he loved. The stronghold was his home; the things he loved and wished to protect were his family, his material and his spiritual possessions.

His security, then as now, was bound to that of his friends and his neighbors.

But as the Nation has developed, as invention, industry and commerce have grown more complex, the hazards of life have become more complex. Among an increasing host of fellow citizens, among the often intangible forces of giant industry, man has discovered that his individual strength and wits were no longer enough. This is true not only of the worker at the shop bench or at the ledger; it was true also of the merchant or manufacturer who employed him. Where heretofore men had turned to neighbors for help and advice, they now turned to Government.

Now this is interesting to consider. The first to turn to Government, the first to receive protection from Government, were not the poor and the lowly—those who had no resources other than their daily earnings—but the rich and the strong. Beginning in the nineteenth century, the United States passed protective laws designed, in the main, to give security to property owners, to industrialists, to merchants and to bankers. True, the

little man often profited by this type of legislation; but that was a by-product rather than a motive.

Taking a generous view of the situation, I think it was not that Government deliberately ignored the working man but that the working man was not sufficiently articulate to make his needs and his problems known. The powerful in industry and commerce had powerful voices, both individually and as a group. And whenever they saw their possessions threatened, they raised their voices in appeals for Government protection.

It was not until workers became more articulate through organization that protective labor legislation was passed. While such laws raised the standards of life they still gave no assurance of economic security. Strength or skill of arm or brain did not guarantee a man his job; it did not guarantee him a roof; it did not guarantee him the ability to provide for those dependent upon him or to take care of himself when he was too old to work.

Long before the economic blight of the depression descended on the Nation, millions of our people were living in wastelands of want and fear. Men and women too old and infirm to work either depended on those who had but little to share or spent their remaining years within the walls of a poorhouse. Fatherless children early learned the meaning of being a burden to relatives or to the community. Men and women, still strong, still young, but discarded as gainful workers, were drained of self-confidence and self-respect.

The millions of today want, and have a right to, the same security that their forefathers sought—the assurance that with health and the willingness to work they will find a place for themselves in the social and economic system of the time.

Because it has become increasingly difficult for individuals to build their own security single-handed, Government must now step in and help them lay the foundation stones, just as Government in the past has helped lay the foundation of business and industry. We must face the fact that in this country we have a rich man's security and a poor man's security, and that the Government owes equal obligations to both. National security is not a half-and-half matter; it is all or none.

The Social Security Act offers to all our citizens a workable and working method of meeting urgent present needs and of forestalling future needs. It utilizes the familiar machinery of our Federal-State government to promote the common welfare and the economic stability of the Nation.

The Act does not offer any one, either individually or collectively, an easy life—nor was it ever intended so to do. None of the sums of money paid out to individuals in assistance or insurance will spell anything approaching abundance. But they will furnish that minimum necessary to keep a foothold; and that is the kind of protection Americans want.

What we are doing is good. But it is not good enough. To be truly national a social security program must include all those who need its protection. Today many of our citizens are still excluded from old-age insurance and unemployment compensation because of the nature of their employment. This must be set aright, and it will be.

National Health Conference

Some time ago I directed the Social Security Board to give attention to the development of a plan for liberalizing and extending the old-age insurance system to provide benefits for wives, widows and orphans. More recently, a national health conference was held at my suggestion to consider ways and means of extending to the people of this country more adequate health and medical services and also to afford the people of this country some protection against the economic losses arising out of ill health.

Warning Against "Short-Cuts"

I am hopeful that on the basis of studies and investigations now under way, the Congress will improve and extend the law. I am also confident that each year will bring further development in Federal and State social security legislation—and that is as it should be.

One word of warning, however. In our efforts to provide security for all of the American people, let us not allow ourselves to be misled by those who advocate short cuts to Utopia or fantastic financial schemes.

We have come a long way. But we still have a long way to go. There is still today a frontier that remains unconquered—an America unreclaimed. This is the great, the nation-wide frontier of insecurity, of human want and fear. This is the frontier—the America—we have set ourselves to reclaim.

Commends Those Helping in Legislation

This third anniversary would not be complete if I did not express the gratitude of the Nation to those splendid citizens who so greatly helped me in making social security legislation possible and to those patriotic men and women, both employers and employees, who in their daily activities are today making social security work.

First of all, to the first woman who has ever sat in the Cabinet of the United States—Miss Frances Perkins—then and now the Secretary of Labor. Then to the unselfish commission of men and women who, in 1934, devoted themselves to the almost superhuman task of studying all manner of American problems, of examining legislation already attempted in other nations, and of coordinating the whole into practical recommendations for legislative action.

Finally, I thank publicly, as I have so often thanked them privately, four men who have had long and distinguished careers in the public service—Congressman David J. Lewis of Maryland, who is known as one of the American pioneers in the cause of social security; Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who also was long its advocate; Senator Harrison of Mississippi, and Congressman Doughton of North Carolina, who carried the bill successfully through the Senate and the House of Representatives. They deserve and have the gratitude of all of us for this service to mankind.

Social Security Expenditures \$1,232,558,598 in Three Years—Treasury Receipts in Same Period Totaled \$887,946,272—Reserve Reported as \$1,136,463,499

Roswell Magill, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, announced on Aug. 12 that the Treasury had spent \$1,232,558,598.28 during the first three years of the Social Security Act, as compared with receipts of \$887,946,281.71. Expenditures included the transfer of \$690,000,000 to the old-age reserve account, which, on July 31, amounted to \$1,136,463,498.56, of which \$700,300,000 was invested in 3% special Treasury notes. Tax receipts in the old-age reserve account between Jan. 31, 1937, and July 31, 1938, amounted to \$737,526,539.32, and were contributed by 38,265,000 employees and 1,787,000 employers.

In summarizing the Treasury report, a Washington dispatch of Aug. 12 to the New York "Times" said:

Interest on investments made by the Treasury on behalf of the old-age reserve account totaled \$17,674,043.86 on the same date.

In carrying out the provisions of the Act the Treasury Department has made payments aggregating \$504,204,188.20, representing grants to States. In this class is included old-age assistance grants, the Federal Government paying one-half of the premiums paid by the States to the needy aged. These pensions are apart from the old-age insurance account.

For old-age assistance the Treasury paid to the States \$350,590,010.70. Grants also were made for aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, maternal and child health service, services for crippled children, child welfare services and public health work.

Also included in the \$504,204,188.20 figure was Federal payment for administration of unemployment compensation laws in the various States and Territories comprising \$60,001,347.82.

The unemployment insurance tax is an excise tax on payrolls, paid solely by the employer and graduating from 1% in 1936 to 3% in 1938 and thereafter, on the annual payroll of employers of eight or more. In this fund 301,792 employers have paid \$150,416,831.69.

Employers Get Deductions

Employers paying taxes for unemployment insurance into a State fund under a system approved by the Social Security Board are allowed to deduct from the tax 90% of the Federal tax.

The 51 States and Territories by July 31 had deposited \$1,093,707,194.82 in the Unemployment Trust Fund, from which they withdrew a total of \$227,945,000 from Feb. 1, 1936, to July 31, 1938.

In connection with the anniversary, officials of the Public Health Service said that one of the most rapidly expanding phases of national health improvement under the Act was its program for industrial hygiene. Thirty-two States are already attacking problems related to occupational hazards of labor and the health of workers, it was said.

An address by President Roosevelt marking the third anniversary of the enactment of the Social Security Act is given in another item in this issue of our paper.

Signing of Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between United States and Ecuador

Announcement of the signing of a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Ecuador was made by the State Department at Washington on Aug. 10. The treaty is to become effective 30 days after its proclamation by the Presidents of both countries. The State Department, it is said, disclosed that the new trade agreement halves the American duty on "Panama" hats, which come largely from the South American country. Associated Press advices further stated:

In return, Ecuadorian tariffs were lowered on American automobiles, flour, lard and lubricants, among other products.

The "Panama" hat duty was reduced from 25% to 12½%. Last year the United States imported \$573,821 worth of unfinished headgear made from Ecuador's corludovica palmata.

The reduction on American passenger automobiles ranged from 25% to 50%.

The treaty, it was stated, "consists of general provisions containing mutual guarantees of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to all forms of trade or payments control and two schedules listing the tariff concessions which will be granted by each Government."

The Baltimore "Sun," in advices from its Washington bureau, Aug. 11, reported that State Department officials indicated their hope that the treaty will stimulate this country's renewed drive for Latin American trade. In part, the "Sun" advices added:

Last year exports from the United States to Ecuador amounted to \$5,051,756, the highest figure since 1929, and imports totaled \$6,043,554, a figure somewhat under the totals of the two previous years.

Exports Are Protected

In the trade agreement, 22% of this country's exports to Ecuador will benefit from tariff reductions and 26% are safeguarded against duty increases. Substantial reductions were made in the duties on flour, hog lard, passenger automobiles and lubricants and exporters of motor trucks, agricultural tools, office appliances and certain electrical apparatus were assured of continued entry in Ecuador at existing rates.

Altogether, the State Department reported, over 200 individual products are benefited by the tariff schedule incorporated in the agreement.

The Ecuadorian export products on which concessions were granted by the United States, it was explained, "consist almost entirely of tropical products which are not produced to any extent in the United States."

In the agreement the United States promised that bananas, coffee, cocoa beans, cinchona bark, kapok, raw reptile skins and balsa wood will continue to be admitted to this country free of import duties. It also granted a lower tariff on palm leaf hats, commercially known as Panamas.

SEC Asks Federal District Court Clerks to Expedite Transmission of Bankruptcy Papers, in Compliance with Provisions of Chandler Act

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 11 made public a letter sent to each of the 94 Federal District Court Clerks, requesting their cooperation in transmitting copies of bankruptcy papers to the Commission, under the provisions of Chapter X of the Chandler Act. The letter, which was signed by Samuel O. Clark Jr., Director of the SEC's Reorganization Division, said in part:

Section 77B of the National Bankruptcy Act, relating to Corporate Reorganizations, is to be superseded by Chapter X of the Chandler Act. Chapter X confers upon the SEC various duties and functions in connection with proceedings for the reorganization of corporations under that Chapter. In order that the SEC may be informed of the nature and status of the reorganization proceedings and may expeditiously perform the duties imposed upon it, it was provided that copies of the various notices, petitions, applications, orders, reports and other documents filed in the proceedings should be transmitted to the SEC.

Accordingly the Commission has requested me to call to your attention section 265(a) of Chapter X which provides for the transmission to this

Commission of copies of all petitions, answers, orders, applications, reports and other papers filed in all reorganization proceedings instituted under the Chandler Act on or after Sept. 22, 1938, in the United States District Court for your judicial district. For your use we are pleased to send you herewith a number of copies of that section.

Further, under section 276(c) of the Chandler Act, Chapter X will apply to all proceedings pending under Section 77B where the petition in such proceeding under Section 77B was approved on or after June 22, 1938. Accordingly, we would like to obtain copies of all papers and documents which are filed hereafter in connection with proceedings under Section 77B in your judicial district where the petition was approved on or after June 22, 1938. Also we would greatly appreciate it if you could send us a list (name of the debtor and docket number) of all proceedings instituted under 77B in your judicial district in which the petition was approved between June 22, 1938, and the date of your receipt of this letter.

Tom Girdler Testifies at Final Session of Senate Civil Liberties Committee's Investigation of "Little Steel" Strike—Says New Deal Fosters Industrial Disputes—Comment on British Labor Relations

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, headed by Senator LaFollette, on Aug. 11 concluded its investigation of the 1937 steel strike, when it heard testimony by Tom Girdler, Chairman of the Board of Republic Steel Co., who urged the amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and charged, it is stated, that New Deal policies are resulting in industrial turmoil. On Aug. 13 a report by two officials of the company said that the basic principle of British labor relations is "tolerance," and that industrial peace is maintained in Great Britain with little governmental interference.

Mr. Girdler's statement on Aug. 11 was outlined as follows in United Press Washington advices of that date:

Mr. Girdler presented his version of the struggle in a lengthy statement offered to Chairman Robert M. LaFollette (Progressive, Wis.). Senator LaFollette, however refused to permit him to open his testimony by reading the statement, insisting the committee adheres to a rule that "examination be made first."

"At any time after that examination, any witness will have every opportunity to make any statement or explanation he desires," Senator LaFollette said.

Mr. Girdler, however, released his statement for the record. In it, he charged:

1. New Deal policies have plunged the country into unprecedented industrial turmoil.

2. The Senate Civil Liberties Committee is biased and the current investigation appears designed to "smear Girdler and whitewash C. I. O."

3. The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee was guilty of coercion and intimidation of workers during the drive in Little Steel.

4. C. I. O. is irresponsible and led by Communists; Republic refused to sign a contract with it because its employees objected to its principles; such a contract would have meant an ultimate closed shop and checkoff system.

5. The National Labor Relations Act is biased and unfair and should be amended. As essential amendments he proposed: Division of the functions of prosecutor, judge and jury; permit employers as well as employees to file complaints; make the Act conform to the bill of rights, especially guaranteeing employers the right of free speech in commenting on labor drives; protect employees from coercion by labor organizations as well as from employer coercion.

The atmosphere was tense as Mr. Girdler presented his version of the 1937 little steel struggle. He was accompanied by T. F. Patton, Republic general counsel; James L. Williams, chief of Republic police, and Donald B. Gills and Charles M. White, Vice-President.

Among the spectators were Senator Rush Holt (Dem., W. Va.), vigorous C. I. O. foe, and Senator H. Styles Bridges (Rep., N. H.), who initiated last year's hearing at which Mr. Girdler charged before the Senate Post Office Committee that C. I. O. agents were interfering with the mails.

Senator LaFollette asked Mr. Girdler what his compensation was as Republican Board Chairman.

"I'd have to figure it out," Mr. Girdler said. "Prior to the last cut it was \$175,000. I think I got a 10% cut then. I think that figures out except for the social security tax."

"What was your compensation as President?"

"Part of the time it was \$150,000 and part of the time it was \$175,000."

Replying to questions concerning division of responsibility between the President and the Board Chairman, he said:

"The President of the company, two Secretaries and one airplane pilot report to me. Everybody else reports to the President."

Mr. Girdler said, however, that he, as Board Chairman, was the individual responsible to the stockholders.

Senator LaFollette questioned Mr. Girdler about his labor policies while superintendent of the Alliquippa, Pa., plant of Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. Mr. Girdler said that Republic labor policies now are substantially the same as those of Jones & Laughlin when he was there "except that the laws have changed and there are certain things you can't do that you could then."

"In 1919," he said, "you were commended if you had close relations with your men. Now if you try to tell them anything, it's an unfair labor practice."

Mr. Girdler said the Alliquippa plant went through a 1919 strike without any stoppage and, in fact, established production records. He said his men would have nothing to do with "outside agitators."

"The men took care of that themselves," he said. "In fact, sometimes we had to restrain them."

Another United Press Washington dispatch of Aug. 13 summarized the report of the two Republic Steel officials as follows:

The statement attracted considerable attention in view of the impending report of President Roosevelt's special commission of employers, Government and American Federation of Labor representatives which has spent the summer studying English and Swedish labor laws and industrial relations.

The Republic survey was made by C. M. White, Vice-President in charge of operations, and J. A. Voss, director of industrial relations, who are in charge of Republic's labor policies. Republic was one of the "Little Steel" firms against which the C. I. O. conducted a strike in 1937 after the firms refused to sign a contract.

"The Government of Great Britain has come to the conclusion that industrial disputes can be settled in an amicable fashion only by making the laws 'neutral, just and equal' as between employers and employees, and by remaining in the background and leading them to compose their differences among themselves by reason and understanding rather than by force of law," the statement said.

"England has no Labor Board, as they feel their presence acts as a stimulus for labor disputes. Government seldom intervenes where a fairly satisfactory condition exists."

Messrs. Voss and White reported that the "right to strike, picket, coerce and intimidate is restricted in Great Britain," and that "it is a criminal offense to break a contract of employment where the act may endanger human life or valuable property."

"In case of a general strike, criminal liability is imposed on all union officials (including all strike committeemen, branch officials and shop stewards, but not the workmen themselves) who further such strikes."

It said that "minimum wages and maximum hours are not fixed by the British Government, either directly or indirectly, except in sweated industries." Wages are regulated on the old principle of the sliding scale; in other words, so much a ton of production or so much a day, plus bonus on production, or on a flat dayrate basis, which are subject to sliding-scale percentages, it added.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee estimated on Aug. 1 the "little steel" strike of 1937 cost two steel companies, the State of Ohio, a half-dozen communities and the Pennsylvania RR. more than \$4,000,000. Associated Press advices from which we quote added:

Robert Wohlforth, committee secretary, testified more than 7,000 men were employed on various kinds of police or guard duty during the strike called by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Purchases of industrial munitions by the Republic Steel Co. and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. totaled \$141,000, Mr. Wohlforth said. He was called to the stand when the committee resumed hearings on the 1937 strike.

Most of the purchases were made in May, June and July of last year, the committee secretary reported.

Senator Harrison Sees Possibility of Lowering of Income Tax Exemptions Unless Business Improves

While stating that it might be necessary to lower income tax exemptions and increase the levies in the middle brackets when Congress meets, Senator Harrison (Democrat), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, was reported as saying however, on Aug. 15 that an upturn in business probably would increase Government revenues so that the revisions would be unnecessary. From a dispatch from Washington, Aug. 15, to the New York "Times" we quote what he had to say as follows:

He gave this opinion in a discussion of the tax program faced by the next Congress, in which he also stated that new tax legislation would be inevitable next year because many miscellaneous taxes expire next June 30 and the controversial undistributed-profits tax law itself runs only until Jan. 1, 1940.

"But the fact is," he added, "that we face a deficit in this fiscal year of some \$3,900,000,000. If conditions do not improve by the time of the session we naturally will have to consider lowering income tax exemptions and perhaps broadening the middle brackets. But I hope we won't have to do it."

"There won't be any new taxes if I can help it unless we have to raise more revenue to save the credit of the country. I would rather that it be done through a pick-up in business and curtailment of government expenses."

Talking informally to newspaper men, Senator Harrison indicated that he would probably support general continuation of the "nuisance taxes" and the current undistributed-profits tax rather than reopen the whole general subject of taxation.

"It will be necessary at the next session to have a tax bill," he said, "but I see no reason for a general revamping of the tax laws and look for no highly controversial question to arise in its consideration. The tax bill which Congress will pass must be considered in view of the fiscal and general economic conditions which at that time confront Congress."

"The bill is necessary because several of the miscellaneous or nuisance taxes expire June 30 and the Undistributed-Profits Tax Bill expires Jan. 1, 1940. At present it looks as though it will be necessary to extend the taxes on the miscellaneous items."

"It is impossible at this time to tell what Congress will do about the undistributed profits tax. It is my opinion that unless we have not removed the inequities and hardships from the old law in this last tax bill it will be continued without change."

"It is impossible to tell at this time what the reaction of the country is going to be to the new tax bill because no taxes have yet been collected under it. If it turns out that we have not removed the discriminatory features, we might have to go back to the old flat corporate tax."

Secretary Wallace Planning Export Subsidies for Wheat—Expects to Announce Details Within Week—AAA Fixes Subsidy of 26 to 30 Cents a Bushel for Reductions in Wheat Acreage Next Year

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced on Aug. 17 that within a week he hoped to complete a plan to subsidize the export of about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat during the current wheat year, thus assuring American farmers a reasonable profit in world markets. On Aug. 15 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration had announced that it would pay domestic wheat farmers a subsidy of from 26 to 30 cents a bushel for compliance with a planting program calling for a 31% reduction in acreage next year.

Details of Mr. Wallace's announcement regarding export subsidies were given in the following Washington dispatch of Aug. 17 to the New York "Herald Tribune":

Before the subsidies are disclosed, Mr. Wallace and other Administration officials will confer with Canadian authorities to draw up a plan which will not interfere with the reciprocal trade agreement in force between the two countries.

Negotiations will be conducted jointly with the State Department, under whose egis the trade agreements have been negotiated. Canada is now exporting wheat under a subsidy plan.

"We would want to handle the wheat subsidies in such a way so there would be no justification of dumping charges," Mr. Wallace said.

Earlier in the day Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, said he believed that a system of export subsidies for American surplus wheat stocks could be worked out without conflicting with the Administration's trade agreements.

Plan Tried Out in 1934

Wheat subsidies are not new for the New Deal. In 1934 the government sold about \$28,000,000 of northwestern wheat as part of a scheme to move large surpluses. These subsidies cost the government between \$6,500,000 and \$7,000,000.

Mr. Wallace disclosed that conferences were in progress among the Treasury, State and Agriculture Departments and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The subsidies will be financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which recently sold about \$300,000,000 of its notes.

Movement of American wheat surplus stocks this year has been made more difficult because Canada, Argentina, Soviet Russia and Australia, principal wheat-producing nations of the world, had bumper crops.

According to the Agriculture Department the total volume of world trade in wheat, as measured by net exports of wheat-exporting countries, averaged 663,000,000 bushels annually in the pre-war period 1909-'13. This has been drastically reduced in recent years, the estimate for 1937-'38 totaling only 495,000,000 bushels.

Before the war United States exports averaged 16% of the world total. In the five-year period 1920-'24 the United States supplied 31% of the total export trade in wheat. By 1932 this country's share declined to 5%, while for the 1937-'38 period it is estimated at 98,000,000 bushels, or 19.8% of the world total.

Crop Well Above Average

The department's estimate of winter wheat production is 688,458,000 bushels this year, while a month ago it estimated it at 715,425,000 bushels. Production last year was 685,102,000 bushels. The 10-year average was 546,396,000.

Spring wheat production is indicated as 267,531,000 bushels, compared with 251,987,000 a month ago, 188,891,000 last year and the 10-year average of 206,494,000. Production of durum wheat is also at a high level.

Secretary Wallace said that cotton loans were mandatory under the new Farm Act and that conditions of loans would be announced next week. Loans were made mandatory earlier this week when the average price of seven-eighths middling dropped to 8.20 cents a pound on the 10-spot-market average. He said the loan rate would be about 8.25 cents a pound, 52% of parity.

Cotton production was also at a high level this year despite the cut in acreage. The crop reporting board recently estimated cotton production at 11,988,000 bales, 700,000 bales above private estimates. Production in 1937 was 18,946,000 bales, indicating a decline in 1938 output of 6,958,000 bales.

Associated Press Washington advices of Aug. 15 added the following information regarding the AAA announcement on proposed subsidies for reductions in wheat acreage:

The benefit payment rate compares with 12 cents offered under this year's program. Increased rates were promised for several other major crops. Funds totaling \$712,000,000 are expected to be available for the payments, officials said.

At the same time, the AAA announced several other phases of next year's crop programs, including a proposal that cotton growers plant for another small crop and approve, in a referendum to be conducted this fall, the use of marketing quotas to restrict sale of their products. This year's crop will be sold under quotas.

The AAA hinted that it was possible corn growers of the commercial belt, many of whom protested against a 20% acreage reduction this year, might be asked to plant less of the feed grain next year.

Officials said problems arising from increased crop surpluses made further acreage reduction necessary to prevent "demoralization of farm prices and income."

Faced with prospects of the largest wheat surplus on record, the AAA asked growers recently to limit seeding for next year's crop to 55,000,000 acres. The area seeded to the crop now being harvested was about 80,000,000 acres.

The announcement of an increase of more than 100% larger than present estimates indicate, the AAA announcement said, "the acreage allotment probably will be smaller than in 1938. On the other hand, if the 1938 corn crop turns out to be materially below present estimates, the 1939 allotment will be increased."

Other changes from this year's programs announced by the AAA included: Land use for home gardens to be exempted in calculating compliance with the farm programs. Officials said this provision was made to encourage home production of food.

Land planted to oats, barley, rye, emmer, speltz or a mixture of these will not be classified as soil depleting when such crops are used as nurse crops for legumes or perennial grasses.

Farm administration officials said late today a crop of 8.20 cents a pound on the average closing price of cotton on the 10 designated spot markets apparently made 1938 cotton loans mandatory under the new Farm Act.

The law requires a loan program when the spot price dips below 52% of parity. AAA officials said the prices at which loans must be made was about 8.25 cents a pound.

While declining to commit themselves definitely at this time, officials said it "would appear that the loans must be made."

The loans may range from 52 to 75% of parity, or from 8.25 cents to 11.80 cents a pound.

Rise of 36,000,000 Bushels in World Wheat Needs Forecast by Broomhall—Total Needs in Current Crop Year Figured at 548,000,000 Bushels

World wheat import requirements will show an increase of about 36,000,000 bushels during the current crop year, according to Broomhall, internationally-known grain authority. Total needs are figured at 548,000,000 bushels as against 512,000,000 during the 1937-'38 season, it is noted in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 18, which states that at the same time, however, it is estimated that surplus countries will have fully 872,000,000 bushels of wheat available for export. The "Journal of Commerce," in its further advices continues:

This, according to the trade, explains the current fear that cutthroat competition will develop in the scramble for business. Various official pronouncements in favor of export subsidies, it is felt, have given ample foundation for such fears.

United States May Be Loser

Broomhall's preliminary estimate suggests that Canada and Argentine stand in a fair way of recovering a sizable portion of the world wheat trade they lost last year because of crop failures. The United States and Australia will be the losers in the export scramble, it is figured.

Of world exports of 548,000,000 bushels, 440,000,000 are expected to go to Europe, an increase of 31,000,000 over the Continental imports in the crop year just closed. Non-European consumers are expected to take about 5,000,000 bushels more of the world's wheat crops than last season.

The estimate allots the United States only 56,000,000 bushels, or about 10% of the probable international wheat trade. Last season approximately 90,000,000 bushels were exported, chiefly because of the failure of Canadian and Argentine hard wheat crops.

This prospect is not precisely glowing since Broomhall calculated an exportable surplus of 184,000,000 bushels for the United States, even after allowing the very liberal total of 248,000,000 bushels for reserves. Thus nearly 130,000,000 bushels of the surplus will stay here unless the Government succeeds in its plan to move out a minimum of 100,000,000 bushels.

Canada's share of the trade is put at 144,000,000 bushels, a gain of about 44,000,000 over its actual exports last season. The Dominion surplus is put at 216,000,000 bushels. Argentina is expected to export 112,000,000 bushels of a probable surplus of 160,000,000.

Australia, which garnered the lion's share of the world trade last season, 130,000,000 bushels, is expected to fall back to about 96,000,000 bushels. The country's surplus is figured at 140,000,000 bushels. Russia, it is believed, will sell all of its estimated surplus of 40,000,000 bushels, about 7,000,000 less than were shipped last season.

As the trade here sees it, the export outlook is for a shift in the trade back into the channels seen before last year's subnormal crops brought considerable extra business to the United States and Australia. Canada and Australia, it appears, will continue to benefit heavily from the preferential duties the United Kingdom accords their grain. Argentina seems due to recapture much of the trade because of very low production costs, providing, of course, her crop approximates normal this time. Russia remains the unknown quantity, with her export figure the least predictable. France, it might be mentioned, does not appear likely to have much to say in the world picture in spite of a crop much above home needs. This, of course, is due to the high internal wheat price fixed by the Government, which would mean a prohibitive subsidy in order to meet world competition.

CCC Extends from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 Time Within Which It Will Purchase Corn Loan Paper

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Aug. 18 that the time within which it would purchase from banks and other approved lending agencies eligible paper evidencing loans made to producers under the 1937-'38 corn loan program had been extended, under the same terms and conditions, from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 1938. These loans were made on the basis of 50 cents per bushel of 2½ cubic feet of ear corn testing up to 14½% moisture, says the Corporation, which also states:

According to the Corporation's records, banks and other lending agencies are carrying corn producers' notes aggregating \$13,294,076.90, secured by 27,335,770 bushels of corn, and such paper as meets the requirements of the Corporation, if tendered to the proper Loan Agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation prior to Nov. 1, 1938, will be purchased at par, plus accrued interest at the rate of 2½%.

ICC Fixes Minimum Truck Rates

Citing competitive conditions and destructive rate wars which have all but demoralized the motor carrier industry the Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 16 ordered general rate increases for motor truck operators in New England and the central western territory.

The increases in central territory will amount to 3½% in addition to increases authorized in the general railroad rate case this spring and will bring to 12% the mandatory general rate increase in motor truck rates in that area over March this year. The increases are to go into effect on Oct. 5.

The increase in New England will average 1½%. The Commission directed these rates to be only temporary and will reopen the case after six months and order the motor carriers in New England to show cause why their rates should not be increased to the full amount of the recent railroad increases.

This decision affects generally the New England States, most of New York State south of Albany, including the New York metropolitan areas and Northern New Jersey. The Central States decision affects rates between points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York (other than the part covered by the New England decision), Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Move Toward Self Regulation of Over-Counter Market on National Basis Proposed in Uniform Code Formulated by National Security Traders' Association—Covers Inter-City Transactions

As a definite step toward self-regulation in the over-the-counter securities business, as desired by the Government in recently enacted Maloney bill, The National Security Traders Association has formulated a Uniform Practice Code, covering all inter-city security transactions of the Association's 2,100 members, who represent 1,400 different security houses in all parts of the country. Local associations of over-the-counter houses in various cities have put uniform regulations into effect in recent years covering local trading, but the present code of the national association is the first attempt to formulate a uniform practice code on a national basis, says an announcement in the matter, which also states:

The purpose of the Code is to settle some of the controversial points that cause misunderstandings between traders in various cities of the country, and to facilitate the handling of over-the-counter trading on a smooth and ethical basis. To eliminate the possibility of conflict with the local rules or customs of various cities, the Code will apply only when trades are made between different cities.

The final draft of the Code has been submitted to Arthur E. Farrell of H. M. Bylesby & Co., Chicago, President of the Association, and copies

were mailed to all members. The membership of the Association is composed of individual traders, some of whom are not in a position to commit their firms to adoption of rules of this character. To cover this point, each member will receive a letter requesting him to have his partners or employer approve the adoption of the Code and voluntarily sign an agreement to abide by it.

The Code covers in detail such subjects as delivery of securities, description of securities, dividend claims, computation of interest, units of delivery, buy-in procedure, shipping charges, comparisons, ex-dividend dates and many other phases of over-the-counter trading.

The Code was formulated by a committee headed by Willis M. Summers of Hoit, Rose & Troster, New York, and including Laurence B. Carroll of Prescott, Wright, Snider Co., Kansas City, Mo., W. T. Patten Jr., of William P. Harper & Son & Co., Seattle, Wash., William A. Lippman Jr., of Page, Hubbard & Asche, Los Angeles, Calif., John K. Ruckdeschal of Stroud & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and William H. Taussig of I. M. Simon & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The National Security Traders Association comprises 22 affiliated local associations in the following cities and their surrounding territories: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, State of Florida, Hartford, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle and St. Louis. The New York Affiliate of the National Security Traders Association is the Security Traders Association of New York.

The Code is made public as follows:

National Security Traders Inter-City Uniform Practice Code

The following rules shall govern transactions between members of the National Security Traders Association in inter-city trading. To eliminate the possibility of conflict with local rules or customs of various cities, these regulations were compiled to apply only when trades are made between dealers in different cities.

I—Delivery of Securities

(a) Delivery of securities on the second full business day following the date of transaction shall constitute regular delivery. Interest on corporation bonds shall be figured up to but not including said second day.

(b) Delayed delivery shall be due on the seventh full business day following date of transaction. On transaction in bonds, delayed delivery or seller's option, interest shall be computed the same as "Regular Delivery"—i. e., up to second full business day.

(c) Municipal securities trading "and interest" shall carry interest up to but not including day of delivery, but no longer than the seventh full business day in event delivery is not made by that time.

(d) Delayed delivery transactions on a yield basis shall have price figures to regular delivery date—i. e. second full business day.

(e) Transactions in income bonds shall be flat irrespective of the fact that such bonds may be paying interest except where a stipulated rate is guaranteed in the indenture with additional payment made if earned—e. g., 2-4's. In this case they shall trade "and interest" at rate of the guaranteed amount stipulated on bond so long as total or partial default of interest payments has not occurred or such intention been announced.

(f) Failure to take up a draft on the day presented shall make the receiver responsible for the payment of interest to the date the draft is paid and also any other incidental expenses incurred due to the delay in taking up said draft including protest fees and wire charges.

(g) Claims arising from the acceptance of draft shipments in which irregularities may exist, such as adjustment of price, interest, protest or wire charges and items of similar nature, should be presented immediately and in any event within ten days. The provision shall not apply to forged, altered or stolen securities.

(h) Draft attached shipments shall not be presented on Saturdays and to those territories in which banking laws make it otherwise compulsory to present drafts on Saturdays, it shall be incumbent upon the dealer making shipments to notify his bank that if the draft arrives at its destination on Saturday, it is not to be presented until the following full business day. Failure to issue such notification shall make the shipping dealer liable for any expense arising from refusal of the draft on Saturday.

(i) Acceptance of deliveries prior to the due date specified in the contract shall be at the option of the receiving house.

(j) Unless otherwise specified at the time of transaction, all deliveries of Municipal securities must be accompanied by a "legal opinion" of a recognized bond attorney or a certified copy thereof.

II—Units of Delivery

(a) Bearer coupon, corporation and municipal bonds, participation certificates and registered certificates of deposit delivered in settlement of contracts, unless otherwise agreed, shall be in denominations of \$1,000 or \$500 each.

(b) Unless otherwise agreed, stock certificates and/or registered certificates of deposit for amounts in excess of the contract amount shall not be acceptable delivery and where so presented shall be delivered against receipt pending transfer into suitable units of trade at which time settlement can be made on the amount of the contract. Settlement of contracts involving multiples of 100 shares shall be delivered in 100 share certificates.

III—Delivery of Stock Registered in Name of a Corporation or Partnership
(a) Unless specified in the endorsement, stock registered in the name of a business firm shall be construed to be registered in the name of a partnership and not in the name of a corporation. Any expense, incurred as a result of failure to so designate on the certificate, shall be borne by the seller.

(b) Delivery of stock registered in the name of a corporation shall not be good delivery unless it carries on its assignment a statement signed by the Transfer Agent, "Proper papers for transfer filed by the Assignor."

IV—Securities with Documents

Securities with supporting documents attached shall not be considered a good delivery. Securities with documents attached should be forwarded to the buyer against receipt, providing transfer takes place in the state where the buying dealer is located, or should be forwarded, via draft, through the seller's bank with instructions to advise the bank's correspondent to transfer the securities into the name of the bank's nominee before delivering to the purchaser; thereby eliminating considerable loss of time and the tying up of the purchaser's funds. The latter having purchased the securities in good faith is entitled to good delivery.

V—Mutilated and Endorsed Securities

Mutilated securities and endorsed bonds shall not be a good delivery. Dealers should require their customers to leave such securities on receipt to be forwarded to the trustee for either issuance of a new certificate or a statement by the trustee certifying that the security will be accepted by him when presented for payment or transfer.

VI—Called Bonds

(a) Bonds shall cease to be a delivery upon publication of notice of a call for redemption except when an entire issue is called for redemption or when transactions in "called bonds" are dealt in specifically as such.

(b) Bonds which have been foreclosed or are to be liquidated as a whole in any manner, where funds or other securities are being held for payment or exchange, shall also cease to be a delivery upon publication (available to either party) unless it is so understood and agreed by both the seller and buyer at the time the transaction takes place.

VII—Buy-In Procedure

(a) The buyer when demanding delivery shall accept any portion of a delivery of securities contracted for on a delivery date and may buy in the undelivered portion on or after the tenth full business day following the date of trade in accordance with following procedure—(Reasonable period has been allowed to seller in distant cities, before permitting a buy-in due to time necessary for receipt of delivery on local purchase and shipment.)

(b) Buy-in notices shall be presented by letter prior to 12 noon (prevailing time in territory of buyer) on the day the buy-in must be instituted, said notice to state that the securities due must be delivered before 2:15 the following full business day, or a wire from seller to the effect the stock is being shipped that day or is in transfer, in either case said wire to contain certificate numbers. In the event it is impossible to effect delivery within the allotted time, or furnish certificate numbers in accordance with conditions set forth above, the originator of the notice shall endeavor to buy-in the open market for cash the security in question and report by wire before the close of his business day the result of his efforts. If stock is bought in, it shall be obligatory on the part of the dealer who executes the buy-in to provide full information including name of party from whom purchased, where purchase was made, time of execution and certificate numbers on request. If it is impossible to buy-in the security within the allotted time, it shall be necessary to institute a new buy-in in accordance with the procedure mentioned above and continue this procedure until either party to the contract is able to complete delivery.

VIII—Shipping Charges

Expenses, including insurance, postage and draft collection charges incurred in shipping securities, shall be borne by the seller.

IX—Insolvency

When a firm announces it is unable to meet its obligations, or is placed in involuntary bankruptcy, a dealer having open contracts with said firm shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed to close out such contracts in the best available market and send immediately to the delinquent firm a confirmation of such purchases and sales and a statement showing status of account after closing out the contracts.

X—Comparisons

Dealers shall be required to send a written confirmation of both purchases and sales. Such confirmations shall be compared upon receipt and any discrepancies noted shall be checked back immediately and acknowledged by letter by both parties to the transactions.

XI—Ex-Dividend Date

In fixing an ex-dividend date in a security traded over-the-counter, the principal factor is the geographical location of the transfer office to the city in which the trade is made. It shall be the duty of the dealer who quotes a market on a stock to specify if the security is ex-dividend at the time he gives the quotation and also specify "ex-dividend" on his confirmation if a trade is consummated, up to one day prior to the closing of the books. This will eliminate misunderstandings caused by a stock that transfers in San Francisco selling ex-dividend in New York five days prior to closing of books, whereas San Francisco dealers would not quote it ex-dividend until one or two days prior thereto.

XII—Dividend Claims

A buyer of stock who has the certificate in his possession in reasonable time to transfer it prior to the closing of the books or record date shall have no claim on the seller for dividend or rights accruing on such certificate but may request seller, and the seller shall have a moral obligation, to endeavor to collect same for him. On such a request made by the party who has not transferred the stock the party receiving this request may require from the claimant presentation of the certificate, or a letter from the transfer agent substantiating the claim, a written statement that claimant was holder of the security on the record date, and a guarantee against any future demand for said dividend or rights.

XIII—Due Bills

A security sold before it sells ex-dividend or ex-rights and delivered after the record date must be accompanied by a due bill for the distribution to be made.

XIV—Adequate Description

Although it is difficult to place direct liability on the seller or buyer, it shall be the duty for the good of all concerned, for both parties to a trade to specify all details of description, such as "ex-rights," "ex-warrants," "with warrants," "convertible," "ex-stock," "when-issued," "registered," "flat," "part paid," &c.

XV—General

Where conditions arise that are not covered by these rules, recognized trading customs shall govern trading between members.

New Ruling of SEC Exempts Certain Limited Acquisitions of Utility Assets in Holding Companies

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Aug. 10 the adoption of Rule U-3D-13 under the Holding Company Act which exempts certain limited acquisitions of utility assets made by electric or gas utility companies in registered holding company systems. According to the Commission, utility assets acquired under the new rule must be physically inter-connected with utility assets already owned by the acquiring company if that company is an electric company or, if the acquiring company is a gas company, must be located in the same service area as the utility assets of the acquiring company. The Commission's announcement also says:

The total consideration paid by any company for utility assets acquired pursuant to this rule shall not exceed in any one year \$100,000 or 5% of the gross annual revenues of the acquiring company derived from its operations as a public utility company during the preceding fiscal year whichever sum is the smaller.

The rule forbids the payment of fees or commissions in connection with such exempted acquisitions except to mutual or subsidiary service companies or to persons or companies not affiliated with the acquiring company.

The acquiring company must report on Form U-3D-13 within 10 days after making the acquisition.

The rule becomes effective Aug. 15, and printed copies of Form U-3D-13 will be available at the offices of the SEC in Washington before that date.

SEC Promulgates New Proxy Rules—Security Holders Whose Proxies Are Solicited Must Be Given More Information—New Regulations Effective Oct. 1

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 11 announced the first complete revision of its proxy rules since the original regulations were adopted on Sept. 24, 1935, the new rules substantially expanding the amount of information which must be made available to persons whose proxies are solicited. The latest rulings are based on the principle that when a question is given to security holders for specific action the essential information should be supplied them so far as is possible. The regulations cover securities registered on national securities exchanges as of Oct. 1. In a summary of the new rules, the SEC said:

The keystone of the new rules is the requirement that a "proxy statement" must be sent to each person whose proxy is being solicited. These "proxy statements," which must meet certain standards of legibility, must set forth (a) the identity of persons soliciting the proxy, (b) the nature of the matters to be voted on under the proxy, (c) power of the security holder to revoke his proxy and the rights of dissenting stockholders, and (d) the expenses of the solicitation including all compensation paid to solicitors. In addition, certain financial data are sometimes required to be included.

Another feature of the new rules is that the security holder who is being solicited must be given the opportunity to direct how his vote shall be cast on each of the items under consideration. In other words, the proxy must provide some definite means whereby the security holder may indicate how he desires his vote to be cast on a given proposition and whereby the authority of the holders of the proxy will be limited accordingly. Of course, if the security holder wishes to confer full discretion upon the persons soliciting his proxy he may do so.

Where the solicitation of proxies covers the election of directors, the "proxy statement" must give certain information as to each person for whom it is intended to vote. Where the question is one of the issuance of securities or the alteration of the financial structure, certain financial information must be included in the "proxy statement." Under certain conditions, however, this financial information may be omitted but in any event reference must be made to the material which is already publicly on file with the Commission.

The new rules have been designated "Regulation X-14." The items of information to be given in the "proxy statement" are listed in Schedule 14A. The new regulation does not prescribe in any way what matters should be submitted to a vote of security holders, but it is based upon the principle that when a question is presented to security holders for their specific action the essential information should be furnished them so far as is possible.

The rules require that three copies of the "proxy statement" must be filed with the Commission at the time solicitation begins. The new rules make no provision for a "waiting period" after the filing of the material with the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission has adopted the policy of consultation and assistance for the benefit of persons who desire to prepare the material which must be filed under the new regulation. Any person desiring informal opinions or suggestions in this connection is requested to present his requests as far in advance of the solicitation as practicable.

In adopting the new regulation, the Commission has recognized that it may at times become necessary for a management to modify a proposal after the solicitation is made and before the actual vote is taken, or to consider certain questions which were not anticipated at the time of the solicitation. Likewise, general questions are sometimes submitted to security holders before the terms and conditions have been determined. In order to allow necessary flexibility in such cases, there is a provision that information not known or reasonably available to the persons making the solicitation may be omitted from the proxy statement, and that information as to matters to occur or to be determined in the future need be given only in terms of present intention. In such case, however, there must be set forth, to the extent practicable, the limits of the authority intended to be conferred.

Several types of solicitations are exempted from the operation of the rules. In place of the present exemptions relating to solicitations by banks, dealers, brokers, nominees, custodians and trustees, there is a new exemption relating to certain solicitations by a person in respect of securities carried in his name or in the name of his nominee, or held in his custody. Such solicitations are exempt if the person receives no remuneration for the solicitation and furnishes a copy of all soliciting material to the person whose proxy is solicited. There is also an exemption for solicitations of proxies, consents or authorizations evidenced by securities which are registered under the Securities Act of 1933. Solicitations of acceptances of a plan of reorganization under the recently enacted Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act, or of authorizations to accept any such plan, are likewise exempt if made subsequent to the entry of an order approving such plan pursuant to Section 174 of that Act.

In addition to the exemptions appearing in the text of the new Regulation, a further exemption is provided by Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act with reference to certain proxies in connection with railroad reorganizations, by Rule JF4(b) with reference to securities admitted to unlisted trading privileges, but not listed and registered on a national securities exchange, and by Rule AN18 with reference to securities of foreign issuers and American depository receipts.

By virtue of Rule U-12E-2 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the new regulation is applicable to certain types of solicitations regarding securities of registered holding companies or subsidiaries thereof.

The present rules will continue in effect until Oct. 1, 1938, and will apply thereafter as to certain solicitations begun before that date.

Unemployment Benefit Payments in 12 States Exceed Current Deposits in Unemployment Trust Fund

Payments for unemployment insurance benefits for the first six months of 1938 exceeded current contributions deposited by the State agency in the Unemployment Trust Fund in 12 of the 25 States paying benefits during this period, the Social Security Board announced on Aug. 16.

Commenting on this comparison of income and outgo under State unemployment insurance funds, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, stated that although the first six months may not be typical of future operations, there was reason for general satisfaction with the status of the State funds. It was emphasized that comparisons of the experience of the different States must be made cautiously since various factors enter into the figures reported. Among these it is pointed out are the number of potential claims for benefits accumulated at the start of the system and the rapidity with which the administrative organization of the State agency has been put into operation, as well as the extent of current unemployment within the State. The announcement of the Board further said:

Of the 12 benefit-paying States which collect contributions on a monthly basis, four—New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia—found their current payments greater than their current income as reflected in their deposits in the Unemployment Trust Fund. West Virginia paid \$1.72 in benefits for each \$1.00 of contributions collected and used up 57% of its total reserve in the Unemployment Trust Fund. Rhode Island's experience, despite employees' contributions, was comparable. That State paid out \$1.65 for each \$1.00 it collected and used up 55.5% of its fund. Although New Hampshire and Oregon paid out more than they collected, they did not find it necessary to dip so deeply into their reserves as did West Virginia and Rhode Island.

For the 13 benefit-paying States collecting contributions on a quarterly basis, comparison between current deposits and current benefits is less conclusive. Benefit payments during the first six months of 1938 can be compared only with contributions collected for the first quarter, the second quarter contributions not being due until after the close of the period. Among these States, however, eight reported benefit payments in excess of contributions during the six-month period. Maine had the largest ratio of payments to contributions in this group. It paid out \$1.81 for each \$1.00 collected and used up over half its accumulated fund. Utah, with the next largest ratio, paid out \$1.73 for each \$1.00 collected and used up more than 45% of its reserve.

Of the 25 benefit-paying States, all except three began accepting claims for benefits on Jan. 2, 1938, with a reserve in the Unemployment Trust Fund covering approximately 22 months' contributions. Mississippi and Indiana began receiving claims for benefits in April, 1938, so that benefits paid represent a smaller proportion of collections since the first of the year than in the case of the States which began payments earlier. Wisconsin first began receiving claims in July, 1936, but only benefits paid during the first six months of 1938 have been used in this comparison.

The attached table furnished by the Board, shows, for each of the 25 States, the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund on Dec. 31, 1937; the contributions deposited, plus interest from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938; the total amount of benefits paid through June 30; and the ratio of benefits paid, first, to contributions plus interest during the first six months of 1938, and second, to the balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund as of Dec. 31, 1937, plus the contributions deposited plus interest credited during the first six months of 1938:

STATUS OF STATE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUNDS AS OF JUNE 30, 1938

State—	Balance in the Unemployment Trust Fund Dec. 31, 1937	Contributions Deposited Plus Interest, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938	Benefits Paid Through June 30, 1938	Ratio of Benefits Paid to	
				Contributions Deposited Plus Interest, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1938	December, 1937, Balance Plus 1938 Contributions and Earnings as of June 30
Contributions Collected Monthly—					
District of Columbia...	\$5,659,000	\$8,847,000	\$810,000	25.4%	9.2%
Louisiana.....	7,243,000	11,476,000	1,600,000	37.8	13.9
Mississippi.....	2,200,000	3,307,000	347,000	31.3	10.5
New Hampshire.....	4,080,000	5,441,000	1,658,000	121.8	30.5
New York.....	95,603,000	149,648,000	46,901,000	86.8	31.3
North Carolina.....	9,118,000	14,014,000	4,773,000	97.5	34.0
Oregon.....	5,826,000	8,656,000	3,839,000	135.6	44.4
Rhode Island.....	7,870,000	11,867,000	6,588,000	164.8	55.5
Texas.....	18,479,000	29,931,000	3,747,000	32.7	12.5
Vermont.....	1,320,000	1,963,000	545,000	84.8	27.8
West Virginia.....	9,234,000	13,867,000	7,964,000	171.9	57.4
Wisconsin.....	29,465,000	38,124,000	5,130,000	59.2	13.4
Contributions Collected Quarterly—					
Alabama.....	8,628,000	11,723,000	3,967,000	128.2	33.8
Arizona.....	1,910,000	2,785,000	961,000	109.8	34.5
California.....	64,428,000	92,875,000	9,881,000	34.7	10.6
Connecticut.....	14,871,000	20,908,000	7,552,000	125.1	36.1
Indiana.....	22,558,000	29,739,000	2,012,000	28.0	6.8
Maine.....	3,545,000	4,983,000	2,606,000	181.2	52.3
Maryland.....	8,296,000	12,999,000	5,755,000	122.4	44.3
Massachusetts.....	41,137,000	59,058,000	12,848,000	71.7	21.8
Minnesota.....	10,923,000	16,662,000	4,855,000	84.6	29.1
Pennsylvania.....	70,435,000	105,053,000	37,766,000	109.1	35.9
Tennessee.....	7,409,000	10,596,000	3,605,000	113.1	34.0
Utah.....	2,476,000	3,361,000	1,530,000	172.9	45.5
Virginia.....	8,245,000	11,979,000	2,609,000	69.9	21.8

* Wisconsin started receiving claims in July, 1936; Mississippi and Indiana started receiving claims in April, 1938; and all other States started receiving claims in January, 1938.

Republic Steel Corp. Calls Wagner Act Unconstitutional—Presents Arguments Before NLRB

Counsel for the Republic Steel Corp. contended before the National Labor Relations Board on Aug. 11 that the Wagner Act is unconstitutional. This argument was advanced by Luther A. Day, attorney for the company, who appeared in opposition to a proposed NLRB order directing the reinstatement with back pay of approximately 5,000 strikers. The Board had held that unfair labor practices by the company were responsible for the strike. In describing the hear-

ing before the NLRB, United Press Washington advices of Aug. 11 said:

Mr. Day contended that the Board was without jurisdiction to issue a complaint in the case because Committee for Industrial Organization members engaged in "lawless and violent picketing." Mr. Day said this precluded the C. I. O. union from filing charges against Republic with the Board.

Mr. Day made the charge that the Labor Relations Statute, already upheld in several respects by the Supreme Court, was invalid, but said he would not enlarge upon this point. He referred to his 136-page brief and 616 exceptions to the Board order by which he contended the "Little Steel" firm, headed by Tom M. Girdler, had been denied due process and that other constitutional rights had been abridged.

Chairman J. Warren Madden challenged Mr. Day's reasoning concerning violence on the part of some strikers barring all of them from reinstatement. The NLRB Chairman said that Republic had reinstated some of the strikers and added:

"You didn't consider them outlaws, but you want us to."

Mr. Day denied that Republic's unfair labor practices were responsible for the strike and asked the Board to rule that the cause of the strike was the refusal of Mr. Girdler's firm to sign a contract.

The Board took the case under advisement after hearing counsel for both sides.

Anthony Wayne Smith, attorney for the C. I. O., charged Republic with "a vicious attempt to break the law," and asked the Board to make its order against the corporation more stringent.

The C. I. O. attorney asserted that Mr. Day's argument was "an insult to the intelligence of the Board."

He argued that earnings of strikers on Works Progress Administration should not be deducted from the back pay owed them by Republic or the Board would be forcing the public "to bear the cost of Republic's unlawful actions." He suggested, instead, that the strikers reimburse public relief agencies if, and when, Republic gives them back pay.

Charge of 18 Cents for Electric Current at Warm Springs, Ga., Complained of by President Roosevelt That of Municipally-Owned Plant, Says Preston S. Arkwright of Georgia Power Co.

Preston S. Arkwright, President of the Georgia Power Co., declared on Aug. 13 that President Roosevelt, who complained that in 1924 he paid 18 cents a kilowatt hour for electric current in his Warm Springs home, was patronizing a municipally-owned plant at the time and not Arkwright's company, which at present is supplying the power for 1.9 cents a kilowatt hour.

President Roosevelt's reference to the 18-cent rate was made in his address at Barnesville, Ga., on Aug. 11, given in our issue of a week ago, page 977-978. The Associated Press, in quoting Mr. Arkwright in advices from Atlanta on Aug. 13, reported him as saying that the President in 1924 was getting his current from a small Warm Springs company which purchased its power from a city-operated plant in Manchester, Ga. The Georgia Power Co., he said, did not take over the Manchester plant and the Warm Springs service until 1929 and since that time the price to the President and the Warm Springs Foundation has continued to drop. As given in Associated Press advices, Mr. Arkwright's statement follows:

In his speech at Barnesville, President Roosevelt said that when he first came to Georgia, he had to pay 18 cents a kilowatt hour for his electric service at Warm Springs. It was this very high charge for electricity, he said, which first aroused his interest in public utility rates.

I am confident that Mr. Roosevelt did not intend to leave the impression that the 18-cent rate was charged him by the Georgia Power Co., for he has repeatedly praised the lowness of this company's rates in conversation with me and other people. In fact, the lowness of our rates was one of the reasons Mr. Roosevelt offered in urging us to acquire the electric properties at Warm Springs.

The situation is that when Mr. Roosevelt first came to Georgia he obtained his electricity from a little company in Warm Springs which bought its power from a municipally-owned electric plant then being operated in Manchester, Ga. It was that little company which charged Mr. Roosevelt 18 cents a kilowatt hour.

The Georgia Power Co. took over these properties in 1929 and at that time first began supplying electricity to Mr. Roosevelt. The application of this company's regular rates brought about an immediate drop in the price Mr. Roosevelt paid for electricity to 3.87 cents a kilowatt hour, and it has continued to drop since then.

At the present time Mr. Roosevelt is buying his electricity from us at his home, the Little White House, for 1.9 cents a kilowatt hour and the Warm Springs Foundation is paying an average of only 1.6 cents a kilowatt hour.

Economic Needs of South Outlined by National Emergency Council in Report to President Roosevelt—Finds Section Has Enjoyed Relatively Little of Its Wealth and Natural Resources—Industrial Wages Lowest in Country

Although the South abounds in real and potential wealth, it is hampered by an "economic unbalance hurtful not only to the section, but to the country as a whole," says the National Emergency Council, in a report to President Roosevelt dated July 25 and made public Aug. 12. The study of the South and its needs was undertaken at the request of President Roosevelt, who in a message read at a conference of Southern spokesmen in Washington, on July 5, referred to the South as presenting "right now the Nation's No. 1 economic problem," and he urged the drafting of a statement of economic conditions in the area "in order that we may do something about it." As was stated in our July 9 issue (page 208), the President's message was read to the conference by Lowell Mellett, Director of the National Emergency Council, who called the meeting. Mr. Mellett, in his letter to the President submitting the report, says:

In response to your request of June 22, 1938, there is transmitted herewith a report on the economic problems of the South.

The report presents in only a small degree the manifold assets and advantages possessed by the South, being concerned primarily not with what the South has, but with what the South needs.

Preparation of the report was aided by the counsel of an advisory committee of Southern citizens known for their interest in the region and their familiarity with its problems. It is their expressed hope and belief that the South will benefit from a thorough examination of the factors that have produced the present economic unbalance, hurtful not only to their section but to the country as a whole.

According to the report, "the population problems of the South—the disproportion of adult workers to dependents, the displacement of agricultural workers by machines, the substitution of white workers in traditionally Negro occupations, the emigration of skilled and educated productive workers—are the most pressing of any America must face." The report also says:

They are not local problems alone. With the South furnishing the basis for the population increase of the Nation, with Southern workers coming into other sections of the country in quest of opportunity, with the South's large potential market for the Nation's goods, these problems are national.

That part of the report relating to "private and public income" says, in part:

The wealth and natural resources in the South—its forests, minerals, and fertile soil—benefit the South only when they can be turned into goods and services which its people need. So far the South has enjoyed relatively little of these benefits, simply because it has not had the money or credit to develop and purchase them.

The South's industrial wages, like its farm income, are the lowest in the United States. In 1937 common labor in 20 important industries got 16c. an hour less than laborers in other sections received for the same kind of work. Moreover, less than 10% of the textile workers are paid more than 52.5c. an hour, while in the rest of the Nation 25% rise above this level. A recent survey of the South disclosed that the average annual wage in industry was only \$865, while in the remaining States it averaged \$1,219.

In income from dividends and interest the South is at a similar disadvantage. In 1937 the per capita income in the South from dividends and interest was only \$17.55, as compared with \$68.97 for the rest of the country.

So much of the profit from Southern industries goes to outside financiers, in the form of dividends and interest, that State income taxes would produce a meager yield in comparison with similar levies elsewhere. State taxation does not reach dividends which flow to corporation stockholders and management in other States; and, as a result, these people do not pay their share of the cost of Southern schools and other institutions.

Under these circumstances the South has piled its tax burden on the backs of those least able to pay, in the form of sales taxes. (The poll tax keeps the poorer citizens from voting in eight Southern States; thus they have no effective means of protesting against sales taxes.) In every Southern State but one 59% of the revenue is raised by sales taxes. In the Northeast, on the other hand, not a single State gets more than 44% of its income from this source, and most of them get far less.

In another part of the report it is stated that "low wages have helped industry little in the South." We also quote:

Not only have they curtailed the purchasing power on which local industry is dependent, but they have made possible the occasional survival of inefficient concerns. The standard of wages fixed by such plants and by agriculture has lowered the levels of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, even in modern and well-managed establishments. While Southern workers, when well trained and working under modern conditions, are thoroughly efficient producers, there is not enough such employment to bring the wage levels into line with the skill of the workers.

It is pointed out in the report that "the farming South depends on cotton and tobacco for two-thirds of its cash income." It is further stated:

More than half of its farmers depend on cotton alone. They are one-crop farmers, subjected year after year to risks which would appall the average business man. All their eggs are in one basket—a basket which can be upset, and often is, by the weather, the boll weevil, or the cotton market.

Because cotton is the cornerstone of the economy of many parts of the South, the merchants, manufacturers, business men and bankers share the hazards to the farmer. The men who finance cotton farming charge high interest rates because their money is subject to far more than the normal commercial risk. As a result, the mortgage debt of Southern farm owners has been growing steadily for the last 20 years. A check-up on 46 scattered counties in the South in 1934 showed that one-tenth of the farm land was in the hands of corporations, mostly banks and insurance companies, which had been forced to foreclose their mortgages.

To quote from the report, "there has never been enough capital and credit in the South to meet the needs of its farmers and its industry." It is likewise stated:

Lacking capital of its own, the South has been forced to borrow from outside financiers, who have reaped a rich harvest in the form of interest and dividends. At the same time it has had to hand over the control of much of its business and industry to investors from wealthier sections.

The scarcity of local credit sources results in high interest rates and lays a heavy burden both on individuals and local governments.

Describing the South as "the Nation's greatest untapped market and the market in which American business can expand most easily," the report continues, in part:

The cost of "selling" the South modern conveniences is already being borne, to large extent, since the methods that now sell the rest of the Nation reach the South with little or no extra cost. Radio, movies, periodicals and other instruments of national scope for acquainting the public with new things have "sold" Southerners as they have sold other Americans. There are no language barriers, no geographical obstacles, no tariff walls, no psychological difficulties to be overcome. The people of the South need to buy, they want to buy, and they would buy—if they had the money.

The South has an abundance of the things the Nation needs. Its vast stores of raw materials—forest, mineral and agricultural; its extensive power resources—water, coal, oil and natural gas; its ample transporta-

tion facilities—rail, water and air—and its varied climate, could make the South a tremendous trader with the rest of the Nation. Its growing population, with vast needs and desires, now largely unfilled, could keep a large part of the rest of the country busy supplying them. Such a relationship would help the South and the rest of the Nation. Both have lost because this relationship does not exist.

It is noted in the report that "in addition to absentee ownership and the high cost of credit, the major problem which faces almost all industry in the South is that of freight rate differentials." It goes on to say:

The present interterritorial freight rates, which apply on movements into other areas of many Southern manufactured and semi-finished goods and some agricultural products and raw materials, handicap the development of industry in the South. This disadvantage works a hardship particularly with regard to shipments into the important Northeastern territory. This region, containing 51% of the Nation's population, is the greatest consuming area.

An equally serious deterrent to the South's economic development has been the Nation's traditional high tariff policy. The South has been forced for generations to sell its agricultural products in an unprotected world market and to buy its manufactured goods at prices supported by high tariffs. The South, in fact, has been caught in a vise that has kept it from moving along with the main stream of American economic life. On the one hand the freight rates have hampered its industry; on the other hand our high tariff has subsidized industry in other sections of the country at the expense of the South.

Mr. Mellett, in his letter to the President, quoted in part above, says:

Effort has been made to meet your desire for a concise statement. The report therefore does not attempt to be exhaustive. On any one of the 15 topics discussed much more extensive treatment can be found in official Government reports or in studies that have been made by educational institutions and individuals.

One thing appears to be made clear when the principal difficulties faced by the South are brought into perspective and when what the South has to offer the Nation is laid alongside what the South needs for its own people; that is, that the economic problems of the South are not beyond the power of men to solve. Another thing made clear, however, is that there is no simple solution. The solution must be part political, with the Federal Government participating along with State, county, city, town and township government, business and schools—and by citizens, South and North.

The example given by the men named above in lending their time and their patient consideration to the material condensed into this brief report seems to assure that the citizens of the South do not hesitate to face the facts of the present situation. This, in turn, would seem to assure—to use your own language—that something will be done about it.

The "Advisory Committee of Southern Citizens" assisting in the preparation of the report included:

Dr. B. F. Ashe, President, University of Miami, Miami, Fla.
Governor Carl Bailey, Little Rock, Ark.
Harry Bingham, publisher, Louisville "Courier Journal," Louisville, Ky.
W. B. Bizzell, President, State University, Norman, Okla.
Colonel P. H. Callahan, President, Louisville Varnish Co., Louisville, Ky.
L. O. Crosby, lumberman, Picayune, Miss.
Judge Blanton Fortson, judge, Superior Court, Athens, Ga.
Frank Graham, President, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
Attorney James Hammond, past President, Chamber of Commerce, Columbia, S. C.
Colonel Leroy Hodges, State Comptroller, Richmond, Va.
Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, Committee for Industrial Organization representative, Atlanta, Ga.
H. L. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Tenant Farmers Union, Memphis, Tenn.
General John C. Persons, President, First National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.
Professor Chas. W. Pipkin, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
Paul Poynter, publisher, St. Petersburg "Times," St. Petersburg, Fla.
J. H. Reynolds, President, Hendricks College, Conway, Ark.
Robert J. Smith, Vice-President, Braniff Airways, Dallas, Tex.
S. L. Smith, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.
Alexander Speer, former President, Virginia Public Service Co., Alexandria, Va.
Joseph G. Tillman, planter, Statesboro, Ga.
J. Skottowe Wannamaker, President, American Cotton Association, St. Matthews, S. C.
Carl White, American Federation of Labor, Port Arthur, Tex.

In citing some of the needs of the South the report says that "by the most conservative estimates, 4,000,000 Southern families should be rehoused. This is one-half of all families in the South."

In his address at Barnesville, Ga., on Aug. 11 (given in our Aug. 13 issue, page 977), the President referred to the report and indicated that it was about to be made public.

Despite Upturn, Business Reveals Some Uncertainty, According to H. H. Heimann of National Association of Credit Men—Spending Program Indicated as Cause of Hesitancy

Although there can be no doubt that business today is better than it was several months ago, there can also be no doubt, however, that the improvement has been somewhat more hesitant than on previous occasions when comparable sums of taxpayers' money were being dispersed to stimulate an upturn in business, says Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in his monthly review of business issued on Aug. 17. Mr. Heimann observes that "there is now a continually growing skepticism about the spending-lending program, far beyond that which existed when this type of governmental policy was first introduced." He goes on to say that "now that our people have seen the results and have had time to realize the inevitable failure of such methods, an increasing number have found it impossible to escape the conclusion

that the only real lasting result is a staggering amount of debt with its attendant burdens of taxation." In part, Mr. Heimann adds:

Have we seen the peak of the so-called reform movement? Certain indications point to that conclusion. The economic-political storm seems to be passing, though the thunder may roll on for a considerable time in the future. The theorists and extremists have had their day in court and, like the end of all days in court, a verdict seems near.

Unless I completely mistake the present temper of the American people, they are unwilling to complacently continue much longer accepting theoretical reforms without carefully appraising their consequences. Sound judgment is beginning to return, not only here but, to some degree, abroad. We have the first signs of it in a number of directions.

Seven Factors

First, the more radical labor program sponsored by certain irresponsible labor leaders is fast losing caste. Only through a change of program can they hope to reestablish their prestige in national affairs.

Second, the spending-lending program is losing many adherents. There is a general note of skepticism over the long-range effects of such programs. The realization of an inevitable day of payment is looming larger in the eyes of many citizens.

Third, the value of relief work, nationally accepted in an emergency, is now more generally doubted. Relief is slowly becoming unsatisfactory to both recipients and taxpayers. A growing ratio of relief workers is expressing its desire for more permanence than relief programs can bring.

Fourth, a realignment of forces is noticeable in the political aspects of our national life. And of real significance is the fact that many of our public men who have long experience in politics are closely wedded to the more conservative programs. Increasingly articulate, they are finding strength and support at the polls, even though as yet it may be insufficient to carry their cause.

Fifth, the general temper of the people is becoming more calm, less impetuous. They are revealing more care in business commitments, less heedlessness in speculation.

Sixth, there is a growing manifestation of the majority's desire to achieve security by earning it rather than as the result of a beneficiary attitude by a generous Government.

Seventh, day by day the futility of hoping for a sound peaceful program through means of dictatorships is becoming more apparent abroad. Under the threat of war, dictators have "strutted their stuff," but the great cost of their over-ambitious programs has made their economic position most vulnerable. A military annexation becomes a minor preliminary if there is not a subsequent peaceful acceptance of the new authority.

In the course of time, it is my view that the trend towards a more conservative program will grow and that the true conservatives will before long be called on to salvage and make practical that portion of the reform program which is worth saving.

Secretary Hull Proposes Seven-Point Program to Insure World Peace—In Address on American Foreign Policy, He Attacks International Aggression—Urges "Way of Reason" to Determine World's Future

Adoption by all Nations of a seven-point program designed to insure world peace was advocated on Aug. 16 by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in an internationally broadcast address in which he pledged the United States to cooperate in a program for the restoration of sound economic relations, international morality and the principles of international law and justice. Mr. Hull listed the principal points in his proposed program as follows:

1. Economic reconstruction as the foundation of national and international well-being and stability.
2. Adherence to the basic principles of international law as the guiding and governing rules of conduct among nations.
3. Respect for and observance of treaties, including, in connection therewith, modification of provisions of treaties, when and as need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.
4. Voluntary self-restraint, abstention from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and the settlement of differences by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement.
5. That all nations limit and progressively reduce their armaments.
6. Collaboration between and among representatives of the nations, and the freest possible intellectual interchange between and among their peoples, to the end that thereby understanding by each country of the problems of others and of problems that are common to all may be promoted and peaceful adjustment of controversies be made more readily possible.
7. International cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable for the advancement of this program.

The Secretary said that at the present time there is a wholesale disregard of the rights of others and a contemptuous brushing aside of the rules of international morality. All Nations, he declared, must soon decide for themselves whether the world's future is to be determined by armed force or "the way or reason." The overwhelming majority of mankind, he said, "is determined to live in a world in which lawlessness will not be tolerated, in which order under law will prevail, and in which peaceful economic and cultural relationships will be inviolate."

State Department officials said that they considered the address the strongest Mr. Hull has made on American foreign policy in more than a year.

The complete text of the speech is given below:

All nations have a primary interest in peace with justice, in economic well-being with stability, and in conditions of order under law. These are constant objectives of this country. Each of these objectives is today seriously jeopardized in many parts of the world. All governments and all peoples should therefore be on guard against certain dangerous developments which imperil them, and be alive to the issues involved.

Out of these menacing developments there has arisen and there confronts the nations today a clear-cut issue: is the future of the world to be determined by universal reliance upon armed force and frequent resort to aggression, with resultant autarchy, impoverishment, loss of individual independence, and international anarchy? Or will practices of peace, morality, justice and order under law, resting upon sound foundations of economic well-being, security and progress, guide and govern in international relations?

As modern science and invention bring nations ever closer together, the time approaches when, in the very nature of things, one or the other of these alternatives must prevail. In a smaller and smaller world it will soon no longer be possible for some nations to choose and follow the way of force and for other nations at the same time to choose and follow the way of reason. All will have to go in one direction and by one way. The first of the alternative ways leads through military adventuring to international lawlessness, the result of which is chaos and loss of the precious values which, through centuries of struggle, toil and sacrifice, civilized nations have slowly achieved. The other way leads, through exercise of moral restraint and observance of international obligations and treaties to conditions of order based upon law, giving security and facilitating progress.

In the circumstances which prevail in the world today, no nation and no government can avoid participation in determining which course will be taken. The issue is fundamental. Consciously or unconsciously, every country is throwing the weight of its attitude and action, positive or negative, toward one course or the other. The degree to which each nation will influence the ultimate decision will depend on the earnestness with which it espouses and supports the principles on the side of which it chooses to range itself.

The World-War left a legacy of deep-seated maladjustments within and among nations. But out of it also emerged a passionate desire among peoples everywhere for enduring peace, order and progress.

Collapse in 1929

For a decade following the peace of Versailles, the peoples of the world worked earnestly toward those ends, and considerable progress was made. But unhappily the rapid growth of economic nationalism following as an aftermath of the war culminated in 1929 in world-wide economic catastrophe. Political controversies and conflict, aggravated and intensified by world-wide depression, undermined the whole structure of world economy and of law and order among the nations.

Economic stability, financial stability, social stability, and in the last analysis political stability, are all parts of an arch resting upon the foundation of trade. No modern industrial nation can maintain proper existing standards of living without international trade. Raw materials and other commodities are indispensable for the maintenance of industrial processes; and foreign markets for the sale of a nation's products are likewise indispensable for its economic life. Shut off from international trade, nations face deterioration and decline.

As trade barriers mounted on every side, as the movement toward economic nationalism gathered momentum, it became only too clear that either the excessive trade barriers between nations must be reduced or the pressures of nations to gain access to needed raw materials and to equally necessary foreign markets by conquest of additional territory and tactics of the mailed fist would become intensified.

Against this world background this country embarked upon a program for the reduction or elimination of excessive trade barriers and for the elimination of uneconomic trade discriminations and other unfair trade methods. In 1934, the Congress passed the trade agreements act for the achievement of these purposes. Since then our country has vigorously engaged in trade-agreement negotiations with an increasing number of countries and it has tirelessly urged upon other nations the imperative need of pursuing a similar course.

Concurrently with efforts to restore international commerce upon this constructive basis, we have also pursued—and have urged upon other nations—parallel and complementary policies in the field of foreign exchanges and of monetary conditions, and the involubility of financial obligations and undertakings.

Unfortunately, as time has gone on, the disintegration of the structure of world order under law and the abandonment or repudiation of the principles underlying it have proceeded with staggering rapidity. Orderly and peaceful processes and methods of international cooperation have in many regions given way to military aggression and armed force. Today, invasion of territory of sovereign States, destruction of lawfully constituted governments and forcible seizure of hitherto independent political entities, interference in the internal affairs of other nations, wholesale violation of established treaty obligations, growing disregard of universally accepted principles of international law, attempts to adjust international differences by armed force rather than by methods of pacific settlement, contemptuous brushing aside of rules of morality—all these appalling manifestations of disintegration seriously threaten the very foundation of our civilization.

Inasmuch as the processes of disintegration and deterioration in international relations are plainly spreading in many directions, the curative processes must be no less broad in scope and more effective in character. Not only has the rebuilding of a sound economic structure become absolutely essential, but the re-establishing of order under law in relations among Nations has become imperatively necessary. Hence, while continuing and intensifying our effort to promote economic reconstruction, the Government of the United States has enlarged the scope of its effort and is urging upon all Nations adoption of a comprehensive program embracing both economic reconstruction and revitalizing of principles which are indispensable for restoration of order under law.

People Want Peace

There is and there can be no doubt as to the preference and desire of the people of this country. We want peace; we want security; we want progress and prosperity—for ourselves and for all Nations. Our practical problem is that of finding and employing the best methods, of keeping our eyes and our feet upon the better way, of co-operating with other Nations that are seeking as are we to proceed along that way. On this problem the Government of the United States has been and is constantly at work. Toward its solution, we sought at the conference at Buenos Aires in December, 1936, to broaden our combined economic and peace program by proposing and urging upon peaceful Nations everywhere adoption of a program based on principles of world law and international order. This program calls for constant reaffirmation, revitalization, and stressing of fundamental principles. Its essential points cannot be too often stated.

We believe in, we support and we recommend to all Nations economic reconstruction as the foundation of National and international well-being and stability.

We believe in, we support and we recommend adherence to the basic principles of international law as the guiding and governing rules of conduct among Nations.

We believe in, we support and we recommend respect for and observance of treaties, including, in connection therewith, modification of provisions of treaties, when and as need therefor arises, by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend voluntary self-restraint, abstention from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations, and the settlement of differences by processes of peaceful negotiation and agreement.

We believe in, we support, and we recommend to all nations that they be prepared to limit and progressively reduce their armaments.

We believe in, we support and we recommend collaboration between and among representatives of the nations, and in the freest possible intellectual interchange between and among their peoples—to the end that thereby understanding by each country of the problems of others and of problems that are common to all may be promoted and peaceful adjustment of controversies be made more readily possible.

We believe in, we support and we recommend international cooperation in such ways and by such methods as may be practicable for the advancement of this program.

Taken as a whole, this program envisages continuous progress over a high and open road toward long-view objectives. We are convinced that this program offers to all nations the maximum of possible advantage and the fullest possible opportunity to safeguard and promote their own welfare and with it that of the world community of which they are members. We are also convinced that no other program can in the long run check and reverse the present ominous drift toward international anarchy and armed conflict on a gigantic scale which, if it comes, will destroy not only the material achievements of past centuries, but the precious cultural and spiritual attainments of our modern civilization.

The Government of the United States, with the support of an alert public opinion in this country, has earnestly sought and is seeking to make appropriate contribution to the carrying out of this program.

The people of this country are each day more accurately visualizing the conditions which prevail and more fully understanding the problems that are involved in international relations. They are becoming increasingly concerned over the spread of international lawlessness and its adverse effect upon the present and future welfare of our own country.

Each day's developments make more and more clear the fact that our own situation is profoundly affected by what happens elsewhere in the world.

Whatever may be our own wishes, we cannot when there is trouble elsewhere expect to remain unaffected. When destruction, impoverishment and starvation afflict other areas, we can not, no matter how hard we may try, escape impairment of our own economic well-being. When freedom is destroyed over increasing areas elsewhere, our ideals of individual liberty, our most cherished political and social institutions are jeopardized.

When the dignity of the human soul is denied in great parts of the world, and when that denial is made a slogan under which propaganda is set in motion and armies take the field, no one of us can be sure that his country or even his home is safe. We well know, of course, that a condition of wholesale chaos will not develop overnight; but it is clear that the present trend is in that direction and the longer this drift continues the greater becomes the danger that the whole world may be sucked into a maelstrom of unregulated and savage economic, political and military competition and conflict.

Hence it is necessary that as a Nation we become increasingly resolute in our desire and increasingly effective in our efforts to contribute along with other peoples—always within the range of our traditional policies of non-entanglement—to the support of the only program which can turn the tide of lawlessness and place the world firmly upon the one and only roadway that can lead to enduring peace and security.

So far as this country is concerned, we shall continue to do everything in our power toward keeping alive and fostering and cultivating the various features of this broad and comprehensive program, a program in which we most sincerely believe, to which we give our constant support, and which we earnestly recommend to all other governments and peoples for general adoption.

As more and more nations accept this program and demonstrate their will to work together for the restoration of sound economic relations, of international morality, and of the principles of international law and justice, it will become more clear—even to the nations which now profess to place their reliance solely on a policy of armed force—that the overwhelming majority of mankind is determined to live in a world in which lawlessness will not be tolerated, in which order under law will prevail, and in which peaceful economic and cultural relationships will be inviolate.

President Roosevelt Extends "Purge" to Senator Tydings and Representative O'Connor—Urges Defeat of Both in Primaries

President Roosevelt on Aug. 16 added two more prominent Democrats to the list of those he seeks to "purge" in forthcoming primaries, when at his press conference he opposed Senator Tydings of Maryland and Representative John J. O'Connor of New York, who is Chairman of the House Rules Committee. Senator Tydings is opposed for renomination by Representative David J. Lewis, while James H. Fay seeks the Democratic nomination from the Sixteenth New York Congressional District against Mr. O'Connor.

From United Press advices from Washington Aug. 16 we quote:

The President read from a prepared statement an editorial which appeared in the New York "Post" and the Philadelphia "Record" and explained that the sentiments expressed by the papers could be attributed directly to him.

He bluntly called for defeat of the two men (Messrs. Tydings and O'Connor) in the forthcoming primaries and defended his right to oppose them.

His attack on Tydings came less than twenty-four hours after he had made a last minute revision in his Social Security anniversary address to strengthen a pat on the back for Representative David J. Lewis, 69-year-old New Dealer and veteran liberal, who is waging a heated campaign to gain the Maryland Senatorial nomination.

He minced no words today. He called for Lewis' election in Maryland and the nomination of James H. Fay over O'Connor in the Sixteenth New York District. Fay, who is a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue was defeated by O'Connor by a scant 100 votes four years ago.

In commenting on this latest move by Mr. Roosevelt, a Washington dispatch of Aug. 16 to the New York "Times" said:

President Roosevelt had not identified the source of his statement at the outset, and when a correspondent remarked that it read strangely like an editorial he had read somewhere recently, Mr. Roosevelt turned unsmiling to the questioner and remarked that the observation was entirely correct, but that he was making the editorial his own statement.

On only one other occasion has President Roosevelt made use of editorial comment to express his views publicly. Last Christmas Eve he adopted an article by a New York columnist to express his sentiments on Christian charity.

It was with obvious enjoyment that Mr. Roosevelt read slowly through an editorial setting forth his position. Occasionally he smiled as he came across passages especially pleasing to him. Once he laughed outright. That was over the observation that in American politics any one can attach

himself to a political party whether he believes in its program or not. That's a hot one, the President said parenthetically.

When he had completed the reading of the editorial Mr. Roosevelt was besieged with questions. Asked whether there were any other names that should be added to the list, he laughed long and loud, but remarked that those he had already supplied should be enough for one day.

Correspondents from States having primary contests to which the "purge" might be applied then began inquiring whether the President planned to go through such areas on his summer travels. But to these the answer was always the same: he had no travel plans beyond his trip to Canada beginning tomorrow, except for his scheduled non-political visit to Tennessee next month.

As to the Court Bill as a Test

In answer to the question of whether a vote for or against the defeated Supreme Court reorganization plan was regarded as a test of New Deal loyalty in his primary campaign activity, the President said it was not, and that he regarded his negative answer as a fair reply.

The reason was, he said, because the court plan had not been a part of the Democratic platform and because 98% of what it proposed had been achieved anyway. Then he observed in the form of a question that the facts in the case would not prevent continued use of the assertion.

Mr. Roosevelt had not read all of the speech of Senator George of Georgia, who likened the President's attack on him as another "march through Georgia," but the President said he had been pleased to note the Senator's statement that the Georgia primary was up to Georgia voters. He was pleased, the President said, because he had used the same words himself in attacking the Senator's record at Barnesville.

To a question regarding the reaction to his Georgia speech, the President said there had been little or none. He had received not more than 10 or 15 letters in all, a circumstance he attributed to the hot weather.

When Pennsylvania officials were quoted as saying that he planned a trip through that State to make at least one speech for Governor Earle, the President replied that there were lots of places that he would like to go but he had been unable to plan definitely. Invitations had been received calling for his appearance in all of the 48 States, including, he said with a laugh, Maine and Vermont.

Senator George Asks Georgia Citizens to Oppose "One-Man Rule" of Democratic Party—Answers Challenge of President Roosevelt in Campaign for Renomination

Opposition of President Roosevelt to the renomination of Democratic Senator Walter F. George of Georgia was again challenged on Aug. 15 by Senator George who, in a speech at Waycross, Ga., urged the people of that State to engage in a fight for the right of free suffrage and against "one-man control of the Democratic party." The President's remarks incident to Senator George's campaign were reported in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 13, page 977. In his address, on Aug. 15, the Senator said that the President was "misinformed" in declaring him an enemy of liberalism. He asserted that the Democratic party "must allow freedom of opinion and speech if it is to remain a true liberal party."

In summarizing Senator George's speech, Associated Press advices of Aug. 15 from Waycross said:

In his first address since Mr. Roosevelt, in Barnesville, last Thursday [Aug. 11], indorsed Lawrence S. Camp, Federal District Attorney, to succeed him, the gray-haired lawmaker, veteran of 16 years in the United States Senate, termed the almost unprecedented battle an "uneven contest because we have given to our President enormous powers," but added firmly, "I have no fear of the result."

The other candidates are former Governor Eugene Talmadge, whom Mr. Roosevelt also assailed, and W. G. McRae, Atlanta attorney. Immediately after Mr. Roosevelt finished speaking, Senator George stepped up and told him, "I accept the challenge."

The President's speech, delivered en route to Washington from a fishing trip, attracted national attention, as it was the first time he had publicly called for defeat of an incumbent Democratic Senator.

Senator George said Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to unseat him made the dominant question one of whether the people "are capable of choosing their own servants."

Senator George said he was not worried by "headlines in the papers about Federal funds flowing into this State."

"I serve notice now that your cannot buy Georgia."

To the accompaniment of hand-clapping, shouted encouragement and an occasional rebel yell, the perspiring veteran termed Mr. Roosevelt's speech a "second march through Georgia."

"Then (referring to Sherman's march) it was at least the aftermath of war," Senator George asserted, and extended his Civil War analogy when he cried:

"We answered this question before when Federal bayonets stood guard over our ballot boxes and when honest men walked down under the shadow of bayonets in alien, carpet-bagging hands and cast honest ballots for the redemption of this State."

Senator George told in terse sentences of his background and his legislative record. There were tears in his eyes as he said:

"I am a Georgian, bred and born, a full-time Georgian, my friends.

"I am a Democrat. I fought the party's battles in Congress and I have fought the party's battles upon the hustings; and now for 16 years I have withheld my hand in no political contest of the national business of my party."

He cited his support for President Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936 and for former Governor Alfred E. Smith in the campaign of 1928.

He made no direct attack on Mr. Roosevelt's qualifications as President and leader of the national party.

The Senator declared he had supported "most of the major reform measures of the last six years."

Referring to a presidential assertion that he was out of touch with "broad objectives of the party and the Government," the Senator said the President, "like all human beings, sometimes received misinformation."

Under date of Aug. 12 Associated Press advices from Atlanta, noting that Georgia's Democratic political alignments were tested that day by President Roosevelt's declarations in behalf of Lawrence S. Camp for the Senate, added, in part:

Former Governor Eugene Talmadge, himself a target in the Barnesville speech that Mr. Roosevelt fired at "dyed-in-the-wool conservatives," declared "the President had a right to do it."

Other reactions came swiftly. Senator Walter F. George, the veteran Senator whom the President criticized for his position on "broad objectives of the party and the Government," asserted: "We have just begun to fight."

Mr. Camp, United States District Attorney for north Georgia, pitched his first post-Barnesville speech on accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration since 1932.

"I believe 70% of the people of Georgia are with the President," he said, "and I believe they will show their appreciation of his leadership by sending the man he approves to the United States Senate."

Mr. Talmadge called attention to Georgia's county unit system for primaries—a system under which a candidate high in a county gets all its votes—as a factor in the four-man race for the seat of Senator George.

Speaking at Gainesville, he indicated he believed recent developments would react in his favor in splitting votes.

Senator George, who voted against the original wage-hour bill, court revision and Government reorganization, told a crowd from an Atlanta hotel balcony that the events had "cleared the last remaining doubt as to the verdict" in the primary on Sept. 14.

"I am confident," he said, "that the Georgia people are ready to fight this thing through to a finish and prove that we in Georgia are capable and determined to run our own affairs."

Death of Adolph Lewisohn—Investment Broker and Philanthropist Was 89 Years Old

Adolph Lewisohn, investment banker and philanthropist of New York City, died on Aug. 17 at his summer home in Saranac Lake, N. Y. He was 89 years old. Death was ascribed to a heart attack. Mr. Lewisohn was born in Germany and came to the United States 71 years ago. He was President of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons in New York, and also headed many mining companies, including the Tennessee Corp., the Central Development Co., the Miami Copper Co., and the South American Gold and Platinum Co. Funeral services were held yesterday (Aug. 19) in New York City. In a brief biographical note regarding Mr. Lewisohn, the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 18 said:

Mr. Lewisohn, 89, was a great lover of music. He presented the stadium which bears his name to the College of the City of New York. Each year at the first of the summer symphony concerts the little gray-haired man walked to the front of the platform and made a speech of welcome.

He was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 27, 1849. After attending private schools in that city he came to America in 1867 at the age of 18. His brother, the late Leonard Lewisohn, had preceded him, and together they formed the company of Lewisohn Bros. that was to play so large a part in the copper business when it was booming.

They first entered the copper business in Butte, Mont., in 1879, and carried on for about 30 years.

Then his wife died and he became less active in business, devoting much of his time to philanthropy.

Active Social Life

During the past few years he was known for the active social life he led. He probably did more entertaining than any other man of his age in the country.

Mr. Lewisohn had all sorts of people around him but Presidents unquestionably were his favorite company. Beginning with Grant, who used to live next door to him in Elberon, N. J., he knew the last 15. He was an old friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and occasionally had tea with him in the White House.

Five doctors and several members of the family were understood to have been at his bedside.

From the New York "Times" of Aug. 18 we quote:

Mr. Lewisohn gave generously to worthy causes. There are in New York monuments of his generosity like the Lewisohn Stadium at City College and the School of Mines at Columbia University. But there are hundreds of philanthropies unrecorded, for Adolph Lewisohn took a delight in helping where the need was real. Thousands of orphans have enjoyed a happy childhood in the homes that he endowed, and hundreds of thousands have been enabled to hear fine music at popular prices through his vision and generosity. He worked ceaselessly for improvement in prison conditions, and he never spared himself in any cause or movement which he considered just.

Likewise in the "Times" of Aug. 18 it was stated:

At the close of the intermission of last night's concert at Lewisohn Stadium, Willem van Hoogstraten, conductor, made a brief farewell address to the audience of 17,000, in the course of which he expressed his gratitude to "that charming old gentleman," Adolph Lewisohn, for having provided the amphitheatre that has housed these concerts for the last 21 seasons. Last night's concert was the final one of this season.

None present was aware of Mr. Lewisohn's death, and Mr. van Hoogstraten's words were received with cheers and applause. Mayor La Guardia was in the audience, seated in the rows directly behind the reserved section.

The following from Albany Aug. 17 is from the same paper:

When asked for comment tonight on the death of Adolph Lewisohn, Governor Lehman, brother-in-law of Mr. Lewisohn's daughter, issued the following statement:

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of Adolph Lewisohn when I have known ever since my early boyhood. Mr. Lewisohn was a leader in the business life of the country, a great philanthropist and a sympathetic patron of music and art. He will always be remembered for his leadership in enlightened child-care, in which he was a pioneer. His was a long and full life of useful and unselfish service. Mrs. Lehman and I extend our deep sympathy to his family."

Gov. Lehman and Mayor La Guardia were among the honorary pall bearers at the funeral services yesterday, at Temple Emanu-el in New York City, the others being:

Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone, Judge Irving Lehman, Judge Thomas D. Thacher, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. John H. Finley, Frederick P. Keppel, Professor E. R. A. Seligman, George Blumenthal, Paul Baerwald, Henry Morgenthau Sr., James Speyer, Clarence Mackay, Albert Shaw, George Gordon Battle, George McAneny, Sol Strock, Warden Lewis E. Lawes, Walter W. Price and Sanford Bates.

Death of Joseph L. Buttenwieser, Real Estate Operator and Philanthropist

Joseph L. Buttenwieser, real estate operator, philanthropist and former President of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, died suddenly on Aug. 17 of a heart attack at South Poland, Maine, where he had been spending a vacation. Mr. Buttenwieser resided in New York City. In a sketch of his activities the New York "Sun" said:

Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Buttenwieser was graduated from City College here, in 1883, and in 1887 took his law degree at New York University.

For 28 years he served on the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Technical Institute and had been active as President and trustee of the school. He was Trustee of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and Chairman of the committee which built the orphanage at Pleasantville, N. Y.

He endowed the Clara Buttenwieser Unger Memorial Foundation, which is affiliated with the Stuyvesant Memorial House, in memory of his daughter, the late Mrs. Clara B. Unger.

Mr. Buttenwieser was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the Harmonie Club, the North Shore Country Club and Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Buttenwieser, who was 73 years of age, had been engaged in the real estate business in New York for 51 years. One of his sons, Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, is a partner in the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Among the tributes to Mr. Buttenwieser's memory was the following from Paul Felix Warburg, Chairman of the Business Men's Council:

Philanthropic and communal organizations in New York owe much to Joseph L. Buttenwieser. His was a great organizational ability, which he gave to philanthropy as freely as to the conduct of his own business. In Federation he helped lay the foundation for a sound and permanent method of financing the work of the affiliated societies, and we who followed him in that work are deeply in his debt.

Death of Charles W. Hunt, Former Member Federal Trade Commission

Charles W. Hunt, a member of the Federal Trade Commission in the Coolidge and Hoover administrations died in Washington on Aug. 17. Associated Press advices from Washington stated:

He served as a member of the commission from 1924 to 1932, when he retired. He was appointed by President Coolidge while serving as secretary of the Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation. Earlier, he had served two terms in the Iowa Legislature.

Governor Lehman of New York Appoints Savings Bankers as Trustees of Insurance Fund of Savings Bank Life Insurance

Governor Lehman, through State Superintendent of Insurance Louis H. Pink, announced on Aug. 18 the appointment of four trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund of Savings Bank Life Insurance to serve without compensation. The men appointed are:

Andrew Mills Jr., President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank of New York City, and President of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York; Edward A. Richards, President of the East New York Savings Bank of Brooklyn; William G. Green, President of the New York Savings Bank, Manhattan; Smith Sheldon, Trustee of the Monroe County Savings Bank of Rochester.

Paul Taylor, Deputy Superintendent in charge of Savings Bank Life Insurance, is a trustee and presides at the meetings.

These men, all well known in savings bank circles, will assume their duties at once. They are in charge of the Guaranty Fund for Savings Bank Life Insurance which becomes effective the first of next year. Their function is to act as an advisory board for the assistance of the Superintendent of Insurance in directing the affairs of this new phase of insurance, and have direct supervision of the General Fund authorized by Chapter 471, amending the Insurance Law and establishing Life Insurance Departments in Savings Banks, which passed April 6 of this year.

Practical work necessary for the setting up of these departments in such savings banks as elect to make use of this privilege is going forward in the Insurance Department's Albany office, where Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, Paul Taylor, is in charge. He is working with Carl F. Vietor, for 11 years Assistant Actuary of Savings Bank Life Insurance in the State of Massachusetts, where this type of Savings Bank Insurance has long been in operation. The signing by Governor Lehman on April 6, last, of the bill permitting savings banks in New York State to establish life insurance departments was noted in these columns April 9, page 2300. Superintendent Pink, on Aug. 18, said: "Savings Bank Life Insurance is not intended to compete with ordinary insurance, it rounds out a circle of vital insurance service. Its purpose is to enable the lower income groups to secure their families at the lowest possible rates consistent with sound protection."

John M. Francis Named to Act as Deputy Superintendent of Insurance in New York Until Oct. 1

Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance of New York, announced on Aug. 17 the appointment of John M. Francis as Deputy Superintendent to do special work for the Insurance Department between now and Oct. 1. On that date Mr. Pink expects to announce the appointment of a permanent deputy superintendent, who, he said, probably will be some one in the ranks of the Insurance Department. Since November, 1931, Mr. Francis has been an insurance news reporter on the "Journal of Commerce," New York.

Prior to that he was associate editor of the "Insurance Field" in its New York office and at the head office in Louisville. Before joining the "Insurance Field" he was on local newspapers in Louisville.

E. B. Dunlap Requested to Resign as Counsel for RFC at Atlanta, Ga., Because of "Political Activities"—Reply by Mr. Dunlap

The following announcement was issued on Aug. 18 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

The resignation of Edgar B. Dunlap as Counsel for the Loan Agency of the RFC at Atlanta, Ga., has been requested by the Directors because of his refusal to discontinue his political activities in the face of repeated requests made by the Corporation in line with its policy to have its employees refrain from active participation, aside from voting their convictions, in political campaigns.

At the same time the following communication to Mr. Dunlap was made public by the RFC:

Edgar B. Dunlap, Esq.
Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Directors of the Corporation have instructed me to request your resignation as Counsel for the Loan Agency at Atlanta, effective Aug. 20, 1938. Mr. Wm. J. Hobbs of North Carolina attached to the Washington staff has been selected to succeed to your duties. Your cooperation in effecting this transfer will be appreciated.

CLAUDE E. HAMILTON Jr., General Counsel, RFC

According to special advices Aug. 18 from Atlanta to the New York "Times" Mr. Dunlap replied as follows:

"I acknowledge your telegram dated today demanding my resignation as counsel for the Atlanta loan agency of the RFC.

"This of course follows the conversation in Washington with you and Mr. Schram and myself, in which you demanded that I cease my activities in behalf of Senator George. You made no complaint of my work and expressly stated that if I ceased my activity for Senator George everything would be all right.

"I told you I had as much right to be active in this campaign as District Attorney Lawrence Camp and his assistants and that I would continue to help Senator George to the extent of my ability.

"This morning I had a telephone call from Mr. Schram stating that in view of my statement he would have to demand my resignation.

"I told him he would have to request my resignation in writing and I received your telegram today, making this demand. I accordingly resign to preserve my independence and integrity as a citizen of the sovereign State of Georgia.

"I have been associated in this work for five years and my connection with you and the directors has been most pleasant.

"I realize that you personally and the directors of the RFC are helpless in this matter. Regards."

Jesse A. Fraser Transferred from Washington to Cleveland Office of RFC, Succeeding Loring L. Gelbach, Who Has Become Officer of Central National Bank of Cleveland

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Aug. 12 announced the transfer of Jesse A. Fraser, Assistant Chief of its Examining Division, Washington, to the Cleveland Office, where he will succeed Loring L. Gelbach as Manager, Mr. Gelbach having accepted a vice-presidency in the Central National Bank of Cleveland.

Elmer F. Andrews Assumes Post as Administrator of Federal Wage and Hour Law—Act Effective Oct. 24—Miss Frieda S. Miller Becomes New York State Industrial Commissioner

Elmer F. Andrews on Aug. 16 took the oath of office as Administrator of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938—the so-called wage-and-hour law. Signed by President Roosevelt on June 25, it is to go into effect on Oct. 24. Its text was given in our issue of July 16, page 326. The appointment of Mr. Andrews as Administrator was noted in these columns July 23, page 516. With his appointment to his new post Mr. Andrews has resigned as New York State Industrial Commissioner. He terminated his duties as State Commissioner on Aug. 10, when Miss Frieda Miller was sworn into that office succeeding Mr. Andrews. Miss Miller had been connected with the State Labor Department since 1929 as head of the Division of Women in Industry. This week she named as Acting Director of the Division Miss Kate Papert. The latter has been a member of its staff for 11 years.

On Aug. 15 Mr. Andrews, accompanied by Secretary of Labor Perkins, conferred in Washington with President Roosevelt. Mr. Andrews, according to Washington advices on that day to the New York "Herald-Tribune" said that he planned, as soon as he completed the drafting of his budget and the appointment of his staff, to name committees to fix minimum wages and maximum hours in the textile and cotton garment industries. These had been chosen for first consideration, he explained, because the employers as well as the employees had expressed a desire to have their status under the act determined.

In Associated Press advices from Washington Aug. 13 it was stated:

Labor Department officials estimated yesterday that as many as 4,000,000 workers—about 1,750,000 more than Congress counted on—might obtain shorter working hours ultimately under the new wage-hour law.

Estimates as to the maximum number who would receive wage increases by the time the law's provision for a general 40-cent-an-hour minimum takes effect—in 1945—remained unchanged at "upward of 1,000,000."

Regarding exemptions for "seasonal" industries, officials said it was clear Congress had intended such concessions only for industries which operate in particular seasons and not for those which operate on a year-round basis but have employment peaks in certain months. Truly seasonal

industries will be permitted to work their employees in excess of the maximum work-week fixed by the law without being required to pay them time and one-half for overtime.

Resignation of Dean K. Worcester as Vice-President New York Stock Exchange—Robert L. Fisher Resigns as Secretary

The New York Stock Exchange announced on Aug. 17 that Dean K. Worcester, Vice-President, and Robert L. Fisher, Secretary, have resigned, effective Oct. 1. Mr. Worcester has been connected with the Exchange since Aug., 1929, and Mr. Fisher since Sept., 1933.

In the New York "Times" of Aug. 18 it was stated:

It is understood that no successor to Mr. Worcester is to be appointed. The duties of his office, since the reorganization late in the Spring, have been merged largely with those of the new, paid president, William McC. Martin Jr.

There is a possibility, it is indicated, that the question of Mr. Fisher's successor may be taken up by the board of governors next Wednesday.

Isaac R. Halliday Named President New York Stock Clearing Corporation Succeeding L. G. Payson Resigned—Ivan Wright Named to Executive Staff

Isaac R. Halliday has been appointed President of the Stock Clearing Corporation, effective immediately. He succeeds Laurence G. Payson, resigned. Mr. Halliday began his career in the financial district as a runner after finishing a business accountancy course at the Commercial High School of Brooklyn, says the announcement of the Exchange, which added:

In 1900 he took charge of margins in the Stock Exchange commission house of Sidenberg & Krause. In 1904, he became manager for another Stock Exchange house, continuing with the firm until its dissolution in 1915, when he was appointed to manage an estate which included many security investments and large realty holdings. He continued in that capacity until his employment by the Stock Clearing Corporation on Feb. 1, 1920, as a first teller in the Day Branch.

In 1922 he was advanced to assistant manager of the Day Branch, and, in 1924, to first assistant manager. On November 1, 1929, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Stock Clearing Corporation and General Manager of the Day Branch. He was made Assistant Vice-President in October, 1933, and Vice-President in May, 1938.

Mr. Payson, who has resigned, has been an officer of the Stock Clearing Corporation since Oct., 1928, and President since Oct., 1933.

The Exchange also announced the appointment of Ivan Wright to its executive staff. He will be attached to the President's office. Mr. Wright has had varied experience, both in business and in academic work. He has served with many corporations, banks, investment firms and brokerage firms, and on the faculties of the University of Illinois, Columbia University and the University of California, at Berkeley.

National Small Business Men's Association to Hold Initial Convention at Pittsburgh Sept. 13-16

The first convention of the National Small Business Men's Association will take place at Pittsburgh, where it will be held from Sept. 13 to 16. It will be opened by DeWitt Emery, President and founder of the Association. Small business men from all over the country as expected to attend the meeting, and according to the announcement "the convention will provide a sounding board for the "Voice of Small Business" and far-reaching economic and political results are expected to occur as outgrowths from this gathering." The announcement also said:

Each resolution presented will be taken up individually for discussion and action so it cannot be said delegates were compelled to accept any platform in totum.

The resolution will be voted upon by State roll calls just as in the national political party conventions. If 40% or more of the delegates vote against any one resolution, it will be referred back to the committee and five delegates (pro and con) will be given the privilege of expressing their views from the platform.

President Emery will preside over the sessions, with Dr. Alfred P. Haake giving the keynote speech. Howard Kiroack is the convention manager.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Application has been made to the New York State Banking Department by the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York for permission to open a branch office at Constitution Mall, Washington Square, World's Fair grounds, Flushing (Queens County), New York.

The Citizens Saving Bank, located at Bowery and Canal Street in New York City has applied to the State Banking Department for permission to open a branch office at No. 570 Lexington Avenue.

The Mellon Securities Corp. of Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced that James N. Land, now a partner of Smith, Barney & Co. of New York and formerly an officer of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, will become a Vice-President of the corporation on Sept. 1, according to "Money & Commerce" of Aug. 13.

Important additions and improvements are being made to the banking home of the Merchants National Bank of Allentown, Pa., it is learned from advices from that city,

printed in "Money & Commerce" of Aug. 6, which went on to say:

The changes include the construction of an addition 30 by 150 feet in dimensions attached to the rear of the present structure in the shape of an "L."

In the main banking room there is being installed new low type counters, modern metal working counters. All of the present offices in the front of the building are being removed to one large open office, 28 by 40 feet, at the rear end of the public lobby.

The appointment of W. Wayne Glover as Manager of the investment banking department of the California Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., was announced on Aug. 9 by W. H. Thomson, Executive Vice-President of the institution. Mr. Glover succeeds E. C. Sterling. In noting this, the Los Angeles "Times" of Aug. 10, added:

Widely acquainted in Pacific Coast and eastern investment circles, Mr. Glover enters his new position with a background of 17 years of banking and investment experience. George Schindhelm, Manager of the bank's bond department, has been elected Treasurer, a post previously held by Mr. Sterling. Future plans of Mr. Sterling, who continues to serve on the bank's investment committee, will be announced later.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange was rather quiet during the present week. With the possible exception of the short session on Saturday, price movements, for the most part, pointed upward. As the week progressed there seemed to be less concern over the European political situation, which probably was the chief reason for the general improvement. The volume of transfers, however, was exceedingly light throughout the week.

Light trading with moderately lower prices were the outstanding characteristics of Curb market dealings during the brief session on Saturday. Little pressure was apparent and the changes were small. Irregularity prevailed and early dealings were without special feature other than appearance of a heavy tone in the oils, with Gulf and Imperial receding fractionally, while Humble Oil was down 1 1/4 points at 66 1/2. Anxiety over events in European financial and political centers probably accounts for the lack of interest. Trading on the Curb Exchange in the two-hour session aggregated only 46,000 shares. Prominent among the stocks closing on the downside were: Electric Bond & Share \$5 pref., 3 points to 50; Ferro Enamel, 1 3/4 points to 18 1/4; Humble Oil, 1 1/4 points to 66 1/2; Safety Car Heating & Lighting, 2 points to 66; Standard Power & Light pref., 2 points to 23, and United Gas 7% pref., 2 1/4 points to 95 1/4.

The Curb market advanced on Monday, after six successive days of declining values. Gains were of modest proportion for the most part and trading was light. There was less concern over Europe's political troubles, which probably accounted for the improvement. The turnover for the day was 78,000 shares, compared with 154,000 shares on Friday, the last full day. The volume was the smallest for any full day during the current month. Noteworthy among the gains were: Agfa-Ansco Corp., 1 1/2 points to 36 1/2; Aluminum Co. of America, 1 3/4 points to 106; Aluminium Ltd., 2 1/2 points to 117 1/2; Hormel (George), 2 1/2 points to 20 1/4; Puget Sound Power & Light \$5 pref., 1 point to 41, and United Shoe Machine, 1 3/8 points to 75. Wide declines were confined mostly to odd lot sales, as for example Axton-Fisher A, off a point at 33; Singer receded 3 points to 233 on a transfer of 50 shares, and Florida Power & Light lost a point at 46 1/4. The public utilities showed little change in either direction.

Stocks resumed their upward trend on Tuesday and trading remained quiet. Although down somewhat from the high levels of the day, closing prices were up fractions to 2 or more points. Indications seem to suggest that the European war tension is diminishing momentarily, at least, and to some extent market sentiment was aided. Unwillingness to sell, rather than a desire to buy, seemed to account for the firmer tone. Virtually all groups of stocks participated in the recovery. Metal shares moved higher with the rest, despite easier export prices. Aluminium Co. advanced 3 1/2 points to 109 1/2 and Aluminium Ltd. gained 4 1/2 points at 122. New Jersey Zinc closed at 65, a gain of 1 point, and Pierce Governor added a point at 20. Oil shares also showed improvement. On Monday Humble Oil Co. declared a 62 1/2c. dividend, payable Oct. 1, same as a year ago; last previous payment, as of July 1, was 37 1/2c. Humble Oil closed at 69 3/8, up 2 1/2 points. Other advances of note included Babcock & Wilcox, 1 5/8 points to 25 1/2; Chicago Flexible Shaft, 1 1/2 points to 72 1/2; Childs pref., 2 1/2 points to 48; Lion Oil, 1 1/4 points to 24; Margay Oil, 2 points to 18; Niles-Bement-Pond, 1 1/8 points to 36 1/2; Pepperell, 1 point to 72, and United Shoe Machine, 1 1/2 points to 76 1/2.

Trading continued quiet on the Curb market with moderately higher prices in some sections of the list on Wednesday. The forward trend continued for most of the session, but toward the close the market showed a mixed appearance and prices were rather irregular at the finish. The turnover was slightly higher than on Tuesday. There is nothing in the news picture at the moment to influence stock prices either one way or the other. Trade reports, however, continue to reflect the slow but gradual increase in business. The European political situation remained calm. Public utilities and oils showed steadiness and in some instances advanced

somewhat. Aluminums pushed ahead early and then exhibited softening tendencies. Axton-Fisher was up 2 points at 33 before encountering resistance and closed at 32. Newmont Mining advanced 3 points at 75. Niles-Bement-Pond, Raymond Concrete Pile and Reed Roller Bit all gained a point or better. Other stocks closing on the upside included: American Superpower pref., 1 1/4 points at 15; Casco Products, 1 1/4 points at 17 1/4; Dayton Rubber, 1 3/8 points at 13 7/8; Electric Bond & Share \$6 pref., 1 point at 55; Grumman Aircraft, 1 1/2 points at 11 3/8; Pacific Lighting pref., 1 1/4 points at 107 1/2; Pennsylvania Salt, 2 points at 156 1/2, and United Gas pref., 1 1/2 points at 96.

The Curb market moved narrowly on Thursday and the trend at the close was irregular. Prices drifted aimlessly for the most part and changes were fractional and without special significance. The turnover of 83,000 shares was slightly less than on the preceding day. Some issues were able to score moderate gains early in the session and then proceeded to back and fill within a narrow range. News of the day bearing on the financial situation was rather uncertain, neither better nor worse than that developed on recent days. Aluminum shares again provided forenoon leadership, with some tapering off later. At their best prices, Aluminum Company sold up 1 1/2 at 110 1/4 and Aluminium Limited rose 1 1/2 at 122. Also, at the days best, new highs for the year were registered by Grumman Aircraft, up 3/8 at 11 3/4; by McWilliams Dredging, up 5/8 at 20 3/8; and by Weisbaum Bros., up 1/2 at 8. Later an odd lot of Singer advanced 6 points at 239. Jones & Laughlin and Insurance Co., of North America had a point or better gains, while National Sugar and Sherwin Williams each sagged a point. Draper dropped 3 points at 60. Standard Oil of Ohio responded to declaration of 25c. dividend to stock of record Aug. 31 (same as June 15 payment) by lifting a point to 2.

On Friday the Curb market advanced somewhat and the volume was slightly higher than on Thursday, the turnover for the day being 98,000 shares, as compared with 154,000 shares, on Friday a week ago. Industrials were active participants in the upturn and public utilities remained in a narrow range for the greater part of the session, but picked up somewhat in the afternoon. Oils were steady, advancing fractionally. Metal shares continued their upward trend; Aluminum Co. gained 3 3/8 points and Aluminium Ltd. tacked on 1 1/2 points, closing at 113 1/4 and 121 1/2 respectively. Lake Shore Mines, New Jersey Zinc and Newmont Mining all advanced a point or more. As compared with Friday of last week prices were generally higher, Aluminum Co. closing last night at 113 1/4 against 105 3/4 on Friday a week ago; Aluminium Ltd. at 121 1/2 against 117; American Cyanamid B at 22 1/2 against 22 1/8; Carrier Corp. at 23 3/4 against 22 3/4; Fisk Rubber at 7 against 5; Ford of Canada A at 19 1/8 against 19 1/4; Glen Alden Coal at 6 1/8 against 6; Humble Oil at 70 1/2 against 67 3/4; Lake Shore Mines at 53 1/4 against 51 3/8; New Jersey Zinc at 65 against 64; Newmont Mining at 73 against 71 and Standard Oil of Kentucky at 18 1/2 against 17 3/8.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table showing daily transactions at the New York Curb Exchange for the week ended Aug. 19, 1938. Columns include Week Ended, Stocks (Number of Shares), Bonds (Par Value) with sub-columns for Domestic, Foreign Government, Foreign Corporate, and Total.

Table showing sales at the New York Curb Exchange for the week ended Aug. 19, 1938, and Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1937. Columns include Sales at New York Curb Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 19, 1938, 1937, Jan. 1 to Aug. 19, 1938, 1937, Stocks—No. of shares, Bonds, Domestic, Foreign government, Foreign corporate, and Total.

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:

Table showing closing quotations for securities and other financial instruments in London as reported by cable for the past week. Columns include instrument name, date, and price.

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same day has been:

Table showing the price of silver per ounce in the United States for various countries and types (Bar N.Y., U.S. Treasury, newly mined) on different dates.

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:

We collect documentary or clean drafts drawn on any part of the United States and on foreign countries.

MANUFACTURERS TRUST COMPANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENT 55 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

European Representative Office: 1, Cornhill, London, E. C. 3

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 AUG. 13, 1938, TO AUG. 19, 1938, INCLUSIVE

Table of Foreign Exchange Rates showing Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money for various countries from Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, 1938.

* Nominal rate.

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, Aug. 20) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 10.4% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$4,900,608,745, against \$5,469,373,775 for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 5.8%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Table showing course of bank clearings by city and date (1938 vs 1937) with percentages. Includes columns for City, 1938, 1937, and Per Cent.

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 Aug. 13. For that week there was a decrease of 14.3%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$4,755,672,822, against \$5,547,986,215 in the same week in 1937. Outside of this city there was a decrease of 16.9%,

the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of 12.0%. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals register a loss of 12.1%, in the Boston Reserve District of 14.6%, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 8.5%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are smaller by 30.5%, in the Richmond Reserve District by 6.2%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by 10.8%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals record a falling off of 24.5%, in the St. Louis Reserve District of 16.5%, and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of 11.5%. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is a decrease of 16.6%, in the Dallas Reserve District of 15.0%, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of 12.3%.

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

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Table with columns: Week End. Aug. 13, 1938; 1938; 1937; Inc. or Dec.; 1936; 1935. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (1st Boston, 2nd New York, 3rd Philadelphia, etc.) and Outside N. Y. City.

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

Main table with columns: Clearings at—; Week Ended Aug. 13; 1938; 1937; Inc. or Dec.; 1936; 1935. Rows are organized by Federal Reserve District (First Federal, Second Federal, etc.) and then by city.

Table with columns: Clearings at—; Week Ended Aug. 13; 1938; 1937; Inc. or Dec.; 1936; 1935. Rows are organized by Federal Reserve District (Seventh Federal, Eighth Federal, etc.) and then by city.

* Estimated. x No figures available.

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT (On the basis of daily Treasury statements)

Table with columns for dates: Mar. 31, 1917, Aug. 31, 1919, Dec. 31, 1930. Rows include Gross debt, Net bal. in gen. fund., Gross debt less net bal., etc.

a Revised. b Subject to revision.

TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS

The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of May, June, July and August, 1938:

Table with columns for dates: May 1, 1938, June 1, 1938, July 1, 1938, Aug. 1, 1938. Rows include Net gold coin and bullion, Net silver coin and bullion, Net United States notes, etc.

* Includes on Aug. 1, \$489,208,001 silver bullion and \$4,849,106 minor, and, etc., coin as included in statement "Stock of Money."

MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF JUNE 30, 1938

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1938, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for July 30, 1938.

The report for June 30 shows in the case of agencies financed wholly from Government funds a proprietary interest of the United States as of that date of \$2,800,656,320, which compares with \$2,753,962,321 May 31, 1938.

The Government's proprietary interest in agencies financed partly from Government funds and partly from private funds as of June 30 was shown to be \$1,277,188,360. This compares with \$1,260,225,854 as of May 31, 1938.

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCOMPANYING TABLE

- a Non-stock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests).
b Excess interagency assets (deduct).
c Deficit (deduct).
d Exclusive of interagency assets and liabilities (except bond investments).
e Also includes real estate and other property held for sale
f Adjusted for interagency items and items in transit.
g Includes legal reserves and undivided profits totaling \$6,469,125.
h Subject to qualification as indicated under liabilities of RFC, CCC and FHA.
i Includes U. S. Housing Corporation, U. S. Railroad Administration, U. S. Spruce Production Corporation, and notes received on account of sale of surplus war supplies.
j Includes Disaster Loan Corp.; Electric Home and Farm Authority; Farm Credit Administration (crop-production and other loans); Farm Security Administration; Federal Prisons Industries, Inc.; Indian Rehabilitation loans; Inland Waterways Corporation; Federal National Mortgage Association; Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration; Rural Electrification Administration; The RFC Mortgage Company; Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.; Tennessee Valley Authority; loans to railroads, municipalities, etc., and interagency interest held by the United States Treasury.
k Net after deducting estimated amount of uncollectible obligations held by the Farm Credit Administration.
l Includes \$4,463,613 due to Federal Land banks from the U. S. Treasury for subscriptions to paid-in surplus.
m Shares of State building and loan associations, \$40,962,310; shares of Federal savings and loan associations, \$170,764,300.
n Less than \$1,000.
o Assets not classified. Includes only the amount of capital stock held by the United States.
p In liquidation.
q Represents capital stock, paid-in surplus, and other proprietary interagency interests which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid-in surplus of the corresponding organizations.
r Excludes unexpended balance of appropriated funds.
s Preliminary statement.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES AS OF JUNE 30, 1938, COMPILED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY

Large summary table with columns: Assets d, Liabilities and Reserves d, Excess of Assets Over Liabilities d, Proprietary Interest, Distribution of U. S. Interests, Inter-agency Interests, Surplus, Capital Stock, Owned by United States, Privately Owned, Total, Guaranteed by United States, Total, Real Estate and Other Business Property, Accounts and Receivables, All Other, Securities Guaranteed by United States, United States Securities, Cash, Preferred Capital Stock, &c., Loans. Rows include Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal Land banks, Federal Intermediate Credit banks, etc.

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood July 30, 1938, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of July 30, 1938.

Table with columns for Assets (GOLD, SILVER, GENERAL FUND) and Liabilities. Includes sub-sections like 'CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES' and 'REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES'.

Notes regarding the weight of silver bullion and monetary value adjustments. Includes 'Note 1' and 'Note 2'.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

Table listing auction sales by R. L. Day & Co., Boston; By Crockett & Co., Boston; and By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia. Columns include Shares, Stocks, and \$ per Share.

CURRENT NOTICES

James Talcott, Inc. has been appointed factor for Chiko Fabrics Corp., New York City, distributors of silks and rayons. Equitable Securities Corporation, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. C., has issued the August issue of their Southern Financial Review. Ralph T. Dimpel has become associated with F. L. Salomon & Co. in charge of their unlisted securities department.

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

Below 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":

Table listing redemption notices with columns for Company and Issue, Date, and Page.

Table listing dividends with columns for Company and Issue, Date, and Page. Includes companies like Agricultural Insurance Co., Alabama Water Service, etc.

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.

The dividends announced this week are:

Table listing dividends with columns for Name of Company, Per Share, When Payable, and Holders of Record.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The week 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, AUG. 13, 1938

Table with columns: Clearing House Members, *Capital, *Surplus and Undivided Profits, Net Demand Deposits Average, Time Deposits Average. Lists various banks like Bank of New York, Bank of Manhattan Co., etc.

Totals... 523,125,000 912,881,700 9,662,590,000 647,651,000. Includes deposits in foreign branches: \$271,302,000; b \$6,436,000; c \$7,886,000; d \$121,309; e \$37,697,000.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a number of banks and trust companies which are not members of the New York Clearing House. The following are the figures for the week ended Aug. 12:

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE WITH THE CLOSING OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK ENDED FRIDAY, AUG. 12, 1938 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—AVERAGE FIGURES

Table with columns: Loans, Disc. and Investments, Other Cash, Including Bank Notes, Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere, Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos., Gross Deposits. Lists Manhattan, Grace National, Sterling National, etc.

TRUST COMPANIES—AVERAGE FIGURES

Table with columns: Loans, Disc. and Investments, Cash, Res. Dep., N. Y. and Elsewhere, Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos., Gross Deposits. Lists Manhattan, Empire, Federated, etc.

* Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: Empire, \$7,509,900; Fidelity, \$674,950; Fulton, \$5,252,900; Lawyers, \$9,228,000; United States, \$25,432,456.

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 Aug. 17, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

Table with columns: Aug. 17, 1938, Aug. 10, 1938, Aug. 18, 1937. Divided into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Gold certificates, Redemtion fund, Total reserves, Bills discounted, Bills bought in open market, United States Government securities, Total U. S. Government securities, Total bills and securities, Due from foreign banks, Federal Reserve notes of other banks, Uncollected items, Bank premises, All other assets, Total assets. Liabilities include F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Foreign bank, Other deposits, Total deposits, Deferred availability items, Capital paid in, Surplus, Reserve for contingencies, All other liabilities, Total liabilities, Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined, Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents, Commitments to make industrial advances.

+ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON AUG. 10, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

Table with columns: Federal Reserve Districts, Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran. Divided into ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Loans and investments, Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans, Open market paper, Loans to brokers and dealers in securities, Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities, Real estate loans, Loans to banks, Other loans, United States Government obligations, Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt., Other securities, Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank, Cash in vault, Balances with domestic banks, Other assets-net. Liabilities include Demand deposits-adjusted, Time deposits, United States Government deposits, Inter-bank deposits, Domestic banks, Foreign banks, Borrowings, Other liabilities, Capital account.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 13 to Friday Aug. 19) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns for 'Shares' and 'Par'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding share counts and par values.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'. Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges since January 1st.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'. Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges for the previous year (1937).

Main table of stock symbols and prices, including entries like Am Brake Shoe & Fdy, American Can, American Car & Fdy, etc., with their respective prices and symbols.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stocks with their per share prices and weekly sales figures.

STOCKS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock prices for the New York Stock Exchange. Columns include stock names, par values, and current market prices.

Table of stock price ranges and historical data. Columns include 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Bases of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. Rows list stock names and their respective price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges for various stocks. Includes sub-headers for 'Saturday Aug. 13' through 'Friday Aug. 19'.

Sales for the Week

Column of stock sales figures for the week, listing stock names and their corresponding sales volume.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock prices and descriptions, including stock names, par values, and current market prices.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from January 1st to the current date, categorized by lowest and highest prices.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1937), categorized by lowest and highest prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

SALES FOR THE WEEK

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday Aug 13 to Friday Aug 19), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. ¶ New stock. § Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† For redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 13 to Friday Aug. 19) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'. It lists numerous stock symbols and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ‡ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Aug. 13 to Friday Aug. 19) and rows of stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table with columns for Shares and \$ per share, listing sales for various stocks.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks with columns for \$ per share and Par value.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices, listing price ranges for various stocks.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table with columns for Lowest and Highest prices, listing price ranges for various stocks for the year 1937.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies and their stock prices. Includes columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1' and 'Range for Previous Year 1937'.

* Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with columns for 'Shares' and 'Par'. Rows list various stock symbols and their share counts.

Range Since Jan. 1

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'. Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges since January 1st.

Range for Previous Year 1937

Table with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'. Rows list various stock symbols and their price ranges for the previous year (1937).

* Bid and asked prices, no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. ** Ex-div. *** Ex-rights. **** Called for redemption.

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

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

Main table containing bond records for U.S. Government, Foreign Govt & Municipals, and Bonds N.Y. Stock Exchange. Columns include Bond Description, Interest, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Price, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1.

For footnotes see page 1163.

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Dlgby 4-5200 N. Y. 1-761 - Bell System Teletype - Cgo. 543

Chicago, Ill. 133 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 19, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries for Chicago Railways, Chicago Union Station, Cleve Clin Chic & St L gen 4s, etc.

Table of Bonds with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 19, Interest Per. for, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Ask, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries for Den & R G West gen 5s, Erie & Erie RR ext 1st 4s, etc.

For footnotes see page 1163.

Table with columns for 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 19', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked', 'Range Since Jan. 1', and 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 19', 'Friday Last Sale Price', 'Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked', 'Range Since Jan. 1'. Includes various bond listings such as 'Ill Cent and Chic St L & N O', 'Manila Elec RR & Lt s f 5s', and 'McKesson & Robbins deb 5 1/2s'.

For footnotes see page 1163

Table with columns for BOND TYPE, INTEREST PERIOD, LAST SALE PRICE, WEEK'S RANGE, RANGE SINCE JAN. 1, and various bond titles. It is organized into two main sections: N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Aug. 19 and BOND TYPE. The table lists numerous bonds including various municipal, industrial, and government securities with their respective interest rates and market movements.

For footnotes see page 1163.

Table containing bond listings for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 19. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Last Sale, Bid, Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Table containing bond listings for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ended Aug. 19. Columns include Bond Name, Interest, Last Sale, Bid, Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bonds Sold.

Cash sales transacted during the current week and not included in the yearly range. No sales. Cash sale; only transaction during current week. Deferred delivery sale; only transaction during current week. Not included in year's range.

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

Table showing transaction statistics for the week ended Aug. 19, 1938, including stocks, railroad and municipal bonds, and total bond sales.

Table showing sales at New York Stock Exchange for 1938 and 1937, broken down by stock and bond categories.

Stock and Bond Averages

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

Table showing daily closing averages for stocks and bonds from August 13 to August 19, 1938.

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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 (Aug. 13, 1938) and ending the present Friday (Aug. 19, 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:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and further columns for specific stock transactions including company names, prices, and dates.

For footnotes see page 1169

Table with columns for STOCKS (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low/High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low/High), and similar columns for the second half of the table.

For footnotes see page 1169

Main table with columns: STOCKS (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), and detailed stock listings with prices and dates.

For footnotes see page 1169

Main table with columns: STOCKS (Concluded), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High), BONDS (Continued), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Rows include various stocks like Utah Radio Products, Utility Equities Corp, and various bond issues like Cont'l Gas & El 5s, Crucible Steel 5s.

For footnotes see page 1169.

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 19

Table with columns: Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask, Unlisted Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various real estate securities like B'way 38th St Bldg 7s 1945.

Baltimore Stock Exchange

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Arundel Corp, Atl Coast Line, Balt Transit Co.

Boston Stock Exchange

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Amer Tel & Tel, Boston & Albany, Boston Edison Co.

Chicago Stock Exchange

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists stocks like Abbott Laboratories, Adams Mfg Co, Advanced Alum Castings.

For footnotes see page 1173.

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

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

Large table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938. Lists numerous stocks like Aviation & Trans C cap, Barlow & Seelig A com, Beiden Mfg Co com.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Peabody Coal Co, Penn Elec Switch, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like National Refining, National Tite, etc.

WATLING, LERCHEN & HAYES
Members
New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Associate
Detroit Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
Buhl Building DETROIT
Telephone: Randolph 5530

Detroit Stock Exchange
Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Allen Electric, Auto City Brew, etc.

Cincinnati Listed and Unlisted Securities
W. D. GRADISON & CO.
Members
Cincinnati Stock Exchange New York Stock Exchange
DIXIE TERMINAL BUILDING, CINCINNATI, O.
Telephone: Main 4884 Teletype: CIN 68

Cincinnati Stock Exchange
Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Aluminum Industries, Amer Ldy Mach, etc.

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange
GILLIS RUSSELL & CO.
Union Commerce Building, Cleveland
Telephone: CHerry 5050 A. T. & T. CLEV. 565 & 566

Cleveland Stock Exchange
Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Airway Elec Appl, Akron Brass Mfg, etc.

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

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Includes stocks like Bandini Petroleum, Bolso-Chica Oil, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various companies like Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Los Ang Industries Inc., etc.

H. S. EDWARDS & CO. UNION BANK BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA. Tel. Court-6800 A. T. & T. Tel. Pitb-391 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK Specialists in Pittsburgh Securities

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists companies like Mesta Machine Co., Mountain Fuel Supply, etc.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS I. M. SIMON & CO. Business Established 1874 Enquiries invited on all Mid-Western and Southern Securities MEMBERS New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade 315 North Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. Telephone Central 3350

St. Louis Stock Exchange Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists companies like American Inv com, Brown Shoe, etc.

San Francisco Stock Exchange Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists companies like Anglo Calif Nat Bank, Assoc Insur Fund Inc., etc.

Established 1874 DeHaven & Townsend Members New York Stock Exchange Philadelphia Stock Exchange New York Curb Exchange (Associate) PHILADELPHIA 1513 Walnut Street NEW YORK 30 Broad Street

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists companies like American Stores, American Tel & Tel, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists companies like Allegheny Steel com, Armstrong Cork Co, etc.

Canadian Markets LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 19

Table with columns for Province of Alberta, Province of Ontario, Province of Quebec, and Province of Saskatchewan, listing various issues with bid and ask prices.

Railway Bonds

Table listing Canadian Pacific Ry and Grand Trunk Pacific Ry bonds with bid and ask prices.

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Table listing Canadian National Ry and Canadian Northern Ry bonds with bid and ask prices.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Table listing various stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Montreal Stock Exchange

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Large table listing various stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

HANSON BROS Canadian Government Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds

INCORPORATED ESTABLISHED 1883 255 St. James St., Montreal 56 Sparks St., Ottawa .330 Bay St., Toronto

Montreal Curb Market

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing various stocks on the Montreal Curb Market with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various commodities and stocks like Beaufort Gold, Bldgood-Kirk Gold, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Canadian Ind Alcohol, Canadian Oil, etc.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Abitibi, Afton Mines, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Canadian Ind Alcohol, Canadian Oil, etc.

* No par value.

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange stocks with columns for Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section stocks with columns for Stocks (Concluded), Par, Thurs. Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Aug. 13

Table listing Industrial and Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and other bond details.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Officials of Delco-Frigidaire Conditioning Division of General Motors Sales Corporation this week announced the publication of a new booklet of special interest to sufferers of hay fever and pollen asthma.

The work was conducted by medical authorities on the research staff of a nationally known medical hospital, and the relief brought to individuals who suffer from these allergic maladies was far more successful than those who conducted the work had originally expected.

The results of this clinical work as well as case studies of some of the patients who were treated during the experimental period have been compiled into a booklet entitled "Relief of Hay Fever and Kindred Maladies by Means of Air Conditioning," and the officials announced the publication may be obtained free of charge by writing the Delco-Frigidaire Conditioning Division, General Motors Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.

—The New York Stock Exchange firm of A. M. Kidder & Co. announced the opening of a branch office in the Ford Building, Detroit, Michigan.

The recently enlarged firm of A. M. Kidder & Co., which is continuing the business of Jenks, Gwynne & Co., maintains branch offices at 277 Broadway, New York, Bridgeport and Meriden, Conn.; Burlington, Vermont; and Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Partners of the firm are Charles L. Morse, Charles U. Bay, Amos M. Kidder, 2nd, Albert C. Hugo, William P. Jenks, Arthur C. Gwynne, Percy D. Lown and John Chester Botts, the latter four having been admitted following the dissolution of Jenks, Gwynne & Co. on July 30, 1938.

—Announcement is made of the formation of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Elfalt, Frisk & Co. to transact a complete brokerage business both here and in Europe, with offices in the International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, and in Stockholm, Sweden.

Partners of the new firm are Henry C. Elfalt, Member New York Stock Exchange, who has acted as investment advisor to financial institutions, individuals and trust funds both here and abroad for many years and who has been active in the Swedish colony here; Arthur C. son Frisk, son of Carl Frisk, former managing director of Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, who will act as resident partner manager of the firm's Stockholm branch; and Walter R. Lindall, formerly an official of the American Chicle Co.

—Harry H. Alling, former partner and office manager of Frazier Jelke and Co., will supervise the stock brokerage audit and questionnaire department of Hurdman and Cranston, Public Accountants, at 350 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

Mr. Alling has been in the stock brokerage field since 1912, having served also as a partner of Pearl & Co. He also lectured and conducted a course on stock brokerage accounting and auditing at Columbia University for seven years.

—The Automobile Manufacturers Association announces the addition of William H. McGaughey to its Public Relations Division at its New York Office, 366 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

Mr. McGaughey comes to the A. M. A. from Western Electric Co., where he was assistant to the publicity director. He has served on the "Wall Street Journal," and the Indianapolis "News" in various editorial capacities.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

Aug. 13 to Aug. 13, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Table listing Toronto Stock Exchange Curb Section stocks with columns for Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1938.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities - Friday August 19

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid and Ask prices for various dates and denominations.

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including Bank of Manhattan, Bank of Yorktown, and others.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including World War Bonus and Highway Improvement bonds.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds including Holland Tunnel and Inland Terminal bonds.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including Philippine Government and Honolulu bonds.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds including 3 1/2% and 4% series.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including Atlanta, Atlantic, and Burlington bonds.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks including Atlanta, Dallas, and Denver stocks.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid and Ask prices.

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including Banca Comm Italiana, Bank of New York, and others.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including American National Bank and Harris Trust & Savings.

TRADING MARKETS

Banks—Insurance—Industrials—Utilities All Over-the-Counter Securities

Eugene J. Hynes & Co.

61 Broadway Whitehall 4-8234-8 New York City Tel Teletype N. Y. 1-2345

Insurance Companies

Large table of Insurance Companies including Aetna, American Home, and others, with columns for Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures including Allied Mtge Cos Inc and Nat Union Mtge Corp.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds including Associates Invest 3s 1946 and New York City Parkway Authority bonds.

For footnotes see page 1179

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 19—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. RE ctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table with columns: Par, Dividend in Dollars, Bid, Asked. Lists various railroad stocks like Alabama & Vicksburg, Albany & Susquehanna, etc.

Public Utility Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various public utility stocks like Alabama Power, Arkansas Pr & Lt, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists chain store stocks like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table with columns: Par, Bid, Ask. Lists sugar stocks like Cuban Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc, etc.

For footnotes see page 1179.

Railroad Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Lists railroad bonds like Akron Canton and Youngstown, Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists railroad equipment bonds like Atlantic Coast Line, Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Lists public utility bonds like Amer Gas & Power, Dallas Ry & Term, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 19—Continued

Water Bonds

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions including Alabama Wat Serv 5s 1957, Ashtabula Wat Wks 5s '58, etc.

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various stock/bond descriptions including Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cyanamid, etc.

Investing Companies

Table of Investing Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and various company names including Admin'd Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., Amerex Holding Corp., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table of Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates with columns for Bid, Ask, and various property descriptions including Alden 1st 3s, B'way Barclay 1st 2s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. d Ex-Interest. f Flat price. g Nominal quotation. w With stock. w-s With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. z Ex-liquidating dividend. † Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. ‡ Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold. * Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday August 19—Concluded

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons
Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

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

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing various foreign unlisted dollar bonds with columns for bond name, bid price, ask price, and other details.

For footnotes see page 1179.

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing various foreign unlisted dollar bonds with columns for bid price, ask price, and other details.

f Flat price.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table listing telephone and telegraph stocks with columns for company name, par value, bid price, ask price, and other details.

General Corporation and Investment News

RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY—INDUSTRIAL—MISCELLANEOUS

NOTE—For mechanical reasons it is not always possible to arrange companies in exact alphabetical order. However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER SECURITIES ACT

The following additional registration statements (Nos. 3779 to 3789, inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933.

Gulf States Utilities Co. (2-3779, Form A-2) of Beaumont, Texas, has filed a registration statement covering \$10,000,000 of 1st mortgage and refunding bonds, series D, 4%.

Mar Tex Oil Co. (2-3782, Form A-2) of Houston, Texas, has filed a registration statement covering 33,333 shares of common stock \$1 par, to be offered by L. S. Carter at market.

Blue Hills Camp & Country Club, Inc. (2-3783, Form A-1) of Washington, D. C., has filed a registration statement covering 35,000 shares of 7% non-cumulative class A common stock, \$10 par value.

Equity Fund, Inc. (2-3784, Form A-1) of Seattle, Wash., has filed a registration statement covering 900,000 shares common stock 20 cents par value to be offered at market.

Bankers Acceptance Corp. (2-3785, Form A1) of Washington, D. C., has filed a registration statement covering \$500,000 7% 10-year debentures and 100,000 shares of common stock, 10 cents par value.

Doctors Hospital, Inc. (2-3786, Form A1) of Washington, D. C., has filed a registration statement covering \$350,000 6% 10 year 2nd mortgage notes, due 1948, and 1,000 shares of common stock, \$100 par.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. (2-3787, Form A2) of Youngstown, Ohio, has filed a registration statement covering \$30,000,000 of convertible debentures, due Sept. 1, 1948, and an undetermined number of shares of no par value common stock, including scrip certificates for fractional shares.

Griesedieck Western Brewery Co. (2-3788, Form A2) of Belleville, Ill., has filed a registration statement covering 30,000 shares of 5 1/2% cumulative preferred stock, \$25 par to be offered at par.

Goldenwest Mining Corp. (2-3789, Form A01) of Deadwood, S. D., has filed a registration statement covering 1,500,000 shares common stock, one mill par value.

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Aug. 13, page 1024.

Adams-Millis Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table showing earnings data for Adams-Millis Corp. (& Subs.) from 1933 to 1935, including operating profit, total income, and dividends paid.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Plant & equipm't \$2,035,486	\$2,014,191	1st pref. stock.....	\$500,000
Cash.....	486,061	Common stock.....	614,004
Marketable secur.	388,422	Notes payable.....	14,000
Accts. receivable.....	500,315	Accounts payable.....	181,316
Inventory.....	545,215	Acct. royal., wages and taxes.....	186,975
Other assets.....	21,042	Res. for conting.....	59,000
Deferred charges.....	45,095	Earned surplus.....	2,441,570
Total.....	\$4,021,637	Total.....	\$4,021,637

x After depreciation of \$1,653,905 in 1938 and \$1,676,320 in 1937.
y Represented by 156,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 2521.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash in banks.....	\$44,679	Acct. int. on debts.....	\$8,850
Cash deposited with trustee.....	250,989	Pref. stk. div. pay.....	60,000
Due from brokers for secur. sold.....	404,937	Accrued mgt. fee.....	\$2,924
Divs. received and interest accrued.....	79,765	Unclaimed divs.....	364
Securities at cost.....	2,253,243	Res. for taxes, &c. 20-year 5% gold debts series A.....	7,367
Furniture & fixtures (net).....	3,295	6% cum. pref. stk. 1,000,000	1,000,000
Deferred expense.....	350	Common stk. (no par) 375,074	375,074
		Capital surplus.....	1,013,218
		Earned surplus.....	134,858
		Treasury stock.....	\$14,200
Total.....	\$2,384,746	Total.....	\$2,384,746

a Comprised of \$395,250 for redemption of debentures and \$9,687 for debenture interest. b Market value of securities owned at June 30, 1938, \$1,438,841; 1937, \$1,966,019. c After deducting \$837 interest on debentures in treasury purchased for retirement. d No provision has been made for possible Federal and State income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits as it is impracticable to estimate it for an interim report. Proper provision is made at the end of the year. e Represented by 187,537 no-par shares.—V. 146, p. 1229.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Ltd.—Earnings

Month of—	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937
Earnings prior to deprec. & bond int.	\$256,843	\$331,067	\$522,550
Shipment of newsprint in July amounted to 22,960 tons against 27,493 tons in June and 42,532 tons in July. Present indications are that shipments in August will be about 24,000 tons.			
Shipments of bleached sulphite pulp in July amounted to 2,667 tons, compared with 2,142 tons in June and 5,797 tons in July. Indications are that shipments of bleached sulphite pulp in August will be about 2,700 tons.—V. 146, p. 4104.			

Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Years Ended—	May 31, '38	May 31, '37	May 30, '36	May 31, '35
Net operating profit.....	\$230,236	\$224,337	\$170,230	\$153,668
Income from investments.....	1,429	6,162	7,186	—
Total income.....	\$231,665	\$230,499	\$177,416	\$153,668
Prov. for depreciation.....	38,254	36,815	29,948	28,963
Prov. for governm't taxes.....	33,160	33,525	25,134	19,472
Directors' fees.....	710	495	445	1,200
Net earnings for year.....	\$158,112	\$154,932	\$120,863	\$111,218
Profit from sale of investm'ts.....	1,241,661	1,142,263	2,129	10,129
Miscellaneous adjustm'ts.....	Cr2,002	Dr2,689	Dr712	Cr1,752
Net surplus for year.....	\$160,114	\$152,243	\$120,151	\$123,099
Shs. of conv. stk. outst'g.....	79,625	79,524	79,524	79,524
Earns. per sh. on com. stock.....	\$1.24	\$1.17	\$0.64	\$0.53

Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash.....	\$5,316	Accounts payable.....	\$189,946
Accts. & bills receivable, &c.....	169,637	Bank overdraft.....	71,846
Inventories.....	1,241,661	Accrued charges.....	18,374
Adv. to employees.....	4,741	Prov. for taxes.....	44,354
Life and fire insur. deposits.....	12,312	Fire insur. reserve.....	25,318
Prepaid expenses & accrued revenue.....	9,258	Dividend declared.....	15,333
Loans.....	18,595	Minority interests.....	960
Land, plant, &c.....	406,077	Preferred stock.....	876,200
Patents.....	15,000	Common stock.....	265,207
		Surplus.....	369,321
Total.....	\$1,877,359	Total.....	\$1,877,359

x After reserve for bad debts of \$10,492 in 1938 and of \$11,075 in 1937.
y After reserve for depreciation of \$279,364 in 1938 and \$261,458 in 1937.
z Issued 80,000 shares (no par) less 375 shares in 1938 and 476 shares in 1937 held by subsidiary company.—V. 147, p. 560.

Aldred Investment Trust—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net operating income after debentures interest.....	\$27,379	\$36,090
Loss on securities sold.....	187,424	222,833
Total.....	-\$160,045	-\$186,743

Balance sheet as of June 30, 1938 shows total assets of \$8,938,122, of which securities at cost of \$8,831,295 had market value of \$4,139,136. This compares with securities of \$9,015,150 cost on Dec. 31, 1937, which had a market value of \$4,337,058.
Liquidating value of the trust based on market prices for securities as of June 30, 1938 was \$683.87 per \$1,000 of outstanding debentures. This compares with \$712 per \$1,000 of debentures on Dec. 31, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3170, 1228.

Alexander's Department Stores, Inc.—Larger Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 25 to holders of record July 15. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 30, 1937.—V. 145, p. 4106.

Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.—Listing—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of (a) 765,974 shares of common stock (no par) bearing the name "Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp." in substitution for an equal number of previously listed shares of common stock bearing the name of Allegheny Steel Co., of which 756,622 shares are now outstanding, with authority to add to the list. (b) 500,000 additional shares of common stock on official notice of issuance in connection with the exchange of 500,000 shares of common stock of Allegheny Steel Co. for 500,000 shares of common stock of Ludlum Steel Co. (par \$1) pursuant to the provisions of the joint plan and agreement of merger between Allegheny Steel Co. and Ludlum Steel Co. dated May 17, 1938; making the total amounts applied for to date 1,265,974 shares of common stock.
Allegheny Steel Co. and Ludlum Steel Co. have entered into a joint plan and agreement of merger dated May 17, 1938, whereby the Ludlum Steel Co. will be merged into the Allegheny Steel Co. and the surviving corporation after such merger, will be known as Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp. See also V. 147, p. 1025.

Pro-Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet as at April 30, 1938

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash in banks and on hand.....	\$1,978,601	Notes payable, banks.....	\$825,000
U. S. 3 3/4% Treasury bonds.....	213,838	Accounts payable.....	1,395,515
City of New York corporate stock.....	14,500	Accrued liabilities.....	500,463
Notes and accounts rec. (net).....	2,039,564	Dividend payable.....	58,496
Inventories.....	8,005,720	Minority interest in sub. cos.....	475,291
Other assets.....	45,912	Reserves.....	97,145
Invest. at cost, less reserve.....	316,056	7% cum. pref. stock.....	3,342,600
Treasury stock.....	97,149	Common stock.....	7,846,700
Real estate, plant and equipment (net).....	17,582,292	Capital surplus.....	6,090,153
Patents, patterns, formulae, &c.....	108,599	Earned surplus.....	10,005,749
Prepaid exps. & def. charges.....	234,881		
Total.....	\$30,637,112	Total.....	\$30,637,112

a Authorized, 1,350,000 shares of no par, stated value \$6.25 per share; issued, 1,225,472 shares (incl. 37 shares reserved for exchange for common stock of West Penn Steel Co.)—V. 147, p. 1025.

Amalgamated Leather Cos., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net income after interest, deprec. and taxes.....	\$154,726	\$160,163	\$98,096	\$49,536
Total.....	\$154,726	\$160,163	\$98,096	\$49,536

x Unaudited figure. y Before Federal taxes.—V. 146, p. 2522.

Alliance Investment Corp.—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Dividends on stocks.....	\$18,929	\$23,368
Interest on bonds.....	2,074	2,592
Total income.....	\$21,003	\$25,960
Expenses.....	9,873	14,883
Int. & amortiz. of deb. discount & exp., incl. Fed. & State taxes under debenture indenture.....	—	19,230
Net profit.....	\$11,130	loss \$8,153
Dividends on preferred stock.....	—	119,100

a Without giving effect to net loss in 1938 and net profit in 1937, on sale of securities.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.)—Earnings

Years End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit from oper.....	\$3,230,187	\$3,816,359	\$2,754,529	\$3,168,564
Gen. oper. & adm. exp.....	892,674	858,077	795,188	\$786,274
Prov. for loss on sales, &c.....	67,615	91,775	150,734	196,376
Total.....	\$2,269,897	\$2,866,507	\$1,808,608	\$2,185,914
Reserve for insurance.....	31,119	31,112	48,490	79,509
Plant deprec. & mines depl.....	642,702	584,337	626,304	573,801
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes.....	195,000	382,114	128,000	105,000
Net profit.....	\$1,401,076	\$1,868,944	\$1,005,814	\$1,427,604
Dividends paid.....	1,580,370	1,054,654	661,524	449,559
Earnings per share.....	\$6.69	\$8.86	\$4.71	\$6.37

x Includes additional compensation to officers and executives under profit sharing plan amounting to \$56,900.—V. 147, p. 1025.

American Business Shares, Inc.—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Income cash dividends.....	\$57,190	\$115,510
Net profit from sale of securities.....	3,304	\$236,169
Total income.....	\$60,494	\$351,678
Expenses.....	41,680	39,796
Taxes.....	9,655	3,608
Net income.....	\$9,159	\$308,274
Undivided profits, Jan. 1.....	232,171	302,894
Total.....	\$241,351	\$611,168
Appropriated for distribution.....	161,558	284,968
Undivided profits, June 30.....	\$79,793	\$326,200

x After deducting \$4,957 Federal stamp taxes applicable to securities sold, principally in prior periods.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1938	1937	1938	1937	
Investments.....	\$5,729,875	\$7,079,412		
Cash on deposit.....	1,668,600	106,577	Accts. payable and accrued taxes.....	\$30,706
Divs. receivable.....	9,373	14,047	Amt. pay. for cap. stk. reacquired.....	21,078
Due from subscriber.....	60,566	—	Due to brokers.....	613,834
Due from Lord, Abbott & Co.....	110,208	\$32,469	Undistrib. funds in distrib'n acct.....	68,811
Prepaid insurance.....	1,000	900	Capital stock.....	\$2,084,069
Furniture & fix't's.....	1	1	Paid-in surplus.....	7,107,401
			Undivided profits.....	79,764
			Excess of cost of investm't over quot'd market value.....	\$2,341,041
Total.....	\$7,579,622	\$7,233,406	Total.....	\$7,579,622

z Par \$1.—V. 146, p. 1535.

American Chain & Cable Co., Inc.—15-Cent Dividend—Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 6. A like amount was paid on June 15 last & a dividend of 25 cents was paid on March 15 last and dividends of 50 cents per share were paid in each of the three preceding quarters, the June 15, 1937 dividend being the initial distribution on the larger amount of shares now outstanding. See V. 144, p. 3826, for detailed dividend record.—V. 146, p. 3487.

American Cigarette & Cigar Co.—Stock Dividend—The directors have declared a dividend of 1-40th of a share of common B stock of American Tobacco Co. for each share of American Cigarette & Cigar common held. This payment will be made Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 2. A similar payment was made in each of the six preceding quarters. A dividend of 1-20th of a share was paid on Dec. 2, 1936. Stock dividends of 1-40th of a share of common B stock were paid on Sept. 15, June 15, and on March 16, 1936. See also V. 145, p. 1247.—V. 146, p. 3487.

American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating income.....	\$1,275,329	\$2,031,230
Cash discount on purchase.....	8,158	13,198
Interest earned.....	21,228	51,156
Miscellaneous income.....	43,962	239,404
Total income.....	\$1,348,677	\$2,334,987
Expenses.....	765,517	1,211,468
Interest, &c.....	154,652	140,481
Cash discount on sales.....	32,083	39,715
Provision for doub. accounts receivable.....	37,318	90,820
Depreciation.....	163,801	159,917
Miscellaneous deductions.....	11,775	108,079
Provision for special reserve.....	—	—
Federal income taxes.....	36,646	101,448
Profit.....	\$146,885	\$483,059
x Additional to reserve for estimated unreal profit on sales.....	68,200	61,000
Net profit.....	\$78,685	\$422,059
Sub. preferred dividends.....	52,044	25,821
Balance to surplus.....	\$26,641	\$396,238
Earnings per share on 260,930 shares common stock (par \$20).....	\$0.10	\$1.52

x Subject to deferred delivery.—V. 146, p. 3170.

American Crystal Sugar Co.—Bank Loans Reduced—The company has reduced its promissory notes outstanding to \$550,000 as of July 31, 1938, from \$1,100,000 previously outstanding. The reduction was accomplished through paying off on July 15, 1938, of \$275,000 of notes due Oct. 1, 1941, and on July 29, of \$275,000 of notes due Oct. 1, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3797.

American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.	1937—3 Mos.	1938—6 Mos.	1937—6 Mos.
Net loss after all charges.....	\$10,297	\$15,966	\$31,645	\$45,277

—V. 146, p. 3170.

American Enka Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Years Ended, Jan. 2, '38, Dec. 27, '36, Dec. 29, '35, Dec. 30, '34. Rows include Gross profit, Interest, Profit on securities, Miscellaneous income, Total income, Expenses, Depreciation, Loss on deposit with bankers, Loss on assets demolished, North Carolina inc. tax, Federal tax, Surplus on undis. profit, Net profit.

Balance Sheet. Assets: Cash, Time deposits, Accts. & notes rec., Market securities, Inventories, Restricted deposits, Mtge. receivable, Other receivables, Fixed assets, Deferred charges. Liabilities: Capital stock, Current liabilities, Surplus. Total: 17,958,488 16,511,737

American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. (& Subs.)—Bal. Sheet June 30—

Table with 5 columns: 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Fixed plant, vessels in comm. & shore plant, Investment at cost, Unexpired ins., &c., Mixed claim award, Marketable secur., Accts. receiv., incl. claims & other, Supplies, Cash in banks and on hand, Insurance fund, Total.

American Laundry Machinery Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit after deprec., royalties, Fed. taxes, &c., Sbs. com. stk. outstanding, Earnings per share, Total.

American Locomotive Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit, Depr. on plants & equip., Other charges, Federal stock tax, Normal income tax, Net loss, Total.

American Machine & Foundry Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Sales, Royalties & rentals, Total income, Mfg. cost and expense, Operating profits, Interest, deprec., &c., Federal taxes, Other corporate taxes, Maintenance & repairs, Profits, Divs. rec. from Internat. Cigar Machine Co., Other divs. & int. rec., Profit on securities sold, Total profit, Com. dividends (net), Balance, surplus, Earnings per sh. on 1,000,000 sbs. common stock outstanding, Depreciation only.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 5 columns: 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Fixed assets, Mach. with lessees at cost, G'dwill, pats., &c., Marketable secur., Stock, officers and employees, Inv. in affil. cos., Cash, Accounts, notes & acceptances rec., Inventories, Accts. receiv. from affiliated co., Notes & accts. rec. not considered collectible within one year, Accts. receiv. from officers & empl., Prepaid insurance and royalties, Total.

Total 18,051,919 17,994,577. x Represented by 1,000,000 shares, no par value. y And in inventory. z Loans payable to banks.—V. 146, p. 2523.

American Potash & Chemical Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Net profit after depreciation and normal Federal income taxes, Earnings per share on 528,390 shares common stock (no par).

American Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—, 1937, 1938—6 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating exps. & taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, General interest, Amort. of bond dis. & exp, Miscel. inc. deductions, a Divs. at cum. rate for period on pref. stock.

Earnings of Company Only

Table with 5 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—, 1937, 1938—6 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include a Divs. on \$6 cum. pref. stock, b Divs. on com. stock, Other dividends, Amort. of def. income, Total income, Gen. & miscel. exps., State, local & miscellaneous Federal taxes, Fed. normal inc. tax, Prov. for loss of sub. co., Net income.

American Safety Razor Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—, 1937, 1938—6 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec'n reserve and Federal & foreign taxes, &c., Earnings per sh. on 524,400 shares capital stock (par \$18.50), Net profit, Profit after expense, Depreciation, Operating profit, Other income (net), Profit, Federal income taxes, Minority interest, Reserve for surtax, Miscel. deductions, Net profit, Sbs. com. stk. (no par), Earnings per share.

American Steel Foundries—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Profit after expense, Depreciation, Operating profit, Other income (net), Profit, Federal income taxes, Minority interest, Reserve for surtax, Miscel. deductions, Net profit, Sbs. com. stk. (no par), Earnings per share.

American Stores Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net inc. after deprec., taxes, &c., Earnings per sh. on 1,301-320 sbs. com. stk. (no par), Total.

American Surety Co., N. Y.—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with 5 columns: 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Real estate, Securities, Prens. in course of collection, Cash, Reinsurance & oth. accts. receivable, Accrued int., &c., receivable, Capital stock, Surplus & undiv. profits, Contingency res'v., Res. for unearned premiums, Res. for reported losses, Res. for unreported losses, Res. for expenses & taxes, Res. for deprec., home office bldg., Divs. pay—July 1, Total.

American Utilities Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Subsidiary Companies, Gross earnings, Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, Net earnings before provision for retirements, Other income, Net earnings, incl. other income, before provision for retirements, Provision for retirements, Interest and amortiz. of discount and expense on funded debt (less int. charged to construction), Equity of minority stockholders in net income of subsidiary companies, Miscellaneous charges, net, Balance of net income of subs. cos. applicable to American Utilities Service Corp., Expenses & taxes of Amer. Utilities Service Corp., Consolidated net income, before interest on funded debt of Amer. Utilities Service Corp., Int. on funded debt of Am. Utilities Service Corp., Consolidated net income.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Renews

Notes at 3 1/2%— Company has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission the issuance on July 15 of five promissory notes to Central Hanover Bank &

Trust Co., Chase National Bank, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., National City Bank and New York Trust Co., aggregating \$3,000,000, due Dec. 31, 1939, and bearing int. at rate of 3 1/2%.

The notes were to renew the company's notes of Oct. 15, 1937, which had an interest rate of 2%. The company reported that it had paid the banks an aggregate of \$33,750, as the difference between the amount of interest paid on the loans at the 2% rate and what the amount would have been if the 3 1/2% rate had been effective since Oct. 15, 1937.

Weekly Output—

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Co. for the week ending Aug. 13, 1938, totaled 41,250,000 kilowatt hours, a decrease of 18.7% under the output of 50,767,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1937.

Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Week Ended—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
July 23.....	39,518,000	49,906,000	46,969,000	37,786,000	32,719,000
July 30.....	40,463,000	50,318,000	47,181,000	38,145,000	32,758,000
Aug. 6.....	41,210,000	50,291,000	46,795,000	36,622,000	31,950,000
Aug. 13.....	41,250,000	50,767,000	46,707,000	37,242,000	31,136,000

Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.—Results of Operations for the Month of July, 1938—

South African Currency]					
	Tons Milled	Gold Declared	Costs	Profit	
				£	\$
* Companies—					
Brakpan Mines Ltd.....	140,000	£252,527	£ 147,000	\$105,527	
Daggafontein Mines Ltd	145,000	£288,217	£150,694	\$137,523	
Springs Mines Ltd.....	150,000	£302,142	£152,123	\$150,019	
West Springs Ltd.....	89,300	£128,636	£82,430	\$46,206	
The South African Land & Explora'n Co. Ltd.	26,100	£19,647	£49,031	loss £29,384	

* Each of which is incorporated in the Union of South Africa.
Note—Revenue has been calculated on the basis of £7. 1. 0. per ounce fine.—V. 147, p. 412.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.—15-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the class A common stock, par \$10, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Like amounts was paid on June 1 and March 1, last; 17 1/2 cents paid on Dec. 1, 1937; 12 1/2 cents paid on Sept. 1, June 1 and on March 1, 1937, a dividend of 16 1/2 cents paid on Dec. 1, 1936, and dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share previously distributed each three months.—V. 145, p. 3810.

Artloom Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months End. July 2—			
	1938	1937	
Net sales.....	\$603,706	\$1,283,819	
Cost of sales.....	527,496	1,036,101	
Expenses and inventory adjustment.....	180,041	213,024	
Idle plant expenses.....	56,825	32,303	
Loss.....	\$161,112	prof\$2,391	
Other income.....	11,018	28,321	
Total loss.....	\$150,094	prof\$30,712	
Liquidation of fabric division.....	21,428		
Federal income taxes.....	6,002	6,864	
Net loss.....	\$177,524	prof\$23,848	
Earns. per sh. on 200,000 shs. cap. stock.....	Nil	\$0.02	

—V. 147, p. 1027.

Armstrong Cork Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Net inc. after int., deprec., & res. for Fed. inc. tax.....	\$285,093	a\$3,825,300	

a Revised.—Contingency reserves totaling \$879,116 were charged against domestic operations for the first half of 1937. Of these reserves \$735,670 were returned to profits at the end of the fiscal year on Dec. 31, 1937. If these reserves had been actually applied at June 30, 1937, the earnings for the half year would have been \$3,825,030 as indicated above.

New Vice-President, Etc.—
The election of F. L. Suter as First Vice-President of the company was announced on Aug. 10 by H. W. Prentis Jr., President.
Mr. Suter, formerly Vice-President and Treasurer, succeeds Hugh M. Clarke, who died on July 26.
The election of Keith Powlison as Treasurer and a director also was announced by Mr. Prentis.—V. 147, p. 1027.

Asbestos Corp., Ltd.—Extra Dividend—
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. Similar payments were made on June 30 and on March 31 last, these latter being the initial distributions on this stock.—V. 146, p. 3659.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output—
For the week ended Aug. 12, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 89,560,589 units (kwh.). This is 4,630,721 units or 4.9% below production of 94,191,310 units for a year ago.—V. 147, p. 1027.

Associates Investment Co., South Bend, Inc.—Earnings.
[Including wholly-owned subsidiary, Associates Discount Corp.]

6 Mos. Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Operating revenues.....	\$4,223,224	\$5,374,480	
Operating expenses.....	2,315,680	2,604,267	
Net income from operations.....	\$1,907,544	\$2,770,213	
Other income.....		1,001	
Gross income.....	\$1,907,544	\$2,771,215	
Income charges (incl. prov. for Fed. taxes, int., &c.).....	557,078	920,194	
Net income.....	\$1,350,466	\$1,851,021	
Earnings per share on common.....	\$2.87	\$4.06	

—V. 146, p. 3488.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Operating revenues.....	\$4,678,433	\$3,621,071	
Operating expenses and taxes.....	3,661,749	2,882,408	
Net operating revenues before prov. for retire'nts.....	\$1,016,684	\$738,663	
Non-operating income.....	5,482	74,731	
Gross income before provision for retirements.....	\$1,022,167	\$813,394	
Provision for retirements.....	237,816	108,317	
Gross income.....	\$784,351	\$705,078	
Interest.....	295,263	260,598	
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	23,448	21,000	
Federal and State tax on bond interest.....	129	147	
Other deductions.....	1,649		
Net income.....	\$463,861	\$423,332	
Preferred dividends.....	78,000	78,000	
Common dividends.....	412,478	425,976	

Notes—(1) Effective Jan. 1, 1938 the company adopted the new uniform system of accounts for gas utilities prescribed by the Georgia Public Service Commission. Such system differs in certain respects from the system the company previously followed, hence, the previous year's figures shown on these statements are not exactly comparable.

(2) No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the years ended Dec. 31, 1937 and 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar year 1938, if any, is undeterminable at June 30, 1938 and no provision therefor has been made.

(3) The company, during the month of July, 1937, purchased the entire assets, except cash, of Georgia Natural Gas Corp. (an affiliated company). The consideration to Georgia Natural Gas Corp. was the assumption of its liabilities, the payment of \$837,562 in cash, and the issuance of 5,000 shares

of the company's common capital stock (\$125,000 aggregate par value). The aggregate consideration was equal to the aggregate book value of the assets acquired (less reserves,) as recorded on the books of Georgia Natural Gas Corp. The funds for payment of the specified cash consideration were provided by the sale by the company, to the public, of \$875,000 principal amount of its general mortgage bonds, 4 1/2% series, due 1965. Beginning with July 1, 1937, the above statement of income includes the operations of the property formerly owned by Georgia Natural Gas Corp.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938		1937	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property, plant & equipment.....	12,656,874	11,159,280		
Miscell. investm'ts.....	77	25		
Sinking fund and special deposits.....	149,657	133,976		
Cash.....	189,324	140,394		
Notes receivable.....	67	473		
Accts. receivable.....	553,410	684,216		
Appl'ces on rental.....	21,107	71,787		
Mdse., materials & supplies.....	182,491	236,173		
Def. debit items.....	522,302	505,249		
Total.....	14,275,311	12,931,576		

Liabilities—	1938		1937	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
6% cum. pref. stk. (\$100 par).....	1,300,000	1,300,000		
Com. stk (\$25 par).....	2,343,625	2,218,625		
Bonds.....	6,247,000	5,403,000		
Notes payable.....				
Bank.....	45,778	119,333		
Accounts payable.....	217,854	332,795		
Div. on 6% pref. stock.....	19,500	19,500		
Accrued accounts.....	288,623	245,735		
Consumers' depts.....	174,933	163,437		
Service extension deposits.....	24,548	23,371		
Def. credit items.....	6,827			
Reserves.....	2,601,293	1,004,878		
Capital surplus.....	178,591			
Donated surplus.....	210,791	210,791		
Earned surplus.....	615,947	1,890,110		
Total.....	14,275,311	12,931,576		

—V. 146, p. 2357.

Atlantic Refining Co.—Bond Issue Under Consideration

It is reported that an issue of around \$25,000,000 bonds is under consideration for filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission late this month. Smith, Barney & Co. and associates are expected to be the underwriters. Proceeds will be used to repay bank loans and for capital expenditures.—V. 147, p. 728.

Automobile Finance Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Income.....	\$256,009	\$371,831	
Operating expenses.....	161,484	134,754	
Operating profit.....	\$94,525	\$237,078	
Cost of borrowings.....	55,720	63,703	
Net income before income taxes.....	\$38,805	\$173,375	
Additional provision to reserve for losses.....	38,805		
Provision for State and Federal income taxes.....		33,700	
Net income transferred to surplus.....		\$139,675	
Preferred dividends.....	\$17,500	\$17,088	
Common dividends.....		36,046	

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938		1937	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash.....	\$553,649	\$758,176		
Notes and accepts. receivable (auto security).....	3,300,909	5,762,282		
Cash surrender value of life insur.....	30,204	26,863		
Other notes & accts. receivable.....	39,186	22,303		
Repossessed autos.....	68,625	22,651		
Deferred charges.....	21,024	38,276		
Land & office bldg. (depreciated val).....	167,030	159,592		
Furn., fixtures & co. autos. deprec. value.....	34,399	26,159		
Total.....	\$4,215,026	\$6,816,303		

Liabilities—	1938		1937	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coll. trust notes.....	\$2,133,500	\$4,254,000		
Accts. & insur. pay and accruals.....	6,774	107,427		
Reserves.....	301,524	584,776		
7% pref. (\$25 par) stock.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Com. (\$1 par) stk.....	240,310	493,784		
Earned surplus.....	280,610	376,317		
Capital surplus.....	252,308			
Total.....	\$4,215,026	\$6,816,303		

—V. 146, p. 3328.

Badger Paper Mills, Inc.—50-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 25 to holders of record Aug. 15. This compares with \$1.30 paid on Dec. 21, 1937, and 50 cents paid on Oct. 25, Aug. 25, June 25, 1937, and on Oct. 23, 1936, this last being the first payment made since Dec. 15, 1935, when a similar dividend was paid.—V. 145, p. 3967.

Baldwin Locomotive Works—Bookings—

The dollar value of orders taken in July by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Co. was announced on Aug. 15 as \$1,700,068, as compared with \$2,375,589 for July, 1937.

The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first seven months of 1938 to \$15,042,021, as compared with \$21,981,492 in the same period last year.

Consolidated shipments, including Midvale, in July aggregated \$1,186,963, as compared with \$3,175,594 in July of last year. Consolidated shipments for the first seven months of 1938 were \$25,097,151, as compared with \$23,613,802 for the first seven months of 1937.

On July 31, 1938, consolidated unfilled orders including Midvale, but exclusive of orders on which performance has been suspended, amounted to \$13,861,426 as compared with \$23,757,714 on Jan. 1, 1938 and with \$28,147,489 on July 31, 1937.

All figures are without intercompany eliminations.—V. 147, p. 1027.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Offers Additional Security for RFC Loan—

The company as additional collateral for a proposed new \$6,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has offered to pledge with the Corporation the Terminal Storage Co. property at Washington. Writing to R. T. Boyden, Chief of the Interstate Commerce Commission loan section, J. J. Ekin, B. & O. Comptroller, referred to conversations with the former regarding additional collateral and said the property offered as collateral had a fair value of \$1,000,000.—V. 147, p. 1028.

Bankers Acceptance Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Barlow & Seelig Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Net profit after deprec. & Federal income taxes.....	\$8,763	\$211,609	
Earnings per sh. on 120,000 shs. common stock.....	Nil	\$1.28	

—V. 145, p. 3967.

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	
Net sales.....	\$379,412	\$415,604	
Net profit after prov. for State & Fed. income taxes.....	\$38,844	\$70,184	

Maintenance, repairs and depreciation for the six months period ended June 30, 1938, were \$40,077, compared with \$31,366 for the first six months of 1937. After deduction of preferred dividends, net profit for the 1938 period was equal to approximately 31 cents per share on 108,052 shares of common stock outstanding June 30, 1938.

Ratio of current assets to total liabilities as of June 30, 1938 was 2.5 to 1, working capital \$128,631 as compared with Dec. 31, 1937 ratio of current assets to liabilities of 2.7 to 1 and working capital \$138,592.—V. 146, p. 3003.

B-G Foods, Inc.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$3.50 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 20. This compares with \$1.75 paid on July 1 and on April 1, last. A dividend of \$5.25 was paid on Dec. 21, last; dividends of \$3.50 was paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1, 1937; a dividend of \$8.75 was paid on Dec. 21, 1936, and dividends of \$1.75 per share were paid on Oct. 1 and July 1, 1936.

Accumulations after the payment of the current dividend will amount to \$12.25 per share.—V. 146, p. 4108.

Beech-Nut Packing Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1, to holders of record Sept. 10. Similar amounts were paid in each of the seven preceding quarters. A special dividend of \$1 per share was paid on Dec. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 563.

Belding Heminway Co.—12½-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 3. Like amount was paid on April 30, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. See V. 144, p. 1774 for detailed record of previous payments.—V. 147, p. 1028.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937. Rows include Telephone oper. revs., Operating expenses, Net oper. revenues, Taxes, Operating income, Other income, Net avail. fix. charges, Interest and discount, Other fixed charges, Net income, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Balance, Earns. per sh. on 1,100,000 shs. com. stock., Revenues shown for 3 and 12 months ended June 30, 1938, include \$107,000 subject to possible refund...

Note—No provision is included in respect of the undistributed profits tax imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936 since the amount of such tax, if any, can not be determined until the end of the year.—V. 147, p. 883.

Berghoff Brewing Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 6 Mos. End. June 30—, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net profit after all charges and taxes, Shs. com. stk. outst'g., Earnings per share.—V. 146, p. 3329.

Berkey & Gay Furniture Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 6 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net loss after expenses and taxes.—V. 146, p. 432.

Berkshire Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, June 30—, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-6 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net loss, Rev. fare pass. carried, Aver. fare per rev. pass.—V. 146, p. 3489.

Blaw-Knox Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 6 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross sales, less rets. and allowances, Costs of sales, Gross profit, Other income, Total income, Expenses, Depreciation, Amortization of patents, &c., Interest, Pennsylvania income taxes, &c., Federal income taxes, &c., Minority interest, Net profit, No. of shares of capital stock outstanding, Earnings per share.—V. 146, p. 1028.

x Before provision for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 1028.

Bloch Brothers Tobacco Co.—Larger Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 37½ cents per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 10. Dividend of 25 cents was paid on May 14, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 24 last, and an extra of \$1.25 per share was paid on Dec. 24, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3329.

Blue Hills Camp & Country Club, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Bond Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Table with columns for Period End, July 31—, 1938—Month—, 1937, 1938—7 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include Sales.—V. 147, p. 413.

Boston Worcester & New York Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, June 30—, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-6 Mos., 1937. Rows include Net loss, Rev. fare pass. carried.—V. 146, p. 2841.

Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, July 31—, 1938—Month—, 1937, 1938—7 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include Net profit, Net profit after deprec'n, Federal taxes, &c., Earns. per sh. on 1,979,000 shs. com. stk. (no par)—V. 146, p. 3799.

Brooklyn & Queens Transit System—Earnings—

Table with columns for Month of July—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net revenue from operation, Taxes on operating properties, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Current income carried to surplus.—V. 147, p. 730.

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit System—Earnings—

Table with columns for (Including Brooklyn and Queens Transit System) and Month of July—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net revenue from operation, Taxes on operating properties, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Current income carried to surplus, Accruing to minority interest of B. & Q. T. Corp'n., Balance to B.-M.T. System, Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net revenue from operation, Taxes on operating properties, Operating income, Net non-operating income, Gross income, Total income deductions, Current income carried to surplus.—V. 147, p. 730.

Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 6 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Bullion recovery, Adjustment of value of ore in solution, Total revenue, Expenditure, Net profit from operations, Miscellaneous income, Net profit for period, Provision for income taxes, Development written off, Balance to earned surplus.—V. 147, p. 730.

Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for Assets—, Liabilities—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Invests., plus acrd. int., Gold bullion in transit, Stores, &c., Mining properties, & equipm't., Mine develop'm't., Invest. in & adv. to other cos., Prepaid insur., &c., Organiz. expense., Accts. payable & accrued liab., Accrued payroll, Unclaimed divs., Due trustee, Res. for Dom. & Prov. taxes, Res. for repairs & replacements, Capital surplus, Paid-in surplus, Earned surplus, Total.

a After reserve for depreciation of \$401,753 in 1938 and \$337,607 in 1937. b Less amounts written off \$1,308,284 in 1938 and \$898,112 in 1937. c 701,679 shares of \$1 each.—V. 146, p. 3329.

Bulolo Gold Dredging, Ltd.—July Production—

Production in July amounted to 13,569 ounces of fine gold. This compared with 12,603 ounces in June, and 9,675 ounces in July, last year. Estimated working profit for July totaled 8,900 fine ounces equivalent to \$311,500 in Canadian funds with gold at \$35 an ounce. In June, the working profit was \$303,870 and July, 1937, was \$220,080. Production in July was from 1,232,000 cubic yards of gravel against 1,184,000 cubic yards in previous month and 933,000 cubic yards in July, year ago.—V. 146, p. 3005.

Butte Copper & Zinc Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period End, June 30—, 1938-3 Mos.—, 1937, 1938-6 Mos.—, 1937. Rows include Net loss after exp., tax, &c., Earns. per sh. on 600,000 shares capital stock.—V. 146, p. 3005.

Callahan-Zinc Lead Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 3 Months Ended—, June 30 '38, Mar. 31 '38, June 30 '37. Rows include Net loss after exps., taxes, depr., &c.—V. 147, p. 731.

California Art Tile Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$1.75 cum. conv. class A stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 23. Like amount was paid on June 1 and on March 1, last. A dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Sept. 1, 1937, one of 50 cents was paid on June 1, 1937; one of 25 cents was paid on March 1, 1937; dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1, 1936, and 25 cents paid on June 1 and March 1, 1936, this latter being the first distribution made since April 1, 1930, when a regular quarterly dividend of 43¼ cents per share was paid.—V. 146, p. 3330.

California Oregon Power Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Year Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retire. reserve), Interest on notes and accounts receivable, &c., Merchandise and jobbing, Net operating revenue and other income (before appropriation for retirement reserve), Appropriation for retirement reserve, Gross income, Rent for lease of electric properties, Interest charges (net), Amortization of debt discount and expense, Amortization of preliminary costs of projects abandoned, Amortization of limited-term investment, Other income deductions, Net income.—V. 147, p. 264.

Notes—(1) The revenues and expenses subsequent to Jan. 1, 1937 are shown in accordance with the classifications of accounts prescribed by regulatory commissions effective Jan. 1, 1937 which differ in certain respects from the classifications previously followed by the company. In certain instances the figures prior to Jan. 1, 1937 have been adjusted in accordance with the new classifications of accounts. (2) No provision was made for Federal income taxes or surtax on undistributed profits for 1936 as the company claimed as a deduction in its final income tax return for that year the unamortized discount and expense and redemption premium and expense on bonds and debentures redeemed in 1936 which resulted in no taxable income for 1936.—V. 147, p. 264.

Canada Bread Co., Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Consolidated profit on oper., Int. earned on investm'ts, Total profit, Bond interest, Depreciation, Income and corp. taxes, Loss on sale of invests., Prem. or disc't. on bonds, Net profit, Dividends on pref. stock, Net addition to surp..

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for Assets— 1938, 1937, Liabilities— 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Accts. receivable, Inventories, Bonds, Dom. of Canada, Mtgs. receivable, Bldgs. & equip't, Land, Prepd. insur. taxes, Goodwill, Accts. pay., wages & oth. accr. chgs, Taxes due & accr'd, Bond int. accrue'd, Div. on pref. shs., 1st mtge. 6% s. f. gold bds. due '41, 1st pref. cum. red. stock (\$100 par), 5% cum. partic. red class B pref. stk. (\$50 par), c Common stock, Earned surplus.

Total \$3,763,635 \$3,737,210 Total \$3,763,635 \$3,737,210
a After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$57,000 in 1938 and \$50,000 in 1937. b After reserve for depreciation of \$2,679,131 in 1938 and \$2,611,997 in 1937. c Represented by 200,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3947.

Canada Cement Co., Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the 6½% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Aug. 31, leaving accumulations of \$30.62½ per share.—V. 146, p. 3490.

Canada Wire & Cable Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938

Table with columns for Operating profit, Executive salaries and legal fees, Directors' fees, Net operating profit, Other income, Total income, Depreciation, Provision for income taxes, Net profit, Earnings per share: Preferred, \$5.87; class A, \$2.54; class B, \$0.11.—V. 146, p. 745.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Ltd.—Exchange Offer Withdrawn—

Directors announced on Aug. 15 the offer made to this company by Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd., to exchange 100 shares of C. I. A. class A and B stocks for 11 preferred and 3 common shares of Hiram Walker had been withdrawn.

After a shareholders' meeting on May 20 at which the proposal was rejected when the votes of class B stock in favor of the plan were 5.6% under the required 7%, the directors canvassed the shareholders by mail for further support for the proposal, but the results did not warrant the holding of another meeting to discuss the plan further, it was announced.

Earnings for 9 Months Ended June 30, 1938

Table with columns for Net profit after int., deprec., prov. for Dom. & other taxes, Earnings per sh. on 1,111,916 shs. combined class A & B stocks.—V. 147, p. 105.

Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.25 per share on account of accumulations on the 5% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. Similar amount was paid on June 1 and March 1, last; Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and June 1, 1937, and dividends of \$2.50 were paid on March 1, 1937, and on Dec. 1, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3176.

Canadian National Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings of System for Week Ended Aug. 14

Table with columns for Gross revenues, 1938, 1937, Decrease.—V. 147, p. 1029, 884.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings for Week Ended Aug. 14

Table with columns for Traffic earnings, 1938, 1937, Decrease.—V. 147, p. 1029.

Casco Products Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years Ended Feb. 28, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross sales, less discounts, returns & allowances, Cost of goods sold, Depreciation and amortization, Taxes (other than income taxes), Selling, adminis. maint. and general expenses, Prov. for bad and doubtful accounts, Gross profit, Other income, Total income, Income deductions, Prov. for Federal income tax, Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits, Net profit, Dividends paid, Earnings per sh. on 170,452 shs. com. stk. (no par).

Balance Sheet Feb. 28

Table with columns for Assets— 1938, 1937, Liabilities— 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash & demand dep, Accts receiv., Inventories, Accts. rec.—officers & emp'y's, Unpaid subscrip. to capital stock, Fixed assets, Patents, Deferred assets, Accts. pay. (trade), Accrued payrolls, Accrd. city tax, Prov. for Fed. & State taxes, z Common stock, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

Total \$1,107,339 \$1,273,435 Total \$1,107,339 \$1,273,435
x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$15,400 in 1938 and \$8,795 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$168,456 in 1938 and \$133,593 in 1937. z Represented by 170,452 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 1064.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years End. Apr. 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net earnings, Prov. for depreciation, Miscell. deductions, Net profit for period, Divs. on class A shares.

a Before provision for Federal and Provincial income taxes of \$20,731. After making this deduction net profit for the year would be \$159,538.

Balance Sheet April 30

Table with columns for Assets— 1938, 1937, Liabilities— 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Accts. receiv. (less reserve for bad debts), Inventory, Prepaid exps. and accrued revenue, Cash sur. val. of life insurance, Outside investment and advances, Fixed assets, Patents, leases, &c, Accounts and bills payable, Accrued expenses, Provision for income taxes, Capital stock, Earned surplus, Special surplus.

Total \$1,817,899 \$1,858,158 Total \$1,817,899 \$1,858,158
x Represented by 51,884 shares class A stock no par in 1938 and \$52,584 shares in 1937 and 40,000 shares class B stock, no par, in 1938 and 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$394,813 in 1938 and \$346,587 in 1937.—V. 146, p. 3948.

Caterpillar Tractor Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 12 Months Ended July 31, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net sales, Cost of sales, oper. exp., &c., less miscell. income, Gross profit, Depreciation, Profit, Interest earned, Interest paid, Provision for Federal taxes, Net profit.—V. 147, p. 564.

Central Airport, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with columns for Years End. Apr. 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Total income, Total expenses, Rent, Depreciation, Non-recurring income, Prov. for estimated Federal income tax, Surplus adjustment, Operating loss, Earnings per share on capital stock.

x Arrived at as follows: Dividends from affiliated company received in stock at par value, \$14,000 and fair market value of buildings acquired from Central Airport Sporting Club on expiration of lease, \$36,000.

Balance Sheet April 30

Table with columns for Assets— 1938, 1937, Liabilities— 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Notes & acc. rec., Inventories, Investments, Land, Other fixed assets, Deferred assets, Current liabilities, Reserve for depreciation, Capital stock (par), Capital surplus, Deficit.

Total \$2,026,814 \$2,015,403 Total \$2,026,814 \$2,015,403.—V. 145, p. 1251.

Central Electric & Telephone Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Earnings for the 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938

Table with columns for Gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Provision for depreciation, Net earnings before provision for income taxes, Interest on funded debt and other interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries, Provision for income taxes.

a Surplus net income. b Semi-annual dividend requirement of preferred stock of Central Electric & Telephone Co. c Consolidated surplus net income (loss) of Middle Western Telephone Co. and subsidiaries included herein is a loss of \$2,211.

Note—No provision has been made for taxes on excess and (or) undistributed profits, if any, as the amounts cannot be determined until the close of the calendar year.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, June 30, 1938

Table with columns for Assets— 1938, 1937, Liabilities— 1938, 1937. Rows include Property, plant and equipm't, Investments and other assets, Special deposits, Bond discount and expense in process of amortization, Prepaid accts. & def. charges, Cash in banks and on hand, Special deposits for interest and dividends, Accounts, notes & warrants receivable, Materials and supplies, 6% cum. pref. stock (\$50 par), Common stock (\$1 par), Int. of minority stock'd's, Prof. stock of sub. cos. cons'l., Funded debt, Deferred liabilities, Accounts payable, Accrued interest on funded debt, &c., Acrued taxes, incl. income taxes, Acrued pref. stock divs., Miscell. current liabilities, Reserves, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

Total \$15,855,251 Total \$15,855,251
a After reserve of \$40,748 for uncollectibles. b In capital and consolidated surplus of Middle Western Telephone Co.—V. 146, p. 3948.

Central Indiana Gas Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses and taxes, Net oper. revs. before provision for retirements, Non-operating income, Gross income before provision for retirements, Provision for retirements, Gross income, Interest, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Federal and State tax on bond interest, Other income deductions, Net income.

Notes—(1) Effective Jan. 1, 1938, the company adopted the new uniform system of accounts for gas utilities prescribed by the Public Service

Commission of Indiana. Such system differs in certain respects from the system the company previously followed, hence, the previous year figure shown in these statements are not exactly comparable. (2) No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. Provision of \$869 was made in 1938 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar year 1938, if any, is undeterminable at June 30, 1938 and no provision therefor has been made.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Prop'y, plant and equipment	10,891,229	10,887,099	6 1/2% cum. pref. stk. (\$100 par)	500,000	500,000
Miscell. investm'ts	4	4	a Common stock	4,648,970	4,648,970
Special deposits	606	1,358	1st mtge. bonds	2,956,000	2,956,000
Cash	61,783	77,125	Notes payable	1,626,413	1,628,427
Accts. receivable	290,483	310,811	Accounts payable	123,367	212,316
Appliances on rent	53	542	Accrued accts.	181,834	263,486
Mdse, materials & supplies	118,823	164,581	Consumers' depts.	134,576	134,664
Def. debit items	35,240	20,538	Serv. exten. depts.	4,495	5,265
			Def. credit items	128	233
			Reserves	1,203,224	1,156,020
			Earned surplus	19,215	def43,323
Total	11,398,224	11,462,060	Total	11,398,224	11,462,060

a Represented by 54,000 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 107.

Central & South West Utilities Co.—Annual Report—

Consolidated Earnings Statement of the Subsidiaries

Calendar Years—	1937	1936	1935	1934
Gross earnings	\$30,478,532	\$27,471,158	\$24,765,755	\$24,829,873
Power and gas purchased for resale	1,667,281	1,516,576	1,393,209	
Oper. exps., incl. taxes	11,843,726	10,334,473	9,976,906	11,716,147
Maint. expenditures	1,743,270	1,709,917	1,477,310	1,341,492
Prov. for storm damage		200,000		104,330
Retirement appropriat'n	4,013,182	3,210,585	3,097,517	3,065,432
Interest charges	4,803,826	4,946,627	5,459,665	5,653,228
Amort. of disc. on sec. &c	522,719	534,775	378,092	358,267
Prov. for divs. on pref. stks. of subs. cos. held by public	3,104,287	3,132,001	2,042,332	1,559,857
Miscell. deductions	61,897			243,437
a Balance of 1934 earn.				426,636
b Earns. of sub. cos.				426,636
Net income	\$2,718,343	\$1,886,203	\$940,721	\$361,049

a Available for payment of cum. pref. stock dividends in the case of subsidiaries having dividends in arrears. b During 1934 prior to dates of recapitalization used for recapitalization adjustments.

Earnings for Calendar Years (Company Only)

Calendar Years—	1937	1936	1935	1934
Total income	\$1,203,783	\$527,655	\$140,102	\$33,834
Administrative expense	32,818	28,312	25,451	36,967
Interest	37,757	65,354	91,574	94,931
Provision for taxes	42,140	16,238	1,650	2,130
Net income	\$1,091,067	\$417,751	\$21,426	def\$100,195
Prior lien stock dividend	890,800	222,700		

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)

Assets—	1937	1936	Liabilities—	1937	1936
Cash	51,964	57,337	Not s payable to subsidiary cos.	560,000	775,000
Curr. receivables	30	62	Accounts payable	3,072	3,294
Organiz. expense	117,467	117,467	Fed. income taxes	33,699	10,786
Special deposit for payment of divs.	4,707	8,050	Taxes accrued	6,955	2,952
Investments	28,150,969	28,399,735	Misc. curr. liab.	14,123	13,948
Other investments	155,898	156,543	Reserves	1,440,784	1,480,513
			a 7% prior lien pref.	11,367,526	11,367,526
			b 8% prior lien pref.	1,058,000	1,058,000
			c Cum. pref. stock	12,240,182	12,240,182
			d Common stock	24,227,923	24,227,923
			e Capital surplus	68,172	66,785
			f Earned surplus	12,282	
			Deficit		22,507,716
Total	28,481,036	28,739,194	Total	28,481,036	28,739,194

a Represented by 117,400 shares of no par value. b Represented by 11,600 shares of no par value. c Represented by 133,150 shares of no par value. d Represented by 3,372,481 shares (incl. scrip) of \$1 par value. e Represented by 3,371,232 shares, par \$0.50. f Since Feb. 1, 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1937	1936
Plant, property, rights, franchises, &c.	175,651,783	172,543,619
Miscellaneous investments	1,224,359	1,211,595
Special deposits	23,999	84,572
Debt discount & expense in process of amortiz.	8,268,315	8,878,745
Cash	3,896,855	5,882,322
United States securities	4,491,249	2,679,896
Bonds of affiliated and other companies		29,379
Cash on deposit for payment of dividends	245,248	162,656
Notes, accounts and warrants receivable	3,748,485	3,546,291
Prepayments and deferred charges	164,326	174,923
Materials and supplies	1,681,820	1,375,668
Total	199,396,440	196,569,667

Liabilities—

Cumulative prior-lien preferred stock:		
\$7 div. series, 117,400 shares, stated value	11,367,526	11,367,526
\$6 div. series, 11,600 shares, stated value	1,058,000	1,058,000
Cumulative preferred stock:		
y \$7 dividend series, stated value	12,240,182	12,240,182
Common stock	24,227,923	24,227,923
Capital surplus	68,183	66,785
Earned surplus (since Feb. 1, 1937)	1,687,412	
Deficit		22,507,716
Preferred stock of subsidiary	45,558,975	46,029,024
Minority int. in common stock & surplus of subs.	20,725	22,044
Funded debt	99,563,025	101,453,800
Deferred liabilities	185,262	2,063,771
Notes payable	220,000	220,000
Current maturities—long-term debt	686,098	674,500
Accounts payable	1,060,086	915,200
Accrued State and local taxes	1,218,688	1,203,554
Federal income taxes	1,247,563	475,260
Accrued interest	1,648,734	1,668,630
Pref. stock dividends payable	408,650	468,589
Customers' deposits	1,887,433	
Miscellaneous current liabilities	102,734	136,424
Contributions in aid of construction	537,407	503,314
Reserves	16,943,514	14,282,854
Total	199,396,440	196,569,667

x See note e above. y See note c above. z See note d above.

Earnings of Company Only

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—a1937
Inc. from sub. cos.:		
Divs. on com. stock	\$336,759	\$306,258
Divs. on pref. stocks	123	61
Interest on bonds	30	60
Other income	3,318	3,374
Total income	\$340,230	\$309,724
Gen. & admin. expenses	7,804	8,465
State, local & miscell.		
Federal taxes	3,026	1,096
Fed. normal income tax	7,005	2,705
Int. on notes payable to subsidiary companies	6,893	9,367
Net income	\$315,502	\$288,089
a Adjusted.		

Earnings for 3 and 6 Months Ended June 30 (Incl. subs.)

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$7,455,053	\$7,191,769
Operating expenses	2,870,599	2,729,531
Depreciation & miscell.	991,369	975,909
State, local & miscell.		1,975,482
Federal taxes	760,178	698,317
Fed. normal & State income taxes	239,030	184,449
		449,230
Net oper. income	\$2,593,877	\$2,603,560
Other income (net)	9,804	8,503
		30,089
Gross income	\$2,603,681	\$2,612,063
Int. on long-term debt	1,157,234	1,181,319
General interest (net)	25,222	23,351
Amort. of bond disc't & expense	126,448	131,426
Miscell. inc. deductions	13,481	14,734
Prov. for divs. on pref. stks. of sub. cos. held by public	771,381	777,387
x Net income	509,913	483,846
		1,004,595
		886,213
		1,543,956
		1,546,200

After deducting cumulative dividend requirements for the period on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies held by the public.

Note—Consolidated net income amounting to approximately \$210,000 in the current six months could not have been distributed to Central & South West Utilities Co. because of prior years' arrearages on the preferred stocks of certain subsidiary companies. In the six months of 1937, restricted net income amounted to approximately \$427,000, which included for January, 1937, net income of about \$166,000, restricted because of the recapitalization of Cent. & So. West Utilities Co. on Feb. 5, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3948.

Central Illinois Electric & Gas Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$4,772,348	\$4,810,116
Operating expenses and taxes	2,857,751	2,754,780
Net operating revenues before prov. for retirem'ts	\$1,914,597	\$2,055,336
Non operating income	13,729	53,558
Gross income before provision for retirements	\$1,928,325	\$2,108,894
Provision for retirements	511,203	350,002
Gross income	\$1,417,122	\$1,758,892
Interest on debt disc. and expense on 6% bonds	850,187	849,465
Federal and State tax on bond interest	5,179	5,179
Other deductions	10,821	11,187
	2,253	
Net income	\$548,682	\$893,061
Dividends on common stock	519,694	779,541

Notes—(1) Effective Jan. 1, 1938 the company adopted the new uniform systems of accounts prescribed by the Illinois Commerce Commission for electric and gas utilities. Such systems differ in certain respects from the systems the company previously followed, hence, the previous year figures shown in these statements are not exactly comparable. (2) No provision was required for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the years ended Dec. 31, 1937 and 1936. Federal surtax on undistributed profits for the calendar year 1938, if any, is undeterminable at June 30, 1938 and no provision therefor has been made.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Property, plant & equipment	27,367,419	27,098,532	a Common stock	6,310,570	7,424,200
Miscell. investm'ts	4,413	5,139	1st and ref. mtge. bonds	16,690,000	16,700,000
Sinking fund and special deposits	4,622	5,180	Accounts payable	173,924	232,394
Cash	503,668	393,884	Accrued accounts	621,307	609,030
Notes receivable	711	11,213	Consumers' depts.	132,801	124,739
Accounts receiv.	398,179	487,502	Service extension deposits	12,613	13,808
Applie. on rental	82,592	108,100	Def. credit items	179,660	178,715
Mereh., materials and supplies	300,207	375,593	Reserve	4,446,564	2,471,737
Def. debit items	280,463	176,513	Earned surplus	664,837	637,034
Total	28,942,277	28,661,658	Total	28,942,277	28,661,658

a Represented by 154,000 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 106.

Central Vermont Ry., Inc.—Earnings—

Period Ended July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Railway oper. revenues	\$426,472	\$540,516
Railway oper. expenses	402,824	452,345
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$23,648	\$88,171
Railway tax accruals	31,013	16,964
Railway oper. income	\$x7,365	\$71,207
Hire of equip., rents, &c.	20,632	20,273
Net ry. oper. income	\$x27,997	\$50,934
Other income	2,758	2,525
Income available for fixed charges	\$x25,239	\$53,459
Fixed charges	107,065	107,729
Balance, deficit—x loss	\$132,305	\$54,270

—V. 147, p. 565.

Chesebrough Mfg Co. Consolidated—Extra Dividend—

The directors on Aug. 18 declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$25, both payable Sept. 26 to holders of record Sept. 2. Like amounts were paid on June 27 and on March 28, last. An extra of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 20, last. The company has paid extra dividends of 50 cents per share in Sept., March, and June of each year from 1929 to and including 1937. Extra dividends of \$1 per share were paid in December of each year from 1929 to 1935, inclusive. In addition an extra dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 21, 1936 and a special extra dividend of \$5 per share was paid on Dec. 31, 1934.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Chesapeake & Ohio RR.—To Pay 25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 8. Like amount was paid on July 1 last and compares with 75 cents paid on April 1 and Jan. 1 last; an extra dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 14, 1937; and dividends of 70 cents per share paid on Oct. 1, 1937 and each three months previously. An extra dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.

Earnings for Month of July and Year to Date

July—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross from railway	\$8,715,416	\$10,608,465	\$11,186,874	\$8,128,384
Net from railway	3,654,435	4,616,725	5,262,786	3,095,688
Net after rents	2,519,105	3,738,302	3,899,748	2,124,737
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway	55,488,800	74,086,882	74,470,758	62,720,390
Net from railway	19,125,868	31,923,518	33,834,224	26,208,894
Net after rents	12,466,014	23,669,123		

The plan provides as follows:

- (a) The effective date of the plan shall be Jan. 1, 1938.
- (b) The reorganized or new company in which will be vested the assets of the existing company may be the existing company, with amended articles of incorporation, or a new corporation organized for the purpose.
- (c) The properties of the debtor held by its trustees and all of the property acquired by them as such trustees, the properties of the Mason City & Fort Dodge RR, the Levenworth Terminal Ry. & Bridge Co. the Independent Elevator Co., and the St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Ry., if the option to purchase the latter be exercised, shall be transferred and conveyed to the reorganized company.
- (d) The immediate capitalization of the reorganized company, after consummation of the plan, shall be substantially as follows: Equipment obligations, \$4,208,122; Wisconsin Central Ry. 1st mtge. 3 1/2% assumed bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1950, \$500,000; 1st mtge. 4% bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1938, \$15,586,350; general income mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 2038, \$6,095,796; 365,747.76 shares (par \$50) of 5% pref. stock, \$18,287,338; 352,283.42 shares (par \$50) of common stock, \$17,614,171; total capitalization, \$62,291,827.
- (e) The present capital stock of the debtor and the existing first mortgage and all bonds issued and outstanding thereunder shall be surrendered to the reorganization committee and cancelled.
- (f) The existing equipment obligations in the aggregate principal amount of \$4,208,122, as of Jan. 1, 1938, shall remain undisturbed and shall be assumed and performed by the reorganized company.
- (g) The liability of the debtor upon the Wisconsin Central Ry. first mortgage bonds in the principal amount of \$500,000 shall be assumed by the reorganized company, and the lien of the mortgage securing such bonds shall remain undisturbed.
- (h) The reorganized company shall create its first mortgage, which will be a first lien on all property of the reorganized company (but subject to the existing mortgage on the property acquired from the Wisconsin Central Ry.) and all after-acquired property, subject, however, to the lien of any equipment obligations issued for equipment purchased or outstanding on equipment acquired by the reorganized company in the reorganization. The mortgage shall provide that the principal amount of bonds to be issued thereunder, which will be fixed obligations of the reorganized company, be limited to \$20,000,000 and that they be issued only for the following purposes: (a) In exchange for 25% of the aggregate principal amount of the present outstanding bonds of the debtor plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, \$10,159,660; (b) in full payment of the debtor's indebtedness to the Reorganization Finance Corporation, including principal and accrued and unpaid interest in full to the effective date of the plan, in the amount of \$1,524,353, or such other amount as may be required to provide full payment of the claim, in either bonds or cash, at the option of the Finance Corporation, subject to such modification in the amount as may be necessary to reflect any change in the claim; (c) in full payment of the debtor's indebtedness to the Railroad Credit Corporation, including principal and accrued and unpaid interest in full to the effective date of the plan, in the amount of \$1,152,337, or such other amount as may be required to provide full payment of the claim, in either bonds or cash, at the option of the Credit Corporation, subject to such modification in the amount as may be necessary to reflect any change in the claim; (d) to provide the reorganized company with funds for working capital, \$1,250,000; (e) to permit the reorganized company to exercise the option, contained in the debtor's lease of the property of the St. Paul Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co. to purchase the property of the latter carrier, by payment in either cash or new first mortgage bonds, at the option of the reorganized company, \$1,500,000, and (f) for such future capital purposes of the reorganized company as may be authorized by this Commission, the difference between the total authorized issue of \$20,000,000 and the foregoing immediate requirements.

Bonds issued immediately upon consummation of the plan for the purposes set forth in the foregoing subparagraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, shall be dated as of Jan. 1, 1938, mature in 50 years, bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum, and be redeemable, in whole or in part, on any interest payment date upon 30 days' notice at their principal amount and accrued interest. Bonds issued thereafter as provided in subparagraph (f) shall be used for such purposes and shall have such date, maturity, coupon rate, redemption and sinking fund provisions as may be approved by the Directors and by the ICC. Provision shall be made in the new first mortgage indenture for the creation of a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds issued thereunder at the rate of 1/4 of 1% of the maximum principal amount of such bonds at any time outstanding, payments into the sinking fund to be made annually and deposited with the trustee under the indenture, noncumulatively, out of available net income remaining in each calendar year after the payment of all fixed charges.

(i) The reorganized company in the alternative shall deposit with the trustee under the Mason City & Fort Dodge RR. first mortgage a surety bond guaranteeing the fulfillment of the debtor's obligation under that mortgage, the bonds of that carrier to be canceled, the mortgage released, and all the property of that carrier conveyed to the reorganized company; or the property shall be sold at foreclosure under the mortgage.

(j) The reorganized company shall create its general income mortgage which shall constitute a lien subordinate to the lien of its first mortgage, upon all property from time to time subject to the lien of the first mortgage. Bonds issued under the general income mortgage immediately upon consummation of the plan shall be dated as of Jan. 1, 1938, shall mature in 100 years, shall be redeemable, in whole or in part, on any int. date, upon 30 days' notice, at their principal amount and accrued and accumulated int., if any, and shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2% per annum, payable annually, only out of defined income for the full preceding calendar year, as soon as feasible after the amount available therefor has been determined, or at such time as shall be determined by the reorganization committee, but payable to the full extent that such defined income in each calendar year is sufficient to provide therefor, such interest to be cumulative whether or not earned up to a maximum of 13 1/2% of the principal amount of such bonds outstanding. Accumulated unpaid interest shall be paid in the order of the due dates, prior to the payment of current interest.

The general income mortgage shall provide that the principal amount of bonds to be issued thereunder be limited to \$6,500,000, and that they be issued only for the following purposes: (a) In exchange for 15% of the aggregate principal amount of the present outstanding bonds of the debtor plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, \$6,095,796; and (b) the remainder of the authorized issue for such future capital purposes of the reorganized company as may be authorized by this Commission. Provision shall be made in the new general income mortgage indenture for the creation of a sinking fund, for the retirement of the bonds issued thereunder, at the rate of 1/4 of 1% of the maximum principal amount of such bonds at any time outstanding, payments into the sinking fund to be made annually and deposited with the trustee under the indenture, noncumulatively, out of available net income remaining in each calendar year after the payment of all fixed charges, sinking-fund charges for retirement of first mortgage bonds, capital fund charges, and earned interest on general income mortgage bonds.

Provision shall be made in the general income mortgage that defined income, for the purpose of determining earned interest on income bonds, shall mean income after fixed charges computed in accordance with the Commission's income classification, less deductions for sinking fund payments for retirement of first mortgage bonds and the capital fund, and that no dividends of any character shall be paid in any one year except out of defined income and unless all accumulated interest due upon the income bonds as provided herein and for the calendar year in which dividends are declared has been paid.

(k) Provision shall be made in the new first mortgage and the general income mortgage indentures for the creation of a capital fund by setting aside annually, contingent upon earnings and noncumulatively, out of available income, after payment of all fixed charges and first mortgage sinking-fund charges, but before payment of income-bond interest, income bond sinking-fund charges and dividends an amount equal to 2 1/2% of railway operating revenues for each year. The fund shall be used currently or cumulatively for the purpose of making initial cash payments on new equipment, principal maturities on equipment obligations to property in that year, and for other additions and betterments to property. Funds in the capital fund available for additions and betterments to property shall be used to the extent available therefor in any year before any of the new bonds, of either issue approved herein, may be issued for capital purposes. Further provision shall be made that any part of the deductions from income for the purposes of the capital fund not used currently during the year in which deducted may accumulate to the extent of \$1,500,000 at the end of any year after all appropriations for specified uses during that year, and thereafter the deduction from available income in each year shall be only that amount which shall be necessary for current uses in that year, thus maintaining the surplus at \$1,500,000; provided, however, that if

after having reached \$1,500,000 at any time, the accumulated fund should fall below that amount as a result of authorized expenditures therefrom, deductions from available income shall be such portion or all of the applicable percentage in each year as may be necessary until the fund shall again reach \$1,500,000. Further provision shall be made that the capital fund may be used for the payment of interest on new first mortgage bonds for any year in which such interest shall not have been earned, and that such payments shall be made prior to appropriation of any portion of the capital fund for additions and betterments; provided, however, that no payment of interest on income mortgage bonds shall be made until there be re-established in the capital fund any amounts so used for the payment of fixed interest.

(l) The reorganized company shall create 365,747.76 shares of preferred stock, to be dated as of Jan. 1, 1938 (par \$50), to be issued in exchange for 45% of the aggregate principal amount of the present outstanding bonds of the debtor plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

This stock shall be entitled to receive dividends at the rate of 5% per annum in respect of each calendar year before any dividends be paid or declared upon the common or any other stock. Dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative, whether earned or not, when not paid, until dividend accumulations total but do not exceed 15% of the par value of the then outstanding preferred stock. The cumulative feature shall become operative only after a period of three years following the effective date of reorganization. The preferred stock shall be callable at any time, in whole or in part, at its par value plus unpaid and accrued cumulative dividends, and in liquidation, this stock shall be entitled to receive out of the assets of the reorganized company its par value plus accrued and unpaid dividends up to but not exceeding 15% of the par value of the stock before any distribution shall be made to the common or any other stock, but the preferred stock shall not be entitled to participate otherwise in any assets or proceeds of liquidation. Each share of preferred stock shall have equal voting rights with each share of common stock.

(m) The reorganized company shall create 352,283.42 shares of common stock, to be dated as of Jan. 1, 1938 (par \$50). This stock shall be issued as follows: (a) 121,915.92 shares in exchange for 15% of the aggregate principal amount of the present outstanding bonds of the debtor plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon; and (b) 230,367.50 shares in exchange for 460,735 shares of present preferred stock of the debtor outstanding in the hands of the public. Each share of new common stock shall be entitled to one vote, with the right to vote cumulatively.

(n) Holders of the debtor's 4 1/2% first mortgage bonds shall receive for each \$1,000 bond plus accrued and unpaid interest to Jan. 1, 1938, the following approximate amounts of new securities: \$285 of first mortgage 4% bonds; \$172 of general income mortgage 4 1/2% bonds; \$515 of 5% preferred stock; and \$172 of common stock; except that scrip may be issued in lieu of new bonds in amounts less than \$100 and in lieu of fractional shares of new stock.

(o) First mortgage bonds to be issued and sold by the reorganized company for working capital, or in any case in which a creditor or class of creditors or any portion thereof elects to receive cash, as an alternative to payment in such bonds, as provided in the approved plan, shall be issued and sold subject to the approval of the ICC.

(p) All general unsecured claims against the debtor arising on or prior to Feb. 28, 1935, designated by the court as class 14, shall be liquidated by the reorganized company by agreement or by litigation and paid by it in the ordinary course of business, without priority of any nature by virtue of the reorganization proceedings.

A reorganization committee, consisting of three members, one to be named by the Hagerty committee representing bondholders, one by the preferred stockholders' committee, and one by the judge of the court, shall be formed, with such power as may be necessary, to carry out the plan, subject to the approval of the court.

The construction of the plan by the court shall be final and conclusive. The court may cure any defect, supply any omission, or reconcile any inconsistency in such manner or to such extent as may be necessary or expedient to carry out the plan effectively.—V. 147, p. 732.

Chicago Rivet & Machine Co.—10-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the new \$4 par common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 29. A like amount was paid on June 15, last, and compares with 15 cents paid on March 15, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, last; 45 cents paid on Sept. 15, 1937, and an initial dividend of 30 cents paid on this issue of June 15, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3492.

Chicago South Shore & South Bend RR.—Report—

	1937	1936	1935	1934
Operating revenue	\$2,585,766	\$2,293,252	\$1,872,880	\$1,807,739
Oper. expenses (incl. retirement charges)	1,824,427	1,611,328	1,443,201	1,375,780
Taxes	127,615	85,555	79,905	49,322
Net operating income	\$633,723	\$596,367	\$391,774	\$382,637
Other income	19,008	13,897	6,425	10,814
Total income	\$652,731	\$610,265	\$398,199	\$393,451
Rent of leased prop. &c.	292,943	251,616	219,782	250,376
Interest on funded debt	40,250	73,755	73,755	73,755
General interest	1,375	1,947	2,009	x3,704
Amort. of disc't. & exp.	1,978	3,951	6,483	9,026
Net income	\$316,205	\$278,995	\$95,183	\$56,499

* Interest of \$201,375 on notes to parent company not accrued. Note—No provision has been made in the 1937 income account for the combined net loss (\$3,726) reported by the subsidiary companies not consolidated.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1937	1936	1937	1936	
Assets—		\$		\$	
Road & equip't	12,720,303	12,797,160	Liabilities—		
Improvt's to leased property	272,459	272,459	c \$6.50 pref. cl. A.	1,850,393	1,850,393
Invest. in sub. cos. owning ry. & bus. facilities	256,930	256,959	d \$6.50 pref. cl. B.	2,610,000	2,610,000
Misc. investments	1,438	—	e Common stock	4,650,000	4,650,000
Special deposits	657	2,657	Equip. trust ftds.	1,341,000	1,341,000
Prepaid accts. and deferred charges	47,563	24,101	Due to parent co.	4,259,819	4,259,819
Cash & wkgs. funds	1,517,319	1,221,331	Accts. pay. to sup.	a211,145	—
Spec. dep. current	66,597	37,993	Miscell. liabilities	a44,728	49,220
Receivables	81,879	117,780	Accounts payable	542,409	1930,160
Mat'ls & supplies	117,921	77,140	Accrued taxes	186,732	84,864
			Misc. curr. liab.	41,037	—
			Deprec. equip.	880,804	708,068
			Res. for injur. &c.	57,189	168,113
			Capital surplus	34,430	24,000
			Deficit	1,626,620	1,957,996
Total	15,083,069	14,807,631	Total	15,083,069	14,807,631

a Liabilities for which new securities are to be issued under reorganization plan effective Feb. 1, 1938. b After reserve of \$12,574 in 1937 and \$39,490 in 1936. c Represented by 19,476 no par shares. d Represented by 29,000 no par shares. e Represented by 465,000 no par shares. f includes \$257,863 incurred prior to date of proceedings for reorganization.—V. 146, p. 1066.

Chicago Yellow Cab Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss after deprec.		
Federal taxes &c.	\$23,944	prof\$66,268
Earns. per sh. on 300,000 no-par shs. cap. stock.	Nil	\$0.22
		Nil

—V. 146 p. 3492.

Christiana Securities Co.—To Pay \$13.50 Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$13.50 per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 22. This compares with \$8.25 paid on June 15 and on March 15, last; \$39.30 paid Dec. 15, 1937; \$28.50 paid Sept. 16, 1937; \$38.50 in June, 1937; \$13.50 paid March 15, 1937; \$39.10 paid on Dec. 16, 1936, and \$30.50 paid on Sept. 16, 1936. See V. 142, p. 3668, for record of previous dividend distributions.—V. 146, p. 3330.

Churngold Corp.—Dividend Increased—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. This com

shares with 20 cents paid on June 30 and on March 30, last; 15 cents paid on Dec. 24, last; dividends of 10 cents paid on Sept. 30 and on June 30, 1937; 30 cents per share paid each three months from March 20, 1936, to and including March 20, 1937; 20 cents paid on Dec. 20, 1935, and 15 cents per share disbursed on Sept. 20 and June 20, 1935, this latter payment being the first made since May 15, 1931, when a quarterly dividend of 35 cents per share was paid.—V. 146, p. 1234.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

Period	1938—3 Mos.	1937—3 Mos.	1938—12 Mos.	1937—12 Mos.
Gross revenues	\$5,838,586	\$6,225,188	\$24,946,761	\$24,039,717
Operation	2,676,538	2,777,254	11,456,542	11,054,295
Maintenance	426,130	531,453	1,779,659	2,134,436
Provision for retirements	691,436	796,970	3,056,107	2,918,251
Taxes	778,034	736,262	3,106,545	2,673,339

Net operating revenue	\$1,266,448	\$1,383,249	\$5,547,906	\$5,259,395
Other income	7,049	6,782	30,299	11,603

Gross corporate inc.	\$1,273,497	\$1,390,031	\$5,578,206	\$5,270,998
Int. & amort. charges	333,246	291,001	1,385,598	1,346,346

Net income	\$940,251	\$1,099,030	\$4,192,607	\$3,924,652
Preferred dividends	500,000	500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Balance	\$440,251	\$599,030	\$2,192,607	\$1,924,652
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x The provision for Federal income taxes for the calendar year 1938 included in the above statements is the minimum tax specified in the 1938 Federal Revenue Act and is subject to adjustment.—V. 147, p. 886.

Cincinnati Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period	1938—Month	1937—Month	1938—7 Mos.	1937—7 Mos.
x Net income	\$3,286	\$10,563	\$44,254	\$154,384
y Earnings per share	—	—	\$0.09	\$0.32

x After depreciation, interest, Federal income taxes, &c. y On 475,239 shares of capital stock.—V. 147, p. 566.

Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings

6 Mos. End.	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Net inc. after int., taxes and charges	\$1,275,664	\$1,094,433	\$1,071,950	\$985,626
Earnings per sh. on 549,768 shs. cap. stk. (par \$5.00)	\$2.32	\$1.99	\$1.95	\$1.79

Operations—

Stations in operation as of July 31, 1938, totaled 179,460 a loss of 156 from June and 5,836 over 173,624 operated in July, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3949.

Cities Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Gross operating revenue	\$113,448,672	\$119,084,293	\$119,084,293	\$119,084,293
x Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	82,092,391	82,277,014	82,277,014	82,277,014
Reserves for depletion and depreciation	14,128,622	13,854,047	13,854,047	13,854,047
Net operating revenue	\$17,227,660	\$22,953,232	\$22,953,232	\$22,953,232
Other income	4,351,283	3,281,759	3,281,759	3,281,759

Gross income	\$21,578,943	\$26,234,991	\$26,234,991	\$26,234,991
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Subsidiary deductions:				
Interest charges and amortization of discount	8,528,520	8,646,916	8,646,916	8,646,916
Preferred dividends paid and accrued	3,109,293	3,205,982	3,205,982	3,205,982
Earnings applicable to minority interests	727,418	1,109,348	1,109,348	1,109,348
Cities Service Co., int. charges & amortiz. of dist.	4,879,901	4,849,867	4,849,867	4,849,867
Provision for contingencies	200,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000

Net income	\$4,133,810	\$5,322,878	\$5,322,878	\$5,322,878
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x Includes provision for normal Federal income tax and reserve for possible liability for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Notes—(1) Cities Service Power & Light Co., a subsidiary, has registered under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. Future consolidated income statements may not reflect, in the form in which they are included above, the operating results of its group of properties.

(2) Above figures include profit and loss adjustments applicable to respective periods.—V. 146, p. 3663.

(D. L.) Clark Co.—25-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. This compares with 40 cents paid on Dec. 22, 1937, and 10 cents paid on Dec. 21, 1936, Jan. 2, 1936 and May 1, 1935, this last being the first payment made since Jan. 1, 1933, when a regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents per share was paid.—V. 145, p. 3814.

Claude Neon Electrical Products Corp., Ltd. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End.	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Net profit after deprec.				
Federal taxes and all other charges	x\$167,324	x\$148,442	x\$151,128	\$162,631
Shs. cap. stock, outst'd'g	262,002	262,002	262,193	262,193
Earnings per share	\$0.64	\$0.56	\$0.57	\$0.62

x No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 145, p. 1736.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

12 Months Ended	June 30—1938	June 30—1937
Operating revenues	\$27,322,848	\$27,859,956
Operating expenses and taxes	19,299,522	19,130,462

Net oper. revenues after depreciation	\$8,023,327	\$8,729,495
Non-operating revenues	90,059	111,687

Gross income after depreciation	\$8,113,386	\$8,841,182
Interest on funded debt	1,500,000	1,500,000
Other interest	9,328	13,192
Interest during construction	Cr20,896	—

Net income	\$6,624,954	\$7,327,989
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Note—The provisions for Federal income taxes for the 12 months ended June, 1938 and 1937 include \$3,345 and \$301 respectively, of provisions for Federal surtax on undistributed profits which were made in December, 1937 and 1936 for the respective calendar years.—V. 146, p. 3179.

Coca-Cola Co.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended	June 30—1938	June 30—1937
Gross operating profit	\$14,247,446	\$13,648,837
Selling administrative expenses, &c.	4,611,362	4,057,879
Other deductions	353,796	554,984
Operating profit	\$9,282,288	\$9,035,974
Other income	118,432	176,935

Profit	\$9,400,720	\$9,212,909
Federal income taxes	1,724,000	1,590,000

Net income	\$7,676,720	\$7,622,909
Class A dividends	450,000	450,000

Surplus for common	\$7,226,720	\$7,172,909
Earnings per share on 3,991,900 shs. of no par common stock	\$1.81	\$1.80

—V. 147, p. 1030.

Coleman Lamp & Stove Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936
Net profit after all charges, interest and Federal taxes	loss \$63,281	\$185,749	\$102,147
Earnings per sh. on 100,000 shs. cap. stk.	Nil	\$1.86	\$1.02

—V. 147, p. 886.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End.	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Net sales	\$49,864,258	\$52,651,121	\$41,235,951	\$41,713,288
Costs, expts. & deprec.	47,276,691	49,879,833	40,383,832	38,286,399

Operating profit	\$2,587,567	\$2,771,288	\$852,119	\$3,426,889
Miscell. deduct. (net)	284,990	218,164	191,696	24,721
Federal taxes	656,156	757,428	290,225	577,358

Prov. for Fed. surtax on undistributed profits	—	80,000	—	—
Prov. for possible decline in investment	—	—	—	900,000

Net profit	\$1,646,422	\$1,715,697	\$370,198	\$1,924,810
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Preferred dividends	730,500	738,662	739,654	741,035
Common dividends	—	489,621	489,041	486,583

Surplus	\$915,922	\$487,414	def\$858,497	\$697,192
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Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)	1,962,807	1,962,807	1,956,086	1,949,086
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Earnings per share	\$0.47	\$0.50	Nil	\$0.60
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—V. 147, p. 266.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Gross revenue	\$21,996,801	\$25,082,576	\$96,470,317	\$94,975,359
b Oper. expts. & taxes	15,017,087	15,832,180	63,508,390	61,134,915
Prov. for retire. & depl.	2,356,364	2,724,761	10,462,258	10,353,233

Net oper. revenue	\$4,623,350	\$6,525,635	\$22,499,668	\$23,487,211
Other income	93,755	93,885	388,577	311,515

Gross corporate inc.	\$4,717,106	\$6,619,520	\$22,888,246	\$23,798,725
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Int. on subs. to public & other fixed charges	903,362	841,845	3,653,587	3,564,033
Prof. divs. of subs. and minority interests	614,822	601,488	2,471,925	2,454,945

Balance applicable to Columbia Gas & Electric Corp.	\$3,198,921	\$5,176,187	\$16,762,733	\$17,779,747
b Net rev. of C. G. & E. Corp.	Dr54,985	Dr145,314	Cr77,128	Cr112,538

Combined earns. applicable to fixed charges of C. G. & E. Corp.	\$3,143,936	\$5,030,873	\$16,839,861	\$17,892,285
Interest charges, &c., of C. G. & E. Corp.	1,299,832	1,291,090	5,106,275	5,212,992

Balance applicable to capital stocks of C. G. & E. Corp.	\$1,844,105	\$3,739,782	\$11,733,586	\$12,679,293
Preferred dividends paid	—	—	6,459,665	6,818,425

Balance	—	\$5,273,921	\$5,860,868	\$5,860,868
c Earnings per share	—	\$0.43	\$0.48	\$0.48

a 1937 figures re-stated in present form for comparative purposes.

b The provision for Federal income taxes for the calendar year 1938 included in the above statements is the minimum tax specified in the 1938 Federal Revenue Act and is subject to adjustment.

c On common shares outstanding at end of respective periods.

Notes—These consolidated income statements do not include American Fuel & Power Co. or its subsidiaries. The corporate charter of American Fuel & Power Co. has been repealed and its former assets are held by a trustee under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Trustees in bankruptcy have also been appointed for its principal subsidiaries, Inland Gas Corp. and Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp.—V. 147, p. 886.

Columbian Carbon Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End.	June 30—1938	June 30—1937	June 30—1936	June 30—1935
Net after Fed. inc. tax.	\$2,181,006	\$3,366,328	\$2,604,647	\$2,164,560
Depreciation and depl'n.	775,154	745,946	699,950	556,999
Minority interest	30,699	221,121	61,392	105,069

Net oper. profit	\$2,375,152	\$2,399,261	\$1,843,305	\$1,502,492
Profit on sale of secur.	1,920	121,425	—	—

Net income	\$1,377,072	\$2,520,686	\$1,843,305	\$1,502,492
Dividends paid	1,074,299	1,610,205	—	—

Surplus	\$302,773	\$910,481	—	—
Shs. com. stock outst'd'g	537,406	537,406	537,411	537,681
Earnings per share	\$2.56	\$4.69	\$3.43	\$2.79

x Includes provision for normal Federal income tax and reserve for possible liability for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

(1) Above figures include profit and loss adjustments applicable to respective periods.—V. 146, p. 3663.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—				
Property account	\$42,519,185	\$39,850,244	\$21,849,354	\$21,849,354
Invest. in assoc. cos.	4,462,323	4,435,601	731,999	894,225
Cash	1,920,632	2,086,484	—	—
Notes & acct. rec.	1,214,180	1,949,676	423,262	276,386
Inventories	1,949,117	1,511,257	964,757	1,168,523
Marketable secur.	—	—	23,291,415	21,585,460
at cost	\$1,030,408	\$1,167,516	—	—
Other assets	135,233	871,157	—	—
Goodwill, trade-marks, &c.	1	1	—	300,000
Deferred charges	491,620	500,132	—	—
Total	\$53,722,700	\$52,372,068	\$53,722,700	\$52,372,068

Commonwealth & Southern Corp.—Monthly Output—
 Gas output of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of July was 812,368,900 cubic feet, as compared with 964,281,300 cubic feet for July 1937, a decrease of 15.76%. For the seven months ended July 31, 1938, the output was 8,365,413,300 cubic feet, as compared with 8,745,081,000 cubic feet for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 4.34%. Total output for the year ended July 31, 1938, was 14,751,341,700 cubic feet as compared with 14,364,599,400 cubic feet for the year ended July 31, 1937, an increase of 2.69%.

Electric output of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. system for the month of July was 621,288,532 kilowatt-hours, as compared with 717,796,651 kilowatt-hours for July 1937, a decrease of 13.45%. For the seven months ended July 31, 1938, the output was 4,284,615,723 kilowatt-hours as compared with 5,006,075,392 kilowatt-hours for the corresponding period in 1937, a decrease of 14.41%. Total output for the year ended July 31, 1938, was 7,795,949,620 kilowatt-hours as compared with 8,479,729,285 kilowatt-hours for the year ended July 31, 1937, a decrease of 8.06%.—V. 147, p. 734.

Compressed Industrial Gases (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—6 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	
Net profit after deprec., int., Federal income taxes, &c.	\$13,901	\$283,455	\$243,371
Fed. inc. taxes, &c.	262,287	157,640	262,287
Earnings per share (no par), after pref. div. requirements	\$0.50	\$1.80	\$0.93
			\$3.15

x Revised.—V. 146, p. 3180.

Connecticut Ry. & Lighting Co.—Earnings—

Period—	3 Mos. End, June 30—1938	12 Mos. End, June 30—1937	12 Mos. End, June 30—'38
Operating revenues	\$601,587	\$687,842	\$2,574,765
Operating expenses	564,735	606,913	2,391,843
Oper. income from transportation property	\$36,851	\$80,929	\$182,921
Non-oper. revenue (incl. rentals from leased property)	101,442	102,357	406,445
Total	\$138,293	\$183,286	\$589,366
General expenses	4,218	3,670	44,633
Prov. for Federal income tax	1,018	See a	2,322
Prov. for Federal capital stock tax	3,094	1,250	4,500
Gross income	\$129,962	\$178,366	\$537,909
Interest on Conn. Ry. & Lighting Co. 1st & ref. mtge. 4 1/2% bonds	149,141	149,141	596,565
Interest on Conn. Lighting & Power Co. 1st mtge. 5% bonds	2,612	2,612	10,450
Interest on equip. purchase contracts	11,548	11,537	52,446
b Interest on advs. from United Gas Improvement Co.	3,571	1,626	13,359
Other deductions	31	1,531	2,513
Net loss	\$36,941	prof \$11,918	\$137,423
Sinking fund appropriation	16,571	16,571	66,285
Net deficit after sinking fund appropriation	\$53,513	\$4,653	\$203,708

a The company has included in its Federal income tax return for 1937, an amount for obsolescence of equipment, &c., which amount is in excess of any taxable income resulting from ordinary operations for the year 1937. As a result thereof, it is considered that there is no liability for Federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits for the year 1937, and no accrual has been made therefor.

b Represents interest accrued, but not paid, on advances from United Gas Improvement Co. under agreement and supplemental mortgage dated June 23, 1904.

Notes—(1) Previous year's figures restated for comparative purposes. (2) Comparable figures for 12 months ended June 30, 1937 not available.—V. 146, p. 3950.

Consolidated Coppermines Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Metals sold and delivered	\$2,259,056
Cost of metals sold and delivered	1,966,091
Operating profit	\$292,965
Other income	9,160
Total income	\$302,125
Bullion tax, administrative, sales and general expenses	61,500
a Net profit	\$240,625

a After amortization of prior development expenditures but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes.

Note—Net profit before depletion, depreciation, Federal taxes, and before deferred development charges, but after deducting the amount actually expended for current development and exploration was \$425,332 for the six months as compared with \$231,983 similarly computed for the 3 months ended Mar. 31, 1938.

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Assets—	Liabilities—
Cash	\$1,202,356
Accounts receivable	234,561
Copper inventory—at cost	1,021,755
Materials and supplies	107,744
Investments (treasury stock)	2,260
Mining props. & developm't.	12,058,345
Deferred items	9,573
Total	\$14,636,595
	Wages payable
	336,343
	Accounts payable
	203,618
	Taxes & miscell. accruals
	25,649
	Reserves re predecessor cos.
	38,672
	Capital stock issued
	7,953,125
	Capital surplus
	4,761,868
	Earned surplus
	1,617,321
Total	\$14,636,595

—V. 146, p. 3950.

Continental Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Gross oper. earnings of sub. cos. (after eliminating inter-company transfers)	\$37,544,014	\$36,423,673
General operating expenses	14,046,419	14,049,770
Maintenance	1,877,901	1,865,993
Provision for retirement	4,976,698	4,896,294
General taxes and est. Federal income taxes	4,572,979	4,021,918
Net earnings from operations of sub. cos.	\$12,070,016	\$11,595,782
Non-operating income of sub. cos.	Dr350,679	636,064
Total income of subsidiary companies	\$11,719,337	\$12,231,846
Int., amort. & pref. divs. of sub. cos.	4,667,401	4,773,761
Balance	\$7,051,936	\$7,458,085
Proportion of earnings attributable to minority common stock	16,381	1,6734
Equity of Continental Gas & Electric Corp. in earnings of subsidiary companies	\$7,035,556	\$7,441,351
Income of Continental Gas & Electric Corp. (excl. of income received from subsidiaries)	52,910	64,435
Total	\$7,088,466	\$7,505,786
Expenses of Continental Gas & Electric Corp.	120,454	111,274
Taxes of Continental Gas & Electric Corp.	15,299	3,394
Balance	\$6,952,711	\$7,391,117
Holding company deductions:		
Interest on 5% debentures, due 1958	2,586,799	2,600,000
Amortization of debenture discount and expense	163,255	164,172
Taxes on debenture interest	41,027	39,552
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus	\$4,161,631	\$4,587,393
Dividends on prior preference stock	1,320,053	1,320,053
Balance	\$2,841,578	\$3,267,340
Earnings per share	\$13.25	\$15.23

—V. 147, p. 267.

Consolidated Biscuit Co.—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit after int., Fed. inc. taxes, &c.	\$89,087	\$13,424
Earnings per share on 323,000 shs. com. stk. (par \$1)	\$0.27	\$0.04

—V. 146, p. 3950.

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, &c.	\$159,761	\$148,713

—V. 146, p. 3951.

Consolidated Steel Corp., Ltd.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net profit after deprec., Fed. income taxes, &c., but before surtax on undistributed profits	\$75,145	\$153,165
Earnings per share on 241,617 shares common stock (no par), after pref. div. requirements	Nil	\$0.12

—V. 146, p. 2846.

Continental Roll & Steel Foundry Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net income after interest, Federal and State income taxes	loss \$39,041	\$560,476

Note—No provision made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 2362.

Continental Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Earnings for the 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938

Earnings of subsidiaries applicable to securities owned by Continental Telephone Co.	\$156,539
Portion undistributed (incl. miscellaneous adjustments)	16,011
Amount of interest and dividends received by Continental Telephone Co. from subsidiary companies	\$140,528
Other income	3,573
Total income	\$144,102
Operating expenses and taxes	32,036
Net earnings	\$112,065
Interest on funded debt	62,500
Debt discount and expense	4,882
Net income	\$44,682
7% preferred dividends	17,500
6% preferred dividends	26,812
Balance for surplus	\$370

Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Assets—	Liabilities—
Investments	\$4,835,671
Pref. stock commissions & expenses in process of amortiz.	3,003
Unamort. debt disct. & exp.	142,412
Due from sub. companies	110,500
Cash in banks	139,149
Special deposit & work'g fds.	1,615
Accounts receivable	93,318
Total	\$5,325,670
	7% cum. part. pref stock (\$100 par)
	\$500,000
	6 1/4% cum. pf. stk. (\$100 par)
	825,000
	Common stock (\$5 par)
	1,047,350
	Funded debt
	2,500,000
	Due to subsidiary companies
	136,460
	Current liabilities
	82,056
	Capital surplus
	36,783
	Surplus reserved
	35,000
	Earned surplus
	163,021
Total	\$5,325,670

—V. 146, p. 3951.

Cook Paint & Varnish Co.—Earnings—

Period Ended June 30—	28 Weeks 1938	6 Months 1937
Sales	\$3,490,811	\$3,795,091
x Net income	60,274	312,509

x After all charges, reserves and Federal income taxes, but before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 747.

Coty, Inc. (& Domestic Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End, June 30—	1938	1937	1935
Gross profit	\$1,593,526	\$1,602,830	\$1,318,453
Expenses	1,437,035	1,397,490	1,193,421
Operating profit	\$156,491	\$205,340	\$125,032
Other income	35,278	28,611	33,233
Total income	\$191,769	\$233,951	\$158,265
Depreciation	13,135	12,405	11,190
Interest, &c.	1,959	34,917	15,000
Federal tax	45,251	34,449	27,270
Res. for add'l excise taxes	---	---	140,000
Net income	x\$131,424	x\$152,180	loss\$7,925
Shs. cap. stk. out. (no par)	1,537,435	1,537,435	1,537,435
Earnings per share	\$0.09	\$0.10	Nil

x Before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 110.

Crescent Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period—	3 Mos. End, June 30—1938	12 Mos. End, June 30—1937	12 Mos. End, June 30—'38
Operating revenue	\$71,992	\$577,695	\$2,458,844
Operating expenses	427,432	431,986	1,779,207
Income from operation	\$144,560	\$145,709	\$679,637
Non-operating income (net)	13,248	11,184	22,515
Gross income	\$157,808	\$156,893	\$702,153
Fixed charges of subs. on obligations in hands of public	91,832	77,971	319,101
Int. on coll. trust 6% inc. bonds, series B. of Crescent Public Service Co.	19,232	27,220	142,459
Provision for renewals, replacements and retirements	---	---	174,587
Balance to surplus	\$46,743	\$51,703	\$66,006

Note—It is the policy of subsidiaries to make appropriations for renewals, replacements and retirements at the end of each calendar year, therefore the income statements for three months ended June 30 show results before deducting such appropriations. The provision shown for 12 months ended June 30, 1938 is the amount appropriated for the calendar year 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

1938	1937	1938	1937	
\$	\$	\$	\$	
Plant, property & equipment	11,007,422	10,152,378	Long-term debt	8,475,000
Special deposits	751,448	751,448	Notes payable	134,810
Investments	10,652	9,693	Accounts payable	131,622
Cash	183,061	187,442	Consumers' depts.	95,033
Notes receivable	2,745	7,380	Unred'med coup's.	104
Accts. receivable	269,095	253,340	Taxes	133,164
Acct. int. receiv.	---	187	Miscell. interest	7,599
Mat'ls & supplies	123,747	124,144	Interest on bonds	70,217
Prepayments	24,148	18,202	Interest on notes	9,987
a Notes receivable (contra)	35,012	---	Miscell. liabilities	13,110
Misc. assets	15,201	4,987	a Notes receivable (contra)	35,012
Unamort. debt discount & expense	258,800	232,366	Reserves	1,870,344
Other def. assets	148,458	65,008	Deferred liabilities	13,877
Total	12,078,342	11,806,576	Unrealized profit	226,251
			Pref. stk. (sub.co.)	1,057,100
			Common stock	80,610
			Deficit	245,511
				257,631

Total 12,078,342 11,806,576 Total 12,078,342 11,806,576

a Merchandise contracts discounted.—V. 146, p. 3951.

Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc.—Earnings—

[Including Wholly-Owned Domestic Subsidiaries]

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, and another 1938 column. Rows include Net sales, Costs and expenses, Operating profit, etc.

Notes—Provision for depreciation amounted to \$714,172 in 1938 and \$503,359 in 1937. For the first half of 1937 the net profit which was previously reported as \$1,130,966 has been reduced by \$131,000 for portion of Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1937 deemed applicable to the six months' period...

Crown Zellerbach Corp.—12 1/2-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 12 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 13. Similar payment was made on July 1, last, and compares with 25 cents paid on April 1, and Jan. 3, last, and on Oct. 1, 1937, this latter being the first payment made by the company on the common stock since Oct. 15, 1930, when 25 cents per share was also distributed.

A statement by the board accompanying the current dividend said: "This is an interim payment and should not be considered as placing the stock on a dividend basis."

New President, &c.—

At the organization meeting of the board of directors held immediately following the recent stockholders' meeting, on recommendation of I. Zellerbach, who had been President of the corporation since its organization and who recently completed 50 years of service with the corporation and its predecessors, J. D. Zellerbach was elected President, I. Zellerbach assuming the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee. R. A. McDonald and H. L. Zellerbach, formerly Vice-Presidents, were elected Executive Vice-Presidents, and E. N. Youngman was elected Vice-President. All other officers were re-elected as follows: Louis Bloch, Chairman of the Board of Directors; A. B. Martin, Executive Vice-President; Thos. McLaren, Vice-President and Treasurer; A. Bankus, J. Y. Baruh, D. S. Denman and A. B. Lowenstein, Vice-Presidents, and D. J. Goldsmith, Secretary.—V. 147, p. 568.

Cuba Co.—To Change Stock—

Stockholders will hold a special meeting on Sept. 29 to confirm and ratify the execution by company on June 30, 1938, of a waiver of all its rights and benefits under the Cuban Moratorium Law and consider reclassifying the 7% cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value and common stock without par value into \$7 cumulative preferred stock without par value and common stock of \$1 par value.—V. 147, p. 888.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period, 12 Weeks Ended, 28 Weeks Ended, and another 12 Weeks Ended. Rows include Net profit after int., deprec., Federal taxes & other charges.

Dartmouth Mills, Inc., New Bedford—

According to a press dispatch from New Bedford the mill, closed since June 26, will reopen Oct. 1 with a Reconstruction Finance Corp. loan of \$300,000. A new corporation, Dartmouth Associates, Inc., will control the cotton textile manufacturing plant which will employ 1,200 persons.—V. 147, p. 267.

Dayton Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: Period, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937. Rows include Gross revenues, Operation, Maintenance, Provision for retirements, Taxes, Net oper. revenue, Other income, Gross corp. income, Int. & amortiz. charges, Net income, Preferred dividends, Balance.

* The provision for Federal income taxes for the calendar year 1938 included in the above statements is the minimum tax specified in the 1938 Federal Revenue Act and is subject to adjustments.—V. 147, p. 570.

Delaware Fund, Inc.—Earnings—

The net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1938 was \$3,483.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash in banks, Receivable from brokers, Divs. and accrued int. receiv., Investments, Deposits to secure commitment and bank loan, Furniture and fixtures, Deferred charges, Reserve for State and Federal taxes, Account payable and provision for accrued expenses, Bank loan, Capital stock (\$1 par), Paid-in surplus, Excess of proceeds over par of 33,080 shares issued, Cost of 1,000 shares held in treasury for cancellation, Net profit.

Detroit Edison Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$15,000,000 additional general and ref. mtge. bonds, series G, 3 1/2%, due Sept. 1, 1966, upon official notice of issuance, making a total of bonds applied for to date \$35,000,000. The bonds of series G were authorized by the directors at a meeting held on July 26, 1938, and by an order of the Michigan P. U. Commission dated Aug. 3, 1938. On July 27, 1938 the company entered into agreements with five insurance companies for the private sale to them of the \$15,000,000 of bonds of series G at 106 1/2% plus accrued interest. The net proceeds to the company (exclusive of accrued interest) after deducting estimated expenses will be \$15,750,000.

The net proceeds of the issue of such bonds of series G (exclusive of accrued interest), will be deposited with Bankers Trust Co., as trustee under the company's mortgage dated as of Oct. 1, 1924, in trust to be used to redeem and pay on Oct. 1, 1938 at 105 and accrued interest to redemption date, the general and ref. mtge. gold bonds, series E, 5%, due Oct. 1, 1952, outstanding in the principal amount of \$15,000,000.

Consolidated Comparative Income Statement 12 Months Ending July 31

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and another 1938 column. Rows include Gross earnings from utility operations, Utility expenses, Balance, income from utility operations, Other miscellaneous income, Gross corporate income, Interest on funded and unfunded debt, Interest charged to construction, Amortiz. of debt discount and expense, Net income.

Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Company Only, Company & Subs., Liabilities, Company Only, Company & Subs. Rows include Tot. fixed capital, Cash, Notes & accts., Notes & acct. receiv., Rec'd (less reserve of \$156,454), Unbilled (estd.), Other notes and accts. receiv., Inventories, Miscell. assets, Suspense items, Reacquired secs., Capital stock, Prem. on cap. stk., Long-term debt, Notes payable, Accts. payable, Acctd. liabls., Dividend pay., Consumers' depts., Depts. by empl., to purch. stock, Misc. curr. items, Res. for deprec., Res. for amortiz. of franchises, Casualty & contingency res., Miscell. reserves, (Unadj.) credits, Earned surplus.

Total \$45,333,651 345,390,607

Note—In connection with agreement dated June 21, 1938 the company arranged to refund \$4,800,000 of notes payable it banks as at June 30, 1938 by the issuance of new notes dated July 5, 1938 which are payable on July 1, 1945.—V. 147, p. 888.

Detroit Gasket & Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, and another 1938 column. Rows include Net loss after depreciation and taxes, Earnings per share on 214,250 common shares.

Diamond T Motor Car Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938. Rows include Gross sales of new trucks and service parts less discounts, returns, allowances, Federal excise and State sales taxes, Cost of sales, Gross profit on new trucks and service parts, Gross profit on sales of used trucks, Profit on sales, Selling, general and administrative expense, Operating profit, Other income, Total, Interest paid, Net income.

The volume of business for the second quarter showed an improvement of approximately 15% over that of the first quarter, a change sufficient to convert the results from red to black figures. The improvement, however, is not of such proportions as to justify any statement regarding the future other than that it appears unlikely that any future quarter in this cycle will show a loss.—V. 146, p. 3801.

Dixie-Vortex Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, and another 1938 column. Rows include Net income after interest and Federal income taxes, Earnings per share on 202,916 shs. com. stock.

Doctors Hospital, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 144, p. 3497.

Dow Chemical Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Years Ended, May 31, 1938, 1937, and another 1938 column. Rows include Sales (net of returns, allowances and freight), Cost of sales, Gross profit, Selling and administrative expenses, Provision for depreciation, Profit from operations, Other income, Gross income, Research and experimental expenses, Interest & amortization of discount on serial notes and debentures, Cash discounts allowed, Purchase of annuities for employees, Provision for uncollectible accts. & miscellaneous, Miscellaneous charges, a Provision for Federal income taxes, Minority interests' share of profits and losses of subsidiary companies (net loss), Net income for the year, Preferred capital stock dividends, Common capital stock dividends, Balance, Earnings per sh. on 945,000 (no par) com. shares, a Including \$124,370 (\$171,835 in 1937) surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31

Table with 5 columns: Assets, 1938, 1937, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, U. S. Govt. securities, Notes & accts., receivable, Inventories, Claims against bks., Rec. from individ's on sales of houses and lots, Investments, Fixed assets, Deferred charges, Accounts payable, Employees' comp'n awards, Serial notes, Federal inc. taxes, Other taxes acer., Acer. int. payable, Serial notes, 15-year 3% debs., Res. for fire & accident ins. and damage claims, Min. int. of subs., 5% cum. pref. stk., Common stock, Capital surplus, Earned surplus.

Total \$38,484,402 \$5,682,937. Total \$38,484,402 \$5,682,937. a Less reserve for doubtful accounts, \$147,212 in 1938 and \$148,376 in 1937. b Represented by 945,000 no par shares.

Note—Accrued dividends on the class A preferred capital stock held by a minority interest of the Cliffs Dow Chemical Co., a subsidiary company consolidated herein, which had not been declared by the board of directors of that company or provided for in this balance sheet, amounted to \$52,212 at May 31, 1938.

New Vice-President

Leland I. Doan, General Sales Manager, has been elected a Vice-President—V. 146, p. 2848.

Dominion Stores, Ltd.—Sales—

Period End. July 16—	1938—4 Weeks—1937	1938—28 Weeks—1937
Sales.....	\$1,467,436	\$1,500,204
—V. 147, p. 1034.		\$10,252,316
		\$10,544,624

(S. R.) Dresser Mfg. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
a Gross profit on sales—	\$710,355	\$695,617	\$552,430	\$522,424
Admin. gen. & sell. exp.	652,519	372,579	291,130	211,598
Research & exper. exp.	137,689	152,560	112,529	57,762
Net profit on sales—	loss\$79,852	\$170,477	\$148,771	loss\$16,936
Other income.....	28,329	23,067	17,109	14,499
Gross income.....	loss\$51,523	\$193,544	\$165,880	loss\$2,437
Income charges.....	12,546	31,061	12,107	1,810
Prov. for income taxes.....	9,000	19,263	28,238	5,696
Net income.....	loss\$73,069	\$143,220	\$125,535	def\$9,943

Earned surplus Jan. 1—	1,369,777	1,232,463	1,096,931	1,026,322
Adj. of res. for valuation of treasury stock.....				49,064
Loss on abandon of equip.		22,224		
Miscell. adjustments.....		Dr1,344	Dr8,868	529
Surplus, June 30.....	\$1,296,707	\$1,352,115	\$1,213,598	\$1,065,972
a After depreciation: 1935, \$38,097.79; 1936, \$33,800; 1937, \$40,840; 1938, \$77,342.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash.....	\$88,265	\$102,540	\$513,842
Accts. receivable....	759,095	893,116	300,000
Notes receivable....	215,417	12,091	12,000
Def. accts. & notes receivable.....	338,689	90,927	8,000
Due from officers and employees.....	50,689	19,832	221,146
Investments.....	51,196	92,781	107,117
Inventories.....	1,703,175	1,295,058	1,750,000
Working funds and advances.....	11,845	7,898	1,128,481
Other curr. assets.....	2,288	2,093	1,296,707
Treas. stock.....	27,810	382,085	1,352,115
x Land, buildings, mach'y & equip.....	2,127,336	1,048,773	
Patents.....	3	2	
Deferred charges.....	68,535	91,735	
Total.....	\$5,444,344	\$4,038,931	\$5,444,344

x At cost less depreciation. y 100,000 shares of class A participatin convertible stock (no par); 100,000 shares of class B stock (no par). z Arising from acquisition of Clark Bros. Co.—V. 146, p. 3011.

Duplan Silk Corp.—Earnings—

Years End. May 31—	1938	1937	b1936	b1935
Net sales.....	\$10,172,475	\$12,058,087	\$10,178,518	\$9,314,777
x Cost of sales.....	8,091,556	10,421,646	8,981,279	8,093,076
Operating expenses.....	664,857	772,855	731,024	779,326
Operating income.....	\$416,062	\$863,586	\$466,215	\$442,374
Other income.....	76,558	117,823	100,817	74,442
Total.....	\$492,620	\$981,409	\$567,033	\$516,816

Deductions.....	c103,184	a98,742	y76,733	33,267
Federal taxes.....	58,000	138,000	72,951	68,733
Surtax on undist. profits.....		47,000		
Net income.....	\$331,436	\$697,668	\$417,348	z\$414,817
Preferred dividends.....	141,408	141,408	141,408	141,522
Common dividends.....	269,500	270,000	266,933	261,675
Balance.....	def\$79,022	\$286,260	\$9,007	\$11,620
Shs. com. stk. out. (no par)	d270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000
Earnings per share.....	\$0.70	\$2.06	\$1.02	\$1.01

x Including depreciation of \$298,356 in 1938, \$270,321 in 1937, \$265,900 in 1936 and \$266,334 in 1935. y Represented as follows: Share of net losses of current and prior years of Apex Oriental Corp., 50% owned, and New Madison Corp., wholly owned subsidiary, not consolidated, \$40,704, and other deductions, \$36,028. z Does not include \$13,979 loss of New Madison Corp., wholly owned, and \$11,718 share of loss of Apex Oriental Corp., 50% owned.

a Represented as follows: Share of loss of current year of Apex Oriental Corp., 50% owned and loss under leasehold of New Madison Corp., wholly owned subsidiary dissolved on May 29, 1937, \$50,409; and other deductions of \$48,333. b Consolidated figures. c Represented as follows: Share of loss of current year of Apex Oriental Corp., 50% owned, and loss under leasehold of Madison Ave. premises, \$54,025; and other deductions of \$49,159. d Includes 2,500 shares reserved for sale to employees.

Comparative Balance Sheet May 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Cash.....	\$327,039	\$409,387	\$1,765,600
Accts. receivable....	575,371	1,112,961	c 1,350,000
Inventories.....	1,449,467	2,213,873	271,713
Investments.....	219,785	232,998	631,730
a Fixed assets.....	3,926,520	3,185,270	171,721
Deferred charges.....	63,678	60,807	85,503
b Common stock.....	27,694		2,945,067
Total.....	\$6,589,604	\$7,215,276	\$6,589,604

a After depreciation. b 2,500 shares of common stock reacquired for sale to employees. c Represented by 270,000 shares no par value.—V. 146, p. 106.

Duquesne Light Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues.....	\$29,777,241	\$30,154,493
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.....	15,080,645	14,423,322
Net oper. revenue (before approp. for retirement reserve).....	\$14,696,596	\$15,731,170
Other income (net).....	360,240	609,778
Net operating revenue and other income (before appropriation for retirement reserve).....	\$15,056,837	\$16,340,948
Appropriation for retirement reserve.....	2,382,179	2,412,359
Gross income.....	\$12,674,658	\$13,928,589
Rents for lease of electric properties.....	179,890	181,705
Interest on funded debt.....	2,450,000	2,450,000
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	315,948	315,941
Other interest (net).....	Cr82,127	5,561
Appropriation for special reserve.....	500,000	500,000
Other income deductions.....	130,444	101,748
Net income.....	\$9,180,503	\$10,373,633
Dividends—cash:		
5% cumulative 1st preferred stock.....	1,375,000	1,375,000
Common stock.....	8,073,105	8,611,312

Note—The above income account for the year ended June 30, 1937 has been adjusted to reflect \$240,354 of additional taxes applicable to the period of 1936 included therein paid on 1937 and charged to surplus.—V. 147, page 570.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.—Larger Interim Common Dividend—

The directors on Aug. 15 declared an interim dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 14 to holders of record Aug. 22. This compares with 50 cents paid on June 14 and on March 14, last; \$2 paid on Dec. 14, last; \$1.50 paid on Sept. 15, 1937; \$2 paid on June 15, 1937; 75 cents per share paid on March 15, 1937; a year-end dividend of \$2 paid on Dec. 15, 1936; and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of 90 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 70 cents was paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, 1936, and an extra dividend of 35 cents was paid on Sept. 14, 1935.—V. 147, p. 736.

East Coast Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period Ended June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	12 Mos.—'38	12 Mos.—'37
Operating revenue.....	\$179,182	\$172,344	\$734,474
Operating expenses and taxes.....	124,727	123,338	499,687
Income from operations.....	\$54,455	\$49,006	\$234,788
Non-operating income (net).....	3,216	9,623	9,159
Gross income.....	\$57,671	\$58,629	\$243,947
Fixed charges of subsidiaries.....	724	54	2,115
Interest on first lien collateral 4% bonds, series A.....	22,831	22,653	91,315
Miscellaneous interest.....		14	
x Balance.....	\$34,115	\$35,908	\$150,516

x Before provision for renewals, replacements and retirements and income taxes of East Coast Public Service Co.

Note—It is the policy of subsidiaries to make appropriation for renewals, replacements and retirements at the end of each calendar year; therefore, the above interim statement shows results before deducting such appropriation.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1938	1937	1938	1937
Prop. plant and equipment, franchises, &c.....	\$3,185,568	\$2,992,011	\$2,377,603
Miscellaneous investments (cost).....	1,057	427	78,730
Cash.....	a105,944	60,805	135,966
Notes receivable.....	35,784	2,175	64,074
Accts. receivable.....	80,185	132,833	17,503
Inventories.....	73,350	105,682	2,554
Miscell. deposits.....	3,741	4,455	428,655
Prepayments.....	11,941	10,909	30,517
Suspense.....			30,316
Total.....	\$3,497,572	\$3,312,433	\$3,497,572

Total.....\$3,497,572 \$3,312,433 Total.....\$3,497,572 \$3,312,433
 a Including \$30,606 held in special deposit for R. E. A.—V. 146, p. 3011.

Elasco Services, Inc.—Weekly Input—

For the week ended Aug. 11, 1938 the kilowatt-hour system input of the operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp. and National Power & Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1937, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of—	1938	1937	Amount	%
Amer. Power & Light Co.....	108,229,000	116,978,000	x8,749,000	x7.5
Electric Power & Light Corp.....	58,279,000	60,564,000	x2,285,000	x3.8
National Power & Light Co.....	82,105,000	79,587,000	2,518,000	3.2

x Decrease.—V. 147, p. 1034.

Eddy Paper Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Net profit after deprec. and Federal income taxes, but before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.....	\$69,345	\$535,700	\$171,730
Earns. per sh. on 178,000 shs. cap. stk.	\$0.39	\$3.00	\$0.96

—V. 146, p. 3497.

Edmonton Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Total revenue.....	\$56,647	\$56,295
Total oper. expenditure.....	45,699	44,718
Operation surplus.....	\$10,948	\$11,577
Fixed charges.....	5,776	5,776
Renewals.....		5,000
Taxes.....	4,359	4,341
Total deficit.....	sur\$812	\$3,541
—V. 147, p. 889.		\$24,842
		\$19,031

Eitingon Schild Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. Ended—	May 31, '38	May 31 '37	June 30, '36	June 30, '35
Net profit after depreciation, interest, &c.....	loss\$302,453	b\$398,527	d\$250,828	c\$24,189

a After writing off \$39,618 in connection with the St. Louis fur receiving house affiliated with the company. b After setting aside a reserve of approximately \$115,000 against possible fluctuations in inventory values, but before making provision for possible surtax on undistributed profits. The net profit so determined is equivalent to \$1 per share on 397,666 no-par capital shares. c After crediting to operating results \$150,000 from a special contingent reserve of \$300,000 established Dec. 31, 1934. d Equivalent to 63 cents per share.—V. 146, p. 3183.

Educational Pictures, Inc.—Merger Completed—

See Grand National Films, Inc. below.—V. 145, p. 2544.

Empire Gas & Fuel Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended May 31—	1938	1937
Gross operating revenue.....	\$44,109,591	\$44,130,314
x Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.....	30,066,107	29,077,468
Depletion and depreciation.....	7,374,202	7,207,087
Net operating revenue.....	\$6,669,282	\$7,845,758
y Other income, incl. income from affiliated pipeline companies.....	1,151,441	1,922,222
Gross income.....	\$7,820,723	\$9,767,980
Subsidiary deductions:		
Interest charges and amortization of discount.....	3,996,543	3,704,936
Earnings applicable to minority interests.....	108,698	Cr142,312
Empire Gas & Fuel Co. interest charges.....	2,623,758	2,637,126
Net income.....	\$1,091,723	\$3,568,229

x Includes provision for normal Federal income tax and reserves for possible liability for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. y Proportion of earnings of affiliated pipeline companies are included in earnings for 1937. From Jan. 1, 1938 earnings from such companies are reported on a basis of dividends declared.

Note—Above figures include profit and loss adjustments applicable to respective periods.—V. 146, p. 3334.

Empire Power Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the \$2.25 cumulat. partic. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Sept. 1. Similar payment was made on June 10 and on March 10, last, and compares with 75 cents paid on Dec. 15 and Nov. 10, last; 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1937, and Dec. 15 and Oct. 1, 1936; a dividend of 40 cents was paid on July 1 and March 16, 1936; 75 cents on Nov. 9, 1935, and 50 cents on May 20, 1935, and Nov. 10, 1934. See V. 145, p. 2545, for detailed dividend record.—V. 146, p. 3497.

Equity Fund, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 890.

Erie Lighting Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30, Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Provision for taxes, Operating income, Other income (net), Gross income, Interest on first mortgage bonds, Interest on unfunded debt, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Interest charged to construction, and Balance of income.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30, Unfilled orders, Net profit after provision for Federal taxes, but before undistributed profits tax, Earnings per share, and Balance of income.

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1938 shows the net current assets, after deducting deposits received and advance billings on partially completed orders, to be \$369,504, including cash of \$199,728 against current liabilities of \$293,648. The corresponding figures of Dec. 31, 1937 were, net current assets \$695,278, including cash of \$164,638, against current liabilities of \$259,185.

On March 31, 1938, the \$100,000 of outstanding 8% preferred stock of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp. was repurchased, giving Fairchild Aviation Corp. complete ownership of all of the common and preferred stock of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.—V. 147, p. 571.

Falstaff Brewing Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30, Net profit, Earnings per share on common, and Balance of income.

The directors have elected Alvin Griesedieck President, succeeding his father, Joseph Griesedieck, Dec. 14, 1937.—V. 147, p. 737.

Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30, Net profit after reserves for Federal income tax, Earnings per share on 240,000 common shares, and Balance of income.

Federal Light & Traction Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938-3 Mos., 1937-3 Mos., 1938-12 Mos., 1937-12 Mos. Rows include Period End. June 30, Operating revenue, Oper. rev. deductions, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Int., discount and other charges of sub. cos., Pref. divs. of sub. cos., Int., discount and other charges of Federal Lt. & Traction Co., Prov. for depreciation, Net income, Preferred dividends, and Balance to earned sur.

a Includes the portion of profit and loss adjustments made to Dec. 31, 1937 applicable to the period. b The balance of \$1,240,515 is equal to \$2.36 per share on the 524,903 shares of common stock outstanding. Note—Provision for estimated Federal income tax is included in each period.—V. 146, p. 3668.

Federal Mogul Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938-3 Mos., 1937-3 Mos., 1938-6 Mos., 1937-6 Mos. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net profit, Earnings per share, and Balance of income.

a After depreciation and Federal income taxes but before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 2849.

Federal Water Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30, Operating revenues, Operating expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Gross income, Deductions—Charges of subsidiary companies, Charges of Federal Water Service Corp., Interest on 5 1/2% gold debentures, Miscellaneous interest, and Net income.

Notes—(1) Federal Water Service Corp. at June 30, 1938, did not own the majority of voting stocks of certain subsidiaries due to the fact that the preferred stocks of such subsidiaries held by the public became voting on account of arrears in cumulative dividends. The accounts of such subsidiaries have been included in the statements of consolidated income and surplus and full provision has been made therein for the undeclared and unpaid dividends on the preferred stocks of subsidiaries.

(2) The statement of consolidated income of Federal Water Service Corp. and subsidiary companies does not include the operations of Southern National Gas Co. and subsidiaries. For the year ended June 30, 1938, that company reported unconsolidated net income of \$1,178,708. This is equivalent to \$1.63 a share on the 554,500 shares of class A stock and \$1 a share on the 274,939 shares of class B stock of Southern National Gas Co. outstanding at June 30, 1938. Federal Water Service Corp. and a subsidiary company own 319,378 shares of class A stock and 3,542 shares of class B stock of Southern National Gas Co. Included in the statement of consolidated income is \$174,061 of interest income accrued on adjustment mortgage bonds and \$400,108 dividends received on class A and class B stock of Southern National.

Earnings of Company Only

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include 12 Months Ended June 30, Income from subsidiary companies consolidated, Income from sub. co.—Southern National Gas Co., Miscellaneous other income—net, Total income, Expenses and taxes, Net operating income, Interest on 5 1/2% gold debentures, Miscellaneous interest, and Net income.

Note—Loss of \$503,972 sustained from investments in and advances to Coast Exploration Co. arising from dissolution of that company has been charged to earned surplus during the year ended June 30, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3186.

Federal Screw Works (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938-3 Mos., 1937-3 Mos., 1938-6 Mos., 1937-6 Mos. Rows include Period End. June 30, Profit after deprec. &c. loss, Earnings per share on capital stock, and Note—No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 111.

Fiscal Fund, Inc.—Stock Dividend—

A stock dividend of 2 1/2% payable in beneficial shares, has been declared on Fiscal Fund, Inc. bank stock series and on Fiscal Fund, Inc. insurance stock series. The dividend on both issues is payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 15.—V. 146, p. 3498.

Flintkote Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: -16 Wks. End. July 16-1938, -28 Wks. End. July 16-1937, -16 Wks. End. July 16-1936, -28 Wks. End. July 16-1935. Rows include Net sales, Net profit after deprec., Federal, State and foreign taxes, &c., Earnings per share on common stock (no par), and Note—No provision made for Federal surtax.—V. 146, p. 3669.

Fomica Insulation Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30, Net profit after charges and Federal taxes, Earnings per sh. on 180,000 no par shs. cap. stock, and Note—Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3187.

Foster Wheeler Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30, Operating profit, Other income, Non-recurring credits, Total income, Depreciation, Income and surtaxes, Other deductions, Net profit, Earnings per sh. on com. stk., and Note—Before surtax on undistributed earnings.

Unfilled orders on June 30 last totaled \$11,184,201, against \$10,456,900 on June 30 a year previous.—V. 146, p. 3336.

Franklin Rayon Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938-3 Mos., 1937-3 Mos., 1938-12 Mos., 1937-12 Mos. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net profit after all chgs., incl. depreciation, and Note—Before Federal taxes.—V. 146, p. 3496.

Gabriel Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938-3 Mos., 1937-3 Mos., 1938-6 Mos., 1937-6 Mos. Rows include Period End. June 30, Net loss after taxes, deprec., &c., and Note—Before Federal income and undistributed profits taxes.—V. 146, p. 3187.

Garlock Packing Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30, Net profit from operation, Other income credits, Gross income, Income charges, Interest on bonds, Amort. of debt dis. & exp., Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes, Net income, Dividends paid, Surplus, Shs. com. stk. out. (no par), Earnings per share, and Note—Includes provision for United States surtax on undistributed profits of \$18,259.—V. 145, p. 3817.

Gaylord Container Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 3 Mos. Ended, 6 Mos. End. Rows include Period, Operating profit, Deprec., depletion and amortization, Interest, Federal and State income taxes, Net profit, Preferred dividends, Surplus, Earnings per share, and Note—On 539,221 shares of common stock.—V. 147, p. 1035.

Gemmer Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30, Gross profit, General & administrative expense, Net profit from operations, Miscellaneous income (net), Net income before taxes, Prov. for Federal normal income tax, Net income before prov. for Federal surtax on undistributed profits, and Note—Loss.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets—Cash, Cust. accts. rec., Accr. royalties rec., Inventories, Investments, Cash surrender val. of life insurance, Bal. due from empl. x Fixed assets, Development cost., Patents, Prepaid expenses, Cash in closed bks., Rec. for sale of Canadian plant., Invest. in sub. co., Shtk. fund assets, Collateral held by Detroit Tr. Co., Contract receiv'le, and Liabilities—Accrued salaries & payrolls, Accounts payable, Accrued insurance & other accruals, Fed. inc. tax (est.), Debenture bonds, Operating reserves, Capital account.

x After reserve for depreciation of \$888,383 in 1938 and \$860,400 in 1937. b Represented by 31,225 (31,813 in 1937) shares class A stock and 99,247 (99,397 in 1937) shares class B after deducting 8,775 (8,187 in 1937) shares class A stock and 1,753 (603 in 1937) shares class B stock.—V. 146, p. 3802.

Gar Wood Industries, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for Period (3 Months Ended, 6 Mos. End.) and values for June 30, '38, March 31, '38, 1938, and 1937. Rows include New profit after charges, Federal taxes, Earnings per share, and shares of stock.

General Baking Co.—10-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5 on July 1 to holders of record June 24. Like amount was paid on May 2, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.

General Communication Products, Inc., Los Angeles

Stock Offered—William A. Lower & Co., Los Angeles, recently offered 75,000 shares of capital stock at par (\$1). Stock offered to residents of California only.

Company was incorporated in California, March 14, 1938 for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the business conducted by Wallace E. Brainard and associates since the first of 1935. The business consists of designing equipment to be used by broadcasting stations and film studios, as well as manufacturing these products.

During the past year Mr. Brainard and his associates have been broadening their field of activities to include the development, design and manufacture of special industrial mechanical and electro-mechanical equipment—this type of work being done on special order. On March 15, 1938, a license agreement was entered into with United Acoustigraph Corp. whereby by assignment this corporation is licensed to use the United Acoustigraph Corp.'s patents in the manufacture and sale of the acoustigraph dictating machine.

The recording and reproduction of the voice is accomplished on the acoustigraph machine by an electrical process instead of mechanical reproduction which is in general commercial use.

Capitalization—Capital stock (\$1 par): Authorized, 500,000 shares; issued and outstanding July 5, 1938, 59,200 shares.

The proceeds of this financing will be used for acquisition of tools and dies for the manufacture of dictating machine and for initial sales expense, working capital, &c.

General Investment Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Gross income, General expenses, Taxes, Net income, Loss on sales of securities, and Net loss.

Balance Sheet May 31

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, Accts. rec., Investments, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Res. for spec. exps., etc.).

x Represented by 30,703 no par shares in 1938 and 32,954 no par shares in 1937. y Paid on purchase of bonds upon which no coupons had been coll. prior to May 31, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3014.

General Motors Acceptance Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Net income after deductions except provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Table with columns for June 30, '38 and Dec. 31, '37. Rows include Assets (Cash, Notes & bills rec., Accts. receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Notes & loans payable, Due to General Motors Corp., etc.).

General Refractories Co.—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Real est., bldgs., machry., &c., Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Accrd. accounts, Res. for empl. group, etc.).

x After depreciation and depletion of \$4,185,978 in 1938 and \$3,781,725 in 1937. y Represented by 470,084 no par shares in 1938 (469,902 in 1937). z Includes 15,621 shares issued in connection with optional dividend paid June 30, 1937. a Scrip for capital stock issued in connection with optional dividend paid June 30, 1937.

The income statement for 3 and 12 months ended June 30, was published in V. 147, p. 740.

General Realty & Utilities Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Net profit after interest & deprec. but before Fed. inc. taxes, and After Federal income taxes.

Note—There has been excluded from income the share of loss for the 6 months period ending June 30, 1938, of Lefcourt Realty Corp., applicable to the stockholdings of General Realty & Utilities Corp., which share amounts to \$112,392 after making provision for dividends on preference stock. There has been excluded from income the results of operations of Central Park Plaza Corp. (Eldorado Apartments-300 Central Park West) in which company has a one-half ownership. Corporations' share of the net earnings for the 6 months period ending June 30, 1938 amounts to \$10,236.—V. 146, p. 3804.

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Operating revenues.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Operating profit, Depreciation, Federal income tax, Net profit, and Earnings per share.

Subsidiary Dissolved—As of July 28 Paramount Blade Corp., a New York corporation of which Gillette Safety Razor was the sole stockholder, was dissolved.—V. 146, p. 3500.

Globe Indemnity Co.—Balance Sheet June 30—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, U. S. Govt. bds., State, railroad and oth. bds. & stks., Real estate, etc.) and Liabilities (Reserve for claims, Res. for unearned premiums, etc.).

Note—On the basis of June 30, 1938, market quotations for all bonds and stocks owned, this company's total admitted assets would be increased to \$37,998,756 and the voluntary reserve for contingencies, including fluctuation in market value of securities, to \$4,683,601.—V. 146, p. 2852.

Goldenwest Mining Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

(B. F.) Goodrich Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Net sales, Net loss after deprec., int. & Fed. income taxes, Includes \$519,616 net profit on foreign exchange and after charges, Federal income taxes and provision of \$500,000 for contingencies, and is equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.90 a share on 1,303,255 common shares.

The consolidated balance sheet shows a current ratio on June 30, 1938 of 5.83 to 1 compared with a ratio of 5.34 to 1 on Dec. 31, 1937.

As of June 30, 1938, current assets amounted to \$73,485,256 and current liabilities were \$12,613,780. Inventories were valued at the lower of cost or market and raw material commitments were at prices below market. It was stated. Domestic bank loans amounted to \$3,500,000 at June 30, 1938. The accounts for the half-year period, as is customary, were prepared by the company's accounting staff, and were not certified by independent auditors.

New Directors Elected—

Langbourne M. Williams Jr. has been elected a director to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Col. Albert A. Sprague of Chicago. Arthur B. Newhall was appointed a Vice-President and was elected a director to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of J. D. Tew. Mr. Williams is President of the Freeport Sulphur Co. and Mr. Newhall is President of the Hood Rubber Co., a Goodrich subsidiary.—V. 146, p. 1116.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Net sales, Mfg. costs & charges, Net profits, Other income, Total profits, Interest, discount, &c., Profits on sub. cos. appl. to stks. not held by co., Reserve for contingencies, Total net profit, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Surplus, No. shs. com. stk. outst., Earnings per share, Returns, discounts, freights, allowances, excise taxes, and inter-company sales deducted, Including depreciation, selling, administrative, and general expenses, and provision for Federal taxes, Includes third-quarter dividends payable Sept. 15, 1938, \$813,085.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Plant & prop., Investments, Inventories, Accts & notes receivable, Canadian Govt. securities, Cash, Goodwill, &c., Deferred charges) and Liabilities (Common stk., C \$5 pref. stock, Cap. stk. of subs, Funded debt, Funded debt of subs., &c., Rubber in trans., Accr. interest, Reserves, Capital surplus, Earned surplus).

Total—192,415,956 206,665,250 Total—192,415,956 206,665,250 a After depreciation. b Represented by 2,059,062 no-par shares in 1938 (1,999,082 shares in 1937). c Represented by 650,468 no-par shares in 1938 and 670,461 no-par shares in 1937. d Includes reserve for Federal income taxes.—V. 147, p. 112.

Gramott Corp. (Parkside Hotel).—Interest—

The corporation, owning the Parkside Hotel, located at 18 Gramercy Park South, this month paid interest on its publicly-held bond issue at the rate of \$30 per \$1,000. This bond issue, outstanding in the amount of \$710,000, was issued, par for par, to former first mortgage bondholders under a 7-B reorganization consummated in 1935, according to an Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., statistical report on the corporation. Under that reorganization these bondholders also received 90% of the common stock ownership, subject only to an institutional first mortgage originally in the amount of \$80,000, now reduced to less than \$75,000.

For the last fiscal year ended April 30, the hotel grossed \$255,939 on an average occupancy of about 90%. This compares with a gross of \$241,473 in the preceding year. Net income after expenses, taxes and first mortgage interest amounted to \$40,000 in the latest year, which is at the rate of 5.6% on the outstanding issue. In the preceding year this net income was \$27,600 which is at the rate of 3.9%.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period—	3 Mos. End. June 30 '38	3 Mos. End. Mar. 31 '38	6 Mos. End. June 30 '38
Net income after int., amort., deprec. and income taxes	\$38,217	\$42,244	\$80,461
Earnings per share	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.17

Note—The foregoing figures are based on an average price for copper during the quarter of 8.91 cents and are subject to price adjustments.

Production of copper during the quarter amounted to 7,097,931 pounds, or an average of 2,365,977 pounds per month. Net cost of production of copper per pound was 7.28 cents, including all operating and general expenses, compared with 7.83 cents for the first quarter of 1938. These costs are after allowing for previous metals but exclusive of debenture interest, amortization, depreciation, depletion and income taxes.—V. 146, p. 3015.

Grand National Films, Inc.—Merger Completed—

Final arrangements for the merger of this company with Educational Pictures, Inc., were completed on Aug. 12 at a meeting held between E. W. Hammons, President of Educational, and Lloyd Wright and Edward L. Alpmson, trustees for Grand National.

Details of the merger will be made public after the plans are submitted by Grand National's trustees to the creditors and to the Federal District Court for the Southern District of California in Los Angeles.—V. 147, p. 421.

Green Mountain Power Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. A like payment was made on June 1 and on March 1 last, on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1937, on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, 1936, and on Dec. 2, Sept. 2 and June 1, 1935, and compares with \$2.25 per share paid on March 1, 1935, and 75 cents paid each quarter from June 1, 1933 to and including Dec. 1, 1934. Prior to June 1, 1934, regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share were paid.—V. 146, p. 3954.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net loss after charges and taxes	\$3,668	prof \$300,743

Bank loans have been further reduced by \$90,000 and on June 30, 1938 amounted to \$450,000.—V. 146, p. 3015.

Griesedieck Western Brewery Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 147, p. 421.

Guardian Investment Trust—Earnings—

Years End. May 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Inc. from divs. on stocks, interest on bonds, &c., management fees and miscellaneous income	\$74,345	\$81,404	\$69,172	\$78,341
Administrative expenses	16,102	16,778	17,859	19,736

x Net income for year—\$58,242 \$64,627 \$51,313 \$58,605
x Exclusive of loss resulting from sale of securities, &c., during period.

Balance Sheet May 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$27,090	\$2,572	Accrued salary	\$167	\$167
Revenue stamps	50	50	Accr. Fed. & State taxes	273	730
Due from brokers	18,525		Due to brokers		20,063
x Secs. comprising the portfolio	1,139,151	1,701,697	Fed. tax withheld on divs. paid	12	22
y Invest. in affil. trusts	27,904	43,847	Prov. for red. of com. scrip outst.	656	656
Accrued dividends & interest rec'v.	3,233	5,371	Beneficial ownership	1,197,756	1,761,582
Due fr. affil. trusts	1,434	1,572			
Prof. benef. ownership ctf's. purch. for retirement	9,586				
Total	\$1,198,863	\$1,783,219	Total	\$1,198,863	\$1,783,219

x After amount necessary to reduce costs to market value of \$491,953 in 1938 and \$133,621 in 1937. y After amount necessary to reduce cost to quoted market value of \$491,953 in 1938 and \$154,237 in 1937.—V. 145, p. 1902.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—RFC Sets Collateral for \$9,500,000 Loan in M. & O. Purchase—

Conditions under which the Reconstruction Finance Corp. has agreed to advance \$9,500,000 to finance the purchase by the road of the Mobile & Ohio were revealed Aug. 12 in correspondence placed in the Interstate Commerce Commission's files. The RFC will provide the \$9,500,000 on collateral consisting of \$10,556,000 of new first mortgage 4% bonds to be issued against the combined properties either by the G. M. & N. or a new company formed in the merger of G. M. & N. and the Mobile & Ohio. The first mortgage bonds would be a part of a total issue of \$16,556,000 issued in connection with consolidation of the two roads and would be secured by a first lien on all the property of the M. & O. now in receivership including equipment, subject only to the lien of existing equipment trust covering such equipment, and also by lien on the fee of, or leasehold interest in, all the property of the G. M. & N. and of New Orleans Great Northern RR., subject only to the liens of existing mortgages and equipment trusts.

The Southern Ry., which now controls the Mobile & Ohio, it was revealed, by resolution adopted July 26, authorized its officials to sell to the G. M. & N. \$7,839,000 of Mobile & Ohio general mortgage 4% bonds, conditioned upon the negotiation of the loan from RFC to G. M. & N. and the final consummation of a plan of reorganization and consolidation of the G. M. & N. and the M. & O.—V. 147, p. 1037.

Gulf States Utilities Co.—Registers \$10,000,000 Bond Issue—

Company on Aug. 11 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-3779, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933 covering \$10,000,000 of first mortgage and refunding bonds, series D, 4%. The maturity date is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be applied as follows:

- \$1,001,700 to redemption at 105% of \$954,000 1st mtg. bonds, series A, 5 1/2%, due June 1, 1954 of Baton Rouge Electric Co.;
- \$2,100,000 to redemption at 105% of \$2,000,000 1st mtg. bonds, series B, 5%, due Feb. 1, 1959, of Baton Rouge Electric Co.;
- 2,680,000 to payment of notes of Louisiana Steam Generating Corp. to Engineers Public Service Co., due Nov. 19, 1940, now outstanding in the aggregate amount of \$2,680,000;
- 380,000 to payment of short-term notes and open account indebtedness aggregating \$380,000 of Baton Rouge Electric Co. to Engineers Public Service Co.;
- 425,000 to payment of short-term notes of the company aggregating \$425,000 to Chase National Bank of New York.

The company states that the balance of the proceeds will be used for the purpose of financing its construction program and for its general corporate purposes as an operating public utility company. The total construction requirements of the properties now owned by the company are estimated at approximately \$7,000,000 for the calendar year 1938, it is stated, of which approximately \$4,000,000 is for additions to the plant formerly owned by Louisiana Steam Generating Corp.

Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., The First Boston Corp. and Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., all of N. Y. City, are named as the principal underwriters. The names of other underwriters are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

The registration statement states that Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc. have been authorized by the several underwriters to engage in certain market operations to facilitate the distribution of the bonds by effecting transactions in them "for the purpose of stabilizing the market price thereof. The existence of this provision is no assurance that any such transactions will be effected, or, if effected, that they will not be discontinued at any time."

The price at which the bonds are to be offered to the public, the underwriting discounts or commissions and the redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Exchange Approved—

The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 12 approved the plan involving an offer to exchange a new issue of 6,209 shares of \$6 preferred stock for the outstanding 6,209 shares of \$6 preferred stock of Baton Rouge Electric Co.—V. 147, p. 1037.

Hackensack Water Co.—\$14,350,000 Bonds Placed Privately—The company through White, Weld & Co. and Kean, Taylor & Co. as agents, is understood to have placed privately with a group of insurance companies, including Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, an issue of \$14,350,000 bonds.

Proceeds will be used to retire the three outstanding bond issues aggregating \$14,250,000. The issuance and sale is subject to the approval of the Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey.—V. 147, p. 1037.

Hamilton Watch Co.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Sales	\$764,045	\$1,621,259
Cost of sales	501,982	1,082,321
Selling & adminis. exp.	154,201	182,979
Other deductions	6,031	24,402
Federal income taxes	20,600	48,300
Net income	\$81,231	\$283,257
Earns. per sh. on com.	\$0.08	\$0.60

x Before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3016.

Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y.—Financial Statement June 30—

	1938	1937		1938	1937
Assets—	\$	\$	Liabilities—	\$	\$
U. S. Govt. bonds	3,379,309	2,675,430	Res. for unearned premiums	4,886,447	4,683,685
Municipal bonds	486,949	1,056,998	Losses in process of adjustment	724,749	710,296
Railroad bonds	878,898	959,216	Res. for all other liabilities	547,150	507,200
Public utility bds.	1,159,000	1,266,214	Conting. reserve	220,587	
Indus. & misc. bds.	165,849	263,189	Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Stocks	7,648,852	9,592,820	Net surplus	5,178,822	7,880,701
Cash on deposit & in office	442,778	516,470			
Real est. & mtges.	186,972	205,651			
Agency bals. not over 90 days due	954,454	1,020,541			
Bills reciev. accr'd int. & oth. assets	254,694	225,353			
Total	15,557,755	17,781,882	Total	15,557,755	17,781,882

—V. 145, p. 1420.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
a Net profit	\$87,100	\$921,300
Earns. per share on com.	\$0.03	\$0.64

a After depreciation, depletion, Federal and State income taxes, &c. Estimated net profit for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, totaled \$1,348,100 equal to \$6 cents a share on common, comparing with \$4,126,700 or \$2.90 a common share for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 891.

Harbor Plywood Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings for the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1937	1938	1937
Net sales	\$3,959,029	
a Cost of goods sold	3,333,414	
Operating income	\$625,615	
Other income	128,546	
Total	\$754,161	
b Selling, general and administrative expenses	658,816	
Other charges	83,870	
Provision for Federal income taxes	900	
Surtax on undistributed income	5,600	
Net profit	\$4,974	
a Including depreciation on mill properties of \$68,028. b Including depreciation of \$22,336.		

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1937

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	\$79,393	Notes payable to banks	\$425,000
Accts. & notes recv. (net)	489,722	Accounts payable	205,995
Inventories	1,172,122	Wages payable	17,362
Invest. in Capital Plywood Co	5,100	Real and personal prop. taxes	19,263
Other assets	37,159	Prov. for Fed. inc., cap. stk. and profits taxes	22,085
Capital assets	1,172,708	Capitol Plywood Co. (inactive affiliate)	52,130
Deferred charges	48,103	a Capital stock	2,137,761
		Surplus	124,440
Total	\$3,004,307	Total	\$3,004,307

a Issued and outstanding—cumul. conv. preference stock—98,812 shares common stock—138,500 shares (of which 42,487 shares were held in treasury).—V. 146, p. 2654.

Hayes Body Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—9 Mos.—1937
Net loss after deprec., taxes, interest, &c.	\$26,950	prof \$7,908
Earns. per sh. on com.	Nil	\$0.02

For the 12 months ended June 30, 1938 net loss was \$98,275, against net loss of \$74,574 in the preceding 12 months.—V. 146, p. 3188.

Hartman Tobacco Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Gross profit on sales	\$211,377	\$350,072
Expenses	169,656	157,717
Profit	\$41,720	\$192,354
Other income	36,323	37,224
Gross income	\$78,043	\$229,579
Other deductions	23,911	45,502
Federal inc. and excess profits taxes	10,141	27,041
Prov. for surtax on undistributed profits	133	24,929
Net income	\$43,857	\$132,106

Condensed Balance Sheet June 30			
	1938	1937	
Assets—			
Cash	\$64,762	\$92,764	
Notes receivable	88,562	40,904	
Accts. receivable	28,701	68,131	
Inventories	723,262	840,951	
Inv. in sub. co. (wholly owned)	10,000	10,000	
4% debt bonds	3,000	—	
Deferred charges	6,008	16,507	
d Fixed assets	1,336,149	1,376,021	
Total	\$2,260,445	\$2,445,279	
Liabilities—			
Notes pay. banks	—	—	\$150,000
Notes payable	\$126,000	—	126,000
Accts. payable	144,492	—	136,791
Fed. & State taxes pay. and accr.	4,773	—	58,283
Div. payable	—	—	80
Accrued accounts	3,493	—	5,397
Deferred credit	—	—	169
Reserve for taxes	50,650	—	8,250
a Reserve	—	—	80
g \$4 cum. prior pf. stock	709,250	—	—
h \$3 non-cum. pref. stock	283,700	—	—
1st pref. 6 1/2% cum. (par \$100) stock	—	—	e2,000
Com. (no par) stk.	f213,830	—	bl,430,000
Capital surplus	510,820	—	c185,480
Earned surplus	211,109	—	16,983
Res. for red. of 1st pref. stock	—	—	315,734
			9,966
Total	\$2,260,445	\$2,445,279	

a At \$4 per share for 1st preferred 6 1/2% cumulative not deposited for conversion. b Convertible into 14,300 shares of prior preference \$4 cumulative no par, stated value \$50. 14,300 shares of preference \$3 non-cumulative no par, stated value \$20, 28,600 shares of common, no par, stated value \$1. c Issued 188,100 shares, less 2,640 shares in treasury. d After reserve for depreciation, revaluation and decrease in land values of \$1,115,-088 in 1938 and \$1,048,269 in 1937. e Convertible into 20 shares of \$4 cumulative prior preference no par, stated value \$50 per share. 20 shares of \$3 non-cumulative preference, no par, stated value \$20 per share. 40 shares of common, no par, stated value \$1. f Issued 216,470 shares, less 2,640 shares in treasury. g Issued 14,185 no par shares. h Issued 14,185 no par shares.—V. 145, p. 1741.

(G.) Heilman Brewing Co.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net profit after deprec., Federal income taxes, &c.	\$94,528	\$115,040	\$170,170	\$127,359
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk.—	\$0.31	\$0.38	\$0.56	\$0.42

—V. 146, p. 2695.

Hercules Motors Corp.—Earnings—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
6 Mos. End. June 30—		
Net profit after deprec., devel. exp. & Fed. inc. taxes but before surtax	\$28,922	\$452,290
Shs. com. stock outstand	311,100	311,100
Earnings per share—	\$0.09	\$1.45

—V. 146, p. 3338.

Hewitt Rubber Corp.—10-Cent Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$5, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 27. Like amount was paid on June 8, last and compares with 25 cents paid on March 9, last, and on Dec. 6, Sept. 8, June 6 and on Feb. 27, 1937.—V. 147, p. 573.

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net prof. after all charges	\$320,940	\$809,006	\$568,365	\$543,001
Earns. per sh. on com.—	\$0.64	\$1.97	\$1.26	\$1.19

x After deducting surtax on undistributed profits.
 For the quarter ended June 30, 1938 net profit was \$136,036 equal to 25 cents share on common, comparing with \$438,394 or \$1.09 a common share in June quarter of 1937.—V. 143, p. 3955.

Holland Furnace Co.—Earnings—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
6 Mos. End. June 30—		
Net inc. after int., depr., Fed. inc. taxes, &c., but before surtax	\$316,777	\$279,935
Shares of common stock	450,232	450,194
Earnings per share—	\$0.65	\$0.56

—V. 146, p. 3338.

Holophane Co., Inc.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936
Year Ended June 30—			
Net profit after deprec., taxes and surtax	\$221,445	\$290,450	\$135,944
Earnings per share on common stock—	\$1.93	\$2.61	\$1.01

—V. 146, p. 4116.

Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corp.—Earnings—

	1938	1937
6 Months Ended June 30—		
Gross income	\$3,519,427	\$4,092,666
Operating expenses	2,778,250	3,097,560
Taxes, insurance, &c.	299,681	294,785
Basic rent (proportionate part earned of annual basic rent of \$1,000,000)	441,496	500,000
Provision for additional earnings rental and for interest on debentures	—	200,321
Amortization	188,237	183,659
Net loss	\$188,237	\$183,659

Note—Any profit earned before deduction of rent, interest on the debentures, and amortization, in the remaining months of 1938, will be applied first to the balance of the annual basic rent of \$1,000,000 and any remaining balance will be available for additional earnings rental and for interest on the debentures.

Balance Sheet June 30

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Cash on hand and in banks	162,974	264,167
x Accts. receivable	335,856	287,786
Inventories	157,801	134,957
Prepaid expenses	73,651	39,769
Leasehold	9,522,309	9,743,879
Trade adv. contrs.	10,103	9,097
Invest. in stock of affil. corporat'ns	1,000	1,000
Invest. in stock of other corporat'ns	9,100	9,100
Est. group insur. dividend	6,132	8,443
World's Fair debentures subser.	92,300	92,300
Deferred charges (less amortiz.)	847,021	912,941
Deficiency of capital (net)	x650,748	301,434
Total	11,868,996	11,804,674
Liabilities—		
Accounts payable	222,711	268,164
Basic rent & taxes due N. Y. State Realty & Term. Co.	225,859	129,022
Prov. for int. on debts. & add'l earnings rent	—	200,321
Unemploy. ins. tax	9,572	6,116
Admission, sales, utility & capital stock taxes	27,000	27,332
Fed. retire. tax	11,637	8,804
Other accrued exp.	32,353	20,352
Dep. on apt. rent. and banquets	2,656	2,365
Rent deferred	268,820	27,890
Int. withheld on acct. of reorgan. expenses	56,476	53,712
Unpaid bal. of subseript. to World's Fair debentures	9,230	64,610
Adv. due bills outstanding	17,592	12,263
Sundry reserves	—	3,923
5% sink fund inc. debentures	10,985,000	10,985,000
Total	11,868,996	11,804,674

x Deficit from operations (adjusted), \$1,017,129 (1937, \$667,814), less capital stock (par \$1), \$366,380.

No Interest Payment—
 Notice has been received by the New York Curb Exchange that the profit and loss statement of Hotel Waldorf Astoria Corp. shows no income available for debenture interest earned during the first six months of the current year and that therefore no interest will be paid on Sept. 1, 1938 on the 5% sinking fund income debentures, due Sept. 1, 1934, of the corporation.—V. 146, p. 2854.

Homestake Mining Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
6 Months Ended June 30—		
a Net profit	\$3,301,505	\$3,384,438
Earnings per share on 2,009,280 shs. of capital stock outstanding	\$1.64	\$1.68

b After depreciation, depletion and normal Federal income taxes, but before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3338.

Hotel Governor Clinton, Inc.—Bond Interest—
 In accordance with the plan of reorganization the first interest payment to holders of the new bonds which is due Sept. 1 has been authorized by the directors to be paid to holders of record on Aug. 20. The payment, amounting to \$10 for each \$1,000 bonds, represents interest at 2% per year for the first six months ended Sept. 1.

Accompanying the statement of payment to bondholders is a condensed statement of operations for the nine months ended May 31, 1938, showing gross receipts of \$1,027,553, operating expenses at \$844,204, and a gross operating profit of \$183,349 before real estate taxes, interest or depreciation. Deducting \$120,464 for real estate taxes and penalties leaves \$62,886 profit before interest on reorganization loan, mortgage bonds and depreciation.—V. 146, p. 2044.

Hoskins Manufacturing Co.—Dividend Reduced—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, par \$2.50, payable Sept. 26 to holders of record Sept. 11. This compares with 15 cents paid on June 25, last; 25 cents paid on March 26 and on Dec. 24, last, and 40 cents paid on Sept. 27, and on June 26, 1937; this latter being the initial payment on the \$1.50 par shares. See V. 144, p. 4009 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 742.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
6 Mos. End. June 30—		
x Net profit after taxes, depreciation, &c.	\$143,004	\$1,020,468
Shares of class B stock	785,056	784,956
Earnings per share	\$0.04	\$1.16

x Before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 2695.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.—Larger Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 62 1/2 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1. This compares with 37 1/2 cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, last; 62 1/2 cents paid on Dec. 27 and on Oct. 1, 1937; 37 1/2 cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 26 and on Oct. 1, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3339.

Hunter Steel Co.—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938		
Total income from contracts before overhead	\$7,951	
Provision for depreciation, on cost	16,768	
Maintenance, repairs and shop supplies	2,311	
Taxes, other than income taxes	2,691	
Other manufacturing expenses	4,013	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,058	
Overhead apportioned to plant construction and unbilled costs	C679	
Operating loss	\$28,219	
Other income	636	
Loss	\$27,583	
Amortization of organization expense	1,529	
Provision for depreciation, on appraisal increase transferred to stated capital	16,338	
Non-recurring expense	94	
Net loss	\$45,545	

Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Cash	\$380,949	
Accounts receivable	113,620	
Inventories	17,999	
Accounts rec. due from assoc. companies	140	
Accounts receivable, due from officers and employees	63	
Accrued interest receivable	179	
Investments and def. charges	40,720	
Fixed assets (net)	1,076,533	
Other assets	277	
Total	\$1,630,483	
Liabilities—		
Accounts payable	\$1,779	
Accrued liabilities	13,708	
6% cum. pref. (par \$20) stock	785,820	
a Common stock	200,000	
Capital surplus	174,142	
Earned surplus	455,093	
Total	\$1,630,483	

a Represented by 200,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3955.

Hupp Motor Car Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
6 Months Ended June 30—		
Net sales	\$589,069	\$118,888
Cost of sales & expenses	798,722	452,911
Expenses including depreciation	318,550	—
Depreciation and amortization	—	78,637
Operating loss	\$528,203	\$412,660
Other income	32,303	67,196
Loss for period	\$495,900	\$345,464
Interest	14,304	—
Idle plant expense	3,901	4,502
Sundry charges	2,792	—
Net loss	\$516,897	\$349,966

The income account for the quarter ended June 30, 1939, follows: Net sales, \$222,353; costs, \$304,188; expenses, including depreciation and amortization, \$151,122; loss, \$232,957; other income, \$20,414; loss, \$212,543; interest, \$9,395; idle plant expense, \$1,947; sundry charges, \$2,516; net loss, \$226,401.—V. 146, p. 3955.

Hussman-Ligonier Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
6 Months Ended June 30—		
a Net profit	\$87,437	\$213,640
Earnings per share on common	\$0.42	\$1.34

a After depreciation and Federal and State income taxes, but before undistributed profits taxes.—V. 146, p. 1243.

Hygrade Sylvania Corp.—Earnings—

	1938	1937
6 Months Ended June 30—		
Net loss after operating expenses, Federal income taxes, &c. charges	\$88,908	prof \$590,315
Earnings per share on 204,684 common shares	Nil	\$2.55

—V. 146, p. 4117.

Indianapolis Power & Light Co.—SEC Exempts Bonds—
 The company has been granted an exemption by the Securities and Exchange Commission from the declaration requirements of the Public Utility Act in connection with the issuance of its \$32,000,000 3 3/4% 1st mtge. bonds, due 1968, and \$5,500,000 serial notes, maturing 1939-1948.—V. 147, p. 1038.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Intervention in Proceedings Permitted Manhattan Ry. Stockholders' Committee—
 Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson on Aug. 15 permitted intervention in the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. receivership proceedings of a Manhat-

tan Ry. co. stockholders' protective committee for the purpose of protecting the interest of holders of Manhattan 7% modified stock, representing claims totaling \$32,000,000 to be filed against I. R. T. The modified stock claims will be distinct from claims aggregating \$44,000,000 which Manhattan plans to file.

The Court reserved decision on the petition of a Manhattan bondholders' independent committee for leave to have a deposit agreement approved so that the committee can publicly solicit holders of \$25,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 in Manhattan bonds outstanding who have not deposited their bonds with any committee.—V. 147, p. 1938.

Industrial Office Building Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for Year Ended April 30, 1938

Table showing earnings for Industrial Office Building Corp. for year ended April 30, 1938. Includes items like Income from rentals, Operating expenses, Profit from operations, Net income, and a note about depreciation.

Balance Sheet April 30, 1938

Balance sheet for Industrial Office Building Corp. as of April 30, 1938. Lists assets like Land, Building, and Receivables, and liabilities like Accounts payable, Accrued wages, and Capital surplus.

a Less reserve for depreciation \$440,625. b Less reserve for depreciation \$3,204. c Represented by 15,169 shares. d Less reserve, \$12,654.—V. 136, p. 2620.

International Cigar Machinery Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for International Cigar Machinery Co. for periods ending June 30, 1938. Includes Royalties and sales, Interest earned, Total income, and various expenses.

Balance Sheet June 30

Balance sheet for International Cigar Machinery Co. as of June 30, 1938. Shows assets like Fixed assets, Cash, and Accounts, and liabilities like Accounts payable and Capital stock.

x After reserve for amortization of \$3,754,062 in 1938 and \$3,613,521 in 1937. y Represented by 600,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 4119.

International Harvester Co.—Smaller Dividend—

Directors on Aug. 18 declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 20. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on July 15, last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 62½ cents per share were distributed. In addition, a final dividend of \$1.50 per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 270.

International Hydro-Electric System (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings table for International Hydro-Electric System for periods ending June 30, 1938. Includes Operating revenue, Total revenue, Operating expenses, and Net profit.

Notes—(1) Operating expenses for the quarter and the year ended June 30, 1937 include amounts of \$184,100 and \$404,000, respectively, provided as a special reserve because of "better than normal" water conditions during early months of 1937. The \$404,000 was credited back to operating expenses late in 1937 so that the figures for the year ended June 30, 1938 include a credit of this amount.

(2) The above figures include deductions for accrued and unpaid dividends on the 6% 1st preferred shares of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd., for periods prior to June 30, 1937, at the rate of \$731,742 per year. Dividends on these shares were eliminated as a result of the amalgamation in September, 1937, of that company with Gatineau Power Co. Dividends amounting to \$609,785 per annum on the 5% pref. stock of Gatineau Power Co. issued in connection with the amalgamation became cumulative after Jan. 1, 1938, and the above figures include deductions for dividends on these shares for period subsequent to Jan. 1, 1938 only. Results for

periods ending June 30, 1938 are after deducting the minority interest in the earnings of these properties applicable to common shares of Gatineau Power Co. distributed as a result of the amalgamation. This deduction amounts to \$33,632 for the quarter and \$169,322 for the year ended June 30, 1938.

(3) Additional provision for depreciation was charged directly to surplus by a subsidiary in the amount of \$1,750,000 during the 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937.—V. 146, p. 3504.

International Mining Corp.—10-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Aug. 31. Similar amount was paid on June 20, last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents per share were distributed.—V. 146, p. 3504.

International Paper & Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Earnings table for International Paper & Power Co. for periods ending June 30, 1938. Includes Gross sales, Cost of sales, Selling expenses, and Net loss.

Note—The operating results of International Paper & Power Co. of Newfoundland, Ltd., for the first two quarters of 1938 have been excluded from the foregoing statement. An agreement was made on June 2, 1938 providing for the sale of all the common shares of the Newfoundland company to Bowater's Paper Mills, Ltd. Under the terms of this agreement, International Paper & Power Co. and subsidiary companies have no equity in the profit or loss resulting from the operation of the Newfoundland company subsequent to Dec. 31, 1937. The above net loss of \$124,935 for the three months ended Mar. 31, 1938 is after excluding the results of the Newfoundland company whereas the previous quarterly report for the three months ended Mar. 31, 1938, issued under date of May 10, 1938, showed a net loss of \$332,241 including the operating results of the Newfoundland company. The selling price of the common shares of the Newfoundland company was \$5,500,000 which is \$349,874 less than the amount of the net worth of the Newfoundland company carried in the consolidated financial statements at Dec. 31, 1937, and this difference has been charged against consolidated earned surplus as of June 30, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3670.

Table showing operating results for International Paper & Power Co. subsidiaries for periods ending June 30, 1938.

Island Creek Coal Co.—July Output—

Table showing coal output for Island Creek Coal Co. for July 1938 and 1937.

Iowa Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Earnings table for Iowa Public Service Co. for periods ending June 30, 1938. Includes Operating revenues, Total gross earnings, and Net income.

(Byron) Jackson Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings table for (Byron) Jackson Co. for periods ending June 30, 1938.

Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Earnings table for Joslyn Mfg. & Supply Co. for periods ending June 30, 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30, 1938

Consolidated balance sheet for International Paper & Power Co. as of June 30, 1938. Lists assets like Cash, Accounts receivable, and Plant, and liabilities like Bank loans, Accounts payable, and Treasury stock.

a After reserve for depreciation of \$1,179,137. b Represented by 260 preferred shares and 100 common shares.—V. 146, p. 4120.

Jefferson Lake Oil Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Net Income for the 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938. Includes Sulphur sales, Shipping expenses, Net sulphur sales, Profit on sulphur mined for others, Dividend and miscellaneous income, Total income, Cost of sulphur sold, Adminis., selling & miscellaneous expenses, Depletion (based on cost), Net income.

Balance Sheet, June 30, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash in banks and on hand, Accounts receivable, Inv. of sulphur & supplies at cost, 450 shs. Old Ocean Gas Co., Fixed assets, Treasury stock, Deferred expenses. Liabilities include Notes payable, Accounts payable, Accrued expenses, Common stock, Employees' unissued com. cap., stock subscriptions for 3,737 shares, Paid-in surplus, Res. for depletion of sulphur dome, Earned surplus.

Total \$3,200,059. x 25,268 1/2 shares of preferred stock and 381 shares of common capital stock carried at cost.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.—Paying Agent—

The National City Bank has been appointed New York paying agent for \$13,500,000 first mortgage 4% and 4 1/2% series B bonds due 1940-50.—V. 147, p. 1039.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Includes Railway oper. revenues, Railway oper. expenses, Net rev. from ry. oper., Railway tax accruals, Railway oper. income, Equipment rents (net), Joint facility rents (net), Net ry. oper. inc.

x Includes no charge for Federal tax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 576.

(Julius) Kayser & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Years End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Includes Net sales, Cost of sales, selling and admin. expense, Income from operation, Other income, Total income, Foreign exchange loss, Interest, N. Y. State Branch, tax, Depreciation, Prov. for silk commitm'ts, Miscell. deductions, Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes, Net income, Empl. pref. stock, Divs. on com. stock, Balance, surplus, Shs. com. outst. (par \$5), Earnings per share on com.

a Including \$1,250 undistributed profits tax on a subsidiary company.—V. 147, p. 743.

Kendall Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 24 Weeks Ended, June 18 '38, June 12 '37, June 13 '36. Includes Net profit, After depreciation, interest, Federal and Canadian taxes, including estimated surtax on undistributed profits, Current assets as of June 18, 1938, and current liabilities were \$3,299,945, comparing with \$12,498,231 and \$4,592,150 respectively on June 12, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3505.

Keystone Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months End, 1938, 1937. Includes Operating revenues, Operating expenses, &c., Provision for taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on 1st mortgage bonds, Interest on unfunded debt, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Interest charged to construction, Balance of income, Dividends on preferred stock, Balance, Note—The provision for taxes for the year 1938 is after giving consideration to anticipated distribution for the calendar year.—V. 146, p. 3341.

Kingston Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936. Includes Net profit, Shares of common stock, Earnings per share, After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before surtax on undistributed profits, Current assets as of June 30, 1938, and current liabilities were \$1,083,354, and current liabilities were \$1,442,896, and current liabilities of \$299,412, on June 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3958.

Koppers Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938. Includes Net income after depreciation, interest, amortization, Federal income taxes and other charges.

Lamson & Sessions Co.—Meeting Adjourned—

Special stockholders' meeting called to vote on a recapitalization plan has been adjourned to Nov. 15.—V. 146, p. 3506.

Lane Bryant, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Year Ended May 31, 1938, 1937. Includes Sales, Net loss after depreciation, interest, &c., Earnings per share on 126,079 common shares.

Lava Cap Gold Mining Co.—Three-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of three cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 10. A dividend of two cents was paid on June 30, last, and one of three cents per share was distributed on March 31, last.—V. 146, p. 3670.

Lawyers Mortgage Co.—Motions to Make Plan Effective Adjourned—

Five motions to make effective the reorganization plan for the company were presented to Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler on Aug. 17 and adjourned for a hearing on Sept. 7. The principal motion was made on behalf of the reorganization managers who have obtained assents to the plan from owners of \$160,000,000 in company guarantees outstanding, roughly 68% of the total.

The only opposition to consumption was made in the name of H. H. Stone, an employee of Wertheim & Co., brokers, acting as trustee for the 14,000 shares of Lawyers Mortgage Co. stock held by the family of Edward I. Hilson, a partner in Wertheim & Co. He moved to dismiss the reorganization procedure. His motion also was adjourned.

An affidavit submitted by Ralph B. Romaine, Special Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, estimated amount which would be realized ultimately through liquidation of the old company's assets at \$14,500,000 to \$17,000,000. He estimated that general claims which will be allowed on certificates will amount from \$17,500,000 to \$22,500,000 and on whole mortgages, \$7,500,000 to \$12,500,000.—V. 146, p. 2211.

Lefcourt Realty Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Includes Net loss after int., depr., Federal inc. taxes and other charges, Profit.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Mos. End, 1938, 1937, 1936. Includes Consolidated net income, Earnings per share on 1,930,065 shs. capital stock (no par), Net income of parent company accruing from direct operation and from railroad rentals, divs., &c., after taxes and charges, Earnings per share on 1,930,065 shs. capital stock (no par).

a Including company's proportion of undistributed earnings and losses of subs., whose stock is either owned or controlled, after interest, taxes, depreciation depletion and reserves. b Loss.

Note—No provision has been made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3670.

Lehn & Fink Products Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Includes Net profits after charges, Shs. com. stk. outst'g., Earnings per share.

For the quarter ended June 30, 1938, net profit was \$50,905, equal to 12 cents a share, comparing with \$109,244, or 27 cents a share, in the June quarter of 1937.—V. 146, p. 3507.

Life Savers Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-6 Mos., 1937. Includes Net inc. after deprec'n, Fed. inc. taxes, &c., but before surtax on undistributed profits, Earnings per sh. on 350,140 shs. cap.stk. (par \$5).

Lily-Tulip Cup Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936. Includes Net profits, Earnings per sh. on 189,539 shs. capital stock (no par).

a After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c., but before provision for excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3191.

Lion Oil Refining Co.—Borrows \$3,200,000—

President T. H. Barton announced Aug. 17 that the company has completed a deferred loan of \$3,200,000 with the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. of New York, to provide additional working capital and funds for the completion of a development program in the Shuler, Ark., oil field. Present plans of the company call for a continuous campaign which will probably require two years' drilling to fully develop the field.

It is also announced that company's Marcus No. 3 well in the Shuler field was completed Aug. 17, marking the thirty-second completion for the company in this field.—V. 147, p. 744.

Liquid Carbonic Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End, 1938-3 Mos., 1937, 1938-9 Mos., 1937. Includes Net sales, Profit before charges, Dividends received, Total income, Interest, Depreciation, U. S. & Can. income tax, Social Security and group insurance premium, Net income, Earn. per sh. on 700,000 shs. capital stock.

—V. 146, p. 3507.

Loblaw Groceries, Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 4 Weeks Ended June 25, 1938, 1937. Includes Sales, Net profit after deprec., income taxes, &c.

Loew's Boston Theatres Co.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1.35 per share on the common stock, par \$25, payable to Aug. 27 holders of record Aug. 22. An extra dividend of \$1.25 was paid on Aug. 2, 1937, and an extra of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1936. The regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was paid on Aug. 1 last.—V. 145, p. 612.

Lone Star Gas Corp.—Entire Debenture Issue Convertible

The corporation has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission which makes the entire issue of \$20,000,000 3 1/2% debentures, due 1958, convertible into common stock. Previously, the company was to make only \$10,000,000 of the debentures convertible. The amendment registers 1,460,000 shares of common stock which are to be reserved for conversion. The debentures are convertible into common on the basis of \$13 51/73 per share any time before Aug. 1, 1945.

The underwriters are: Mellon Securities Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co.; First Boston Corp.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Glone, Forgan & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Shields & Co.; Dean, Witter & Co.; J. E. Baker & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Concurrently with the issue of debentures, the company will borrow a total of \$11,300,000 from banks as follows: \$6,780,000 from Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh; \$2,486,000, Chase National Bank; \$1,355,000, Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh, and \$678,000 from Farmers Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh. The new bank loan notes will be payable in installments aggregating \$1,000,000 each six months from Feb. 1, 1939 to Aug. 1, 1942, inclusive, and \$550,000 each six months thereafter to and including Aug. 1, 1945. Annual interest rates on the notes will be 2 3/8%.—V. 147, p. 1040.

Long Island Water Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Operating revenue (water), Operating expenses, Provision for taxes, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on 1st mortgage bonds, Interest on unfunded debt, Interest charged to construction, Balance of income.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937 and 1938-6 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after Federal taxes, deprec., int., &c., Earns. per sh. on 521,500 shs. com. (par \$25), Balance, deficit.

Loudon Packing Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Profit from operation, Selling, general & admin. exps., Profit, Interest earned, &c., Total income, Depreciation, Maintenance and repairs, Interest, Federal taxes, Net income, Dividends paid, Balance, deficit.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, Trade accts. rec., Inventories, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Notes payable, Broker fee, wages & miscell. accrued liabilities, etc.).

Total \$1,850,604 \$1,713,112. After reserve of \$8,921 in 1938 and \$5,356 in 1937. z Represented by 360,000 shares, including 9,928 in 1938 (12,480 in 1937) shares exchangeable for 2,482 in 1938 (3,120 in 1937) shares of old stock (no par).—V. 145, p. 1263.

Louisiana Ice & Electric Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with columns for 3 Mos. End. June 30 1938, 1937, 12 Mos. End. June 30 '38, '37. Rows include Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Income from operation, Non-operating income (net), Gross income, Provision for renewals, replacements and retirements, Fixed charges, Balance to surplus.

Notes—It is the policy of the company and of its subsidiary to make appropriations to their respective reserves for renewals, replacements and retirements at the end of each calendar year; therefore, the above statements for the second quarters of 1938 and 1937 show results before deducting such appropriation. The provision shown for 12 months ended June 30, 1938, is the amount appropriated for the calendar year 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with columns for 1938 and 1937. Rows include Assets (Plant, property & equipment, Inv. atks. & bonds, Cash, etc.) and Liabilities (Pineville Elec. Co. 1st mt. 6% bds., Accounts payable, etc.).

Total \$1,694,407 \$1,651,864.—V. 146, p. 3958, 3020.

Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.—

Table with columns for 1938-3 Mos.-1937 and 1938-6 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, Earnings per share on 2,977,449 shares, After depreciation, depletion, lease rentals, Federal income taxes, &c.

Ludlow Mfg. Associates—\$1.50 Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 13. Similar payment was made on June 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share were distributed.—V. 146, p. 3020.

Ludlum Steel Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 3 Months Period Ended June 30, 1938— and 6 Months Period Ended June 30, 1938—. Rows include Net sales, Cost, expense, doubtful accts., &c., Depreciation, Ordinary taxes, Operating loss, Other income, Loss for period, Sundry deduction, Federal income tax, Minority interest, Net loss.

Total \$157,229 \$225,611.—V. 147, p. 1040.

McCall Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30— Net income after charges and Federal taxes, Shares common stk. outstanding (no par), Earnings per share.

McCroxy Stores Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Income Account for 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, Sales, Cost of sales and expense, Profit, Other income.

Total \$2,857,169 Depreciation and amortization 656,949 Interest and amortization 234,330 Federal income taxes 263,478

Net profit \$1,732,412 Earns. per share on 990,253 common shares (par \$1) \$1.44.—V. 147, p. 1040.

McKeesport Tin Plate Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Months Ended June 30— Net profit after interest, depreciation, taxes, &c., Earnings per share on 727,584 shares cap. stock.

No provision has been made for Federal income taxes in the 1938 period, since charges deductible for tax purposes are in excess of profits shown. For the period Jan. 1 to July 2, 1938, the depreciation for Federal tax purposes (based on prior practices) will exceed the amount charged to operations by approximately \$225,000.

No deduction was made from current earnings for plant evaluation expense of \$12,574 and merger and proposed financing expense of \$57,197, the same having been charged to surplus.—V. 146, p. 3342.

McWilliams Dredging Co.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include 6 Mos. End. June 30— Net profit after deprec., taxes, &c., Shares capital stock, Earnings per share.

No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 145, p. 3200.

MacKinnon Steel Corp., Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Like amount was paid on June 15 and March 15 last and on Dec. 15, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid by the company since February, 1933, when 87 1/2 cents per share was distributed on this issue. Prior to this latter date regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 per share were paid.—V. 146, p. 3508.

Madison Square Garden Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Years End. May 31— Income, Operating, general & administrative expenses, Interest on mortgages, Other deductions, Allowance for doubtful accounts, Deprec., amortiz., &c., Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes, Net profit, Surp. at begin of period.

Total surplus \$1,389,746 Adjustments (net) \$91,503 Dividends paid 451,438 Surplus, May 31 1938 \$938,308 1937 \$934,957 1936 \$1,036,369 1935 \$984,174

Common shares outstanding (no par) 279,900 Earnings per share \$1.62 1937 \$1.21 1936 \$0.88 1935 \$0.64

x Does not include \$4,810, Madison Square Garden Corp.'s proportion of the profit for the period of its affiliate, the Boston Garden Corp. y Loss on disposal of investments. z Includes surtax on undistributed net income amounting to \$1,300 in 1938 and \$651 in 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31

Table with columns for 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, Inventories, Rec. due fr. officers and employees, Deposits, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Accrued expenses, Fed. income taxes, etc.).

Total \$4,875,913 \$4,910,935. x Represented by 279,900 no par shares in 1938 and 286,500 no par shares in 1937. y After depreciation of \$2,524,097 in 1938 and \$2,362,785 in 1937. z After allowance for doubtful items of \$5,541 in 1938 and \$10,968 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 118; V. 146, p. 2859.

Majestic Radio & Television Corp.—Earnings—

Table with columns for 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Earnings for the Year Ended May 31, 1938, Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Selling and administrative expenses, Provision for depreciation and amortization, Provision for possible loss on purchase contracts, Net operating loss, Miscellaneous income (net), Net loss.

Balance Sheet May 31

Table with columns for 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, x Notes & accts. rec, Inventories, y Plant and equip., Licenses, tr. names, trade marks and pats., less amort., Def. charges and prepaid expenses) and Liabilities (Accts. payable, Other accts. pay. and acrd. exps., Res. for possible loss on purchase commitments, Acrd. excise, social Security and capital stk. taxes, Cap. stk. (par \$1), Paid-in surplus, Earned deficit).

Total \$491,781 \$699,194. x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$6,550 in 1938 and \$3,041 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation of \$12,411 in 1938 and \$1,063 in 1937.—V. 145, p. 1265.

Magma Copper Co.—Smaller Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. This compares with 35 cents paid on June 15 and on March 15, last; a year-end dividend of \$1.25 paid on Dec. 15, last; 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, 1936, and March 15, 1937; a year-end dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 15, 1936, and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 577.

Manhattan Ry.—Appeal Filed by Receiver—

William Roberts, receiver for the company, filed an appeal Aug. 17 in the U. S. Circuit Court from the decision of Federal Judge Robert P. Patterson permitting the receiver for the I. R. T. to abandon the 999-year lease and operation of trains on the Manhattan's elevated lines. The appeal papers included an assignment of errors in which it was contended that Judge Patterson had erred in deciding that the I. R. T. need not have trackage rights on the elevated lines in order to perform its contractual obligations to the City of New York. Judge Patterson also erred, it was contended, in holding that there was ample proof that the entire elevated division is and has been for years a losing venture, and in not ruling that the Interborough was barred from discontinuing a through service over the elevated lines for a single five-cent fare.

Sale of Sixth Avenue Line—

Edwards H. Childs, special master, will offer the Sixth Avenue Line for sale on Sept. 12 at the upset price of \$12,500,000. The property will be sold free and clear of the lien of real estate and special franchise taxes and assessments. New York City will present an application Aug. 22 to the Transit Commission for a certificate permitting discontinuance of operations on Sixth Avenue Elevated.

Manhattan-I. R. T. Claims—

The stockholders' protective committee in a letter mailed Aug. 11 is requesting stockholders for authorization to represent them in filing claims against the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. estate. The claims arise out of the 1922 readjustment plan between Interborough stockholders and Manhattan stockholders. Nathan L. Amster, Chairman of the stockholders' protective committee, states in the course of the letter that in view of defaults by Interborough under both the lease and the 1922 readjustment plan holders of Manhattan modified stock are creditors of the Interborough company. The 1922 readjustment plan provided that the modified stock be reduced from a fixed \$7 dividend basis to \$5 a share annually, if earned, upon the agreement that in case of default the rights of the modified stockholders should be undiminished by reason of the plan. In urging united action on the part of all holders of the modified stock, Mr. Amster pointed out that the stockholders' claims are now separate and apart from any claims which the Manhattan company itself may have against Interborough for defaults under the lease, whether because of under-maintenance or otherwise. All claims of both the Manhattan company or its stockholders must be filed by Sept. 15, next, according to directions of the U. S. District Court.—V. 147, p. 1040.

Maracaibo Oil Exploration Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Consolid. profit after ordin'y taxes, deprec., deplet. & other chgs., and Before Federal income taxes. Total: \$15,924, \$2,478, \$15,512, \$2,301.

Marchant Calculating Machine Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after charges and Federal taxes, Earnings per sh. on 226,642 common shares, etc. Total: \$97,118, \$242,366, \$248,549, \$513,989.

Martin-Parry Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 3 Months Ended May 31, 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Net operating loss, Discount on purchases and other income, Loss, Miscellaneous charges, Interest paid, and Net loss. Total: \$5,991, \$17,793, \$43,088, \$37,097, \$54,806, \$36,639, \$53,835, \$147, \$131, \$159.

Balance Sheet May 31

Assets table with columns: 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Prop. & plant, Cash, Accts. rec. (less res), Inventories at cost, (less reserve), Prep. insur., &c., Total. \$992,682, \$1,032,094. Liabilities table with columns: 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Capital stock, Accts. payable and accruals, Res. for Fed. and State taxes, Deficit, Total. \$992,682, \$1,032,094.

Margay Oil Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit, After charges, depreciation and depletion, but before provision for Federal income taxes.—V. 146, p. 3671.

Marion Steam Shovel Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Net profit after deprec., &c., but before Federal income tax, After charges and Federal taxes.—V. 146, p. 2541.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, &c., Earnings per sh. on 339,244 common shares.—V. 147, p. 577.

Market Street Ry.—San Francisco Proposes to Buy Traction Line—

By a vote of 8 to 2 the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has voted to submit to voters Sept. 27 a proposal for the purchase of the Market Street Ry. for a price of \$24,500,000. Under the bond issue proposal a maximum of \$12,500,000 will be allowed for purchase of the railway properties with balance of fund going to rehabilitation and extensions. The proposal contemplates the payment of maximum of \$12,500,000 to Market Street Ry. for purchase of company's franchises, improvements, equipment and rolling stock. The balance of the \$24,480,000 would be spent for improvements, rehabilitation and extension of private company's lines and consolidation with municipal railway lines into a single coordinated system.

Unlisted Trading Denied at San Francisco—

Because of insufficiency of trading activity, the Securities and Exchange Commission has denied the application of the San Francisco Stock Exchange for extension of unlisted trading privileges to the common, prior preference, preferred and second preferred stock of the company. The Commission pointed out that during the 12 months ended May 31, this year, the trading in the prior preference stock, which was the most actively traded of any of the securities involved, was only 1,290 shares. In two of the months during that period there was no trading. The Commission said that this volume of trading appeared insufficient to give any assurance that there would be enough activity to result in the

proper functioning of an auction market with respect to the prior preference stock. It further noted that if past experience is a guide to the future there would be months in which no transactions would occur. The San Francisco Exchange admitted that no active market existed for the securities and said they would be assigned to the inactive post if the application were granted. The Exchange had contended that if the affairs of the company improved trading activity might well increase. The Commission said that it cannot approve extension of unlisted trading privileges on the basis of a mere possibility of future trading activity. The Commission said that the Exchange had informed it of a desire to file an application for a rehearing on the order as regards denying unlisted trading to the prior preference stock. Because of this, the effective date of the SEC order issued some time ago granting the application of the company to delist its prior preference stock from the San Francisco Exchange has been postponed until Oct. 11.—V. 147, p. 1041.

Mar-Tex Oil Co.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 146, p. 4123.

Maryland Fund, Inc.—Liquidating Value—

As of Aug. 16, 1938, liquidating value per share was \$5.48 as compared with \$4.46 on May 31, 1938.—V. 146, p. 3508.

Maryland Fund, Inc.—Dividend—

The board of directors on Aug. 17 declared a distribution of two cents per share, payable Sept. 15, to holders of record Aug. 31, 1938. As of Aug. 16, 1938, liquidating value per share was \$5.48 as compared with \$4.46 on May 31, 1938. Cash was reduced by increased investment from 35% as of the close of the previous quarter, May 31, 1938, to approximately 8% currently. For record of previous dividend payments see V. 146, p. 3508.

(Oscar) Mayer & Co., Inc.—Extra Preferred Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the 8% second participating preferred stock, par \$100, both payable Sept. 1, to holders of record Aug. 24. Similar amounts were paid on June 1 and on March 1, last.—V. 146, p. 3508.

Meteor Motor Car Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Earnings for Six Months Ended July 14, 1938. Rows include Net profit after depreciation, interest, taxes, &c., Earnings per share on 42,000 shares common stock.—V. 145, p. 3351.

Mexican Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-Month-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937, and 1938-12 Mos.-1937. Rows include Gross earnings from oper., Oper. exps. & deprec., Net earnings.—V. 147, p. 424.

Michigan Steel Tubing Products Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net income after deprec., Federal income taxes, Earnings per sh. on 200,000 shs. cap. stk. (\$2.50 par), After non-recurring reorganization expenses of \$13,287 and reserve for contingencies of \$9,301 set up in the first half of 1935, Note—No provision was made for Federal surtax on undivided profits.—V. 146, p. 2699.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, 1938-9 Mos.-1937, and 1938-12 Mos.-1937. Rows include Gross sales, less returns and allowances, Cost of sales (excl. depreciation and depletion), Gross profit from sales, Selling and gen. and administrative expenses, Net profit from sales, Other income credits, net including interest and dividends received, Total income, Depreciation, Depletion, Leaseholds surrendered and abandoned, Fed. and State inc. taxes, Net income, Earnings per share.—V. 146, p. 3809.

Middlesex & Boston Street Ry.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938-3 Mos.-1937, 1938-6 Mos.-1937, and 1938-9 Mos.-1937. Rows include Net loss, Rev. for pass'gers carried, Aver. fare per rev. pass.—V. 146, p. 3960.

Midland Counties Public Service Corp.—To Be Merged with Parent Company—See Pacific Gas & Electric Co. below.—V. 141, p. 281.

Midwest Piping & Supply Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 3 columns: Quarter Ended May 31, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net profit after depreciation and income taxes, Earnings per share on 193,140 shares (no par).—V. 146, p. 3960.

Milnor, Inc.—To Pay Smaller Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the capital stock payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. This compares with 35 cents paid on May 31, last; 10 cents paid on March 1, last; 15 cents paid on Dec. 1, last; 10 cents paid on Sept. 1 and on May 29, 1937; 30 cents paid on May 20, 1937, and 10 cents paid on March 5, 1937, and on Dec. 12, 1936; this last being the first dividend paid since March 1, 1934 when a dividend of \$1.15 per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 896.

Minneapolis Gas Light Co.—Earnings—

Table with 2 columns: Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938. Rows include Operating revenues—Gas sales, Operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Other income, Total income, Interest on funded debt, Amortization of debt discount and expense, Other interest, Amortization of preferred stock refunding expense, Provision for Federal income taxes, Net income.—V. 146, p. 3809.

Mission Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—		
Dividends received.....	1938	1937
Expense, tax, &c.....	\$473,036	\$344,843
	37,452	92,242
Profit	\$435,584	\$252,601
Loss on sales of investments.....	8,198	prof1239234
Profit.....	\$427,386	\$1,491,835

The balance sheet as of June 30, 1938, shows total assets of \$14,001,619 including cash of \$501,957, comparing with total assets of \$15,013,944 and cash of \$2,029,275 on Jan. 1, 1938. Current liabilities as of June 30, last, amounted to \$24,613 compared with \$36,935 on Jan. 1, 1938. Undivided profits totaled \$184,823 against \$1,313,159.—V. 147, p. 274.

Mississippi Power Co.—City Offers to Buy Property—

The City of Columbus, Miss., has offered the company (subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp.) \$232,000 for its property in that city. The city's offer, open until midnight, Aug. 22, is for the city, suburban and standby steam plant of the company.—V. 147, p. 896.

Mississippi River Power Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—		
Operating revenues (electric), incl. gross charges	1938	1937
under firm power contract.....	\$3,940,183	\$4,098,271
Operating expenses and taxes.....	1,915,752	1,885,221
Net operating revenues.....	\$2,024,431	\$2,213,050
Non-operating revenues.....	120,851	118,483
Gross income.....	\$2,145,282	\$2,331,534
Interest on funded debt.....	947,605	955,362
Amortization of bond discount and expense.....	41,003	41,561
Other interest charges.....	11,366	16,934
Other deductions.....	3,822	.....
Net income.....	\$1,141,486	\$1,317,676

Note—So far as can be determined, the companies had no liability under the Revenue Act of 1936 for surtax on undistributed income for the years 1936 and 1937.—V. 146, p. 3193.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Files Exceptions to SEC Report on Exchange Registration—

The company has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission 321 exceptions and brief to the report of trial examiner Richard Townsend in proceeding to determine whether registration on the New York Stock Exchange of the common and 5% preferred stock should be suspended or withdrawn.

Examiner Townsend's report, which is only advisory, found that MOP balance sheets for 1934 and 1935 were incorrect in that they failed to disclose liability under Terminal Shares contracts. The road's brief asserts that full publicity was given to the contracts, that there was no intent or effort to conceal the contracts or the liability thereunder, that the balance sheets in question were prepared by employees of the bankruptcy trustee, that the MOP had no part in their preparation, had no power to make changes therein, that the method of accounting followed was prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that no deficiency exists in the balance sheets filed with the commission.

The brief states that the trial examiner's report contains numerous clear misstatements of facts about which there can be no dispute, omits reference to many material facts favorable to the road, contains contradictory findings of fact unfavorable to respondent, and contains many inexplicable errors and omissions.—V. 147, p. 747.

Mobile Gas Service Corp.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—		
Operating revenues.....	1938	1937
Operating expenses and taxes.....	\$557,543	\$501,446
	421,683	413,540
Net oper. revs. before provision for retirements.....	\$135,860	\$87,906
Non-operating income.....	21,245	26,354
Gross income before provision for retirements.....	\$157,105	\$114,260
Provision for retirements.....	47,202	21,096
Gross income.....	\$109,903	\$93,164
Interest.....	46,919	46,763
Sundry income charges.....	135	.....
Net earns. reserved for int. on income bonds.....	\$62,849	\$46,401

Note—Effective Jan. 1, 1938, the company adopted the new uniform system of accounts for gas utilities prescribed by the Alabama Public Service Commission. Such system differs in certain respects from the system the company previously followed, hence, the previous year figures shown in these statements are not exactly comparable.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
Property, plant & equipment.....	\$2,719,715	\$2,598,548	\$430,701	\$430,701	
Miscell. investm'ts.....	9	359	1,833,000	1,833,000	
Special deposits.....	5	24	Accounts payable.....	38,418	20,900
Cash.....	80,587	44,819	Accrued accounts.....	31,391	30,491
Notes receivable.....	1,253	1,991	Consumers' depts.....	20,307	18,602
Accts. receivable.....	109,329	116,573	Service ext. depts.....	30,990	6,340
Applics on rental.....	18,024	2,826	Def. credit item.....	4	.....
Merchandise, materials & suppl's.....	35,715	41,319	Reserves.....	593,734	480,101
Def. debt items.....	13,906	13,766			
Total.....	\$2,978,547	\$2,820,227	Total.....	\$2,978,547	\$2,820,227

a Represented by 5,000 no par shares.—V. 147, p. 274.

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—				
Net sales.....	1938	1937	1936	1935
Cost of sales, exps., &c.....	\$4,787,328	\$10,539,898	\$7,220,754	\$7,094,107
	5,466,410	8,832,706	7,030,683	6,738,842
Profit on operations.....	loss\$679,083	\$1,707,191	\$190,071	\$355,265
Other income (net).....	Dr19,289	13,936	16,068	18,419
Total income.....	loss\$698,372	\$1,721,127	\$206,139	\$373,684
Federal income tax (est.).....	.....	x330,000	26,000	45,000
Prov. for undistributed profits tax.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....
Net profit.....	loss\$698,372	\$1,321,127	\$180,139	\$328,684
Dividends.....	136,575	437,040	273,150	136,575
Surplus.....	def\$834,947	\$884,087	def\$93,011	\$192,109
Shares capital stock outstanding (\$25 par).....	546,300	546,300	546,300	546,300
Earnings per share.....	Nil	\$2.41	\$0.33	\$0.60

x Includes excess profits tax.

Balance Sheet, June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
Cash.....	256,883	647,301	Accounts payable.....	570,509	1,032,275
Notes & accts. rec.....	1,240,845	3,140,542	Notes payable.....	2,000,000	3,500,000
Inventories.....	9,979,682	11,846,705	Customers' balance.....	23,146	64,893
Notes rec. & advs. (non-current).....	203,629	164,229	Accrued liabilities.....	335,831	535,183
Investments.....	36,000	36,000	Res. for Fed. taxes.....	134,561	x572,604
Prepaid expenses.....	387,173	337,698	y Capital stock.....	11,000,000	11,000,000
Prop., plant & eqt. (less deprec.).....	6,447,098	6,825,342	Capital surplus.....	424,113	424,113
			Surplus.....	4,111,737	5,017,398
			Treasury stock.....	Dr48,586	Dr48,587
Total.....	18,551,310	22,997,878	Total.....	18,551,310	22,997,878

x Includes excess profits tax and surtax on undistributed profits. y Represented by shares of \$20 par value.—V. 146, p. 3810.

Monarch Machine Tool Co.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 23. This compares with 30 cents paid on June 1, last; 40 cents paid on March 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 65 cents was paid on Dec. 1, last, and extras of 15 cents were paid on Sept. 1, June 1, and March 1, 1937.—V. 147, p. 747.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc.—Listing—

The Chicago Stock Exchange has admitted to trading 5,217,147 shares of common stock no par value.—V. 147, p. 1041.

Montour RR.—Earnings—

July—				
1938				
Gross from railway.....	\$144,018	\$258,999	\$235,429	\$158,256
Net from railway.....	54,042	133,062	118,974	57,304
Net after rents.....	60,841	131,991	108,371	63,452
From Jan. 1—				
Gross from railway.....	818,191	1,460,656	1,244,966	1,078,641
Net from railway.....	215,194	658,710	497,980	448,780
Net after rents.....	274,154	638,630	489,478	474,232

—V. 147, p. 578.

Morris Finance Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
1938	a1937	a1936	
Gross income from operations.....	\$158,662	\$334,314	\$442,351
Operating expenses.....	49,434	113,157	172,414
Net income from operations.....	\$109,228	\$221,157	\$269,937
Other income credits.....	27,298	6,598	2,838
Gross income.....	\$136,526	\$227,754	\$272,776
Interest on coll. trust notes, &c.....	22,309	39,130	33,413
Commissions and fees on coll. trust notes.....	2,151	3,053	2,183
Provision for Fed. income taxes.....	19,000	b50,500	b67,500
Net income.....	\$93,065	\$155,072	\$169,679
Cash divs. paid on pref. capital stock.....	17,500	17,500	17,500
Cash divs. paid on com. capital stock.....	35,000	40,250	24,500
Net surplus for six months.....	\$40,565	\$97,322	\$127,679
Earned surplus Jan. 1.....	644,332	533,583	326,796
Earned surplus, June 30.....	\$684,897	\$630,905	\$454,475

a Company only figures. b Includes surtax on undistributed profits.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—		Liabilities—			
y1938	1937	y1938	1937		
Cash.....	\$522,477	\$687,631	Coll. tr. notes pay \$1,591,500	\$3,516,250	
Notes receivable.....	3,241,267	5,252,142	Accts. payable and accrued taxes.....	86,638	136,140
Reps'd chattels.....	19,705	10,336	Funds withheld from dealers.....	288,816	361,139
Accts. receivable.....	37,183	6,057	Reserve for losses.....	98,804	175,555
Prepd' int. on coll. trust notes.....	9,217	15,216	Unearned income.....	135,100	246,023
Prepd' comm. on reciv'les purch.....	24,641	63,365	7% cum. pref. stk. (par \$100).....	500,000	500,000
			x Com. cap. stock.....	350,000	350,000
			Capital surplus.....	118,735	118,735
			Earned surplus.....	684,897	630,905
Total.....	\$3,854,490	\$6,034,748	Total.....	\$3,854,490	\$6,034,748

x Represented by 5,000 shares class A stock, par \$50, and 10,000 shares class B stock, no par. y Consolidated figures.—V. 146, p. 3194.

Motor Bankers Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
1938	1937	1936	
Gross income.....	\$12,551	\$109,949	\$73,589
Loss on sale of secs.....	11,905	.....	.....
Expenses.....	25,734	39,213	34,203
Operating profit.....	loss\$25,087	\$71,737	\$39,386
Provision for Federal income taxes.....	.....	9,500	5,500
Provision for bad debts.....	.....	.....	1,500
Prov. to adj. sec. val. to cost or market.....	.....	36,304	.....
Profit for the period.....	loss\$25,087	\$25,932	\$32,386
Earnings per share.....	Nil	\$0.33	\$0.40

—V. 146, p. 3962.

Motor Products Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—				
1938—3 Mos.	—1937	1938—6 Mos.	—1937	
a Net profit.....	\$45,360	\$751,405	\$83,222	\$1,454,872
Earns. per sh. on 391,254 shares common stock.....	\$0.12	\$1.92	\$0.21	\$3.72

a After interest, depreciation, Federal and Canadian income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3345.

Mullins Mfg. Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—		
1938	a1937	a1936
Gross profit.....	\$274,953	\$993,655
Expenses.....	433,656	515,432
Operating loss.....	\$158,703	prof\$478,223
Other income.....	10,032	20,204
Loss.....	\$148,671	prof\$498,427
Inventory adjustments, &c.....	31,544	3,152
Depreciation and amortization.....	134,782	77,967
Operating loss of subsidiaries.....	2,958	2,65
Federal income tax.....	.....	59,536
Net loss.....	\$317,955	prof\$357,507

a Revised by company.—V. 146, p. 3672.

Murray Ohio Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—			
1938	1937	1936	
a Net profit.....	loss\$11,500	\$98,516	\$182,317
Earnings per share on 107,423 shares capital stock (no par).....	Nil	\$0.92	\$1.70

a After depreciation and Federal income taxes, but before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 1718.

Muskegon Motor Specialties Co.—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—				
1938	1937	1936	1935	
a Net income.....	\$52,672	\$228,160	\$91,730	\$50,817
Earns. per sh. on 225,000 shs. com. stk. (no par).....	Nil	\$0.74	\$0.14	Nil

a After Federal income taxes, depreciation and other charges. Note—No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 145, p. 1909.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Quarter Ended June 30—		
1938	1937	
Net loss after depreciation, &c.....	\$2,005,407	prof\$127,874
Earnings per share on common.....	Nil	\$0.30

The net loss for the nine months ended June 30 was \$4,974,138.—V. 146, p. 3346.

National Acme Co.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—				
1938—3 Mos.	—1937	1938—6 Mos.	—1937	
Net profit after deprec.....	loss\$71,652	\$406,073	\$128,299	\$697,911
Earnings per share on 500,000 shares (\$1 par) capital stock.....	Nil	\$0.81	\$0.26	\$1.39

Note—No provision for Federal surtaxes on undistributed profits has been made.—V. 146, p. 3194.

National Automotive Fibres, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit after deprec., amort., Fed. income taxes and other charges—loss	\$11,346	x\$210,408 loss\$52,907 x\$446,598
x After surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3194.		

National Biscuit Co.—Earnings—

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
x Net profit after chgs., taxes, &c.	\$2,984,565	\$2,884,035 \$5,645,135 \$5,422,792
Shares common stock—	6,289,448	6,289,448 6,289,448 6,289,448
Earnings per share—	\$0.40	\$0.39 \$0.75 \$0.72
x Before provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.		
Net profit for 12 months ended June 30, 1938, was \$12,117,455, equal to \$1.65 a common share, against \$12,058,126, or \$1.64 a common share, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3962.		

National Bond & Share Corp.—Stock Split-Up Voted—

Stockholders at a meeting held Aug. 15 authorized an amendment to the certificate of incorporation splitting up the outstanding shares of capital stock on a two for one basis. The change does not increase the capital of the corporation but will increase the outstanding number of shares from 180,000 to 360,000. The number of authorized shares will remain unchanged at 400,000. Application has been made to list the additional shares on the New York Stock Exchange.—V. 147, p. 897.

National Cash Register Co.—\$6,000,000 Debentures Placed Privately—The company on Aug. 2 sold privately to an insurance company \$6,000,000 15-year 3 1/4 % sinking fund debentures due Aug. 1, 1953. Sinking fund payments are to be made over a period of 10 years beginning Aug. 1, 1944.

The sale of the debentures provided funds enabling company to pay of its domestic bank loans in substantially the same amount which were made largely to finance its domestic instalment accounts receivable.—V. 147, p. 1042.

National City Lines, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Gross revenues—	\$2,439,983	\$2,147,994
Net profit after deprec., int., Federal, State income taxes, minority interest, &c.	162,380	184,095
Earnings per share on 200,000 common shares—	\$0.43	\$0.54
—V. 146, p. 3352.		

National Dairy Products Corp.—Dividend Reduced—

The directors on Aug. 18 declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 747.

National Distillers Products Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Profit after depreciation—	\$3,761,445	\$3,730,259	\$3,653,594
Debt interest and amortization—	367,605	371,950	375,978
Federal income taxes, &c.	627,487	565,371	517,168
Net profit—	\$2,766,353	\$2,792,938	\$2,760,448
Earnings per share on common—	\$1.36	\$1.37	\$1.45
For the quarter ended June 30, 1938, net profit was \$1,321,130, equal to 65 cents a share, comparing with \$1,367,930, or 67 cents a share, in June quarter of 1937.—V. 146, p. 3811.			

National Gypsum Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$3,500,000 4 1/4 % sinking fund debentures, dated May 1, 1938, and due May 1, 1950 all of which have been issued.—V. 147, p. 747.

Neisner Brothers, Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Like amount was paid on June 15, last, and previously, regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 1042.

Nevada-California Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End, June 30—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1937x
Operating revenues—	\$637,309	\$710,228	\$5,536,559
Maintenance—	22,181	20,915	284,720
Other operating expenses	250,666	255,800	2,234,443
Taxes—	69,502	73,231	609,229
Depreciation—	49,633	46,983	587,815
Net oper. revenues—	\$245,326	\$313,299	\$2,001,427
Other income—	4,085	5,248	70,538
Gross income—	\$249,411	\$318,547	\$2,071,965
Interest—	117,520	111,752	1,385,365
Amort. of debt disc. and expenses—	7,035	7,055	84,033
Miscell. inc. deductions—	1,115	1,216	14,537
Net income—	\$123,740	\$198,523	\$588,029
Profits on retirement of bonds and debs. (net)—	129		43,931
Other miscel. debits and credits to surplus (net)—	Dr1,017	Cr4,973	Dr14,136
Earned surplus avail. for red. of bonds, dividends, &c.—	\$122,853	\$203,496	\$617,825
x In order to make proper comparison 1936 figures (as to major items) were revised to conform with Federal Power Commission Classification effective Jan. 1, 1937.			\$779,392
Note—This statement properly omits extraordinary debits to surplus arising from amortization of pension funds, &c. Details have appeared in annual reports.—V. 147, p. 1043.			

New State Ice Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues—	\$420,706	\$450,208
a Operating expenses & taxes—	369,804	389,118
Operating income—	\$50,902	\$61,090
Non-operating income—	4,007	4,823
Gross income—	\$54,909	\$65,913
Income deductions—	26,973	29,826
Net income—	\$27,936	\$36,086
a Includes Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 276.		

New York Shipbuilding Corp.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Gross billings—	\$6,117,321	\$5,822,180
Cost and expenses—	6,002,403	5,593,067
Balance—	\$114,918	\$229,113
Other income—	22,090	23,763
Total income—	\$137,008	\$252,876
Interest—	74,800	81,110
Depreciation—	147,517	149,814
Miscellaneous deductions—	36,368	9,764
Net loss—	\$121,677	x\$12,188
x Profit before Federal taxes.—V. 146, p. 3197.		

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Earnings

Period End, June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit after charges and Federal taxes—	\$123,614	\$209,714 \$339,232 \$410,115
Earns. per sh. on 188,367 shs. cap. stk. (par \$10)	\$0.66	\$1.11 \$1.90 \$2.17
—V. 146, p. 3962.		

New York Water Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Mos. End, June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenues—	\$2,928,697	\$2,952,233	\$2,900,957	\$2,863,082
General operation—	903,303	914,799	870,760	836,435
Rate case expense—	722	11,038	17,921	16,090
Other regulatory commission expense—	26,974	32,589	10,879	4,177
General expenses transferred to construction—	Cr17,917	Cr32,044	Cr16,875	Cr18,220
Provision for uncollectible accounts—	12,651	16,865	23,250	24,840
Maintenance—	103,407	136,760	129,501	90,211
Real property taxes—	353,046	335,205	312,157	273,653
Excise taxes—	87,642	59,033	58,547	46,556
Corporate taxes—	36,376	28,369	20,834	19,196
Net earnings before prov. for retirem'ts & replacements and Federal income tax—	\$1,422,493	\$1,449,617	\$1,473,980	\$1,570,141
Other income—	30,719	28,002	27,349	48,739
Gross corporate income—	\$1,453,212	\$1,477,619	\$1,501,330	\$1,618,880
Int. on mtge. debt—	770,280	776,593	782,074	785,040
Int. on serial notes—	32,771	—	—	—
Interest on gold notes—	—	—	9,275	48,602
Interest—Parent co.—	5,208	3,403	—	—
Miscell. interest—	21,472	17,435	18,837	7,360
Amort. of debt discount and expense—	23,463	28,621	33,972	39,602
Int. charged to construc.—	Cr20,672	Cr3,078	Cr624	Cr2,934
Prov. for retirements and replacements—	223,300	195,000	197,750	200,500
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax & surtax—	66,049	92,677	55,671	60,017
Prov. for int. on Federal inc. tax of prior years—	5,668	8,866	7,287	15,526
Miscell. deductions—	6,293	327	20,403	—
Net income—	\$319,378	\$357,775	\$376,682	\$465,164
Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30				
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—				
Plt., prop., eq., &c.	\$28,389,446	\$27,799,536		
Cash & mater. held for special construct. projects—	243,700	—		
Invests. in subsid. cos. not consol. herein, at cost—	2,609,599	2,609,599		
Loan to sub. not consol.—	555,500	510,000		
Misc. invests. and special deposits—	3,694	6,343		
Cash in banks and working funds—	125,095	83,922		
Accts. & notes rec.—	175,897	221,000		
Due from sub. and affiliated cos.—	1,251	216		
Accr. unbilled rev.—	108,430	101,389		
Materials & suppl's—	105,337	116,487		
Fire protecn' serv.—	223,502	177,259		
Comm'n on pref. capital stock—	498,482	498,482		
Debt disc. & exp. in proc. of amort.—	130,277	143,625		
Prepaid accts. and deferred charges—	45,333	27,658		
Total—	\$33,215,545	\$32,295,517		
Liabilities—				
Funded debt—	15,970,500	15,426,509		
Purchase money, bond and mtge. Indebt. to Federal Water Service Corp.—	18,084	20,970		
Notes payable—	100,000	100,000		
Mtge. bids assumed—amt. due on July 1—	250,000	100,000		
Accts. payable—	6,000	6,000		
Sewer & paving assessments—	28,823	43,829		
Accrued Federal, State and local taxes—	10,093	10,166		
Accrued interest—	233,354	341,358		
Misc. accr. items—	152,571	139,341		
Customers' deposs.—	17,444	31,037		
Deferred income & liabilities—	80,415	64,322		
Reserves—	251,114	456,644		
6% cum. pref. stk.—	3,096,365	2,898,861		
Common stock—	4,653,200	4,653,200		
x Capital & paid-in surplus—	2,601,500	2,601,500		
Earned surplus—	2,339,645	2,339,305		
Total—	\$33,215,545	\$32,295,517		
—V. 146, p. 3024.				

Neisner Brothers, Inc.—Sales—

Period End, July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Sales—	\$1,529,455	\$1,962,003 \$10,100,157 \$11,896,746
—V. 147, p. 1042.		

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Equipment Trust Certificates—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 9 authorized the trustees to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \$1,640,000 equipment-trust certificates of 1938, No. 2, to be issued by the Irving Trust Co., as trustee, and sold at 100.14 and accrued dividends, in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The report of the Commission says in part: The railroad trustees invited 68 bankers, brokers, and insurance companies to bid for the purchase of the certificates. In response thereto two bids were received: The higher bid, 100.14% of par and accrued dividends, from Aug. 1, 1938, was made by Evans, Stillman & Co., and has been accepted. On this basis the average annual cost of the proceeds to the railroad trustees will be approximately 3.97%.—V. 147, p. 898.

New York State Electric & Gas Corp.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues—	\$23,892,735	\$22,367,543
Operating expenses, &c.—	16,492,706	15,701,950
Provision for taxes—	2,577,628	1,783,427
Operating income—	\$4,912,401	\$4,882,165
Other income (net)—	151,283	400,043
Gross income—	\$5,063,684	\$5,282,208
Interest on funded debt—	2,411,973	2,695,557
Interest on unfunded debt—	528,192	638,230
Amortization of debt discount and expense—	141,868	174,935
Amortization of miscellaneous suspense—	81,063	107,266
Interest charged to construction—	Cr90,260	Cr18,526
Balance of income—	\$1,990,848	\$1,684,745
Note—This statement includes operations for the full periods of companies merged into New York State Electric & Gas Corp. irrespective of the dates of mergers.—V. 147, p. 898.		

New York Telephone Co.—Loss in Phones—

Company in July had a loss of 7,953 stations, against loss of 2,383 in July, 1937, a loss of 9,319 in July, 1936, a 14,486 loss in July, 1935, and a loss of 14,975 in July, 1934. For the first seven months there was a gain of 5,509 stations, against a gain of 68,657 in the like period of 1937, a gain of 33,086 in the 1936 period, a loss of 6,168 in the 1935 period, and a loss of 2,204 in the 1934 period.—V. 147, p. 1044.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc.—Earnings—

6 Mos. End, June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net income after deprec., Fed. income taxes, &c.—loss	\$94,342	x\$432,997	\$342,194	\$243,068
Shares common stock—	190,687	190,687	151,000	150,000
Earnings per share—	Nil	\$2.27	\$2.28	\$1.62
x Before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3198.				

North American Co.—Transfers Muzak Corp. and Music Companies to Warner Brothers—

J. F. Fogarty, President, in the quarterly letter to stockholders disclosed that control of Muzak Corp. and two music companies, Associated Music Publishers, Inc., and Breitkopf Publications, Inc., had been transferred to Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.

The North American Co. for a number of years has operated Wired Radio, Inc., which has been experimenting in transmitting over light and power wires musical and other programs. Muzak Corp., which holds licenses under Wired Radio patents, furnishes program service in New York City. The two music companies furnish programs for Muzak Corp.

"The business of Muzak Corp. and that of the music companies were developed as an adjunct to wired radio," Mr. Fogarty says. "While the enterprise affords the possibility of increased use of electricity, progress in that direction will depend on the development of the use of wired radio in the amusement field. In view of this and of provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, it was thought desirable to seek the cooperation of interests identified in an important way with the amusement industry."

Mr. Fogarty says Warner Bros. may within two years acquire ownership of Wired Radio and adds that Warner Bros. has the option of not proceeding with the development of wired radio, in which event ownership will revert to North American subject to an option to Warner Bros. to buy the two music companies alone.—V. 147, p. 750.

North American Cement Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Net loss after taxes, deprec., and interest; and x Before profit on bonds acquired.—V. 146, p. 3198.

North American Oil Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End. 3 Mos. End. 3 Mos. End. June 30, '38, June 30, '38, Mar. 31, '38. Rows include Gross oil royalties, Contract charge for operation of leases, Salaries and directors' fees, Gross production, excise and proration taxes, Other expenses, Profit before depletion and taxes on income.—V. 147, p. 426.

(The) North Central Texas Oil Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936. Rows include Operating income, Administrative and general expense, Legal and purchase expense, Depreciation, Taxes—sundry, Depletion and properties charged off, Net operating income, Interest and divs. on securities, Net income before Federal taxes, Balance, beginning of period, Total, Dividend, Balance end of period, Shares of common stock outstanding (par \$5), Earnings per share common stock.—V. 146, p. 3512.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: Assets, 1938, 1937, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Cash, Accounts receivable, Marketable secur., Acquired int. rec., Mineral rights and leases, Furn. and fixtures, Deferred assets, Dividend payable, Accounts payable, Federal taxes, Deferred credits, Accts. pay. (contr.), Com. stk. (par \$5), Capital surplus, Earned surplus.—V. 146, p. 3512.

North Penn Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Non-operating revenues (net), Total gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Interest on funded debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Amortization of bond discount and expense, Net income, Dividends accrued on preferred stocks—\$7 cumulative prior preferred, \$7 cumulative preferred, Balance.—V. 146, p. 3813.

Northeastern Water & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, &c., Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Bond interest, Other interest, Amortiz. of debt discount and expense, &c., Unrecovered discount on bonds retired, Minority interest, Net income, Divs. on pref. stock, Balance.—V. 147, p. 1044.

Northeastern Water Cos., Inc.—Reorganization Petition Dismissed—

Dismissing the petition of company for permission to reorganize under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act, Judge Frederick H. Bryant in the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of New York, states that the company "is not seeking reorganization through this court but injunction relief only."

The company's plan of reorganization called for the sale of all of its property and assets to another Associated Gas & Electric Corp. subsidiary, General Gas & Electric Corp. and involved a series of financial transactions between General Gas & Electric Corp., Southeastern Electric & Gas Co. and Northeastern Water & Electric Corp.

A study of the plan, Judge Bryant said, shows that "in addition to the formation of a new company and the elimination of the debtor (North-eastern Water Companies, Inc.), one other company is to be eliminated and two others, through sale and exchange of assets and securities, will be changed enough to warrant the designation of reorganization. There is no question but that the three companies affected are sound financially. They are in no wise under nor subject to the jurisdiction of this court. Any reorganization or change of financial structure must come through the voluntary acts of their directors and stockholders. Their only connection with this proceeding is through stock ownership affiliations. The real purpose sought through this proceeding is the holding of debtor in its present status for a time sufficient to permit parties interested, through elimination and reorganization of solvent companies, to obtain money to pay its debts. It is not a proceeding to reorganize under 77B but rather to use 77B to restrain creditors while an independent reorganization is being made.

"This court does not attempt to state that the proposed plan of reorganization, if carried out, would be advantageous or disadvantageous to the owners of the corporation. That is outside of its province. Here the only question is whether or not the relief sought by debtor is within the purpose, intent and spirit of the statute.

"After careful study of the facts, I hold that debtor is not within the purview of the statute. It is not seeking reorganization through this court but injunction relief only."—V. 147, p. 1044.

Northern States Power Co. (Del.)—Weekly Output—

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, totaled 25,295,003 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 0.4% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 1044.

North West Utilities Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps. and taxes, Net oper. income, Other income (net), Gross income, Int. on long-term debt, General interest, Amort. of bond dis. and expense, Misc. inc. deductions, Prov. for divs. on pref. stocks of sub. cos. held by the public, x Net income.—V. 146, p. 3673.

x After deduction dividend requirements for the period on pref. stocks of subsidiary companies held by the public. y Indicates loss.

Note—This statement does not include the revenues and expenses of Lake Superior District Power Co., all of the common stock of which is owned by North West Utilities Co., but in which voting control is not held due to the regular voting privilege of its outstanding preferred stock.—V. 146, p. 3673.

Ohio Oil Co.—Places \$21,000,000 Securities Privately—

The company has privately issued to a bank its serial notes due 1939-45 aggregating \$7,000,000 and has privately issued to an insurance company \$14,000,000 15-year 3 3/4% sinking fund debentures due Aug. 1, 1953.

These funds were obtained for the purpose of acquiring its 6% cumulative preferred shares in anticipation of their redemption and for the further purpose of meeting the cost of additional shares called for redemption Sept. 15, 1938, and will reduce the outstanding preferred stock from \$54,607,700 to approximately \$35,500,000.

"The completion of this program," says a statement issued by the company, "will provide substantial savings to the corporation."

Balance Sheet June 30 (Company & Subs.)

Table with 4 columns: Assets, 1938, 1937, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Prop. equip., Cash, Mark sec. after res, Accts. receiv. after reserves, Short-term notes, Crd. & refd. prod, Matls. & suppl., Investments, Misc. notes and accts. rec., not current, Treas. stock, Deferred charges, Total.—V. 146, p. 3673.

a After depreciation and depletion. b Represented by 6,563,377 non-par shares. c Represented by 200 preferred shares at cost.

Preferred Stock Called—

New York Curb Exchange has received notice that this company has called for redemption on Sept. 15, 1938, at \$110 per share, 30% of all of the issued and outstanding shares of 6% preferred stock of the company pro rata from all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 15, 1938, or their assigns.—V. 147, p. 1044.

Orange & Rockland Electric Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30, 1938—Month—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenues, Oper. exps., inc. taxes, Depreciation, Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Interest on funded debt, Other interest, Other deductions, Balance, Divs. accrued on pref. stock.—V. 147, p. 126.

Otis Elevator Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End. June, 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Maintenance and repairs, Depreciation, Expenses, Net operating income, Other income, Total income, Miscel. deductions, Accrued fixed inc. tax, Net income, Erns. per sh. on 2,000,000 com. sh. (no par), a Includes surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3350.

Pacific Coast Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net loss from operations, etc.

Pacific Finance Corp. of Calif. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Interest and discount, Total income, Salaries, Provision for equipment replacements, etc.

Note—No consideration has been given in the above statement to the net profit from operations of Pac Corp. (wholly-owned subsidiary) amounting to \$19,215 for the six months ended June 30, 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include Assets (Cash, Loans, Accounts receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Notes payable, Accounts payable, etc.).

—V. 146, p. 3514.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—Asks Exchange of Stock for Two Subsidiaries—To Wind Up Their Corporate Affairs—

The company has filed an application with the California State Railroad Commission to issue preferred stock in exchange for prior preferred and preferred stocks of the San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. The exchange would be preliminary to winding up of affairs of San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. and Midland Counties Public Service Corp. and consolidation of two subsidiaries with the parent company.

The exchange terms asked show that as of June 30, 1938, the public held 25,070 shares of 7% prior preferred, 5,868 shares of 6% prior preferred, 3,625 shares of 7% preferred and 286 shares of 6% preferred stocks of San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. Pacific Gas offers to exchange four shares of its 6% first preferred stock for each share of subsidiary's 7% preferred or prior preferred and four shares of P. G. & E. 5 1/2% preferred for each share of 6% prior preferred or preferred of San Joaquin. The exchange offer would expire Sept. 30.

Owners of San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. prior preferred stock who do not accept the offer will be given par and accrued dividends on their stocks in dissolution proceedings of the company. San Joaquin Light & Power Corp. is expected to make an offer to purchase 702 shares of \$100 par value common stock held by the public.

According to A. E. Wilson, President of both subsidiary companies the proposed dissolution is chiefly a matter of legal and financial significance, and will in no way affect the personnel, operating methods or local purchasing policy.

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Gross operating revenue, Maintenance operating and administrative expenses, Provision for depreciation, Net operating revenue, etc.

Pacific Mills (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 5 columns: 6 Months Ended—, July 2, '38, July 3, '37, June 27 '36, June 29 '35. Rows include Net sales, Cost of goods sold, Net oper. profit, Plant depreciation, etc.

* No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 1411.

Pacific Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

(Including Coast Counties Gas & Electric Co.)

Table with 5 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating revenue, Operating expense, Net oper. revenue, Total income, etc.

* Does not include any provision for surtaxes payable under the 1938 Revenue Act on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3350.

Packard Motor Car Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net loss after taxes, depreciation, &c., Earns per sh. on 15,000—, etc.

* Profit before surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3964.

Pan American Airways Corp.—Options Extended—

Company has extended from Dec. 31, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1941, the period during which it has an option on the services of its President, Juan T. Trippe, according to information filed with Securities Exchange Commission. In consideration of the extension, the option price of the 50,000 shares of stock of the company under option to Mr. Trippe has been reduced from \$20 to \$15 per share and the time in which the option may be exercised has been extended from Dec. 31, 1940, through Feb. 28, 1942.—V. 146, p. 3514.

Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela—Liquidation Voted—

Stockholders at a meeting held Aug. 12, approved the plan of liquidation. This will be accomplished by issuing one share of Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela, a Venezuelan corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary, for each share of the Delaware corporation's stock.—See also V. 147, p. 900.

Park & Tilford, Inc.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net profit after charges and taxes, Estimated, etc.

Note—No provision for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3514.

Parke, Davis & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—6 Mos.—1937, 1938—12 Mos.—1937. Rows include Operating profit, Depreciation, Foreign exch. deduction, Pensions, Profit, etc.

a Revised figures.—V. 146, p. 3199.

Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: Period Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937, 12 Months 1938. Rows include Net income after depreciation and Federal income taxes, Earnings per share on 182,000 shares of common stock (par \$1), etc.

—V. 145, p. 3207.

Parmedee Transportation Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: Period End. June 30—, 1938—3 Mos.—1937, 1938—6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Net loss after interest, depreciation, &c., Earnings per share on no par capital stock, etc.

* Profit after Federal income taxes but before surtax on undistributed profits. y Before estimated provision of \$15,500 for the 3 months and \$21,500 for 6 months for Federal income taxes.—V. 146, p. 3351.

Pathe Film Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30—, 1938, 1937. Rows include Film develop. & printing sales (net), Film rental income (net), Income from other operations (net), Total, Producers' participation & amort. of advances, etc.

a Profit from operations. loss \$27,982 \$25,379. Other income. 80,821 84,224. Profit. \$52,839 \$109,603. Interest expense. 1,161 5,054.

Profit for 6 months ended June 30— \$51,679 \$104,549. Earnings per share on common stock— \$0.04 \$0.13.

a Provision for depreciation and amortization included above: \$13,753 in 1938 and \$14,860 in 1937. Note—The Du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. (of the common stock of which company owns 35%) had a net profit, after all charges, of \$639,000 for the first 6 months of 1938 as compared with \$725,000 in the corresponding period of 1937.

The portion of these earnings which accrued to company's 35% common stock interest amounted to \$223,000 in 1938, as compared with \$253,000 in 1937. Of these earnings, \$153,000 were undistributed in 1938 and \$183,000 in 1937, which undistributed amounts are not reflected in the income account of company as given above.—V. 146, p. 3514.

Peerless Corp.—To Change Name—

Stockholders' meeting has been called for Sept. 15 to vote on a proposal to change name of company to Brewing Corp. of America, the name of the wholly-owned subsidiary which now operates company's brewing business. If approved, assets of the subsidiary will be transferred to parent company on Oct. 1. Management urges that stockholders return proxies promptly since under the Virginia law consent of two-thirds of voting stock is required.

75-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. A dividend

of 30 cents was paid on Sept. 25, 1937, this latter being the first payment made since Nov. 10, 1932, when 50 cents per share was distributed.—V. 147, p. 900.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937	1938—6 Mos.—	1937
Gross earnings	\$28,629	\$574,612	\$2,102,610	\$1,390,555
Expenses (net)	500,608	506,097	1,175,358	1,070,868
Depreciation	108,876	129,994	249,088	266,169
Federal taxes	33,459	Cr7,139	123,588	17,398
Net profit	\$185,686	loss\$54,340	\$554,576	\$36,120
Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)	369,000	370,000	369,000	370,000
Earnings per share	\$0.50	Nil	\$1.50	\$0.10

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937	1938—6 Mos.—	1937
Net inc. after tax, deprec. & other charges	\$7,472	loss\$39,369	loss\$43,106	loss\$145,850

Pennsylvania Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$11,032,334	\$10,807,779
Operating expenses, &c	6,366,693	6,165,907
Provision for taxes	1,060,485	959,738
Operating income	\$3,605,156	\$3,682,134
Other income (net)	26,061	143,918
Gross income	\$3,631,217	\$3,826,053
Interest on 1st mtge. bonds	1,814,924	1,817,467
Interest on unfunded debt	191,173	166,568
Amortiz. of debt discount & expense	64,095	52,720
Interest charged to construction	Cr46,998	Cr3,155
Balance of income	\$1,618,023	\$1,792,452

—V. 147, p. 1045.

Pennsylvania Edison Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$5,644,810	\$5,633,861
Operating expenses, &c	2,808,182	2,649,548
Provision for taxes	606,962	623,140
Operating income	\$2,229,666	\$2,361,173
Other income (net)	33,751	87,981
Gross income	\$2,263,418	\$2,449,154
Interest on first mortgage bonds	1,265,250	1,265,250
Interest on unfunded debt	11,611	11,780
Amortization of debt discount and expense	85,782	85,782
Interest charged to construction	Cr3,377	Cr2,384
Balance of income	\$904,152	\$1,088,726

Note—The provision for taxes for the year 1938 is after giving consideration to anticipated distribution for the calendar year.—V. 146, p. 3965.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$1,066,859	\$1,040,623
Non-oper. revenues (net)	46,379	84,857
Total gross earnings	\$1,113,238	\$1,125,480
Operating expenses & taxes	789,034	773,235
Net earnings	\$324,204	\$352,246
Int. and other charges of sub. cos.	13,067	13,098
Int. and other charges of Penn. Gas & Elec. Co.	232,597	275,487
Net income	\$78,540	\$63,660
Divs. accr'd on pref. stock of Penn. Gas & Electric Co.	105,000	105,000
Balance, deficit	\$26,460	\$41,340

* Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirements of Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Co. at the rate of 7% per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1, 1936. In the period April 1, 1936 to April 1, 1937, inclusive, the preferred dividends were paid in part; on July 1, 1938 no dividend was paid. There is now an accumulation of accrued dividends. In arrears, of 8½% or \$8.50 per share.—V. 146, p. 4128.

Pennsylvania Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—6 Mos.—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Operating revenues	\$2,564,443	\$2,834,465	\$5,125,109	\$5,321,494
Non-oper. rev. (net)	29,672	57,204	59,197	115,315
Total gross earnings	\$2,594,115	\$2,891,670	\$5,184,307	\$5,436,809
Oper. exps. and taxes	2,078,397	2,117,484	4,119,804	4,006,119
Net earnings	\$515,717	\$774,186	\$1,064,502	\$1,430,691
Int. & other charges of subsidiary companies	305,980	330,665	615,299	674,216
Int. & other charges of Pa. Gas & El. Corp.	125,801	144,448	261,959	296,712
Net income	\$83,935	\$299,073	\$187,244	\$459,762
Divs. accr'd on pref. stk. of Pa. Gas. & El. Corp.	105,000	105,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	def\$21,068	\$194,073	def\$22,759	\$249,762

Pennsylvania RR.—Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 9 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company of parts of certain branch lines of railroad aggregating 3.60 miles in Blair, Clearfield and Armstrong counties, Pa.—V. 147, p. 900.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$10,392,714	\$10,882,428	\$9,870,173	\$9,072,708
Other store income	140,370	145,961	134,408	131,078
Total store income	\$10,533,084	\$11,028,389	\$10,004,581	\$9,203,786
Cost of sales, oper. exp. (incl. admin. & gen. expenses)	10,218,362	10,451,745	9,394,516	8,765,863
Other deduc'n (net)	Cr26,065	Cr19,668	Cr16,259	1,154
Est'd Fed. income tax	56,480	89,447	93,948	61,397
Net profit	\$284,307	\$506,865	\$532,376	\$375,372
Divs. on pref. common stock	22,129	30,236	62,741	62,741
Divs. on common stock	122,662	122,737	122,622	182,081
Balance	\$133,516	\$353,892	\$347,013	\$130,550
Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)	245,474	245,474	245,324	245,324
Earnings per share	\$1.04	\$1.94	\$1.91	\$1.27

Phillips Petroleum Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$25,000,000 convertible 3% debentures, to be dated Sept. 1, 1938 and to become due Sept. 1, 1948, upon official notice of issuance and distribution pursuant to subscription by stockholders and their assigns or sale to underwriters, and 526,316 additional shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance, from time to time upon conversion of the debentures; making the total amount applied for 4,975,368 shares. See also V. 147, p. 1046.

Philadelphia Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

[Not including Pittsburgh Rys. and subsidiary and affiliated street railway and transportation companies.]

Year Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$41,216,350	\$42,308,058
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	22,180,595	21,491,267
Net oper. rev. (before approp. for retirements and depletion reserves)	\$19,035,755	\$20,816,791
Other income (net)	167,099	469,794
Net oper. revenue and other income (before approp. for retirement & depletion reserves)	\$19,202,855	\$21,286,585
Appropriation for retirement and depletion reserves	5,241,812	5,256,427
Gross income	\$13,961,042	\$16,030,157
Rents for lease of properties	170,200	186,250
Interest on funded debt	5,472,895	5,478,796
Amortization of debt discount and expense	509,820	509,592
Other interest charges (net)	Cr90,305	4,463
Guaranteed divs. of Consol. Gas Co. of the City of Pittsburgh pref. capital stock	69,192	69,192
Appropriation for special reserve	500,000	500,000
Other income deductions	273,693	244,737
Balance	\$7,055,546	\$9,053,177
Divs. on capital stocks of subs. held by others:		
Duquesne Light Co. 5% cum. 1st pref.	1,375,000	1,375,000
Kentucky W. Va. Gas Co. 5% cum. 1st pref.	186,250	186,250
Common	40,000	100,000
Other common dividends		9,000
Minority int. in undistrib. net income of a sub.	Cr39,254	Cr39,119
Consolidated net income	\$5,493,550	\$7,422,046
Dividends on capital stocks—cash:		
Philadelphia Co. preferred stocks:		
5% non-cumulative preferred	792	792
6% cumulative preferred	1,473,420	1,473,420
\$6 cumulative preference	600,000	600,000
\$5 cumulative preference	269,340	269,340
Common stock	3,360,232	3,840,259

Note—The above income account for the year ended June 30, 1937 has been adjusted to reflect \$240,354 of additional taxes applicable to the period of 1936 included therein, paid by Duquesne Light Co. in 1937 and charged to surplus.—V. 147, p. 752.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years End. May 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$63,441,129	\$69,129,707	\$66,847,376	
Cost of goods sold, sell., gen. & admin. exps.	61,926,776	65,545,954	64,032,442	Not avail.
Operating profit	\$1,514,353	\$3,583,753	\$2,814,934	\$3,543,844
Other income	127,970	123,537		
Total income	\$1,642,323	\$3,707,290	\$2,814,934	\$3,543,844
Interest, discount, &c	421,876	404,266	574,700	536,731
Deprec. & maintenance	1,131,660	1,127,015	1,113,564	1,054,717
Federal taxes, &c	30,000	520,000	217,686	415,000
Extraordinary charges	111,393	138,111		
Net income	loss\$52,605	\$1,517,899	\$98,984	\$1,537,395
Previous surplus	7,199,362	6,460,222	8,590,176	8,416,686
Total surplus	\$7,146,757	\$7,978,121	\$9,499,160	\$9,954,082
Common dividends	878,758	878,758	878,758	878,758
Transferred from surp.			2,160,179	
Add'ns to res. for conting.				485,147
Balance, surplus	\$6,167,999	\$7,099,362	\$6,460,222	\$8,590,176
Shs. com. stock (par \$25)	549,225	549,225	549,225	549,225
Earns. per share	Nil	\$2.76	\$1.65	\$2.80

b Includes \$83,000 Federal surtax on undistributed profits. c Amounts transferred from surplus to capital stock in connection with reorganization: Capital stock of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. (Del.) issued, 549,225 shares (\$25 par), \$13,730,625; capital stock of Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., replaced by above, 549,225 shares (no par), at designated value \$10,000,000; increase in stated amount of capital stock, \$3,730,625; capital and paid-in surplus applied thereto, \$1,570,445; remainder, being earned surplus applied thereto, \$2,160,179. d No par.

Consolidated Balance Sheet May 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
x Fixed plant	\$13,215,887	13,342,301	Capital stock	\$13,730,625
y Moveable plant	451,600	438,899	Accts. payable and	
Cash	1,808,789	1,610,214	accrd liabilities	934,319
U. S. Treas'y bills	100,000	60,946	Notes pay. (banks)	400,000
x Trade accts. rec.	2,014,713	2,736,191	1st M. 20-yr. 6% gold bonds, currently maturing	271,500
Bill of lading drafts under collection	568,083	742,259	Reserve for Fed. & State taxes	50,000
Inventories	6,971,562	8,763,319	Res. for undeterm. liab. arising from invalidation of processing tax	1,137,893
a Other cur. funds	1,137,893	2,253,163	1st M. 20-yr. 6% gold bonds	4,045,500
Advances on grain purchases	85,933	124,474	Dividend payable	219,690
Miscell. accts. rec.	331,940	245,814	Res. for conting's and insurance	800,000
b Merchandise	192,223		Earned surplus	6,167,999
Prepaid expenses	256,077	146,887		7,099,362
Trade memb'ships, sundry stks., &c.	80,161	144,235		
Discount on bonds	142,660	179,753		
Hydraulic rights	1	1		
G'dwill, tr marks, trade names, &c.	1	1		
Total	\$27,357,526	\$30,788,458	Total	\$27,357,526

x After deducting depreciation and maintenance of \$7,508,861 in 1938 and \$6,761,724 in 1937. y At depreciated value. z Less reserve for bad debts of \$175,000 in 1938 and \$207,300 in 1937. a Set aside pending settlement of undetermined liabilities, per contra. b From liquidated subsidiary, less reserve at estimated real amount.—V. 146, p. 1413.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Sales, oper. & other inc.	\$5,902,043	\$10,441,615	\$39,464,495	\$48,220,515
Expenses, &c	6,099,815	9,653,321	37,391,418	43,675,471
Loss	\$197,772	prof\$788,294	\$2,073,077	\$4,545,044
Interest	246,015	261,272	1,018,092	1,072,740
Depr., depl. & amort.	784,149	912,753	3,576,606	4,053,190
Minority interest	Cr13,052	Cr5,685	25,805	15,188
Charge off mtge pref sold			304,643	
Net loss	\$1,214,884	\$370,046	\$2,852,669	\$596,074

—V. 146, p. 3200.

Pittston Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$13,987,026	\$15,956,322	\$16,862,566	\$17,742,603
Costs, expense, &c	14,283,677	16,247,733	16,556,951	17,771,775
Loss	\$296,651	\$291,411	\$305,615	\$29,172
Other income (net)	213,336	22,130	58,042	45,269
Loss	\$83,315	\$269,281	\$363,657	\$16,097
Interest (net)	334,137	309,493	342,059	353,194
Deprec'n, depletion and amortization	455,666	443,648	509,860	551,977
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	26,139	34,111	22,038	26,027
Profit on sale & demol'n of property, &c	11,533	Dr7,792	7,630	Dr20,447
Minority interest	87,539	127,113	78,658	183,189
Net loss	\$975,263	\$1,191,438	\$581,328	\$1,118,737
a Profit.—V. 146 p. 3515.				

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—July Output—

Month of—	July, 1938	June, 1938	July, 1937
Coal mined (tons).....	112,106	98,144	142,448

Public Service Corp. of N. J. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Gross earnings.....	\$9,897,724	\$9,969,330	\$12,665,752	\$12,578,035
Oper. exps., maint., deprec. & taxes.....	7,407,161	7,450,840	91,941,488	87,214,426
Net inc. from oper....	\$2,490,563	\$2,518,490	\$34,714,263	\$38,565,878
Bal. for divs. & surplus.....	1,485,648	1,522,487	22,537,731	25,505,543

Public Service Co. of Okla.—Stock Dividend—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Aug. 10 that a public hearing will be held Aug. 26 in the Commission's Washington offices on a declaration (File 43-149) of the company covering the issuance of 5,000 shares (\$100 par) common stock to be issued in lieu of cash, as a dividend on the company's outstanding common stock. The company states the stock is being issued in order that \$500,000 of undistributed earnings may be used to finance a portion of the cost of additional generating capacity now being installed.—V. 147, p. 753.

Public Service Electric & Gas Co.—\$1,000,000 Bonds Placed Privately—Company sold privately to institutional investors in June, 1938, \$1,000,000 1st & ref. mtge. 3¼s due June 1, 1966. The bonds were placed at 103. Proceeds will be used for property improvements and additions. The issue was approved by the P. U. Commission of New Jersey. See also V. 147, p. 1046.

Pullman, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937		
Net after Fed. inc. tax..	\$3,325,288	\$6,277,064	\$6,805,926	\$13,150,362
a Remission of taxes.....	-----	679,808	-----	679,808
Total income.....	\$3,325,288	\$6,956,872	\$6,805,926	\$13,830,170
Charges & depreciation..	3,108,939	3,624,370	6,161,025	7,220,969
Net profit.....	\$216,349	\$3,332,502	\$644,901	\$6,609,201
Dividends paid.....	1,432,632	1,432,628	2,865,263	2,865,258
Deficit.....	\$1,216,283	\$1,899,874	\$2,220,362	\$3,743,943
x Surplus.....	-----	-----	-----	-----

Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30

	1938	1937	1936
Net after Federal income tax.....	\$17,434,457	\$24,093,732	\$16,168,330
a Remission of taxes.....	-----	679,808	-----
Total income.....	\$17,434,457	\$24,773,540	\$16,168,330
Charges and depreciation.....	11,122,808	14,511,212	14,014,916
Net profit.....	\$6,311,649	\$10,262,328	\$2,153,414
Dividends paid.....	10,505,833	5,730,592	-----
Deficit.....	\$4,194,184	\$4,531,736	-----
x Surplus. a Net amount after provision for Federal income taxes, accruing from remission of 1936 taxes under Railroad Retirement Act.—V. 146, p. 3677.	-----	-----	-----

Railroad Employees' Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net inc. after all charges & pref. div. requirements..	\$64,450	\$57,745
Earns. per sh. on class A & B common stock.....	\$0.73	\$0.60
x Except Federal surtax on undistributed profits.	-----	-----
On June 30, 1938 the corporation's subsidiaries had outstanding instalment notes receivable of \$1,367,403 in seven branch offices, compared with \$1,102,616.52 in six branch offices on June 30, 1937.—V. 145, p. 3209.	-----	-----

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales.....	\$7,348,750	\$13,916,575	\$10,390,895	\$8,702,188
Discounts & allowances..	208,326	388,025	304,270	250,580
Income from sales.....	\$7,140,424	\$13,528,549	\$10,086,625	\$8,451,609
Manufac'g cost of sales.....	5,628,760	9,437,361	7,043,923	5,644,898
Gross profit.....	\$1,511,665	\$4,091,189	\$3,042,701	\$2,806,710
Sell. & admin. exps.....	1,735,191	2,149,404	1,843,117	1,673,193
Profit from operations.....	\$223,526	\$1,941,784	\$1,199,584	\$1,133,518
Other income.....	94,899	141,288	87,554	107,758
Total income before other dec'n's, deprec'n & taxes.....	\$318,425	\$2,083,072	\$1,287,138	\$1,241,276
Other deductions.....	161,713	102,032	104,473	47,527
Prov. for depreciation..	-----	-----	-----	312,798
Income taxes.....	12,011	320,397	193,543	128,590
Add'n to res. for contg.	-----	\$150,000	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$302,351	\$1,510,642	\$989,122	\$752,361
Surplus at begin. of per'd.....	7,842,536	7,029,284	6,447,621	5,711,158
Total surplus.....	\$7,540,184	\$8,539,926	\$7,436,743	\$6,463,518
Dividends paid.....	332,538	476,611	476,382	320,380
Surp. at end of period.....	\$7,207,646	\$8,063,316	\$6,960,261	\$6,143,138
Shs. com. stk. out. (no par)	632,000	635,500	635,200	638,600
Earnings per share.....	Nil	\$2.37	\$1.55	\$1.17
x For the surtax on undistributed profits and other contingencies. y Loss.	-----	-----	-----	-----

To Pay 15-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31. Like amount was paid on June 15, last, and compares with 37½ cents paid on March 15, last; 50 cents paid on Dec. 15, and on Sept. 15, 1937, and previously, regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents per share were distributed. In addition, special dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 146, p. 3517.

Reliance Steel Corp.—Earnings—

Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Gross sales.....	\$1,187,829
Returns, allowances, discounts and freights.....	41,478
Net sales.....	\$1,146,351
Cost of goods sold (less discounts).....	852,747
Warehouse, selling, administrative and general expenses, incl. depreciation.....	274,108
Operating profit.....	\$19,496
Other income.....	1,356
Profit.....	\$20,852
Other deductions.....	2,710
Estimated provision for Federal income taxes.....	3,158
Net profit.....	\$14,984
Preferred dividends.....	15,757

Comparative Balance Sheet

Assets—	June 30 '38	Mar. 31 '38	Liabilities—	June 30 '38	Mar. 31 '38
Cash.....	\$326,388	\$222,900	Accounts payable.....	\$199,084	\$241,071
Notes and acc. rec.....	511,740	537,894	Accrued taxes.....	118,983	32,385
Inventories.....	1,128,084	1,229,617	Amounts due to employees.....	517	-----
Other assets.....	47,009	49,714	Dividend payable.....	3,937	-----
y Prop'y, plant and equipment.....	377,385	376,859	Real estate mtre. note instalments due within 1 yr.....	-----	8,857
Deferred charges.....	75,011	87,270	Federal taxes on income (est.).....	-----	83,035
			Long-term debt.....	88,718	82,035
			Reserve.....	42,500	42,500
			Com. stk. subscrib.	2,585	3,035
			Cum. conv. pref. stock (par \$25).....	787,500	794,875
			Com. stk. (par \$2).....	483,300	482,350
			Capital surplus.....	711,748	705,784
			Earned surplus.....	26,744	28,326
Total.....	\$2,465,617	\$2,504,252	Total.....	\$2,465,617	\$2,504,252

x After reserve of \$42,730 at June 30 and \$40,431 at Mar. 31. y After reserve for depreciation of \$74,975 at June 30 and \$67,609 at March 31.—V. 147, p. 583.

Reece Folding Machine Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ending June 30—	1938	1937
Gross profit.....	\$37,418	\$53,486
Depreciation.....	11,835	11,093
Servicing, selling and general expenses.....	23,009	24,948
Profit from operations.....	\$2,574	\$17,444
Other income.....	1,019	1,561
Total income.....	\$3,593	\$19,005
Income deductions.....	57	505
Net income.....	\$3,537	\$18,501

—V. 147, p. 279.

Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Total operating revenue.....	\$15,970,536	\$15,090,608
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	11,793,234	10,708,350
Operating income.....	\$4,177,302	\$4,382,258
Other income.....	18,647	27,173
Gross income.....	\$4,195,950	\$4,409,431
Interest on funded debt and miscell. int. charges..	1,471,157	1,349,142
Net income.....	\$2,724,792	\$3,060,289
Preferred stock dividends.....	1,393,226	1,459,341
Balance.....	\$1,331,566	\$1,600,948
Note.—No provision required for surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 279.	-----	-----

Rochester & Lake Ontario Water Service Corp.—Earnings—

Year Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenues.....	\$497,887	\$530,579	\$509,907
Operating expenses.....	298,039	301,540	277,306
Net earns. before prov. for retire. & replacements & Fed. inc. tax..	\$199,848	\$229,039	\$232,601
Other income.....	160	75	198
Gross corporate income.....	\$200,008	\$229,115	\$232,799
Interest on funded debt.....	102,380	108,333	113,454
Miscellaneous interest.....	89	64	53
Amortiz. of debt disc. & expense.....	17,379	26,964	29,128
Int. charged to construction (Cr.).....	110	233	36
Prov. for retirements & replacements.....	24,851	25,420	25,420
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax & surtax on undistributed profits.....	1,763	6,641	6,091
Provision for interest on Federal income tax of prior years.....	785	1,666	1,363
Net income.....	\$52,871	\$60,259	\$57,326

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Plant, prop., equipment, &c.....	\$5,313,906	\$5,293,223	1st mtge. 5% gold bonds.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,100,000
a Cash in banks & working funds.....	5,286	30,438	Due to N. Y. Wat. Service Corp.....	238,000	203,700
b Accts. and notes receivable.....	59,018	57,639	Accounts payable.....	7,988	8,603
Acrr. unbilled rev.....	27,228	26,132	Due to parent co., current account.....	303	228
Mat'l's & supplies.....	27,134	27,433	Accrued liabilities.....	72,411	80,175
Debt disc. and expense in process of amortization.....	-----	17,703	Consumers' depos.	2,035	2,153
Prepaid accts., def. chgs. & unadjust debits.....	22,837	9,460	Extension deposits ..	41,135	40,014
			Reserves.....	553,957	546,431
			c Common stock.....	50,000	50,000
Total.....	\$5,455,409	\$5,462,028	Paid-in surplus.....	1,185,500	1,185,500
a After collections held for water districts of \$179 in 1938 and \$321 in 1937. b After reserve of \$4,032 in 1938 and \$4,418 in 1937. c Represented by 2,000 no par shares.—V. 146, p. 3029.	-----	-----	Capital surplus.....	592,393	592,393
			Earned surplus.....	711,686	652,830
			Total.....	\$5,455,409	\$5,462,028

Rose's 5, 10 & 25 Cent Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937		
Sales.....	\$364,514	\$391,823	\$2,416,458	\$2,574,910

—V. 147, p. 430.

Ruberoid Co.—No Common Dividend—

The directors of this company took no action on Aug. 16 with respect to the payment of a dividend in the third quarter of 1938, it was announced by Herbert Abraham, President.

While the company's sales in recent months have reflected the continuing upward trend of building activity, particularly in residential construction, Mr. Abraham stated, the directors decided to defer dividend action until a clearer picture could be had of sales volume and profits for the year as a whole.

A dividend of 15 cents was paid on Dec. 20, 1937.—V. 147, p. 754.

Safeway Stores, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit after depreciation and taxes.....	\$1,541,286	\$1,764,256	\$1,479,767	\$1,691,463
Shares com. stock outstanding (no par).....	806,560	802,156	798,926	798,929
Earnings per share.....	\$1.31	\$1.59	\$1.26	\$1.51
x No provision was made for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 584.	-----	-----	-----	-----

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Interest—

By an order entered July 20, 1938, by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, the trustees were authorized to pay interest accruing to Sept. 1, 1938 on the general mortgage 4% bonds and the income 5% bonds of Kansas City Memphis & Birmingham RR., as follows:

On general mortgage 4% bonds interest aggregating.....	\$66,460
On income 5% bonds interest aggregating.....	89,550
Making a total aggregate of.....	\$156,010

Pursuant to the order of the Court, the trustee will pay interest on the bonds at the office of C. W. Michel, Eastern Representative, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City, on and after Sept. 1, 1938, but only upon presentation of such

bonds so that an appropriate endorsement may be stamped thereon indicating the payment of such interest.—V. 147, p. 903.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Evanston, Ill.—Bonds Offered—Bitting, Jones & Co., Inc., St. Louis, are offering \$107,000 1st mtge. 4½% bonds at 100 and int.

Dated July 1, 1938; due semi-annually Jan. 1, 1939, to July 1, 1948. Coupon bonds in denom. of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Principal and interest payable J. & J's 1, at St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo., corporate trustee. Redeemable all or part, in inverse of numerical order on 30 days' notice at par and interest.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Evanston, Ill., founded in 1885, is the largest and one of the most influential parishes in the Diocese of Chicago. With over 1,900 communicants, and more than 500 in its Sunday school, the parish ministers to the spiritual needs of a high class suburban residential community of 60,000 population.

The mortgaged property represents an actual investment of over \$534,000. The buildings and contents are insured for \$496,250 against fire and windstorms.

These bonds are issued for the purpose of refunding the payment of the \$97,300 balance of an original mortgage of \$150,000 and a local bank loan of \$7,250.

San Antonio Public Service Co.—Bonds Called—All of the outstanding first mortgage 4½ year 5% gold bonds due Sept. 1, 1949 of the San Antonio Gas & Electric Co., and the San Antonio Traction Co., predecessor companies, have been called for redemption on Sept. 1, at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the New York Trust Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 147, p. 903.

Sangamo Electric Co.—Earnings

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1938	1937	1936
Net profit after deprec. and Federal income taxes	\$136,722	\$593,082	\$440,277
No. of shares of cap. stk. outstanding	278,000	278,000	139,000
Earnings per share on capital stock	\$0.49	\$2.13	a\$3.17

a In figuring earnings per share dividends paid on preferred stock were not deducted as all preferred had been retired by July 1. b After the two for one split-up.

Note—No provision is made of surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3970.

San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.—Preferred Stock Exchange—To Be Merged—See Pacific Gas & Electric Co. above.—V. 146, p. 1089.

Spokane International Ry.—Changes Asked in Plan—The committee representing holders of first mortgage bonds has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to modify in six important respects its approved plan for reorganizing the road.

One of the most important modifications sought is a provision for the issuance in reorganization of new first mortgage bonds so as to furnish adequate means for future financing. The plan approved by the Commission provides for the issuance of contingent interest bonds only.

The committee suggested that the Commission's plan also be modified in the following respects:

The plan should make the proposed capital fund discretionary instead of mandatory and that depreciation charged against income, except in respect of equipment, shall be credited against the amount which may be deducted from income for the capital fund.

The plan should provide for an equipment fund in addition to the capital fund, which may be used to make initial payments on equipment purchased under equipment agreements.

The plan should provide that interest on the income mortgage bonds be fully cumulative up to a maximum of 13½% whether or not earned.

The plan should protect holders of income mortgage bonds and facilitate acquisition of control of the reorganized company on proper terms by some larger system, by an arrangement for escrowing the new common stock for 10-year period; and

The plan should provide for the execution of the plan by sales of the properties, if so directed by the court.—V. 147, p. 756.

Savage Arms Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss after taxes and depreciation	\$27,062 a	\$153,335
Earnings per sh. on 167,715 shs. com. stk. (no par)	\$0.91	\$0.91
	\$0.91	\$1.16
a Profit.—V. 146, p. 3202.		

Schenley Distillers Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net Income	\$849,533	\$1,995,400
Shs. com. stk. out. (par \$5)	1,260,000	1,260,000
Earnings per share	\$0.48	\$1.07
	\$0.48	\$2.32
x After depreciation, interest, contingencies and Federal income taxes, but before Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 146, p. 3820.		

Scott Paper Co.—Earnings

	6 Months—	
	July 2, '38	July 4, '37
Net sales	\$8,282,805	\$6,978,671
Materials, wages & salaries, repairs and maintenance, local taxes and other expenses	4,955,523	5,040,993
Depreciation and depletion	356,936	292,230
Gross profit on sales	\$2,970,346	\$2,645,447
Distribution expenses (incl. freight paid on goods sold), administrative and general expenses	2,024,532	1,858,926
Operating profit	\$945,814	\$786,521
Interest on investments in Brunswick Pulp & Paper Co. bonds	90,288	44,858
Other interest and discount on purchases	26,895	21,046
Total income	\$1,062,996	\$852,425
Interest on 3¼% debenture bonds, &c.	68,264	32,924
Prov. for Federal income and capital stock taxes	182,000	a127,871
Prov. for Pa. income and capital stock taxes	69,104	77,805
Net earnings	\$743,628	\$613,826
Dividends on common stock	455,988	370,488
Balance for surplus	\$287,640	\$243,337
Earnings per share on common stock (569,985 shares no par)	\$1.30	\$1.07
a No provision made for Federal undistributed profits tax. The amount of this tax was dependent upon the ratio of dividends paid to net income for the full year.		

Condensed Statement Comparing Current Assets and Liabilities

	1938	1937
Cash	\$862,977	\$1,969,839
All other	2,829,122	2,241,421
Total current assets	\$3,692,099	\$4,211,260
Total current liabilities	1,556,658	1,076,863

Underwriters Named—The company has filed an amendment with the Securities and Exchange Commission naming the following as underwriters of its 30,000 shares of \$4.50 preferred stock: Smith, Barney & Co., 14,200 shares; Cassatt & Co., Inc., 7,100 shares; Janney & Co.; W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., and Yarnall & Co., 2,100 shares each; Boening & Co., 1,500 shares, and Harper & Turner, Inc., 900 shares.

Amendments Voted—A special meeting held Aug. 15, stockholders adopted the amendment to the company's articles of incorporation reducing the authorized number of preferred shares to 130,000 and establishing the terms and provisions of the shares. Directors of the company plan to offer soon 30,000 shares of \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock to finance plant expansion.—V. 147, p. 903.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Receivers' Equipment Trust Certificates

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Aug. 12 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \$1,508,000 of class A equipment trust 4% certificates, series GG, to be issued by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York as trustee, and sold at par and accrued dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

The disposition of that part of the application requesting authority to assume obligation and liability in respect of not exceeding \$163,500 of class B equipment trust 4% certificates, series GG, was deferred.

The report of the Commission says in part: The receivers canvassed a number of the leading bankers and investment banking firms to ascertain whether the class A certificates could be sold on more advantageous terms than par and accrued dividends, offered by the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, but were advised by the bankers and investment banking firms that they would not be willing to purchase, or attempt to market, the certificates upon terms as advantageous as those mentioned, and would not be willing to make any bids on the certificates if competitive bids were called for. Under such circumstances the receivers accepted the proposal of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, subject to ICC approval.—V. 147, p. 903.

Seaboard Commercial Corp.—Earnings

Earnings for 6 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Net earned service charges after provision for losses and conting.	\$430,781
Dividends from wholly-owned subsidiary company	34,000
Miscellaneous income	14,489
Gross earned income	\$479,271
Operating expenses	295,303
Interest on indebtedness during the period	62,197
Provision for Federal taxes on income	19,000
Net income	\$102,771
Dividends on preferred stock	25,000
Dividends on common stock	40,508

Comparative Balance Sheet

June 30 '38		Dec. 31 '37		June 30 '38		Dec. 31 '37	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Cash	1,204,147	1,468,012	Notes pay., unsec.	5,948,500	6,938,500		
Notes & accts. rec.	7,785,060	8,612,386	Accounts payable	8,260	10,562		
Misc. accts. rec'le.	51,227	49,901	Acer. taxes, &c.	60,174	65,116		
Repos. auts., &c.	13,301	15,205	Dealers' partic.res.	161,311	173,628		
Invest. in wholly-owned subs.	2,235	2,235	Reserves	116,061	134,663		
Furn., fixt. & eq.	61,086	63,762	Deferred income—	261,776	366,444		
Prepaid exps. and deferred charges	42,900	40,421	5% cum. pref. stk.				
			(par \$50)	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Total	9,159,956	10,251,923	Com.stk. (par \$10)	1,015,000	1,012,600		
			Capital surplus	306,538	305,338		
			Earned surplus	282,335	245,071		
Total	9,159,956	10,251,923	Total	9,159,956	10,251,923		

—V. 147, p. 755.

Seagrave Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net loss after expenses, int., & other charges and taxes	\$6,942	prof\$58,952	\$38,103	\$3,020

Sears Roebuck & Co.—Earnings

24 Weeks Ended July 16—	1938	1937	1936
Net profit after deprec., int., spec. res., normal Fed. taxes & other charges	\$7,118,888	\$15,190,441	\$12,634,285
Shares of capital stock outstanding	5,555,260	5,502,320	4,859,968
Earnings per share	\$1.28	\$2.76	\$2.60

—V. 147, p. 584.

Seeman Brothers, Inc.—Earnings

Years End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross earnings	\$1,394,474	\$3,358,011	\$2,912,424	\$2,814,821
Sell., adm. & gen. exp.—	1,046,264	2,706,365	2,291,717	2,224,338
Prov. for Fed., State and city taxes	122,397	172,900	108,521	75,514
Inc. & loss adjust. (net)	Cr14,477	11,834	Cr17,259	16,044
Profits deducted by directors for bldg. alter'n	—	—	50,000	—
Net income	\$240,291	\$466,911	\$479,445	\$498,924
Advertis'g appropriation	—	—	—	100,000
Dividends	269,689	459,001	378,001	378,001
Net surplus	def\$29,398	\$7,910	\$101,444	\$20,924
Adjustments	Dr179	Cr67	Cr529	Cr36,981
Prev. capital & surplus	4,644,897	4,636,920	4,534,947	4,477,042
Balance, surplus	\$4,615,320	\$4,644,897	\$4,636,920	\$4,534,947
Earnings per sh. on 125,000 shs. of no par cap. stk.	\$1.92	\$3.74	\$3.84	\$3.99

Balance Sheet June 30

1938		1937	
Assets—			
x Fixed assets	\$175,240	\$168,609	
Cash	379,533	448,867	
Marketable securities & interest	293,993	286,070	
Corporation's own capital stock	498,230	482,405	
Accounts and notes receivable	1,287,162	1,470,650	
Post-dated checks	4,250	5,312	
Inventory	2,725,444	2,689,350	
Deferred charges	28,251	26,958	
Other assets	35,034	40,508	
Goodwill	1	1	
Total	\$5,427,139	\$5,618,729	
Liabilities—			
y Capital stock	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	
Surplus	2,615,320	2,644,897	
Notes payable	—	350,000	
For'n acceptances	5,642	34,148	
Sundry time depts. & misc. payables	38,437	88,170	
Accounts payable	492,477	131,119	
Com'l & other accrued liabilities	89,661	135,154	
Acer. and est. Fed. and State taxes	81,357	149,249	
Long-term debts	54,000	54,000	
Reserve for mds. adjustment	47,746	29,491	
Res. for legal exps. & unset'd claims	2,500	2,500	
Total	\$5,427,139	\$5,618,729	

x After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$401,647 in 1938 and \$428,979 in 1937. y Represented by 125,000 shares of no par value.—V. 146, p. 3203.

Sharp & Dohme, Inc.—Earnings

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Gross profit from sales	\$1,115,185	\$1,236,578
Selling & admin. exps.	1,016,035	995,720
Income charges (net)	37,922	38,858
Depreciation	37,474	37,188
Est. Fed. income tax and prov. for contingencies	Cr3,843	2,622
Net profit	\$27,597	\$162,190
	\$162,190	\$201,532
		\$701,675

Sherritt Gordon Mines, Ltd.—Earnings

Earnings for 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938	
Ore milled (tons)	156,410
Metals produced—Copper (pounds)	6,698,223
Gold (ounces)	1,429,344
Silver (ounces)	48,467,92
Copper sales—Net amount realized from sales (7,493,474 lbs.)	\$661,327
x Adjustment in value of copper inventory	919
Net cost after crediting precious metals	496,561
Realized operating profit	\$163,847

x Copper inventories are carried at working costs of current quarter. Note—No allowance has been made for taxes, depreciation or deferred development.—V. 147, p. 132.

(Frank G.) Shattuck Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit after deprec., Federal taxes, &c.	\$110,574	\$201,036
Shs. of cap. stk. outst'g.	1,265,500	1,265,500
Earnings per share	\$0.09	\$0.16

—V. 146, p. 3203.

(William) Simon Brewery—Extra Dividend—
 The directors have declared an extra dividend of 2 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, par \$1, both payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 18. Similar amounts were paid in each of the five preceding quarters.—V. 146, p. 3031.

Simmons Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$15,448,473	\$22,417,116	\$17,366,022	\$13,433,251
Costs and expenses	12,762,089	17,397,237	13,694,949	10,849,874

Operating profit	\$2,686,384	\$5,019,879	\$3,671,073	\$2,583,377
Interest, discount, &c.	337,695	464,898	351,002	391,544
Depreciation	492,634	517,287	506,338	672,250
Maintenance	347,154	502,240	358,508	285,508
Advertising	345,844	384,778	257,184	217,136
State, local & misc. taxes	546,174	642,458	439,635	676,476
Fed. & foreign inc. taxes	125,000	385,000	255,000	
Prof. divs. on sub. stock		4,034	30,036	34,442

Silver King Coalition Mines Co.—Earnings—

3 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit after taxes and depletion	loss \$71,857	x\$414,236	\$205,248	\$64,433
Earns. per sh. on 1,220,467 shs. com. stock	Nil	\$0.34	\$0.17	\$0.05

x This includes \$65,330 additional market profit realized from sales. Net income for year ended June 30, 1938, was \$591,734 before depletion, equal to 48 cents a share, comparing with net income of 1.2, 1.861, or 98 cents a share, for the year ended June 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 4130.

Sioux City Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$3,018,283	\$2,906,346
Non-operating revenues (net)	52,772	x119,352
Total gross earnings	\$3,071,056	\$3,025,699
Operating expenses and taxes	2,068,691	1,862,533
Net earnings	\$1,002,364	\$1,163,166
Interest on funded debt	415,500	427,089
Interest on unfunded debt	6,049	5,851
Amortiz. of debt discount and expense	99,748	96,608
Interest charged to construction	Cr379	Cr1,988
Net income	\$481,446	\$635,605

x Includes dividend on common stock of Iowa Public Service Co. of \$85,534.
 Note—The company made no provision for 1936 for either Federal normal income tax, Federal surtax on undistributed profits or State income tax, on the basis of claiming for tax purposes certain deductions not shown in the foregoing statement of income representing principally premium paid on retirement of, and unamortized discount and expense applicable to, certain bond issues which were refunded during that year. In the accounts and financial statements, such premium, discount and expense is being amortized over the original lives of the refunded issues.—V. 146, p. 3357.

Sioux City Service Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$473,627	\$493,657
Non-operating revenues (net)	4,202	4,132
Total gross earnings	\$477,830	\$497,789
Operating expenses and taxes	448,532	426,448
Net earnings	\$29,298	\$71,341
Interest on funded debt	55,546	59,314
Amortization of bond discount and expense	2,595	2,772
Net income	loss \$28,844	\$9,255

—V. 147, p. 584.

South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenues	\$475,131	\$462,243	\$464,024
Operating expenses	249,988	238,134	261,237
Net earnings before provision for retirement and replacement	\$225,143	\$224,110	\$202,787
Other income	440	537	341
Gross corporate income	\$225,583	\$224,647	\$203,128
Interest charges	212,746	208,347	207,962
Prov. for retirements & replacements	13,735	15,500	20,750
Prov. for int. on Federal income tax for prior years	129	163	163
Miscellaneous deductions	100		
Net loss	\$1,127	prof. \$636	\$25,747

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Plant, property, equip't, &c.	\$6,732,487	\$6,696,389	Funded debt	\$3,134,500	\$3,157,500
Cash in banks and working funds	12,533	38,015	Indeb't. to affil. & parent company	880,045	820,867
Accts. & notes rec.	37,955	45,583	Current liabilities	64,588	68,887
Acr. unbilled rev.	68,782	37,429	Consumers' depts.	11,505	8,058
Mat'ls & supplies	29,727	32,395	Unearned revenue	23,015	22,381
Debt disc. & exp.			Def'd liabilities	34,209	63,188
In proc. of amort.	144,095	156,256	Reserves	423,267	404,611
Prepaid accts., def. charges & unad-justed debits	11,342	6,346	a 6% cum. pf. stk.	1,044,400	1,044,400
			a Common stock	750,000	750,000
			Capital surplus	516,265	516,265
			Earned surplus	155,128	156,255
Total	\$7,036,922	\$7,012,414	Total	\$7,036,922	\$7,012,414

Represented by shares of \$100 par.—V. 146, p. 3031.

South Penn Oil Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$14,100,259	\$18,819,601	\$15,003,248	
Costs, exps., deprec., depletion, Federal income taxes, &c.	13,456,778	15,641,152	13,809,582	
Profit	\$643,481	\$3,178,450	\$1,193,666	
Other income (less other expenses)	214,590	416,813	295,889	
Net income	\$858,071	\$3,595,262	\$1,489,555	
Federal and State income taxes	10,411	316,518		
Net profit	\$847,660	\$3,278,744	\$1,489,555	
Dividends	1,000,000	1,350,000	1,256,938	
Surplus	def \$152,340	\$1,928,745	\$232,617	
Shares capital stock outstanding	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,142,671	
Earnings per share	\$0.85	\$3.28	\$1.30	

—V. 146, p. 3680.

Southern Kraft Corp.—Notes Increased—
 The corporation increased its 6% notes by \$200,000 in July, making \$9,400,000 outstanding at the close of the month. The notes were issued to International Paper Co. and pledged with banks which advanced funds for capital expenditures in connection with construction of Southern Kraft's new mills.—V. 147, p. 431.

Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—10 Mos.—1937
Gross earnings	\$193,514	\$192,359
Operating expenses	84,940	81,232
Net earnings	\$108,574	\$111,127
Int., deprec., amort. & dividends	108,457	109,321
Surplus	\$117	\$1,806

—V. 147, p. 904.

Southern Pacific Lines—Earnings—

Period End. July 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—7 Mos.—1937
Railway oper. revenues	17,048,098	19,547,799
Railway oper. expenses	13,007,983	14,757,010
Railway tax accruals	1,537,555	1,606,851
Equipment rents	818,555	1,053,507
Joint facility rents	60,611	69,869
Net oper. income	1,623,394	2,060,562

—V. 147, p. 756.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

—First Week of August—	—Jan. 1 to Aug. 7—	
1938	1937	
Gross earnings (est.)	\$2,164,644	\$2,498,122

—V. 147, p. 1049.

Southington (Conn.) Hardware Co.—Div. Decreased—
 The company paid a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$25, on July 30 to holders of record July 26. This compares with 37½ cents paid on April 30, last; 12½ cents paid on Oct. 30 and on Aug. 2, 1937; 25 cents paid on May 1, 1937, and 12½ cents paid on Feb. 1, 1937, Nov. 1, and Aug. 1, 1936, this latter being the first payment made since Nov. 1, 1935, when a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed. The 25-cent rate had been paid each quarter since and including Nov. 1, 1932.—V. 146, p. 3032.

Spear & Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937	1936
Net sales	\$3,089,751	\$4,692,217	\$3,904,792
Net profit after deprec., prov. for doubtful accts., int. & Fed. & State inc. taxes, but before prov. for Fed. surtax on undistributed profits	loss 448,728	430,152	382,649
Earnings per share on 225,000 shares common stock (\$1 par)	Nil	\$1.44	\$1.23

—V. 146, p. 2222.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.—Acquisition—
 Company acquired the plant and business of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co. of Decatur, Ill., as of Aug. 10.
 The Shellabarger plant, which started operating in 1929, is equipped with modern expellers for crushing soy beans, ample storage facilities for oil and meal, elevators for handling beans from railroad cars or trucks, and is located on the Illinois Central Railroad.
 The plant was acquired to round out the Kellogg facilities in the rapidly growing soy bean field. Other Kellogg plants for the crushing of soy beans and refining of oil are located at Des Moines, Chicago, Buffalo and Edgewater, New Jersey.—V. 147, p. 1049.

Spicer Mfg. Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Profit from operations	\$549,800	\$1,557,603	\$1,269,446	\$740,766
Expenses	344,265	470,921	343,770	342,284
Balance	\$205,535	\$1,086,682	\$925,676	\$398,482
Other income (net)	20,132	67,454	62,656	42,896
Total income	\$225,667	\$1,154,136	\$988,332	\$441,378
Depreciation	367,340	301,204	275,643	175,037
Idle plant expense	9,996	8,735	17,973	16,892
Federal income tax		125,000		
Net profit	loss \$151,669	y\$719,197	x\$694,716	x\$249,449

x Before Federal excess profits tax. y Before Federal surtax.—V. 146, p. 3524.

Spiegel, Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net inc. after int., depr., & Federal inc. taxes, &c.	\$303,929	\$872,827
Shs. com. stk. outstand.	1,275,658	1,275,658
Earnings per share	\$0.15	\$0.60

Net profit for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938, was \$1,125,700, comparing with \$3,490,665 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1049.

Springfield Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss	\$25,302	prof. \$2,633
Revenue fare passengers carried	4,855,040	5,443,448
Average fare per revenue passenger	\$0.076	\$0.0761

—V. 146, p. 2222.

Standard Cap & Seal Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net inc. after int., depr., & Federal inc. taxes	\$191,619	\$204,523
Shs. com. stk. outstand.	214,676	213,217
Earnings per share	\$0.69	\$0.76

—V. 146, p. 3203.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output—
 Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Aug. 13, 1938, totaled 104,832,150 kilowatt-hours, a decrease of 7% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 147, p. 1050.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. June 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit after deprec., depletion, all Fed. inc. taxes & all other chgs.	\$17,749,093	\$27,904,211	\$22,015,537	\$13,191,166
Earnings per share on capital stock	\$1.16	\$1.83	\$1.45	\$0.87

—V. 147, p. 905.

Standard Steel Spring Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30—	1938	1937
Net profit after depreciation, interest, Federal and State income taxes, &c.	\$36,655	\$252,546
Shares of common stock outstanding	a198,962	b99,856
Earnings per share	\$0.18	\$2.53

a \$5 par. b No par.—V. 145, p. 3830.

(Hugo) Stinnes Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years— 1937 1936
Gross earnings \$4,110,853 \$3,361,433
Interest receivable 155,505 134,167
Dividend and other income from investments 411,704 359,574
Miscellaneous income (net) 32,562 61,215
Total income \$4,710,624 \$3,916,389

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets— 1937 1936
c L'd. bldgs., mach. and equip., &c. 12,364,728 12,093,836
Invest. in & advs. to affil. & other companies 13,944,624 13,626,082
Prepayments on construction work in progress 346,434 151,242
Long-term accts. receivable 1,169,828 1,605,994

b Represented by 988,890 shares at \$5 per share. c After depreciation of \$4,831,545 in 1937 and \$4,804,431 in 1936. Note—Reichsmark transactions carried on the German books herein converted at \$1=4.20 reichsmarks.—V. 144, p. 3854.

(Hugo) Stinnes Industries, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years— 1937 1936
Gross earnings \$3,909,957 \$3,227,706
Other operating and miscellaneous income 649,846 548,431
Total income \$4,559,803 \$3,776,137
General and administrative expenses, including taxes other than profits taxes 2,232,283 1,806,793
Interest on 20-year gold debentures 271,020 304,428

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets— 1937 1936
b L'd., bldgs., mach. & equip., &c. 6,543,404 6,107,857
Invests. in & advs. to affil. & other companies 13,997,930 13,296,246
Prepay. on constr. work in progress 346,433 151,242

a Represented by 220,000 shares at \$5 per share. b After depreciation of \$4,031,404 in 1937 and \$4,099,087 in 1936. Note—Reichsmark transactions carried in the German books have been converted at \$1=4.20 reichsmarks.—V. 144, p. 3853.

Sun Ray Drug Co.—Sales—

Period End. July 31— 1938—Month—1937 1938—7 Mos.—1937
Sales \$550,422 \$545,485 \$3,481,154 \$3,358,574
Stores in operation 38 34

Sunray Oil Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30— 1938 1937 1936
Gross operating income \$2,718,084 \$2,720,281 \$1,892,284
Costs (incl. oil sold to refinery), operating & gen. exps., taxes, &c. 1,522,832 1,379,894 1,158,529
Net operating income \$1,195,252 \$1,340,387 \$733,754
Other income 22,122 37,125 13,874
Total income \$1,217,373 \$1,377,512 \$747,629

Superior Steel Corp.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net sales \$527,029 \$2,333,778 \$1,057,754 \$4,652,746
Costs and expenses 596,255 2,127,178 1,216,440 4,256,761
Operating loss \$69,256 a \$206,600 \$158,686 a \$395,985
Other income 6,062 12,135 8,793 24,703

(G.) Tamblin, Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net income \$21,858 \$18,864 \$42,905 \$60,270
Earnings per sh. on 112,000 shs. common stock \$0.16 \$0.13 \$0.32 \$0.47

Telephone Bond & Share Co.—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30— 1938 1937
Gross earnings \$379,102 \$390,447
Operations and taxes 68,575 68,857
Net earnings \$310,527 \$321,190
Interest on debentures 248,451 249,933
Amortization of debt discount and expense 21,182 21,513

Tennessee Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Months Ended June 30— 1938 1937
Estimated net income \$189,391 \$733,718
Earnings per share on 853,696 shares capital stock \$0.22 \$0.86

Tennessee Public Service Co.—TVA Extends Time for Deposit of Bonds Until Aug. 30—

Harcourt A. Morgan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter to the holders of the 1st & 2nd mtg. gold bonds, 5% series due 1970, of Tennessee Public Service Co. states:

Despite recent deposits of substantial amounts of bonds it is apparent that by the close of business Aug. 13, a sufficient number of bonds will not have been deposited to obligate Tennessee Public Service Co., the City of Knoxville and the Authority to carry out the contract of June 14, 1938 for the sale of certain of the company's electric properties to the city and the Authority.

In view of these circumstances, the parties have agreed to extend the time in which they may be obligated to carry out the sale and purchase of these properties as provided by the contract, and the Authority has extended the time for depositing bonds to at or before the close of business August 30, 1938. Hence the obligation of the parties to carry out the sale and purchase as contemplated in the contract now depends on the deposit of not less than 80% of the bonds on or before that date.

During this extension of time for deposit of bonds, by the terms of the contract of June 14, 1938, the purchase price for the properties to be sold to the city and the Authority, if the contemplated sale takes place, will be decreased by 2-55ths of 1% (approximately \$2,920) for each day from Aug. 13 to the date upon which the sale and purchase is consummated.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, as agent for the Tennessee Valley Authority, is receiving deposits of bonds of the above issue at its Corporate Trust Department, 140 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Bonds deposited should be accompanied by letter of transmittal, properly executed.

Against deposited bonds the Authority is issuing its transferable deposit receipts calling for the payment of a price of 97%, plus accrued interest, for deposited bonds, promptly upon completion of the purchase and sale contemplated by the contract, or otherwise for the return of the deposited bonds.

The city and the Authority are not obligated to make any further extension of the time for deposit of bonds. If 80% of the bonds are not deposited by Aug. 30, 1938, and the sale of the properties should thereby be prevented, the value of the bonds may be seriously affected.

The City of Knoxville is proceeding rapidly with the construction of its municipal electric distribution system.—V. 147, p. 906.

Thatcher Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net sales \$1,723,386 \$1,766,766 \$3,021,068 \$3,226,391
Costs and expenses 1,409,337 1,313,158 2,490,514 2,392,126
Depreciation 45,197 51,157 90,292 102,267

(John R.) Thompson Co.—Earnings—

Period End. June 30— 1938—3 Mos.—1937 1938—6 Mos.—1937
Gross sales \$2,839,095 \$3,045,519 \$5,742,617 \$6,064,948
Net loss after Fed. inc., taxes, deprec., &c. 85,805 44,075 170,444 52,060

Thermoid Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
6 Months Ended June 30—

	1938	1937	1936
Profit	\$88,786	\$465,234	\$342,090
Depreciation	99,240	91,769	89,434
Interest	60,824	64,109	74,261
Amortiz. exp. of noteholders' plan	—	3,610	21,000
Amort. bond, discount and expenses	8,354	6,000	—
Profit	loss \$79,632	\$299,746	\$157,395
Federal income taxes	—	48,919	16,550
Minority interest	—	546	189
Net profit	loss \$79,632	\$250,281	\$140,656
Preferred dividends	—	60,644	—
Earnings per share on common stock	Nil	\$0.40	x\$0.17

x Figured on capitalization at June 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3527.

Thompson Products, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Period End. June 30—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937	1938—3 Mos.—1936	1938—6 Mos.—1936
Net sales	\$2,622,024	\$4,237,444	\$4,900,164	\$7,713,313
Costs, expenses, &c.	2,323,094	3,646,160	4,608,756	6,739,320
Operating profit	\$298,930	\$591,284	\$291,408	\$973,993
Other income	13,879	42,237	23,812	67,226
Total income	\$312,809	\$633,521	\$315,220	\$1,041,219
Development exp., int., royalty, &c.	31,952	54,763	67,585	86,721
Depreciation	61,187	51,692	121,457	101,038
Federal income taxes	14,080	67,292	14,080	109,456
Net profit	\$205,590	\$459,774	\$112,098	\$744,004
Shares of common stock outstanding (no par)	293,290	292,890	293,290	292,890
Earnings per share	\$0.66	\$1.53	\$0.30	\$2.45

—V. 146, p. 3527.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
3 Months Ended—

	July 28, '38	July 29, '37	July 30, '36	July 25, '35
Net loss after deprec. & Federal taxes	\$58,542	y\$48,442	y\$41,825	x\$47,979

x No depreciation included in 1935 loss, asset involved having been fully depreciated. y These figures do not include results from operations on the Colorado River Aqueduct contract scheduled for completion in 1938.—V. 146, p. 3680.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.—Trustee—
 John B. Morton was on Aug. 16 elected a trustee of the company to fill a vacancy.—V. 146, p. 770.

Tivoli Brewing Co.—Earnings—
Income Account Five Months Ended May 31, 1938

Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances	\$1,703,947
Cost of goods sold (net)	1,225,671
Provision for doubtful accounts	4,500
Selling, administrative and general expenses	357,925
Maintenance, depreciation, taxes (other than income taxes), &c.	15,433
Net income	\$100,415
Other income	3,855
Total income	\$104,270
Other deductions	8,550
Provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes	13,536
Net profit	\$82,185

Balance Sheet May 31, 1938

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash on hand & demand depts.	\$266,107	Accounts payable—trade	\$42,834
United States Savings bonds	15,000	Accrued expenses	108,353
Notes & accts. receivable	103,549	Deposits on containers	54,130
Inventories	288,604	Reserve for compensation insur.	4,633
Other assets	120,771	10-year 5% conv. deb.	302,298
Property, plant & equipment at cost (less depreciation)	1,369,476	Reserve for Federal income tax (1938 estimated)	13,535
Goodwill	1	Common stock (par \$1)	608,025
Deferred charges	37,573	Earned surplus	844,953
		Capital surplus	222,318
Total	\$2,201,080	Total	\$2,201,080

—V. 146, p. 3360.

Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co.—25-Cent Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 1. Like amounts were paid on June 15 and on March 15, last; a dividend of 75 cents was paid on Dec. 18, 1937; an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Sept. 15, and on July 14, 1937. An initial dividend of 25 cents was paid on April 30, 1937.—V. 146, p. 2388.

Toledo Edison Co.—Bonds Called—
 The company will redeem on Oct. 13, 1938, at 105% and accrued interest, all of its outstanding first mortgage gold bonds 5% series due Nov. 1, 1962. Payment will be made upon surrender of the bonds to the Chase National Bank. Holders are also given the right to surrender their bonds at anytime prior to the redemption date and will receive the redemption price with accrued interest to the date of redemption, less bank discount at the rate of ¼% per annum.—V. 147, p. 1051.

Union Electric Co. of Missouri (& Subs.)—Earnings—
12 Months Ended June 30—

	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$30,575,038	\$31,304,858
c Operating expenses	10,093,215	9,431,335
Taxes, other than income taxes	3,339,794	2,965,771
a Provision for income taxes	509,257	1,720,217
b Provision for surtax on undistributed income	—	1,494
Provision for depreciation	3,980,746	3,854,066
Net operating revenues	\$12,652,025	\$13,331,973
Non-operating revenues	Dr207	75,065
Gross income	\$12,651,818	\$13,407,038
Interest on funded debt	4,464,605	4,580,308
Amortization of bond discount and expense	483,477	212,374
Other interest charges	31,089	175,395
Interest during construction charged to property and plant	Cr136,017	Cr31,836
Preferred dividends of subsidiaries	514,006	1,018,383
Minority interests	2,428	3,273
Other deductions	38,448	18,281

a Net income... \$7,253,781 \$7,430,659
 A The amount of \$509,257 shown for "provision for income taxes" in the consolidated income statement for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938 includes a provision of \$755,571 for the six months ended June 30, 1938, which is partially offset by a net credit of \$246,313 for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1937. In computing the provision for income taxes for the year 1937 redemption premium and unamortized bond discount and expense applicable to bonds called for redemption in the latter part of that year were applied as deductions in the determination of taxable income. The net credit of \$246,313 in the tax provision for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1937, referred to above, reflects the excess of the resulting savings in income taxes applicable to the first six months of 1937 over the tax provision actually required for the second six months of that year.
 b So far as can be determined the company and its subsidiaries had no liability with respect to the year 1937 for surtax on undistributed income under the Revenue Act of 1936.
 c Total operating expenses include maintenance in the amount of \$1,655,431 and \$1,567,342, respectively, for the 12 months ended June 30, 1938 and 1937.—V. 146, p. 3360.

Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.—Sales—
Period End. Aug. 13—

	1938—4 Weeks—1937	1938—32 Weeks—1937
Sales	\$1,259,907	\$982,293
—V. 147, p. 907.	\$10,433,560	\$7,809,132

Union Water Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
12 Mos. End. June 30—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenues	\$497,630	\$494,906	\$482,798	\$471,339
Operation	130,697	125,170	121,588	119,404
General expense charged to construction	Cr3,818	Cr6,403	Cr2,926	Cr5,001
Provision for uncollectible accounts	2,406	4,356	8,137	9,402
Maintenance	24,110	23,555	24,479	19,179
General taxes	64,787	58,318	59,093	59,246
Net earnings, before provision for Fed. inc. tax and retirements and replacements	\$279,448	\$289,910	\$272,426	\$269,107
Other income	343	470	999	384
Gross corporate income	\$279,791	\$290,380	\$273,425	\$269,491
Interest on funded debt	140,966	141,481	142,092	142,092
Miscellaneous interest	x1,271	1,899	1,951	1,796
Amort. of debt expense	190	190	203	3,071
Interest charged to construction	—	Cr212	Cr787	Cr459
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax	9,072	7,366	10,511	11,317
Prov. for Fed. surtax	488	3,716	—	—
Prov. for retirements & replacements in lieu of depreciation	30,900	31,050	31,550	31,000
Net income	\$96,903	\$104,890	\$87,873	\$80,673
Preferred dividends	33,000	36,000	36,000	—
Common dividends	39,600	4,950	10,000	—

x Net figure.

Balance Sheet June 30

Assets		Liabilities	
Plant, prop., equipment, &c.	\$5,345,374	1st lien 5½% gold bonds	\$2,561,500
Investments	1,200	Due affiliated cos.	1,331
Cash	175,305	Accounts payable	8,729
Notes & warrants	—	Accrued liabilities	69,547
receivable	127	Unearned revenue	120,918
Accts. receivable	98,763	Def'd liabilities	245,083
Unbilled revenue	18,598	Reserves	837,396
Mat'ls & supplies	35,242	y \$6 cum. prof. stk.	600,000
Security and organization expense	13,780	z Common stock	820,000
Deferred charges & prepaid accounts	9,779	Capital surplus	84,685
	10,645	Earned surplus	345,482
Total	\$5,698,171	Total	\$5,698,171

y Represented by 6,000 shares (no par). z Represented by 9,000 shares (no par).—V. 147, p. 136.

United Carbon Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
6 Mos. End. June 30—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
a Operating profits	\$1,356,164	\$2,246,550	\$1,866,429	\$1,477,722
Deprec'n & depletion	671,041	695,745	600,878	539,078
Minority interests	Cr127,926	Dr185,437	Dr177,944	Dr675
Net profit	\$813,049	\$1,365,368	\$1,087,607	\$937,969
Balance Jan. 1	2,917,572	2,586,555	2,095,374	1,450,609
Sundry adj. for prior yrs.	—	—	Cr6,619	—
Total surplus	\$3,730,622	\$3,951,923	\$3,189,600	\$2,388,578
Common dividends	696,299	795,770	477,462	475,327
Adj. res'v for deprec'n	34,803	166,865	—	—
Sundry adjust. (net)	4,278	2,687	133,839	11,576
Balance	\$2,995,242	\$2,986,601	\$2,578,298	\$1,901,674
Shares common stock outstanding (no par)	397,885	397,885	397,885	397,885
Earnings per share	\$2.04	\$3.43	\$2.73	\$2.36

a After deducting manufacturing, selling, general and administrative expenses, Federal and State income taxes and reserve for expenses, but does not include Federal surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Assets		Liabilities	
Land, pipe lines, buildings, &c.	23,943,587	x Common stock	11,952,537
Cash	1,606,621	Accts. payable	247,917
Notes & accts. rec.	1,104,887	Accr. tax, roy. &c.	526,201
Inventories	1,081,618	Fed. income taxes	155,444
Other assets & inv.	2,087,904	Divs. payable	298,414
Trade marks, contracts, &c.	1	Deferred credit	45,000
Deferred charges	223,397	Res. for pos. losses & contingencies	456,926
	325,599	Res. for deprec'n & depletion	13,229,995
		Res. for taxes and expenses	292,000
		Minority interest	251,601
		Surplus	2,995,242
Total	\$30,047,916	Total	\$30,047,916

x Represented by 397,885 no par shares. y Includes undistributed profits tax.—V. 146, p. 3529.

United Chemicals, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Period End. June 30—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net profit, after deprec., taxes, &c.	\$1,658	\$23,803
	\$3,141	\$45,053

—V. 142, p. 3205.

United Drug, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
Period End. June 30—

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—6 Mos.—1937
Net loss after deprec., int. and Fed. taxes	\$315,840	x\$215,539
Earnings per sh. on 1,400,560 sh. of cap. stk. (\$5 par)	Nil	\$0.16
x Profit.—V. 146, p. 3360.		Nil

United Engineering & Foundry Co.—Earnings—
6 Mos. End. June 30—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit from manu.	\$2,492,143	\$3,208,019	\$2,176,272	\$1,096,325
Other income	65,652	200,154	68,276	53,759
Total income	\$2,557,795	\$3,408,173	\$2,244,548	\$1,150,084
Expenses	389,712	385,563	370,404	307,420
Depreciation	182,259	170,783	154,454	126,961
Federal and State income tax, &c.	582,826	685,654	426,459	163,000
Net profit	\$1,402,998	\$2,166,173	\$1,293,231	\$552,703
Preferred dividends	28,906	28,966	28,966	29,283
Surplus for common	\$1,374,092	\$2,137,207	\$1,264,265	\$523,420
Shs. of com. stock outstanding (par \$5)	819,876	818,216	818,216	818,216
Earnings per share	\$1.68	\$2.61	\$1.55	\$0.64

—V. 146, p. 3529.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output—
Week Ended—

	Aug. 13 '38	Aug. 6 '38	Aug. 14 '37
Electric output of system (kwh.)	88,125,328	89,033,953	89,113,047

—V. 147, p. 1052.

United Light & Power Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Gross oper. earns. of subs. cos., General operating expenses, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, etc.

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Total income of subsidiary companies, Interest, amort. and pref. divs. of sub. companies, Balance, etc.

United Light & Rys. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Gross oper. earns. of subs. & controlled cos., General operating expenses, Maintenance, Provision for retirement, etc.

Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.—Earnings—

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937, and 1936. Rows include Net loss after charges & taxes, Earnings per sh. on 500,000 shares, Profit, etc.

Universal Pictures Co., Inc.—Transfer Agent—

Company has appointed the Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York as transfer agent of its 8% first pref. stock, effective as of the close of business on Aug. 13, 1938.—V. 147, p. 759.

Uprett Metal Cap Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on the 8% cummul. pref. stock, par \$100, payable on account of accumulations, on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Similar payment was made on July 1 and on April 1, last; a dividend of \$3 was paid on Dec. 23, last, dividends of \$2 were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1937, and on Dec. 23, Oct. 1, and on July 1, 1936; \$1 was paid on April 1, 1936; \$3 on Dec. 30, 1935; \$1 on Oct. 1 and April 1, 1935; \$2 per share paid on Dec. 28, Oct. 1, July 1, and April 1, 1934; \$3 on Jan. 8, 1934; \$2 on Oct. 1 and July 1, 1933; \$1 on April 1, 1933; \$2 on Dec. 28, Oct. 1 and July 1, 1932, and \$1 per share on April 1, 1932. The dividends have been accumulating on this stock since Jan. 1, 1925. Dividends prior to Jan. 1, 1925, were waived by the pref. stockholders.—V. 146, p. 3682.

Utah Power & Light Co.—Preferred Dividend—

The directors have declared dividends of \$1.16 2-3 per share on the \$7 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, and \$1 per share on the no par \$6 cumulative preferred stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 1. Like amounts were paid on July 1 and April 1, last, and on Dec. 21 and on Oct. 1, 1937. See V. 144, p. 3522 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 908.

Utility & Industrial Corp.—Transfer Agent—

Schroder Trust Co. has been appointed Transfer Agent for the convertible preferred stock and common stock of this corporation.—V. 147, p. 435.

Vanadium Corp. of America (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Net sales, Costs and expenses, Operating profit, Total income, Deprec., depletion, &c., Interest, Loss on prop. retired, etc.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Years Ended June 30—, Gross earnings, Expenses, Depreciation & depletion, Operating profit, Total income, Profit before special items and taxes, etc.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Assets—, Liabilities—, Total, etc.

Total 25,751,486 25,920,024 Total 25,751,486 25,920,024
* After deducting reserve for doubtful debts and discounts. y Authorized 750,000 shares, no par value; issued, 486,122 shares in 1938 and 486,708 shares in 1937. z Less reserve for losses.—V. 145, p. 4131.

Vulcan Detinning Co.—Earnings—

Table with 4 columns: 1938-3 Mos.—1937, 1938-6 Mos.—1937. Rows include Period End. June 30—, Sales, Expenses, Net income, Total, Taxes, etc.

Table with 4 columns: 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Balance Sheet June 30, Assets—, Liabilities—, Total, etc.

Total \$6,281,150 \$6,720,598 Total \$6,281,150 \$6,720,598
* After deprec. and obsolescence reserve of \$2,056,799 in 1938 and \$1,941,593 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 136.

Wabash Ry.—Hearing on Plan Postponed—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has continued from Sept. 5 to Nov. 15 hearings in connection with reorganization of the road. The postponement was asked by a group of insurance companies, and agreed to by officials of the company. The delay was asked to give the insurance companies time to collect additional data.—V. 147, p. 909.

Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.—Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the capital stock, payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 20. This compares with 40 cents paid on May 21 and Feb. 28, last.—V. 145, p. 2869.

Walker & Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 37½ cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$2.50 cummul. class A conv. stock, no par value, payable Aug. 25 to holders of record Aug. 18. This compares with 25 cents paid on July 5 and on May 28, last, and with 50 cents paid on Feb. 17, last; Dec. 23, Sept. 30, April 26 and Feb. 18, 1937; Nov. 30, Oct. 15, Aug. 31, July 1, April 25 and Feb. 15, 1936, and Dec. 20, Nov. 15, Aug. 15, May 15 and Feb. 15, 1935.—V. 147, p. 136.

Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.—Acquires Music Companies from North American Co.—

See latter company.—above.—V. 147, p. 909.

Wentworth Mfg. Co.—Dividend Resumed—

The directors on Aug. 17 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Sept. 1. This will be the first dividend paid on these shares since Sept. 1, 1937, when 10 cents was also distributed. A dividend of 15 cents was paid on June 1, 1937. See also V. 145, p. 1278, for record of previous dividend payments.

Table with 3 columns: 1938, 1937. Rows include Earnings for 3 Months Ended July 31, Net earnings before Federal taxes.

West Coast Telephone Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 6% cummul. pref. stock, par \$25, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. Like amount was paid on June 1, last and compares with 37½ cents paid on March 1, last; \$1.12½ paid on Dec. 1, last; 75 cents paid on Sept. 1, and June 1, 1937; 37½ cents paid on March 1, 1937; 75 cents paid on Dec. 21, 1936, and dividends of 37½ cents per share paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and April 1, 1936; this latter being the first payment made on the preferred stock since June 1, 1932, when a regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share was distributed.—V. 146, p. 3532.

West Penn Power Co.—Sale of \$17,000,000 Bonds Privately—

Approved by SEC—The Securities and Exchange Commission on Aug. 15 approved the declaration filed by the company (subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.) regarding the issue and sale by it of \$17,000,000 lts mtge. bonds, series J, 3¼% (due Aug. 1, 1968).

The Commission makes the following findings:

The bonds covered by the present declaration are to be sold privately to six insurance companies at a price figured to yield the purchasers 3% per annum.

The bonds will be secured by a certain 1st mtg. indenture, with open-end provisions, between company and Equitable Trust Co. of New York, as trustee (under which Chase National Bank is successor trustee), dated Mar. 1, 1916.

The capital structure of the declarant and the respective percentages which the several classes of its outstanding securities and surplus bear to its total capitalization, both before and after the proposed financing, are as follows:

Table showing financial structure with columns: Before Prop's d Amount, Financing Per Cent, After Prop's d Amount, Financing Per Cent. Rows include Long-Term Debt, Capital Stock, and Surplus.

The proceeds of the present issue, estimated at \$17,833,000, will be expended as follows:

(1) To retire \$10,000,000 of the series H bonds. (2) To repay short-term bank loans in the amount of \$5,300,000 which loans were originally incurred for the purpose of financing the construction program.

(3) The balance, to finance additions and betterments in declarant's plant and property made subsequent to June 30, 1938.

It appears that the company is to pay a finder's fee of 1/4% of a point on the principal amount of the bonds, or \$63,750, to the affiliated investment banking firm of W. C. Langley & Co. for their services in negotiating the sale.

It appears that the price obtained is comparable to the price at which the 3 1/2% series I bonds of the company are selling on the New York Stock Exchange. It further appears that the company will pay in excess of \$20,000 as attorney's fees both to its own counsel and to special counsel for the insurance companies who are also counsel for Langley & Co.

The Commission makes no finding at this time that the fees to Langley & Co. are or are not reasonable and reserves jurisdiction on this point. The issue and sale of the bonds in question was subject to a securities certificate filed with the Pennsylvania P. U. Commission. Under date of July 6, 1938 the Pennsylvania Commission notified the company that the bonds had been registered subject to the condition that the company deposit \$1,776,550 of the cash proceeds of the sale in a separate fund and that expenditures be made from the fund only for construction purposes.

An appropriate order will issue permitting the declaration to become effective forthwith, except however, that the Commission reserves jurisdiction to determine at a later date whether the fees to W. C. Langley & Co. are or are not reasonable. No fees may be paid to W. C. Langley & Co. pending further order of this Commission.—V. 147, p. 1054.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Western Maryland Ry. with columns: Week End, Jan. 1 to Aug. 7. Rows include Gross earnings (est.) and net income.

Western Massachusetts Cos. (& Const. Cos.)—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Western Massachusetts Cos. with columns: Period End, June 30, 1938-6 Mos., 1937, 1938-12 Mos., 1937. Rows include Operating revenue, expenses, taxes, profit, and net earnings.

Western New York Water Co.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Western New York Water Co. with columns: Years Ended June 30, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935. Rows include Operating revenue, expenses, net earnings, and dividends.

Balance Sheet June 30

Table showing balance sheet for Western New York Water Co. with columns: Assets, 1938, 1937; Liabilities, 1938, 1937. Rows include plant, property, equipment, debt, and surplus.

Total \$8,903,177 \$8,884,639. a Includes miscellaneous investment.—V. 146, p. 3037.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Western Union Telegraph Co. with columns: Period End, June 30, 1938-Month, 1937, 1938-6 Mos., 1937. Rows include Tel. & cable oper. revs., expenses, operating income, and net income.

Listing

The Chicago Stock Exchange has admitted to trading 1,045,592 shares of common stock, \$100 par value.—V. 147, p. 1055.

Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co. with columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, expenses, net operating revenues, and net income.

Note—So far as can be determined no provision for Federal surtax on undistributed income was required for the years 1936 and 1937.—V. 146, p. 3363.

Wisconsin Michigan Power Co.—Earnings

Table showing earnings for Wisconsin Michigan Power Co. with columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Operating revenues, expenses, net operating revenues, and net income.

Note—So far as can be determined no provision for Federal surtax on undistributed income was required for the years 1936 and 1937.—V. 146, p. 3208.

Woods Brothers Corp.—Deposits

The bondholders' reorganization committee for the 10-year 6% collateral trust sinking fund gold bonds on Aug. 11 announced that since the submission of the plan of reorganization on June 21, the holders of over \$1,000,000 of the bonds, or approximately 59% of the total, have assented to it and no bondholders who had previously deposited with the committee dissented from the plan.

Because the plan of reorganization cannot be confirmed until assented to by the holders of not less than 66 2-3% of the bonds, holders are urged to deposit their bonds with Northern Trust Co., Chicago.—V. 147, p. 436.

Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd.—Extra Dividend

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Aug. 26. Like amounts were distributed in each of the 18 preceding quarters, prior to which the company made quarterly distribution of 5 cents per share, and in addition paid an extra dividend of 5 cents per share on Jan. 2, 1934.

The company also paid a special interim dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock on Jan. 15, 1938, and on Feb. 1, 1937.—V. 146, p. 3208.

(Rudolph) Wurlitzer Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Table showing earnings for (Rudolph) Wurlitzer Co. with columns: 3 Months Ended June 30, 1938, 1937. Rows include Net profit after all reserves and normal Federal and State income taxes.

F. W. Wurlitzer, President, says: During the quarter ended June 30, 1938, the company reduced its bank indebtedness \$500,000. Cash balance on June 30, 1938, after payment of this amount, was larger than on March 31, 1938. Collections in all divisions of the company are satisfactory.

A new line of phonographs introduced in July is being well received by the trade. The North Tonawanda division is now operating at normal capacity and have a substantial backlog of unfilled orders.

The music industry held its annual convention in Chicago Aug. 1 to 4. Wurlitzer products were again well received, including Wurlitzer's new electronic instrument.—V. 147, p. 910.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Preferred Dividend

Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable Oct. 5 to holders of record Sept. 5. Arrearages now amount to \$14 per share.—V. 147, p. 910.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—Registers \$30,000,000 Bond Issue

Company on Aug. 15 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. 2-3787, Form A-2) under the Securities Act of 1933, covering \$30,000,000 of convertible debentures, due Sept. 1, 1948, and an undetermined number of shares (no par) common stock, including scrip certificates for fractional shares, to be reserved for conversion of the debentures. The interest rate on the debentures and the number of shares of common stock are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

According to the registration statement, \$12,500,000 of the net proceeds to be received from the sale of the debentures will be applied to the repayment of the following bank loans obtained March 1, 1938: Central Illinois Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, \$3,000,000; Cleveland Trust Co., \$1,500,000; National City Bank of Cleveland, \$1,000,000; Central National Bank of Cleveland, \$500,000; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, \$2,000,000; Bankers Trust Co., \$1,500,000; Chemical Bank & Trust Co., \$2,000,000, and Mellon National Bank, \$1,000,000.

The balance of the proceeds will be used for additional working capital and toward payment of the cost of contemplated plant improvements and additions estimated at \$17,500,000.

The registration statement states that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith, Barney & Co., both of New York City, who will be included among the principal underwriters, have been authorized by the several underwriters to engage in certain market transactions in the debentures "for the purpose of stabilizing the market in connection with the distribution of the debentures." No representation, however, is made that any transactions will be effected to stabilize the market for the debentures or, if effected, that such transactions will not be discontinued at any time.

The price at which the debentures are to be offered to the public, the names of other underwriters, the underwriting discounts or commissions and the conversion and redemption provisions are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.—V. 147, p. 1056.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Aug. 19, 1938

Coffee—On the 15th inst. futures closed 1 to 5 points higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 41 lots. The Rio Contract closed 1 to 3 points lower, with transactions totaling 37 lots. Movement of coffee prices was somewhat irregular today, and volume was restricted, partly because of holidays in Brazil and Havre. Current steadiness reflected the actual market and a denial by the N. C. D. office here that Brazil contemplated a change in the quota plan, as had been rumored. Trade and commission houses were on both sides of the market here. Mostly the activity represented profit-taking, hedge selling, new buying and hedge lifting. On the 16th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 2 points lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 51 lots. The Rio contract closed 3 to 4 points lower, with sales totaling 12 lots. Trading was light and fluctuations narrow. In view of reports from Brazil indicating that crop prospects thus far are far under what had been first expected, there was some reluctance shown on the selling side, and meanwhile there was sufficient demand to absorb offerings pending further interest on the part of the trade in actuals. Activity mostly was for the account of trade interests and operators. Indicative of the strength prevailing in the Brazilian markets the spot price for Rio 7s was advanced today 200 reis to 13 milreis per 10 kilos. Havre closed 1 to 2 francs higher. On the 17th inst. futures closed 6 to 4 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 163 lots. The Rio contract closed 7 to 6 points net higher, with sales totaling 4 lots. The market worked higher today, reflecting the advanced prices asked in primary markets. By early afternoon Santos contracts were 4 to 11 points net higher with December at 6.74c., up 10 points. Rios were up 7 to 10 points in the early afternoon. In Brazil the spot price of Santos soft 4s was up 100 reis, hard 4s up 200 reis and type 5 Rio Coffee was up 100 reis. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to 10 points higher, with Santos 4s at 6.95 to 7.30c. Germany was reported a good buyer of Brazilian coffees in the interior of that country. Havre futures were 1 to 2 3/4 francs lower.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 1 point up to 4 points down in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 47 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 to 2 points off, with sales totaling only 5 contracts. The market was irregular in quiet trading. In Brazil the official spot price on "hard" Santos 4s raised 100 reis per 10 kilos, while type 5 Rios were up a like amount. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with little business done. Mild coffees were steady at 11 3/8. The stock of coffee in the port of Santos dropped to 2,059,000 bags yesterday, owing to heavy shipments. That compares with 2,227,000 in stock a week ago and 2,200,000 set as the minimum by the National Coffee Department. In Havre futures were 1/4 to 3/4 francs higher. Today futures closed unchanged to 5 points off in the Santos contract, with transactions totaling 52 lots. The Rio contract closed 2 points up to 8 points down, with transactions totaling 24 lots. Coffee futures were steady in quiet trading. The situation was said to reflect the dormant condition in the market for actual coffees, as roasters are biding their time before accumulating further supplies. This afternoon Santos contracts were unchanged, with September at 6.50c. Rio contracts received no support, with the result that prices were 6 to 9 points lower, March selling at 4.46c., off 6 points. In Brazil the official spot price of soft Santos 4s was up 100 reis. Cost and freight offers showed no special change. Traders here are inclined to be skeptical about the reported smaller Santos crop.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

September	4.46	May	4.50
December	4.44	July	4.53
March	4.46		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

September	6.48	May	6.83
December	6.68	July	6.85
March	6.79		

Cocoa—On the 15th inst. futures closed 1 point higher on all deliveries. The market was very dull throughout most of the session. At the top the active deliveries stood 5 to 7 points higher. Opening sales had been at 2-point loss, while the closing ran net 1 point higher on all deliveries. Sales totaled 232 lots, or 3,109 tons. London noted a gain of 3d. to no change on the outside market and gains of 4 1/2 to 6d. on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 920 tons trading. Surprisingly little reaction showed to the cable reports that the old main Acera crop is now estimated at 219,000 tons, or

20,000 tons less than was being talked last week, and nearly 50,000 tons under the original estimate. Local closing: Sept., 5.23; Dec., 5.40; Jan., 5.46; March, 5.54; May, 5.64.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 1 point higher to unchanged. The opening range was 2 points off to unchanged. Between the opening and closing calls advances of as much as 5 to 7 points were recorded. Sales totaled only 195 lots or 2,613 tons. London noted no change to a loss of 3d. on the outside. Futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ranged unchanged to 3d. higher, with 200 tons trading. Evening up of the September delivery continued. This was done chiefly by means of switches with the later months. Local closing: Sept., 5.24; Oct., 5.30; Dec., 5.41; Jan., 5.46; March, 5.54; May, 5.64; June, 5.69; July, 5.74.

On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Transactions totaled 395 contracts. The market encountered a little Wall Street buying which advanced prices 2 to 4 points in the absence of pressure. September this afternoon stood at 5.28c., up 4 points. Trading was moderate, only 130 lots changing hands to that time. The recent feature of the market had been buying of December, which by some is attributed to manufacturers. Local closing: Sept., 5.24; Oct., 5.30; Dec., 5.41; March, 5.56; May, 5.65.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 4 to 2 points off, with sales totaling 589 contracts. Trading in cocoa futures was heavy but had slight effect on quotations, which, during early afternoon, stood about unchanged. Most of the day's business consisted of switching out of September into deferred months. Aug. 26 will be first September notice day and longs are running away from the month. The London market also was steady. Warehouse stocks increased 4,019 bags. The total now is 741,703 bags compared with 1,294,025 bags a year ago. Local closing: Sept., 5.21; Oct., 5.26; Dec., 5.37; March, 5.53; May, 5.63. Today futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 429 contracts. Although only moderately active, cocoa futures were firm, showing gains of 1 to 2 points by early afternoon, with September selling at 5.22c. Most of the trading consisted of switching out of September into later positions. Otherwise trading was of routine character with 234 lots done to early afternoon. Warehouse stocks increased 300 bags. They now total 734,509 bags compared with 1,288,254 bags a year ago. The stocks have increased 20,000 bags this week. Local closing: Sept., 5.20; Oct., 5.25; Dec., 5.37; March, 5.52; May, 5.62; July, 5.71.

Sugar—On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. The opening range was 1 to 2 points higher. Trading was light, with fluctuations confined to narrow limits. Some new buying was entered by a trade house in the distant positions and it was met by hedge selling. Operators were on both sides of the market. In the raw market more offerings appeared at the basis of 2.80c. delivered and refiners showed not the slightest indication that they were interested at better than 2.75c. At the 2.80c. basis, it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 tons were on offer, including three cargoes of Puerto Ricos, some Philippines and at least one lot of Cubas. The world sugar contract closed 1/2 point higher to 1/2 point lower on the close. Sales were 166 lots. London futures were unchanged to 1/4d. lower and raws continued on offer at 5s. 3/4d.

On the 16th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 410 lots, half of which represented switching from September in advance of first notice day on August 25. The September position sold off again to 1.79c., the seasonal low. Some hedge selling was entered in the late months, but there was very little demand. Thirty-two lots of September were exchanged for January at 7 points, 8 lots for March at 11 points, 61 lots for May at 15 points and 20 lots for July at 19 points. In the raw sugar market reports were current of sales either today or in the previous session, or both, at 1.85c., cost and freight, for Cubas. Local refiners are reported to have paid that price for the Cubas in early shipment position. A fair amount of sugar was on offer at 2.80c., some of which was available at less on a bid.

On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points down in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 445 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 1 1/2 points off, with transactions totaling 229 contracts. September liquidation and hedge selling depressed the domestic sugar futures market. September went to new seasonal low levels at 1.77c., off 2 points, while March at 1.88, was off 1 point. No sales were reported in the raw market today, but it was reported that transactions were made at 2.75c. duty paid yesterday. In the meanwhile offers held at 2.80c. Southern refiners restored their price to 4.30c. basis, but paradoxically futures declined. Reports were current that 272 notices of

delivery of sugar on September contracts would be issued tomorrow, but this seemed to have little or no effect on the market. The contracts represent 12,850 tons of sugar. London sugar futures were 1/4 to 1/2 d. lower.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 347 contracts. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to 1 point down, with sales totaling 512 contracts. September liquidation caused both the domestic and the world sugar markets to soften. In the domestic market September sold at a new low price for the season of 1.76c., off 2 points. There was switching out of September into deferred positions at widening differences. No sales of raws were reported. Refiners were thought willing to pay 2.75c. for nearby sugars. In the world sugar market first September notice day brought 257 notices of delivery. Circulation of these notices forced September off 2 points to 0.95 of a cent. The notices were stopped by early afternoon, after which trading and switching were less active. London futures were unchanged to 1/4 d. lower on sales of 4,000 tons. It was reported that raws sold there at the equivalent of 0.97 of a cent, f. o. b. Cuba. Today prices closed 5 to 8 points up in the domestic contract, with transactions totaling 795 contracts. The world sugar market closed 1/2 to 1 point net higher, with sales of 37 contracts. Reports from Washington that the Administration was worried over the fall in the price of sugar—the first intimation of that kind this year—revived interest in sugar futures. In active trading prices were bid up 1 to 3 points, with March selling at 1.92c., up 3 points. September at 1.78, was up 1 point. Switching from September into later positions continued with differences widening to 14 points, against 11 last Tuesday. Some new buying in 1939 months appeared. Withdrawals of refined sugar were only fair, but manufacturers were reported showing interest in contracting for forward supplies. In the world sugar market trading was moderate in contrast with the activity yesterday, when 257 notices circulated. London futures were 1/4 d. higher on sales of 5,000 tons.

Prices were as follows:

September	1.82	May	1.99
January (new)	1.93	July	2.03
March (new)	1.96		

Lard—On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. The opening was unchanged from the previous finals, after which a small setback of 2 to 5 points was registered. Trading was light, and without any special feature. Chicago lard stocks report issued after the close of the market showed that stocks at the leading mid-west packing center increased 2,548,501 pounds. Supplies on Aug. 13 totaled 77,060,882 pounds against 74,512,375 pounds on July 31 and 96,792,540 pounds on Aug. 15, 1937. Lard shipments from the Port of New York over the week-end totaled 98,380 pounds, destined for Liverpool and Southampton. Hog prices at Chicago advanced 10c. Western hog marketings totaled 46,100 head against 42,700 head for the same day a year ago. Sales of hogs ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.75, with the late top price \$8.75. On the 16th inst. futures closed 10 to 15 points net higher. Lard prices recently have declined sharply due to the weakness in hogs, the latter due in turn to heavy hog marketings. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 51,525 pounds, destined for Manchester. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. lower. Hog receipts at the principal western markets totaled 46,500 against 41,000 head for the same day a year ago. Prices at Chicago ended 5c. to 15c. higher. Sales of hogs ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.90. On the 17th inst. futures closed 10 to 12 points net higher. The market continued strong. Buying was attracted by reports of a better cash demand for the finished product and the sharp advance in hog quotations also prompted a little covering for trade account. Shipments of lard from the Port of New York were 123,200 pounds, destined for London. Liverpool lard futures closed firm, with prices 6d. to 9d. higher. Chicago hog prices were 15c. to 25c. higher. Hog receipts at the principal western markets totaled 40,600 head against 32,600 head for the same day a year ago. The late top price for hogs at Chicago was \$9.10.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net lower. Selling in lard futures was influenced by the weakness in hog prices. The lard market started 2 to 5 points lower, but later declined 12 to 15 points influenced largely by the break of 10 to 25c. in hogs. No lard shipments were reported from the Port of New York today. Liverpool lard futures were 3 to 9d. higher. Western hog marketings exceeded trade expectations and totaled 47,700 head, against 30,200 head for the same day a year ago. Hog prices were 10 to 25c. lower. Sales of hogs ranged from \$8 to \$8.90, with the top price \$9. Today futures closed unchanged to 7 points net higher. Trading was light and without special feature.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September	8.02	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.12	8.15
October	8.12	8.12	8.25	8.35	8.20	8.20
December	8.10	8.12	8.22	8.30	8.17	8.17
January	8.10	8.12	8.20	8.32	8.17	8.20

Pork—(Export), mess \$26.37 1/2 per barrel, per 200 pounds; family, \$23.25 (40-50 pieces to barrel), nominal, per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: pickled hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f.—4 to 6 lbs., 16c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 15c.; 8 to

10 lbs., 13 1/2c. Skinned, loose, c. a. f.—14 to 16 lbs., 21 1/4c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 20 1/4c. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 19 1/2c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 19 1/4c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 19c. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 13 7/8c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 13 5/8c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 12 5/8c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 12 1/8c. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: 25 1/2 to 26 1/4. Cheese: State, held '36, 22 to 24c.; held '37, 19 1/2c to 21 1/2c. Eggs: mixed colors, checks to special packs: 17 1/2 to 24c.

Oils—Linseed oil generally available at 7.6c., but generally believed that 7 1/2c. could be done on bids. Quotations: China wood: tanks, nearby—13 1/4c. Coconut: crude, tanks— .03 1/4c.; Pacific Coast—.02 3/4 to .02 7/8. Corn: crude, west, tanks, nearby—.08 3/8c. Olive: denatured, spot, drums, Algerian—95c. Soy bean: crude, tanks, west—.05 3/8 to .05 1/2; L. C. L. N. Y.—7.7. Edible: coconut, 76 degrees— 9 1/2c. Lard: prime—9c.; extra winter strained—8 3/4c. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light filtered—31c. Turpentine: 28 1/4c to 30 1/4c. Rosins: \$4.90 to \$7.95.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 88 contracts. Crude, S. E., 6 3/4c. Prices closed as follows:

September	8.11@	8.15	January	8.16@	8.19
October	8.14@	8.15	February	8.15@	n
November	8.15@	n	March	8.20@	8.21
December	8.15@	8.16	April	8.20@	n

Rubber—On the 15th inst. futures closed 10 to 18 points lower. Activity on the Exchange was small with only 1,120 tons sold. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the actual market declined 1/8c. to 15 7/8c. Prices at the opening call were 15 to 19 points easier. Buying and selling was scattered. Little or no interest was displayed by factories yesterday. Activity in the outside market continued dull. Offerings from the Far East continued to rule too high for the local market. Cleveland reported that the tire inventory situation appears to be well in hand with manufacturers' stocks as of July 1 down 29.6% under a year ago. Holdings of tires and tubes by retail outlets also are reported both well under last year. Local closing: Aug., 15.81; Sept., 15.86; Oct., 15.88; Dec., 15.99; Jan., 16.00; March, 16.08; May, 16.15. On the 16th inst. futures closed 9 to 17 points net higher. The market regained the ground it lost Monday, with prices at one time showing gains of 20 points. The opening call showed quotations 18 points lower to 4 points higher. Factories transferred 54 lots of December futures rubber for the actual product during the session. Activity in the actual market continued quiet. Local closing: Aug., 15.90; Sept., 15.95; Oct., 15.97; Nov., 16.00; Dec., 16.13; Jan., 16.15; March, 16.25; May, 16.30. On the 17th inst. futures closed 5 to 10 points off. Transactions totaled 78 contracts. Trading in rubber futures was extremely quiet, but prices were fairly steady during most of the session. Buying interest was light, only 400 tons trading to early afternoon. At that time the market was up 1 to 4 points on September and March with December 1 point lower. September stood at 15.96c. London closed quiet and unchanged to 5-32d. higher. Singapore closed steady unchanged to 5-32d. higher. Factory interest in rubber is quiet at present, and is restricted to the smaller manufacturers who were not good buyers earlier in the summer. Local closing: Sept., 15.90; Dec., 16.08; Jan., 16.09; March, 16.15; May, 16.25.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points net higher. Transactions totaled 146 contracts. The market developed a firm tone when light offerings forced buyers to bid the market up. The buying of December options credited to factory account was the feature of the trading. Offerings by the eastern primary markets also were light, a fact attributed to the better market offered by London where prices paid are above New York parity, it is said. Sales of futures to early afternoon totaled 1,150 tons. December stood at 16.11c., up 3 points, and March at 16.28, up 13 points. The London market was unchanged to 1-16d. higher. Singapore declined 1-16d. Local closing: Sept., 16.00; Dec., 16.17; March, 16.28; May, 16.36. Today futures closed 32 to 36 points net higher. Transactions totaled 513 contracts. After opening 1 to 8 points lower, rubber futures rallied on support credited to London dealers. Buying of December and March was the feature of the trading, one firm taking 20 lots of March. In early afternoon the market was 10 to 12 points net higher with September at 16.10c., and December at 16.28c. Fair demand for rubber from medium-sized factories was reported. Shipment offerings were light. London and Singapore closed steady, unchanged to 1-16d. higher. Local closing: Aug., 1.69 1/2; Sept., 1.67 1/2; Nov., 1.66 1/2; Dec., 1.66 1/2; Jan., 1.65; Feb., 1.65.

Hides—On the 15th inst. futures closed 2 to 7 points lower in the old contract, and 3 points lower to 1 point higher in the new contract. Business in the local raw hide futures market was sluggish much of the day. The opening range was 2 to 7 points decline in the old contract and 3 points higher to 2 points lower in the new contract. Transactions totaled 2,800,000 pounds in the old contract, while the new contract registered sales of 1,320,000 pounds. The spot hide market was quiet. Local closing—Old contract: Sept., 10.38; Dec., 10.72; March, 10.95; June, 10.98. New contract: Dec., 11.32; March, 11.61; May, 11.75; June, 11.88. On the 16th inst. futures closed 12 to 17 points up on the old contract, with the new contract showing net gains of 13 to 16 points. The opening range was 2 to 8 points lower in the

old contract and from unchanged to 5 points decline in the new contract. Prices gradually worked higher and the volume expanded noticeably as the session progressed. The strengthening in the securities market was held largely responsible for the increase in buying power around the local hide ring. Trading in the old contract totaled 4,520,000 pounds, while the turnover in the new contract amounted to 680,000 pounds. Local closing: Sept., 10.55; Dec., 10.89; March, 11.07; June, 12.01. On the 17th inst. futures closed 15 to 12 points off in the old contract, with sales of 96 contracts. The new contract closed 12 to 14 points off, with sales of 67 contracts. There was light speculative buying based on the steadiness of the stock market, but the demand showed no tendency to expand. In the early afternoon the market was 2 to 5 points higher. Later in the session some heavy selling developed and prices showed a substantial setback at the close in both contracts. Local closing—Old contracts: Sept., 10.40; Dec., 10.74; March, 10.95. New contracts: Dec., 11.35; March, 11.63; June, 11.88.

On the 18th inst. futures closed 2 points up to 3 points down in the old contract, with sales totaling 38 contracts. The new contracts closed 1 to 2 points down, with sales totaling 24 contracts. With first September notice day falling on Aug. 26, traders were inclined to switch into later months, but selling was light and prices were steady. December new sold at 11.32c., off 3 points, while December old sold at 10.72c., off 2 points. March old at 10.95, was unchanged during the early afternoon. Local closing: Dec., 10.76; March, 10.92 in the old contract. In the new contract December closed at 11.34; March, 11.61; June, 11.86. Today futures closed 7 to 6 points up in the old contract, with sales of 52 lots. The new contract closed 4 to 7 points net higher, with sales of 22 lots. Trading in raw hide futures was inactive and prices were irregular. With the exception of March, which was higher, all active positions were lower on the opening, losing 1 to 12 points. Subsequently the market rallied in sympathy with the firmness of the stock market. This afternoon December old was up 4 points at 10.80c., while December new was up 7 points at 11.41c. Sales of old contracts totaled 600,000 pounds, while sales of new contracts amounted to 280,000 pounds to that time. Local closing: old contract—Sept., 10.48; Dec., 10.82; new contracts—Dec., 11.38; March, 11.68.

Ocean Freights—The market for charters was very quiet during the past week in all branches. Charters included: Grain: St. Lawrence to Antwerp or Rotterdam October, basis 2s. 9d.; Demerara to St. Lawrence, September, \$1, followed by trip across, from St. Lawrence, October, \$1.70. St. Lawrence to Antwerp or Rotterdam, October 14-28, basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence to Antwerp or Rotterdam, October 25-November 10, basis 2s. 9d. St. Lawrence or Albany August 25-September 5, basis 2s. 9d. Grain Booked: Albany to Antwerp, September, 12c. Thirty loads Albany to Antwerp September, 12c. Sugar: Cuba to L.L.G.A.R.A., October, 15s. 6d., option Casablanca, 15s. Trip Across: Delivery St. Lawrence, redelivery United Kingdom-Continent, November, \$1.80. Fertilizer: Baltimore to North Spain, end August—early September, 12s. 9d. f. i. o.

Coal—There is very little change in the anthracite situation. Demand for anthracite coal continues quiet both in the retail and wholesale fields. No improvement in sales has been seen since the first of August. As yet operators have not announced the September 1st increase. Retail schedules remain unchanged. Stocks in the hands of dealers are still heavy, with consumers still holding aloof. It is expected that the demand will probably show some increase during the last week of current month. Wholesalers have enough stocks to meet the current demand and more if business warrants any removals from yards, so observers state. Buckwheat seems to be the only size that is moving consistently, but even that is not in large quantities. According to figures furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into eastern New York and New England for the week ended July 30th, have amounted to 1,444 cars, as compared with 898 cars during the same week in 1937, showing an increase of 546 cars, or approximately 27,300 tons.

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—The raw wool market is reported as quiet, with prices more or less irregular. The opinion is reported as general that prevailing lull is not likely to lower prices materially. However, manufacturers with nearby needs covered are not showing much interest in the raw material, while dealers for their part are not offering wools at concessions pending resumption of market activity after Labor day. It appears to be a policy of watchful waiting on both sides. The trade, generally optimistic, does not feel any alarm at the lower volume of business during this mid-summer month. Prominent leaders in the wool district are anticipating considerably more activity after Labor Day and on a firm to possibly higher market. It is believed that when manufacturers have used what wool they have on hand, they may be obliged to pay more for necessary supplies. Dealers are selling small quantities at prices generally steady compared

with last week. Domestic wool is viewed very generally by all parties as in a basically strong position. The 1938 clip is well cleared up, and according to an authority there is less wool in first hands than a year ago this time. The opening of the Australian season in Sydney, Aug. 30, is awaited with the keenest interest. Domestic wool prices are now within a few cents of foreign wool values, and any sharp rise in domestic wools after Labor Day might conceivably lift them well above merino rates when the great colonial market commences its offering of approximately 2,900,000 bales.

Silk—On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3c. lower. Lower cables from the primary markets weakened the raw silk futures market here. New foreign and speculative selling was witnessed during the morning session and trade and importer covering during the afternoon. Volume was fair, with 900 bales sold, 840 bales on the old contract, 60 bales on contract No. 1 and none on No. 2 contract. Yokohama came through 2 to 6 yen off and Kobe was unchanged to 7 yen lower. Grade D at Yokohama remained unchanged at 745 yen and Kobe was 740 yen, with no comparison with Saturday's close. Spot sales in both centers totaled 550 bales, while futures transactions totaled 2,175 bales. Local closing: Aug., 1.67; Sept., 1.65; Oct., 1.63½; Nov., 1.61½; Dec., 1.61; Jan. (1939), 1.68½; Feb., 1.60½.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 2½ to 4½c. higher. Transactions totaled 2,230 bales, which was the best witnessed on the Exchange since early July. Of the total sales 1,450 bales were recorded in the old contract, 780 bales in contract No. 1 and none in the No. 2 contract. Most of the activity consisted of trade switching of nearby months to future positions. There was also some short covering and new long buying by speculative interests. The opening call showed ½c. better. Yokohama ruled 1 to 6 yen higher, while Kobe was 1 yen lower to 3 yen better. Grade D closed at 740 yen in both markets, or 5 yen easier at Yokohama and unchanged at Kobe. Spot sales in both centers amounted to 775 bales, and futures transactions totaled 2,300 bales. Local closing: Aug., 1.69½; Sept., 1.67½; Oct., 1.66; Nov., 1.65; Dec., 1.63½; Jan., 1.63½.

On the 17th inst. futures closed 1½c. up to 1c. down. Transactions totaled 53 contracts. The market was firm on trade and commission house buying based on reported better spot demand in the uptown market and higher Japanese prices. December old sold at \$1.66½, up 3c., and March new No. 1 at \$1.64, up 1c. The spot market was 2c. higher on crack double extra silk. The Yokohama Bourse closed 9 to 12 yen higher. Grade D silk advanced 12½ yen to 752½ yen a bale. Local closing: Old contract—Dec., 1.65; Jan., 1.63; Feb., 1.63. New contract—March, 1.62.

On the 18th inst. futures closed ½ to 2c. net higher. Transactions totaled 28 contracts in the old, 9 contracts in No. 1 contract and 4 lots in No. 2 contract. March delivery in No. 2 contract closed 3½c. net higher. Silk futures were steady on a small turnover. Trade reports were to the effect that demand for spot silk in the uptown market continues exceptionally good, coming from both hosiery manufacturers and the piece goods trade. Crack double extra silk was 1½c. higher at \$1.73 a pound. In futures Dec. old stood at \$1.66, up 1c., and March No. 1 new at \$1.63, up 1c. in the early afternoon. The Yokohama Bourse closed 2 to 6 yen higher. Grade D silk advanced 5 yen to 757½ yen a bale. Today futures closed ½c. down to ½c. higher. Transactions totaled 41 contracts in the old; 8 lots of No. 1 and 4 lots in No. 2. Although cables were disappointing, the silk futures market was steady, with trading virtually at a standstill. Aug. old contract sold at \$1.70½, up ½c., on sale of 10 bales. The new contract was inactive. Crack double extra silk in the New York spot market remained unchanged at \$1.73, with considerable buying interest in the market. The Yokohama Bourse closed 3 to 7 yen lower, but grade D silk in the outside market was unchanged at 757½ yen a bale. Local closing: old contract: Aug. 1.69½; Sept., 1.67½; Nov., 1.66½; Dec., 1.66½; Jan., 1.65; Feb., 1.65.

COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 19, 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 73,032 bales, against 51,885 bales last week and 49,379 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 152,466 bales, against 285,032 bales for the same period of 1937, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of 132,566 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	1,979	656	351	620	330	1,438	5,374
Houston	1,148	945	2,785	2,085	2,907	4,854	14,724
Corpus Christi	7,362	9,733	8,900	4,873	4,979	9,748	45,595
New Orleans	1,055	437	1,926	229	175	534	4,356
Mobile	30	29	22	29	28	117	255
Savannah	526	234	284	128	256	77	1,505
Lake Charles	---	---	---	---	---	90	90
Norfolk	21	---	---	---	83	65	169
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	965	965
Totals this week.	12,121	12,034	14,268	7,964	8,758	17,888	73,032

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1, 1938, and the stocks tonight, compared with last year:

Receipts to Aug. 19	1938		1938		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1938	This Week	Since Aug 1, 1937	1938	1937
Galveston	5,374	7,227	16,520	22,719	593,575	311,760
Houston	14,724	23,088	35,081	57,603	618,657	265,999
Corpus Christi	45,595	102,207	68,201	158,079	163,413	150,846
Beaumont			96	96	16,318	13,987
New Orleans	4,356	11,897	13,320	18,422	594,664	238,284
Mobile	255	1,309	1,158	3,038	60,711	41,297
Pensacola, &c.		206	230	326	5,103	3,975
Jacksonville		1	8	47	1,739	1,553
Savannah	1,505	2,387	3,354	5,259	147,143	127,383
Charleston		60	1,157	2,929	30,673	19,630
Lake Charles	90	97	9,369	13,462	11,033	18,386
Wilmington		1	1	14	15,521	8,608
Norfolk	169	794	146	1,006	27,775	18,980
New York					10	100
Boston					3,599	2,963
Baltimore	965	3,192	569	2,032	725	825
Totals	73,033	152,466	149,210	285,032	2,290,749	1,224,576

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Galveston	5,374	16,520	1,315	16,168	10,943	16,171
Houston	14,724	35,081	8,535	11,906	15,567	57,952
New Orleans	4,356	13,320	10,763	16,274	10,605	11,001
Mobile	255	1,158	862	1,721	3,072	1,842
Savannah	1,505	3,354	2,488	11,461	4,430	9,404
Brunswick						
Charleston		1,157	631	1,898	1,513	2,882
Wilmington			243		37	68
Norfolk	169	146	96	207	839	401
Newport News						
All others	46,650	78,473	51,403	36,439	24,878	43,255
Total this wk.	73,033	149,210	76,336	96,074	71,884	142,921
Since Aug. 1.	152,466	285,032	163,405	225,110	194,831	356,896

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 60,086 bales, of which 4,273 were to Great Britain, 6,112 to France, 14,920 to Germany, 2,527 to Italy, 24,796 to Japan, and 7,458 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 58,292 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 138,890 bales, against 140,851 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Aug. 19, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Ger- many	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston					8,048			8,048
Houston	1,796		2,542	702	5,655		100	10,795
Corpus Christi		50	9,980		557		4,902	15,489
Brownsville		5,762					1,454	7,216
New Orleans	534	300	1,749	1,357	2,331		992	7,263
Mobile	622		301				10	933
Pensacola	246							246
Savannah	1,075		25	468				1,568
Norfolk			323					323
Los Angeles					4,335			4,335
San Francisco					3,870			3,870
Total	4,273	6,112	14,920	2,527	24,796		7,458	60,086
Total 1937	9,311	6,059	20,304	6,722	4,878		11,218	58,292
Total 1936	16,251	1,420	7,512	2,067	12,597		4,768	44,615

From Aug. 1, 1938 to Aug. 18, 1938 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Ger- many	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston	2,028	174	1,010		8,048		2,745	14,003
Houston	4,279	9	7,266	2,413	9,363		2,803	26,133
Corpus Christi	3,132	3,340	18,341	4,716	1,877		9,139	40,545
Brownsville		5,762	3,306	200			1,954	11,222
New Orleans	8,668	2,183	3,455	1,707	5,152		3,728	24,893
Lake Charles	186							186
Mobile	1,504	50	406				114	2,074
Jacksonville	160							160
Pensacola	246							246
Savannah	1,075		25	468	200		21	1,789
Norfolk		54	1,059	33			65	1,211
Los Angeles	614	100			10,805			11,519
San Francisco					4,909			4,909
Total	21,890	11,672	34,868	9,537	40,354		20,569	138,890
Total 1937	27,976	16,560	40,704	14,800	8,056	200	32,555	140,851
Total 1936	37,507	9,095	27,086	7,208	15,369		12,066	108,331

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Aug. 19 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Ger- many	Other Foreign	Coast- wise	
Galveston	300	700	600	3,700	1,500	6,800
Houston	501	100	383	4,263	1,426	6,673
New Orleans	2,152	250	396	4,598		7,396
Savannah						147,143
Charleston					54	54
Mobile	200			233		433
Norfolk						27,775
Other ports						217,551
Total 1938	3,153	1,050	1,379	12,794	2,980	21,356
Total 1937	4,189	943	2,757	4,996	1,328	14,213
Total 1936	2,223	1,152	2,436	14,313	7,145	27,269

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was moderately active, with prices tending generally lower. An unfavorable picture of the cotton situation, as reported by Secretary of Agriculture Henry H. Wallace, has dampened sentiment considerably, and apparently discouraged any tendency to aggressiveness on the upward side of the market despite complaints of the heaviest weevil infestation in many years in Mississippi and reports of serious

deterioration in east Texas. The Secretary of Agriculture at his press conference is reported to have characterized the cotton situation as "perhaps the most difficult single situation with which we are faced."

On the 13th inst. prices closed 3 to 4 points net lower. The market declined today to a point where, under the agricultural act, a mandatory loan becomes effective. Cotton futures sold down to new low levels since the Bureau report was published on Monday, prices ending the session at the lows of the day. Spot prices were lower and the average price at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.258c. a pound. It was officially announced in Washington that the 52% of parity on which a loan would be based was 8.268c. a pound, and that if the market declined under this figure, the loan would become necessary. The market during the day fluctuated feverishly over a range of 6 to 10 points. At times prices were above the previous close and lower at other times. Traders were anxious to see whether or not the market would reach the loan level, puzzled over what to expect in the way of future developments. There was little news to stimulate confidence. Weather conditions during the last few days were the best in weeks. On the 15th inst. prices closed 2 to 3 points net higher. As the market eased further into new low ground for the movement, decided resistance was encountered. Prices later turned steady owing to trade buying and commission house demand, influenced by the advance in the stock market. On Saturday it was the general feeling among traders that conditions which would call for a government loan on this year's cotton crop had been fulfilled when the average spot price on Saturday went to 8.258c. a pound at the 10 designated spot markets. Over the week-end it developed that a revision of the cotton parity price from 19.50 to 15.87c. would not make a loan mandatory until spot cotton sold off to 8.24c. This delay in putting the loan program into effect and continuing uncertain surrounding details of this year's plan served to restrict trading throughout the session. The market has ruled within a narrow range for sometime, and indications are that this situation will continue. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 6 points higher to 20 points lower. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.20c. On the 16th inst. prices closed 6 to 7 points net higher. A scarcity of offerings from the south scattered buying influenced by firmness of securities, wheat and some other commodities caused a rise in cotton futures today. The market at one time showed advances of 10 to 11 points. Reports indicating that a cotton loan was practically assured, had a restricting influence on trading. The trade was still inclined to await a definite loan announcement. Under the circumstances the South showed little disposition to sell at prices below which it could place cotton in the loan. The market was responsive to a small volume of buying. Opening prices were unchanged to 2 points higher on trade price fixing, which absorbed a small volume of selling from Liverpool and Bombay. Southern spot markets were 5 to 10 points higher. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.26c. On the 17th inst. prices closed 7 to 3 points net higher. The market again moved slightly higher today in a moderate volume of transactions. A short time before the close of business active months registered gains of 1 to 7 points compared with previous finals. The opening range was 3 to 5 points up. A fair demand from Liverpool and the trade was in evidence, particularly in the October and December options. The selling was done by local professionals and the South, and there were a few Texas hedges in the October and December positions. The daily weather reports showed heavy rain in Eastern Oklahoma and Western Kansas, but little or none elsewhere in the cotton belt. The weekly weather report from Washington showed that in the cotton belt the week was moderately warm, with heavy rain in much of the central-southern area, but less rainfall and more sunshine in eastern sections. In general the weather was favorable for cotton, except in some Central Gulf areas, where heavy rains resulted from the tropical hurricane.

On the 18th inst. prices closed 3 to 7 points net lower. The market turned slightly easier today in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 1 to 3 points below yesterday's closing levels. October changed hands at 8.27c., a loss of 1 point, and December also was 1 point lower at 8.33c. The market opened fairly steady, with futures registering an advance of 1 point to a decline of 2 points from the last quotations of the preceding day. Liverpool, New Orleans and the South sold during the initial trading. The principal buying came from trade shorts, and there also was some buying by Wall Street and wire houses. A fair amount of the buying was on a rumor from Liverpool that the loan would be 8.25c. at interior points. Local professionals were sellers on the call, but contracts were readily absorbed. Leading spot markets again were buyers of the near options and were believed to be fixing prices against call-cotton. Today prices closed 7 to 4 points net higher. The market moved irregularly today, although a slight improvement from the early lows was noticed during the final hour of trading. A short time before the close of business active positions showed an advance of 5 points to a decline of 2 points from the closing levels of the previous day in a limited volume of sales. October sold at 8.29c., up 5 points,

and December was 4 points higher at 8.34c. The market opened a shade easier, with initial prices 1 to 4 points below yesterday's last quotations.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Table with 5 columns: Aug. 13 to Aug. 19, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Middling upland. Prices range from 8.25 to 8.42.

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 3/8, established for deliveries on contract on ...

Table with multiple columns for different grades (White, Spotted, Tinged, Yel. Stained, Gray) and sizes (1/2 Inch, 15-16 Inch, 1 1/8 & Longer). Includes prices for Middling, Good, and Extra White.

*Not deliverable on future contract.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Aug. 19 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table showing cotton prices for the years 1938 down to 1907, with columns for each year and price in cents.

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.

Table showing Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, and SALES (Spot, Contr't, Total) for each day from Saturday to Friday.

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing futures prices for August (Aug. 13 to Aug. 19) for months from September to July. Columns include Range, Closing, and specific price points.

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Aug. 19, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

Table with 3 main columns: Option for (Aug. 1938 to July 1939), Range for Week, and Range Since Beginning of Option.

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.

Table showing sales volume for New York and New Orleans futures contracts from Oct. 1938 to July 1939. Columns include contract dates, volume, and open contracts.

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.

Table showing Total Great Britain, Stock at Liverpool, Stock at Manchester, Total European stocks, and Stock at various ports like Bremen, Havre, Rotterdam, Barcelona, Genoa, Venice and Mestre, Trieste.

Table showing American and other descriptions: American, Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Bremen stock, Havre stock, Other Continental stock, American afloat for Europe, U. S. port stock, U. S. interior stock, U. S. exports today.

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

Table showing Total American, Total East India, &c., and Total visible supply. Includes detailed breakdown for MIDDLING UPLANDS, MIDDLING UPLANDS, NEW YORK, EGYPT, FINE, LIVERPOOL, BROAD, FINE, LIVERPOOL, PERUVIAN PANGUIS, and C.P.Oomra No.1 staple, fine, Liv.

Continental imports for past week have been 83,000 bales. The above figures for 1938 show a decrease from last week of 50,264 bales, a gain of 3,337,595 over 1937, an increase of 2,911,624 bales over 1936, and a gain of 2,450,701 bales over 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:

Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production—On July 13 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 12 months ended July 31, 1938 and 1937:

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)
Table with columns: State, Received at Mills* (1938, 1937), Crushed (1938, 1937), On Hand at Mills (1938, 1937). Rows include Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and All other States.

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 42,394 tons and 21,926 tons on hand Aug. 1, nor 153,514 tons and 104,306 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937 respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT AND ON HAND
Table with columns: Item, Season, On Hand Aug. 1, Produced Aug. 1 to July 31, Shipped Out Aug. 1 to July 31, On Hand July 31. Rows include Crude oil, Refined oil, Cake and meal, Hulls, Linters, Hull fiber, and Grabbotts, mottes, &c.

* Includes 4,272,188 and 11,605,555 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 4,369,480 and 12,875,220 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1937, and July 31, 1938, respectively.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR 11 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30

Table with columns: Item, 1938, 1937. Rows include Exports—Oil, crude, pounds; Oil, refined, pounds; Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds; Linters, running bales; Imports—Oil, crude, pounds; Oil, refined, pounds; Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds; Linters, bales of 500 pounds.

* Amounts for July not included above are 6,397,395 pounds refined "entered directly for consumption," 3,673,220 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 2,763,803 refined, "entered directly into warehouse."

Cotton Loans of CCC Aggregated \$238,734,631 on 5,464,956 Bales Through Aug. 12—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Aug. 12 that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Aug. 11, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$238,734,631.13 on 5,464,956 bales of cotton. This includes loans of \$7,156,147.75 on 169,923 bales which have been paid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.40 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

Table with columns: State, Bales. Rows include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

73,365,452 Pounds of Wool Appraised for Loans of \$12,755,564 by CCC Through Aug. 6—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced Aug. 12 that through Aug. 6 73,365,452 net grease pounds of wool had been appraised for loans aggregating \$12,755,564.47. Of this amount, loans of \$5,221,336.50 have been completed on 28,752,873 pounds of wool, the remainder being in process. The loans average 17.39 cents per grease pound.

Supply and Distribution of Domestic and Foreign Cotton in the United States, Season of 1937-38—The preliminary report for the several items of the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the 12 months ending July 31, 1938, are presented in the following tabular statements. Number I shows the principal items of supply and distribution; number II the comparative figures of stocks held on July 31, 1937, and 1938; and number III further details concerning the supply and the distribution. The quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton in equivalent 500-pound bales. Linters are not included:

I—COTTON—GINNED, IMPORTED, EXPORTED, CONSUMED, AND DESTROYED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1938 (BALES)
Table with columns: Item, 1937, to July 31, 1938, 1938, to July 31, 1938. Rows include Ginnings, Net imports, Net exports, Consumed, and Destroyed (baled cotton).

Movement to Aug. 19, 1938 and Movement to Aug. 20, 1937
Table with columns: Towns, Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week), Stocks (Aug. 19, Aug. 20). Rows include Ala., Ark., Cal., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., La., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.C., N.D., Okla., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. z San Antonio.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—We 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:

Table with columns: 1938, 1937. Rows include Shipped—Via St. Louis, Via Mounds, &c., Via Rock Island, Via Louisville, Via Virginia points, Via other routes, &c., Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments—Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c., Between interior towns, Inland, &c., from South, Total to be deducted, Leaving total net overland.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings
Table with columns: 1938, 1937. Rows include Receipts at ports to Aug. 19, Net overland to Aug. 19, Southern consumption to Aug. 19, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, Came into sight during week, Total in sight Aug. 19, North. splnns' takings to Aug. 19.

Movement into sight in previous years:
Table with columns: Week, Bales, Since Aug. 1, Bales. Rows include 1936—Aug. 22, 1935—Aug. 23, 1934—Aug. 24.

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other Markets

Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—
Table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 19, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Montgomery, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, Fort Worth.

New Orleans Contract Market

Table with columns: Saturday Aug. 13, Monday Aug. 15, Tuesday Aug. 16, Wednesday Aug. 17, Thursday Aug. 18, Friday Aug. 19. Rows include Aug. (1938), September, October, November, December, Jan. (1939), February, March, April, May, June, July, Tone, Spot, Options.

II—STOCKS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES JULY 31, 1937, AND 1938 (BALES)

	1938	1937
In consuming establishments	1,266,983	1,285,543
In public storages and at compresses	9,641,201	2,813,305
Elsewhere (partially estimated) . a	625,000	400,000
Total	11,533,184	4,498,848

III—SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1938 (BALES)

Supply—		
Stocks on hand Aug. 1, 1937, total		4,498,848
In consuming establishments	1,285,543	
In public storages and at compresses	2,813,305	
Elsewhere (partially estimated) . a	400,000	
Imports (total less 3,835 re-exports, year ending June 30)		155,180
Ginnings during 12 months, total	18,266,957	
Crop of 1937 after July 31, 1937	18,109,092	
Crop of 1938 to Aug. 1, 1938	157,865	
Aggregate supply	22,920,985	
Distribution—		
Net exports (total less 2,862 re-imports, year ending June)	5,595,553	
Consumed	5,756,096	
Destroyed (baled cotton)	65,000	
Stocks on hand July 31, 1938, total	11,533,184	
In consuming establishments	1,266,983	
In public storages and at compresses	9,641,201	
Elsewhere (partially estimated) . a	625,000	
Aggregate distribution	22,949,833	
Excess of distribution over supply . b	28,848	

a Includes cotton for export on shipboard but not cleared; cotton coastwise; cotton in transit to ports, interior towns, and mills; cotton on farms, &c.

b Due principally to the inclusion in all distribution items of the "city crop," which consists of rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather.

Note—Foreign cottons included in above items are 141,301 bales consumed; 111,516 on hand Aug. 1, 1937, and 91,014 on hand July 31, 1938.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS FOR LINTERS

(Not included in cotton statistics above)

Stocks of linters Aug. 1, 1937, were 362,528 running bales; production during 12 months ending July 31, 1938, 1,471,918; imports, 17,000 (partially estimated) exports, 274,957; consumption, 712,320; destroyed, 4,000, and stocks July 31, 1938, 868,779.

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, &c., in July—Under date of Aug. 16, 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 July, 1938 and 1937. Cotton consumed amounted to 449,511 bales of lint and 61,805 bales of linters, compared with 442,742 bales of lint and 56,106 bales of linters in June, 1938, and 583,011 bales of lint and 70,695 bales of linters in July, 1937. It will be seen that there is a decrease in July, 1938, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 142,390 bales, or 21.8%. The following is the statement:

JULY 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 500-pound bales.)

Year	Cotton Consumed During		Cotton on Hand July 31—		Cotton Spindles Active During July (Number)
	July (bales)	Twelve Months Ended July 31 (bales)	In Consuming Establishments (bales)	In Public Storage & at Compresses (bales)	
United States	1938 449,511 1937 583,011	5,756,096 7,950,079	1,266,983 1,285,543	9,641,201 2,813,305	21,916,166 24,394,300
Cotton-growing States	1938 381,306 1937 484,693	4,884,881 6,625,813	1,037,161 1,007,308	9,564,411 2,720,608	16,660,094 17,753,550
New England States	1938 55,868 1937 80,824	713,974 1,072,883	174,025 223,944	63,403 78,951	4,684,796 5,907,954
All other States	1938 12,337 1937 17,494	157,241 251,383	55,797 54,291	13,387 13,746	571,276 732,796
Included Above— Egyptian cotton	1938 3,307 1937 5,875	56,588 77,858	26,892 31,946	8,348 12,899	
Other foreign cotton	1938 5,338 1937 12,386	84,713 104,240	15,977 35,436	39,797 31,235	
Amer.-Egyptian cotton	1938 507 1937 980	6,164 20,097	4,192 4,420	3,667 1,068	
Not Included Above— Linters	1938 61,805 1937 70,695	712,320 818,885	268,225 236,104	85,920 56,424	

Country of Production	Imports of Foreign Cotton (500-lb. Bales)			
	July		12 Mos. End. July 31	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Egypt	2,644	3,024	43,499	75,268
Peru	22	107	744	1,740
China	3,072	6,003	16,491	51,438
Mexico	14,412		43,598	27,391
British India	4,777	1,907	48,040	79,115
All other	120	7,919	6,643	18,082
Total	25,047	18,960	159,015	253,034

Linters imported during 11 months ending June 30, 1938, amounted to 14,571 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Country to Which Exported	Exports of Domestic Cotton, Excluding Linters (Running Bales—See Note for Linters)			
	July		12 Mos. End. July 31	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
United Kingdom	30,707	24,336	1,551,843	1,144,362
France	4,398	2,608	715,850	655,248
Italy	22,234	10,603	505,454	397,636
Germany	9,303	23,136	655,894	649,647
Spain			1,260	279
Belgium	5,629	1,698	189,524	153,959
Other Europe	36,102	11,377	744,568	508,443
Japan	69,575	28,000	690,513	1,550,499
China	300		22,786	13,957
Canada	12,759	18,214	245,955	306,640
All other	4,699	4,340	274,768	59,374
Total	195,706	124,312	5,598,415	5,440,044

Note—Linters exported, not included above, were 20,864 bales during July in 1938 and 24,363 bales in 1937; 274,957 bales for 12 months ending July 31 in 1938

and 270,400 bales in 1937. The distribution for July, 1938, follows: United Kingdom, 6,916; France, 4,383; Belgium, 699; Germany, 3,420; Italy, 2,221; Canada, 1,624; Panama, 10; Japan, 1,431; South Africa, 160.

WORLD STATISTICS

The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various sources was 36,305,000 bales, counting American in running bales and foreign in bales of 478 pounds lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 31, 1937, was 30,820,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 149,000,000.

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that sections of Mississippi report heaviest boll weevil infestation in many years, especially in the Delta. From east Texas there have been many complaints of rank growth. In the western and central portions of the cotton belt the plants are mos'ly healthy.

State	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Texas—Galveston	2	0.84	90	77	84
Amarillo	1	0.04	96	64	80
Austin	dry		98	74	86
Abilene	dry		100	74	87
Brenham	dry		100	72	86
Brownsville	2		96	74	85
Corpus Christi	dry		92	78	85
Dallas	1	0.26	96	74	85
El Paso	2	0.18	94	66	80
Henrietta	1	0.64	104	70	87
Kerrville	1	0.20	100	68	82
Lampasas	dry		98	66	82
Luling	dry		100	74	87
Nacogdoches	3	0.24	92	66	84
Palestine	1	0.04	94	72	83
Paris	dry		98	68	83
San Antonio	dry		100	74	87
Taylor	dry		102	70	86
Weatherford	dry		100	72	86
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1	0.84	96	68	82
Arkansas—Eldorado	4	1.08	95	69	82
Fort Smith	3	2.96	98	70	84
Little Rock	4	2.86	94	70	82
Pine Bluff	3	0.87	98	70	84
Louisiana—Alexandria	3	5.63	92	69	80
Amité	2	0.97	99	65	82
New Orleans	3	0.73	94	75	84
Shreveport	4	0.37	97	71	84
Mississippi—Meridian	2	0.26	96	68	82
Vicksburg	3	2.25	92	74	83
Alabama—Mobile	dry		96	74	84
Birmingham	1	0.04	94	64	79
Montgomery	1	0.04	96	70	83
Florida—Jacksonville	dry		96	72	84
Miami	2	0.33	90	74	82
Pensacola	dry		94	76	85
Tampa	dry		92	72	82
Georgia—Savannah	3	0.10	100	72	86
Atlanta	1	0.04	98	70	84
Augusta	2	0.38	98	72	85
Mecon	dry		98	70	84
South Carolina—Charleston	1	0.82	98	74	86
Greenwood	dry		98	68	83
Columbia	1	0.17	98	72	85
North Carolina—Asheville	1	0.14	92	56	74
Charlotte	1	0.92	96	66	81
Newbern	3	0.90	89	69	84
Raleigh	1	0.24	98	68	83
Wilmington	4	3.82	96	72	84
Tennessee—Memphis	2	0.21	92	71	81
Chattanooga	1	0.06	94	68	81
Nashville	2	0.30	90	64	77

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Point	Aug. 19, 1938		Aug. 20, 1937	
	Feet	Above zero of gauge	Feet	Above zero of gauge
New Orleans	7.1		1.9	
Memphis	16.6		8.1	
Nashville	11.1		9.5	
Shreveport	3.4		1.8	
Vicksburg	18.9		8.5	

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 Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
	May 20.	17,042	28,231	45,482	2216,336	1162,626	1651,649	NII	NII	4,060
27.	14,112	25,457	52,470	2194,843	1107,259	1594,234	NII	NII	NII
June 3.	17,425	23,761	47,072	2167,585	1064,946	1554,313	NII	NII	7,151
10.	20,069	23,325	32,597	2138,409	1030,520	1517,933	NII	NII	NII
17.	27,019	15,944	39,972	2119,356	998,705	1465,362	7,966	NII	NII
24.	24,113	19,653	21,698	2100,775	964,392	1424,612	5,532	NII	NII
July 1.	22,893	15,752	21,952	2081,164	930,969	1384,154	3,282	NII	NII
8.	17,684	17,059	13,381	2053,520	903,027	1349,502	NII	NII	NII
15.	32,676	17,371	16,973	2024,282	873,772	1301,765	3,438	NII	NII
22.	43,924	28,601	28,419	1997,556	848,935	1255,364	17,198	3,764	NII
29.	53,593	55,199	39,742	1978,400	828,147	1206,417	44,437	34,411	NII
Aug. 5.	49,379	68,215	38,915	1951,616	811,182	1167,401	22,595	39,236	NII
12.	61,885	94,093	52,891	1933,484	796,150	1144,650	33,753	79,061	30,14
19.	73,033	149,210	76,336	1927,836	788,408	1132,176	67,385	141,468	63,862

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 114,939 bales; in 1937 were 253,120 bales and in 1936 were 94,002 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 73,033 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 67,385 bales, stock at interior towns having increased 5,648 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Cotton Takings, Week and Season. Table with columns for 1938 (Week, Season) and 1937 (Week, Season). Rows include Visible supply, American in sight, Bombay receipts, etc.

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This to all embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 265,000 bales in 1938 and 400,000 bales in 1937—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 515,179 bales in 1938 and 409,650 bales in 1936, of which 89,850 bales and 244,379 bales American. b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports

Table showing India Cotton Movement from All Ports. Columns for 1938 and 1937, with sub-columns for Week and Since Aug. 1. Includes Bombay receipts.

Exports from—Table with columns for Great Britain, Continent, Jap'n & China, Total. Rows for Bombay and Other India, split into 1938, 1937, and 1936.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 17. Table showing Receipts (centars) and Exports (Bales) for 1938 and 1937.

Table showing Exports (Bales) for 1938 and 1937, split into This Week and Since Aug. 1. Includes destinations like Liverpool, Manchester, India, and America.

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and in cloths is quiet. Demand for both yarn and cloth is poor. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table showing Manchester Market prices for 1938 and 1937. Columns include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/2 Lbs. Shirts, and Cotton Midd'g Up'l'ds. Rows list various cotton grades and their prices.

Shipping News—Shipments in detail:

Shipping News—Shipments in detail. Table listing ship names, destinations, dates, and bale counts. Includes GALVESTON, HOUSTON, and CORPUS CHRISTI.

Bales

NEW ORLEANS—To Havana, Aug. 9, Toloa, 1; Aug. 16, Con- tessa, 300. To Gdynia, Aug. 10, Trafalgar, 200. To Gothenburg, Aug. 10, Trafalgar, 25. To Venice, Aug. 12, Mashaba, 350. To Genoa, Aug. 12, Mashaba, 1007. To Liverpool, Aug. 12, Duquesne, 522. To Japan, July 2, Keyio Maru, 1,198; Aug. 12, Anubis, 1,133. To Manchester, Aug. 12, Duquesne, 12. To Ghent, Aug. 16, City of Omaha, 450. To Havre, Aug. 16, City of Omaha, 300. To Rotterdam, Aug. 16, City of Omaha, 16. To Bremen, Aug. 12, Chemnitz, 1,679. To Hamburg, Aug. 12, Chemnitz, 70. PENSACOLA—To Liverpool, Aug. 12, Bienville, 246. NORFOLK—To Hamburg, Aug. 19, Sarcoxia, 323. BROWNSVILLE—To Antwerp, Aug. 14, Nevada, 100. To Havre, Aug. 14, Nevada, 1,900; Aug. 16, Antwerp, 3,175. To Ghent, Aug. 14, Nevada, 475; Aug. 16, Antwerp, 879. To Duntirk, Aug. 14, Nevada, 200; Aug. 16, Antwerp, 487. SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, Aug. 15, Saccarappa, 138. To Hamburg, Aug. 15, Saccarappa, 25. To Manchester, Aug. 15, Saccarappa, 937. To Genoa, Aug. 15, Monrosa, 468. LOS ANGELES—To Japan, Aug. 12, Josen Maru, 1,778; Aug. 14, Kans Maru, 2,557. SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan, (?), (?), 3,870. MOBILE—To Bremen, Aug. 6, Chemnitz, 151; Aug. 15, Azalea City, 150. To Liverpool, Aug. 13, Bienville, 328. To Manchester, Aug. 13, Bienville, 294. To Antwerp, Aug. 15, Azalea City, 10.

Liverpool—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, &c., at that port: Forwarded, July 29, Aug. 5, Aug. 12, Aug. 19. Total stocks, 1,174,000, 1,172,000, 1,191,000, 1,163,000. Of which American, 685,000, 676,000, 673,000, 658,000. Total imports, 63,000, 49,000, 73,000, 27,000. Of which American, 8,000, 8,000, 16,000, 8,000. Amount afloat, 162,000, 137,000, 122,000, 22,000. Of which American, 26,000, 24,000, 24,000, 124,000.

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:

Table showing Liverpool market prices for Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Includes Market, Mid. Up'l'ds, and Futures.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table showing Liverpool futures prices for Aug. 13 to Aug. 19. Columns include Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. Rows list New Contract and historical contracts for October, December, January, March, May, July, and January (1940).

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 19, 1938

Flour—There has been very little doing in the local trade recently. The market in wheat has been so irregular and uncertain and the world wheat situation so mixed, that consumers of flour, at least locally, are loath to take on commitments in a substantial way. No change in this attitude is expected until wheat shows a persistent trend in price either way.

Wheat—On the 13th inst. prices closed 1/4c. to 1/2c. net lower. A recovery movement started in the wheat market today but failed to gain, and after an upturn of 5/8c., prices slipped back to 1/4c. to 1/2c. net loss for the short session. There was some support in evidence, this coming largely from mills, exporters and "shorts" during the first two hours. A late burst of selling apparently was inspired by hedging pressure from the Northwest, where the spring crop movement is increasing, and a break of almost 2c. in Duluth durum. Weakness in securities for the sixth consecutive session also was an unsettling influence. Selling early in the session was timid in the wheat pit, with prices near five-year lows, but there was no strong incentive to buy. Traders said the usual pressure from farm marketings has been minimized because many producers apparently are dissatisfied with prices and are holding their grain. Little export business was confirmed. On the 15th inst. prices closed 1 1/8c. to 1 1/2c. net lower. Canada's prospects of more than doubling in 1938 her 1937 harvest proved to be a decided factor today in forcing Chicago prices down 1 1/2c. Five-year low-price records on Chicago Board, frequently outdone of late, were once again broken. Estimates indicated that production in Canada's prairie provinces this season would range from 340,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels, against 163,721,000 bushels last year. A further weight on values was a tentative forecast that Australia's 1938-39 wheat seeding would total 14,179,000 acres, against 13,807,000 the previous season. All advices at hand emphasized large probable wheat supplies in excess of normal requirements, and much talk was prevalent that Canada and the United States would compete

actively to fill Europe's limited needs. Price tumbles occurred despite Washington gossip about indefinite proposals to subsidize 100,000,000 bushels of United States wheat exports. Selling pressure on the Chicago Board was attributed largely to orders from the Northwest, with Minneapolis and Duluth showing big receipts of more than 1,600 cars. On the 16th inst. prices closed 1 5/8c. to 2 1/8c. net higher. The trade witnessed the unusual spectacle of corn leading the other grains in a rather spectacular upward movement. Realizing that the Government inducements held out to the farmer were so alluring that drastic acreage reduction seemed assured in the wheat belt for the next crop, members of the wheat trade showed a marked change of sentiment yesterday following an initial price dip to new lows on leading North American markets. From these levels, however, new buying and short covering carried prices upward 2c. to 2 1/8c. Export trade seemed definitely improved. About 500,000 bushels of wheat were worked, mostly Manitobas, however. There were intimations from Argentina that that country was prepared to follow the example of other exporter countries as regards subsidizing of exports. Wheat strength was chiefly in the United States. For example, Winnipeg gained only 3/4c. to 1 3/8c. in contrast to the 1 3/4c. to 2c. gain at Chicago. On the 17th inst. prices closed 3/4c. to 1 1/4c. net higher. Wheat values climbed 1 3/4c. a bushel higher on the Chicago Board today, moving up to about 4c. above the five-year low-price records established yesterday. Helping the upturn was fair buying from houses with Eastern connections, but on account of profit-taking the top quotations were not maintained. Sharp notice was taken of a cable from a leading Chicago grain specialist now in Europe that the United States Government would probably purchase Chicago September wheat futures and would accept delivery. Wheat trade attention focused largely on United States Government efforts to lift prices both through augmented subsidies to farmers to reduce acreages and through possible subsidies to exporters. Talk was prevalent that recent low price levels had discounted all that was bearish in the wheat supply and demand situation.

On the 18th inst. prices closed 1/2 to 3/8c. net higher. Stirred by reports of severely unfavorable crop developments in Canada, Chicago wheat prices rose 1 1/4c. today, but held only part of this gain. Active buying of wheat futures at Chicago, attributed to export interests and to domestic millers, was witnessed at times. A handicap, however, was that the Winnipeg market showed a tendency to drag, with new export takings of North American wheat apparently slow. A decided stimulus came from an authoritative unofficial report that Canada's wheat crop had been greatly overestimated. B. W. Snow, a leading Chicago expert, wired from Yorktown, Saskatchewan Province, that from personal observation in eastern and northeastern Saskatchewan and from Manitoba advices, he was convinced that threshing returns and test weights would fall much below current estimates. He added that stem rust had taken a frightful toll and that the virulence of the attack of the area involved far exceeded 1935 experience. The marquis variety of wheat in Canada, Mr. Snow reported, would prove a failure beyond anything ever before seen.

Today prices closed 1/2 to 1c. higher. Talk of possible changes in ocean freight rates that would facilitate exports were current as the day drew to an end. However, trading was relatively light, with fluctuations within a narrow range. Wheat sellers derived a little advantage from uncertainties regarding United States export subsidy plans. It was urged in various quarters that so long as these plans threatened to offer competition to Canada, the outlook was that the Winnipeg market would be relatively weak, although rapid decrease of the Canadian market's premium over Chicago of late had discounted much of the difficulties of the situation. Open interest in wheat at the close tonight was 114,066,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red.....	Sat. 76%	Mon. 75 1/4%	Tues. 77 1/4%	Wed. 78 1/4%	Thurs. 78 3/4%	Fri. 79 1/4%
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September.....	Sat. 61%	Mon. 60%	Tues. 62%	Wed. 63 1/4%	Thurs. 63 3/4%	Fri. 64 1/4%
December.....	Sat. 64%	Mon. 62%	Tues. 64%	Wed. 65 1/4%	Thurs. 65 3/4%	Fri. 66 1/4%
March.....	Sat. 67%	Mon. 65 1/2%	Tues. 67 1/4%	Wed. 68 1/4%	Thurs. 68 3/4%	Fri. 69 1/4%

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BONDED WHEAT IN WINNIPEG

October.....	Sat. 69%	Mon. 67 1/4%	Tues. 68 1/4%	Wed. 68 3/4%	Thurs. 67 3/4%	Fri. 67 3/4%
December.....	Sat. 68%	Mon. 65 3/4%	Tues. 67 1/4%	Wed. 67 3/4%	Thurs. 67 3/4%	Fri. 67 3/4%
May.....	Sat. 71%	Mon. 68 3/4%	Tues. 70%	Wed. 70 3/4%	Thurs. 70 3/4%	Fri. 70 3/4%

Corn—On the 13th inst. prices closed 3/8 to 5/8c. net higher. The independent strength which lifted corn as much as 1 3/8c. at one stage, was credited to short covering and exporters. Country offerings continued light and cash corn rose 3/4 to 1c. Because of low prices, farmers were reported unwilling to sell, and with Chicago stocks and visible supply down, exporters were reported more active buyers. There was no confirmation of export sales in corn, but more business was understood to have been worked.

On the 15th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 3/8c. net lower. Highly beneficial rains in parts of the corn belt which had been suffering from drought, led to general selling, and all corn futures nearly equaled the season's bottom quotations. New export takings of corn were about 150,000 bushels.

On the 16th inst. prices closed 1 1/2 to 2 7/8c. net higher. Corn traced an even more sensational course than wheat. Starting weak the feed-grain rallied 3c. from its lows and closed at about the highs of the day. A tight cash situation, owing to the unwillingness of farmers to move forward their supplies at current levels, and brisk foreign demand accounted for the strength in corn. Corn export sales ran upward of 500,000 bushels. Arrivals of corn at Chicago showed rapid dwindling to only 64 cars today, and stocks on hand totaled but 2,333,000 bushels.

On the 17th inst. prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/2c. down. Corn values were lowered a cent at times because of selling pressure from elevator interests and from miscellaneous traders. On the extreme dips in prices better buying support developed and moderate rallies ensued. However, towards the close pressure was heavy and values ended at about the lows of the day. Rural offerings were larger, and overnight purchases of corn to arrive at Chicago were of liberal volume.

On the 18th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 3/8c. up. Corn temporarily rose 1 1/4c. with wheat, but later reacted because of persistent liquidating sales by holders of September contracts together with enlarged receipts here. It was reported that 177 cars arrived today. In the early dealings the corn market received buying support from export interests. There were also dry weather complaints from parts of the corn belt. Today prices closed 3/4 to 1 1/2c. net higher. Reports of a somewhat larger export business in corn overnight acted as a stimulus for that grain. Another sustaining influence was an announcement that the Commodity Credit Corporation had extended from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1 the time within which the corporation would purchase from banks and other lending agencies eligible paper evidencing loans made under the 1937-38 corn loan program. These loans are on the basis of 50c. a bushel. Open interest in corn was 39,611,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow.....	Sat. 67 1/2%	Mon. 66 1/2%	Tues. 69%	Wed. 67 1/2%	Thurs. 67 1/2%	Fri. 68 3/4%
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September.....	Sat. 51 1/4%	Mon. 50%	Tues. 53 1/4%	Wed. 52 1/4%	Thurs. 52%	Fri. 53 1/4%
December.....	Sat. 48 1/4%	Mon. 47 1/4%	Tues. 49 1/4%	Wed. 48 3/4%	Thurs. 48 3/4%	Fri. 49 1/4%
March.....	Sat. 50 1/4%	Mon. 49 1/4%	Tues. 50%	Wed. 51 1/4%	Thurs. 51 1/4%	Fri. 51 1/4%
May.....	Sat. 51 1/4%	Mon. 50%	Tues. 51 1/4%	Wed. 51 1/4%	Thurs. 51 1/4%	Fri. 51 1/4%

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
September --- 64	Mar. 25, 1938
December --- 63 1/4	July 13, 1938
March --- 56	July 28, 1938
May --- 60 1/4	July 23, 1938

Oats—On the 13th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. off. This market was a dull affair, though the undertone held steady.

On the 15th inst. prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. net lower. Quiet trading prevailed, with the undertone easier.

On the 16th inst. prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net higher. This market was relatively quiet though firm. This firmness was due almost entirely to the marked degree of strength displayed in the wheat and corn markets.

On the 17th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/4c. up. Trading was light and without any special feature.

On the 18th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/8c. off. There was very little to report concerning this market. Today prices closed 1/4 to 1/2c. net higher. This improvement was largely influenced by the strength in wheat and corn.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September.....	Sat. 22 1/4%	Mon. 22 1/4%	Tues. 23%	Wed. 22 1/4%	Thurs. 22 1/4%	Fri. 23 1/4%
December.....	Sat. 23%	Mon. 23%	Tues. 23 1/4%	Wed. 23 1/4%	Thurs. 23 1/4%	Fri. 24 1/4%
May.....	Sat. 25%	Mon. 25%	Tues. 25 1/4%	Wed. 25 1/4%	Thurs. 25 1/4%	Fri. 25 1/4%

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
September --- 30 1/2	Jan. 10, 1938
December --- 28 1/2	July 13, 1938
March --- 28	July 23, 1938
May --- 28	July 23, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

October.....	Sat. 30%	Mon. 30%	Tues. 30%	Wed. 31 1/4%	Thurs. 31 1/4%	Fri. 32 1/4%
December.....	Sat. 28%	Mon. 28%	Tues. 29 1/4%	Wed. 29 1/4%	Thurs. 29 1/4%	Fri. 30%
May.....	Sat. 28%	Mon. 28%	Tues. 29 1/4%	Wed. 29 1/4%	Thurs. 29 1/4%	Fri. 30%

Rye—On the 13th inst. prices closed 1/2 to 5/8c. net lower. Influenced by the heaviness in wheat, and there being nothing in the news to encourage real support, rye prices slid off fractionally and closed at the lows of the day.

On the 15th inst. prices closed 1 to 1 1/8c. net lower. Selling pressure developed as a result of bearish reports on weather and receipts, this applying also to wheat. Naturally rye was heavy, especially as the result of the poor showing in wheat markets.

On the 16th inst. prices closed 1 1/8 to 1 7/8c. net higher. Influenced by the sharp advance in wheat and corn and the prospects of substantial Government support in the way of loans, short covering and new buying stepped up rye prices considerably, the market closing at the highs of the day.

On the 17th inst. prices closed 3/8 to 1/4c. net higher. This advance was largely in sympathy with the upward movement in wheat. These fractional gains, however, were anything but a full response to the strength displayed in the wheat market.

On the 18th inst. prices closed 1/8c. down to 1/4c. up. There was relatively little activity in this grain, what little trading there was being of a mixed character. Today prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net higher. Trading was fairly active, with shorts covering furnishing the chief support.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

September.....	Sat. 41%	Mon. 39 1/4%	Tues. 41 1/4%	Wed. 42%	Thurs. 42 1/4%	Fri. 42 1/4%
December.....	Sat. 42%	Mon. 41%	Tues. 42 1/4%	Wed. 43%	Thurs. 43%	Fri. 43 1/4%
May.....	Sat. 45%	Mon. 43%	Tues. 45 1/4%	Wed. 45 1/4%	Thurs. 45 1/4%	Fri. 45 1/4%

Season's High and	When Made	Season's Low and	When Made
September ... 69%	Feb. 9, 1938	September ... 39%	Aug. 15, 1938
December ... 56%	July 14, 1938	December ... 41%	Aug. 15, 1938
May ... 53%	July 25, 1938	May ... 43%	Aug. 15, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	40 3/4	40 3/4
December	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
May	44	44	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October	39 3/4	38 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37	37
December	39 1/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
May	40 1/2	38 3/4	39 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring oats, high protein	5.15@4.54	Rye flour patents	3.55@3.70
Spring patents	4.55@4.75	Seminola, bbl., Nos. 1-3	5.50@5.60
Clears, first straight	2.15@4.40	Oats good	2.15
Soft winter straights	3.35@3.85	Corn flour	1.70
Hard winter straights	4.30@4.50	Barley goods	3.00
Hard winter patents	4.50@4.70	Coarse	4.00
Hard winter clears	4.20@4.45	Fancy pearl, Nos. 2, 4 & 7	4.00@4.50

GRAIN

Wheat, New York—	Oats, New York—
No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic	No. 2 white
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y.	Rye, No. 2 f.o.b. bond N. Y.
	Barley, New York—
Corn, New York—	47 1/2 lbs. malting
No. 2 yellow all rail	Chicago, cash

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls. 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.
Chicago	1,362,000	1,559,000	1,749,000	50,000	186,000	
Minneapolis	3,712,000	147,000	1,941,000	840,000	2,125,000	
Duluth	1,113,000	459,000	1,570,000	440,000	658,000	
Milwaukee	18,000	78,000	206,000	176,000	20,000	899,000
Toledo		426,000	95,000	182,000	13,000	4,000
Indianapolis		75,000	304,000	350,000	23,000	
St. Louis	111,000	767,000	166,000	90,000	10,000	48,000
Peoria	29,000	46,000	477,000	116,000	6,000	40,000
Kansas City	21,000	3,215,000	101,000	226,000		
Omaha		1,238,000	252,000	500,000		
St. Joseph		201,000	35,000	71,000		
Wichita		199,000	1,000			
Sioux City		108,000	76,000	65,000	33,000	124,000
Buffalo		1,972,000	225,000	380,000	2,000	131,000
Total wk '38	374,000	14,667,000	4,101,000	7,416,000	1,437,000	4,215,000
Same wk '37	393,000	18,121,000	2,099,000	7,202,000	1,371,000	2,747,000
Same wk '36	487,000	9,112,000	5,658,000	4,678,000	482,000	5,446,000
Since Aug. 1						
1938	813,000	30,495,000	9,676,000	13,130,000	2,523,000	7,501,000
1937	795,000	40,521,000	4,653,000	13,802,000	2,333,000	4,391,000
1936	1,375,000	42,300,000	14,468,000	21,033,000	1,861,000	11,240,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 13, 1938, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.
New York	161,000	194,000	109,000	8,000		
Philadelphia	25,000	130,000		8,000		
Baltimore	17,000	197,000	12,000	16,000	8,000	1,000
Sorel			1,069,000			
New Orleans	22,000	72,000	160,000	14,000		
Galveston		1,337,000	11,000			
Montreal	34,000	1,215,000	637,000	227,000	27,000	217,000
Boston	13,000			6,000		
Halifax	2,000					
Total wk '38	274,000	3,145,000	1,998,000	279,000	35,000	218,000
Since Jan. 1						
1938	8,581,000	66,524,000	69,338,000	3,806,000	2,437,000	11,084,000
Week 1937	243,000	2,453,000	300,000	210,000	130,000	179,000
Since Jan. 1						
1937	8,579,000	49,296,000	26,007,000	3,336,000	2,671,000	1,261,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 13, 1938, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	305,000	157,000	36,201			
Albany	24,000	2,294,000				
Houston	624,000					28,000
New Orleans	56,000		18,000	2,000		
Galveston	958,000					
Montreal	1,215,000	637,000	34,000	227,000	27,000	217,000
Sorel		1,069,000				
Halifax		2,000				
Three Rivers	213,000	716,000				
Total week 1938	3,395,000	4,873,000	90,201	229,000	27,000	245,000
Same week 1937	2,391,000	17,000	81,654	144,000	96,000	179,000

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1938, is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Aug. 13 1938	Since July 1 1938	Week Aug. 13 1938	Since July 1 1938	Week Aug. 13 1938	Since July 1 1938
United Kingdom	35,212	225,133	1,839,000	11,083,000	3,195,000	13,118,000
Continent	9,989	68,387	1,554,000	9,227,000	1,678,000	12,868,000
So. & Cent. Amer.	12,500	71,000		30,000		1,000
West Indies	28,500	157,000	2,000	5,000		
Brit. No. Am. Col.		6,000				
Other countries	4,000	18,000				100,000
Total 1938	90,201	545,529	3,395,000	20,345,000	4,873,000	26,087,000
Total 1937	81,654	617,645	2,391,000	15,040,000	17,000	69,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 13, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

United States—	Wheat		Corn		Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Boston							
New York	28,000	298,000		1,000		4,000	
" afloat							
Philadelphia	651,000	65,000		16,000		15,000	
Baltimore	1,107,000	14,000		9,000		25,000	2,000
New Orleans	278,000	480,000		100,000		6,000	
Galveston	2,039,000	1,000					11,000
Fort Worth	8,431,000	88,000		138,000		49,000	14,000
Wichita	2,516,000					2,000	
Hutchinson	6,359,000						
St. Joseph	3,687,000			97,000			4,000
Kansas City	32,232,000			148,000			173,000
Omaha	5,935,000			472,000			686,000
Sioux City	1,030,000			147,000			244,000
St. Louis	6,259,000			244,000			270,000
Indianapolis	1,841,000			873,000			353,000
Peoria	281,000						152,000
Chicago	16,015,000	3,718,000	3,956,000		418,000	122,000	
" afloat							
On Lakes	437,000	359,000		50,000		60,000	25,000
Milwaukee	1,768,000	270,000		262,000		24,000	561,000
Minneapolis	3,252,000	24,000		2,397,000		989,000	2,419,000
Duluth	2,782,000	702,000		2,202,000		819,000	1,471,000
Detroit	138,000	2,000		6,000		3,000	
Buffalo	3,860,000	2,609,000		151,000		72,000	206,000
On Canal	90,000	870,000		35,000			
Total Aug. 13, 1938	101,145,000	11,497,000	12,111,000	3,010,000	5,547,000	4,003,000	4,294,000
Total Aug. 6, 1938	96,260,000	13,654,000	8,448,000	1,829,000	4,003,000		
Total Aug. 14, 1937	110,291,000	5,920,000	9,772,000	1,610,000	4,294,000		

Note—Bonded grain not included above: Oats—On Lakes, 617,000 bushels total, 617,000 bushels, against 66,000 bushels in 1937. Barley—On Lakes, 594,000 bushels, against 481,000 bushels in 1937. Wheat—New York, 7,000 bushels; New York afloat, 110,000; Buffalo, 217,000; Albany, 90,000; on Lakes, 1,841,000; on Canal, 343,000; total, 2,698,000 bushels, against 4,761,000 bushels in 1937.

Canadian

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Lake, bay, river & seab'd	4,785,000		450,000	168,000	670,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	4,961,000		377,000	607,000	726,000
Other Can. & other elev.	5,283,000		1,120,000	216,000	1,529,000
Total Aug. 13, 1938	15,029,000		1,947,000	991,000	2,925,000
Total Aug. 6, 1938	14,682,000		2,664,000	855,000	3,024,000
Total Aug. 14, 1937	24,367,000		2,361,000	446,000	2,527,000

Summary

American	101,145,000	11,497,000	12,111,000	3,010,000	5,547,000
Canadian	15,029,000		1,947,000	991,000	2,925,000
Total Aug. 13, 1938	116,174,000	11,497,000	14,058,000	4,001,000	8,472,000
Total Aug. 6, 1938	110,942,000	13,654,000	11,112,000	2,684,000	7,027,000
Total Aug. 14, 1937	134,658,000	5,920,000	11,133,000	2,056,000	6,821,000

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Aug. 12, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Aug. 12, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937	Week Aug. 12, 1938	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937
No. Amer.	4,195,000	27,697,000	18,318,000	4,528,000	28,300,000	43,000
Black Sea	3,824,000	12,568,000	3,640,000	94,000	779,000	2,407,000
Argentina	1,029,000	10,352,000	6,023,000	2,196,000	19,371,000	49,570,000
Australia	2,100,000	15,790,000	11,115,000			
India	736,000	5,648,000	4,936,000			</

largely missed. West of the Rocky Mountains rainfall was light, especially in the Great Basin, while most of the Pacific Coast area had a rainless week.

While some midwestern and northwestern sections of the country are still too dry, the generally fair and warm weather east of the Mississippi River where moisture is mostly ample made an ideal growing week. Considerable improvement is noted in the Southeast, especially, with less rainfall and more sunshine. Some parts of the western Ohio Valley had become unfavorably dry, but extensive rains at the close of the week were decidedly helpful and the outlook will improve.

Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains conditions are still variable. In some areas rains were very beneficial, especially in Kansas, northern Oklahoma, southeastern Nebraska, northern Missouri, North Dakota, and Montana. There was too much rain in Louisiana and eastern Texas. However, much of Missouri is still too dry and there has not been sufficient rain to materially relieve the situation in South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wyoming.

In Montana there were substantial showers in many places and the outlook has improved materially; also in New Mexico and Arizona. The Pacific Northwest is still in need of moisture, although in Washington the forest-fire situation has improved with light showers and cooler weather. No material crop damage resulted from the tropical hurricane in the central Gulf area, except in Louisiana where persistent heavy rains were harmful.

Small Grains—Harvest is about completed or is well under way in the later northern and elevated sections. Threshing made good advance with mostly favorable weather conditions, being well along in the Spring Wheat Belt. There was some complaint of grain rotting in shock in Wisconsin and more or less shock damage is reported from parts of the middle Atlantic area.

Grain sorghums have been severely damaged in the western half of Kansas, and there was much loss to rice in Louisiana by the tropical storm of the week. In Texas progress and condition of rice are good, but harvest was delayed by frequent rains.

East of Mississippi River plowing for fall seeding is making good advance, with the soil in generally good condition, but much of the plain has been too dry. However, recent rains have improved conditions in central and southern sections.

Corn—High temperatures and mostly ample moisture made an excellent corn-growing week practically everywhere east of the Mississippi River. In parts of Illinois unfavorable dryness had developed, but rainfall at the close of the week was timely and very beneficial. In the Ohio Valley the crop is earing fast and making generally excellent progress.

West of the Mississippi conditions are more variable. In Missouri considerable damage has been done, especially in the central and southwestern portions, while in Kansas deterioration continued until the rains the latter part of the week; in the western half of Kansas there has been much irreparable damage and the late crop has been permanently harmed in the eastern half. In Nebraska, also, corn deteriorated until the latter part of the week, with permanent damage heavy on a large acreage, though much of the crop is still fair and rain and cooler weather have been helpful.

South Dakota has had considerable damage by heat and drought, with the crop spotted and widening areas entirely gone. In Minnesota progress was mostly good, though there is some drying on light soils. In Iowa corn advanced rapidly, with early fields beginning to dent and the bulk of the crop in the hard roasting ear or dough stage; upland corn in many southern counties is prematurely ripening and changing color.

Cotton—In the Cotton Belt the week was moderately warm, with heavy rain in much of the central-southern area, but less rainfall and more sunshine in eastern sections. In general, the weather was favorable for cotton, except in some central Gulf areas where heavy rains resulted from the tropical hurricane.

In Texas progress and condition of cotton were mostly fair to good, except in the extreme east where too much rain favored weevil activity and caused shedding and rotting of bolls; bolls are opening rapidly in most sections, with the first bale reported from the northern part of this State. In Oklahoma showers were helpful in the northern part of the cotton area, but deterioration is reported in scattered localities in the extreme south, with more or less shedding in south-central and southwestern sections.

In the central States of the belt, progress was fair to good in most places, except that cloudy, wet weather in much of Louisiana was decidedly unfavorable and caused deterioration; some staple was blown out and conditions were very favorable for weevil activity. Otherwise, except for too much rain in parts of Arkansas and too dry locally in the west and north of that State, conditions were mostly favorable in the central area. In the eastern belt much better weather than recently was rather general, and fair to good progress is reported in most sections, except that in many Georgia localities the crop is beyond material recovery. Mostly warm and sunny weather in the east was favorable for checking weevil activity, except in some locally wet areas.

The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:

Virginia—Richmond: Temperature about 4 deg. above normal; negligible rains. Cotton continues poor. Corn luxuriant, many fields tasseling. Tobacco fair to good; most fields damaged by earlier heavy rains; about half of crop cured. Pastures good. Peanuts fair, but weedy. Truck crops generally good.

North Carolina—Raleigh: Warm; generally fair, except daily showers in mountain region first half. Progress of cotton good; squaring to upper Piedmont; weather favorable for checking weevil. Tobacco generally good advance; rapid progress curing, marketing, and making ready for market. Corn mostly good to excellent. Hay crops finest in years. Sweet potatoes and other crops good.

South Carolina—Columbia: Fair, warm weather improved condition of cotton which mostly fair to fairly good; opening rapidly at lower elevations; picking fair progress; ginning beginning; opening in central and lower Piedmont areas; blooming and bolls forming well to north; moderate to heavy shedding locally. Eastern tobacco sales active. Forage, truck, and minor crops good condition.

Georgia—Atlanta: More favorable than last week, especially for cotton, but recovery impossible in many places, although weather favorable for checking weevil; picking making fair to good progress in north with moderate shedding. Corn firing on much low ground, but generally progresses mostly good. Peanut harvest beginning. Minor crops generally good.

Florida—Jacksonville: Warm and dry. Progress of cotton fair, condition fairly good; picking slow; weather favorable for checking weevil. Sweet potatoes good; some dug. Preparation for planting fall truck delayed by dry, hot weather, but seed beds doing well. Citrus mostly good; fruit sizing well.

Alabama—Montgomery: Warm; scattered, light showers, and abundant sunshine favorable for all crops. Condition and progress of cotton fairly good; picking locally in south; moderately favorable for weevil activity; light to moderate shedding. Corn near maturity in central and north; good condition and progress. Other crops and pastures good condition and progress.

Mississippi—Vicksburg: Mostly good rains; cloudy. Conditions favored weevil activity; progress of early planted cotton mostly very good; bolls opening; progress of late-planted generally fair; plant growth good and fruiting rather poorly. Progress of late-planted corn generally good. Progress of minor crops generally excellent.

Louisiana—New Orleans: Cloudy; only 3 days without widespread rains; torrential rains attending tropical storm Sunday and Monday over large south-central area with heavy rains extending farther north and east; very unfavorable for all mature crops. Generally too wet and cloudy for cotton; crop deteriorated rapidly, except in extreme north where progress only fair; some young blown out and many complaints of heavy shedding, slow opening, bolls rotting, and stoppage of blooming; very favorable for weevil activity, and these insects out of control in some places. Much damage and loss to rice by tropical storm. Cane making excellent progress. Dry, hot weather needed for all crops.

Texas—Houston: Warm; light to locally heavy rains in Panhandle, and locally elsewhere, but mostly dry. Preparation of land for fall-wheat seeding making rapid advance in northwest. Late-planted corn needs rain in north-central areas and dry weather in extreme east; otherwise progress and condition mostly good. Harvesting general in south. Progress and condition of cotton mostly fair to good, except in extreme east, where frequent rain favored insect activity and caused some heavy shedding and rotting; early opening slowly in northwest and rapidly elsewhere, and picking expanding; first bales coming on market in north. Fall plowing making good progress, except in extreme south where soaking rain badly needed. Cattle generally good. Ranges good, except extreme south where too dry. Progress and condition of rice good, but harvesting delayed by frequent rains.

Oklahoma—Oklahoma City: Warm; heavy to excessive rains in north and less or none to southward, where rain now urgently needed. Progress

of corn fair and condition fair to good, except late crop burned considerably in dry areas. Progress of cotton fair to rather poor; condition fair to good; crop benefited where rain fell, but deteriorating locally in extreme south, and shedding in south-central and southwest. Pastures, gardens, and minor crops mostly fair to good. Livestock fair to good.

Arkansas—Little Rock: Progress of cotton mostly very good, except locally, where too wet or too dry; still blooming and bolting generally, but frequent rains caused rank growth and favored weevil locally; bolls opening and ginning started locally. Progress of late corn good, except in some north and west areas where too dry. Weather mostly favorable for pastures, rice, sweet potatoes, truck, and fruit.

Tennessee—Nashville: Progress and condition of corn good to excellent, except on some lowlands where wet. Progress and condition of cotton generally good; setting bolls; some shoulder high. Burley tobacco good; ripening and much cut; dark fired; considerably damaged by rust and wildfire; being cut green. Pastures and hay crops good to excellent; considerable cut. Truck good to excellent.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 19, 1938.

Although the excessive heat, prevailing during part of the week, materially affected the attendance in the stores, retail trade again made a fairly satisfactory showing. Regular apparel lines and home furnishing items were neglected, but a sustained demand existed for sports wear and other vacation items. Department store sales throughout the country for the week ending Aug. 6, according to the report of the Federal Reserve Board, ranged 12% below the corresponding week of 1937. For stores in New York and Brooklyn, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported a loss in sales amounting to 14%, while in Newark stores a drop of 15.4% was registered.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods market remained quiet reflecting the continued caution on the part of both retailers and wholesalers in covering their nearby requirements. As heretofore, merchants in general felt disposed to obtain a clearer view of consumer response to their offerings before adding to their commitments. Some buying of sheets, wash goods and percales was reported, but most purchases concerned fill-in-lots for spot delivery, whereas forward orders continued very scarce. Retailers in some agricultural districts were said to display slightly increased willingness to add to their stock of merchandise, obviously predicated on the expectation of greater spending ability on the part of rural consumers resulting from larger crop proceeds. Business in silk goods turned dull although prices held relatively steady. Trading in rayon yarns continued active, with both weaving and knitting plants adding substantially to their previous orders for fall shipment. With current deliveries running ahead of production, a further considerable decline in the amount of surplus stocks is anticipated, and reports were current that most producers are planning to return to full production schedules, with prospects that capacity operations may shortly be resumed.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets continued in its previous desultory fashion, and prices receded further reflecting the virtually complete absence of buying interest on the part of users. Some additional second-hand offerings made their appearance, but their total volume remained within narrow bounds. While it is believed that inventories of converters are running low and that a spurt in the movement of finished goods may quickly be reflected in increased covering of nearby requirements, it is generally felt that no revival in activities is likely to materialize until after the release of the September cotton crop report, or a previous announcement of a loan offer for this year's crop. Meanwhile, it is reported that plans are afoot in a number of mills to again resort to drastic curtailment measures unless the demand for goods shows an early improvement. Business in fine goods remained dull but prices held steady. While the demand for combed broadcloths proved disappointing, active sampling of fancy cottons was reported. Pigmented taffetas, lining twills and carded poplins moved in fair volume. Closing prices in print colths were as follows: 39-inch 80's, 6¼ to 6½¢. 39-inch 72-76's, 6¼¢; 39-inch 68-72's, 5¢; 38½-inch 64-60's, 4¼¢.; 38½-inch 60-48's, 3¾ to 4¢.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics continued its spotty character as clothing manufacturers preferred to await a turn for the better in the flow of goods in distributive channels before acquiring additional supplies of materials. Sentiment, however, appeared improved as it was felt that the arrival of cooler weather would quickly be followed by increased demand and a stepping up of manufacturing operations. Current buying interest was limited to lightweight materials as most regular openings of Spring suitings are not expected to take place until the second week of September. Reports from retail clothing centers made an unsatisfactory showing, with the excessive heat prevailing in many sections of the country seriously retarding consumer buying interest. Business in women's goods gave indications of an early improvement as the somewhat accelerated flow of goods in distributive channels caused garment manufacturers to show more interest in offerings.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens continued quiet, with transactions in both dress goods and household items confined to occasional fill-in lots. Business in burial remained inactive, and prices ruled slightly easier reflecting the weakness in the Calcutta market where the lack of progress in reaching a production curtailment agreement depressed sentiment. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.55c., heavies at 4.85c.

State and City Department

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MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN JULY

We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of July, which the crowded condition of our columns prevented our publishing at the usual time.

The review of the month's sales was given on page 921 of the "Chronicle" of Aug. 6. The total of awards during the month stands at \$47,114,337. This total does not include Federal Emergency Relief Administration or Public Works Administration loans or grants actually made or promised to States and municipalities during the month. The number of municipalities issuing bonds in July was 260 and the number of separate issues was 390.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price, Basis. Lists various municipal bond issues such as Aitken County, S. C., Alta Vista, Iowa, Alliquippa, Pa., etc.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price, Basis. Continuation of municipal bond issues from the previous table, including Fresno Co., Calif., Fresno Co., Calif., Fulton, N. Y., etc.

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
459	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. (2 Iss.)	1 1/4-1 1/2	1939-1943	71,075	100.009	1.61
923	Savannah Beach, Ga.	---	---	30,000	---	---
775	Sawyer ville S. D. 156, Ill.	---	---	14,000	---	---
774	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1.70	1939-1948	24,000	100.04	1.69
784	Sequin, Wash.	4	1939-1944	14,000	96	5.32
304	Shaker Heights S. D., Ohio	2 1/2	1939-1947	121,500	100.77	2.34
456	Shelton, Conn.	2 1/4	1939-1948	50,000	104.19	1.45
606	Sheridan Twp. S. D., Iowa	2 1/2	1940-1944	10,000	---	---
780	Sodus, N. Y.	2.60	---	45,000	100.38	2.57
460	Somerdale, N. J.	4	1939-1958	778,000	---	---
302	Somerville, Mass.	2	1939-1948	175,000	100.08	1.98
305	Spartanburg S. D. 34, S. C.	3 1/4	1942-1958	150,000	101.35	3.12
775	Springfield, Ill.	2 1/4	1949-1953	500,000	100.53	2.70
778	Springfield, Neb.	4 1/2	1948-1958	45,000	---	---
456	Stamford, Conn.	1 1/4	1940-1949	350,000	100.56	1.66
611	Springfield, Ohio	2	1939-1948	124,051	100.65	1.87
608	Stevens Co. S. D. 3, Minn.	3 1/2	---	119,000	100.26	---
608	Sweet Springs, Mo.	3	---	119,000	---	---
780	Syracuse, N. Y. (2 Issues)	1 1/2	1939-1948	850,000	100.02	1.59
780	Syracuse, N. Y.	1 1/2	1939-1947	950,000	100.02	1.59
779	Taos Mun. S. D., N. M.	4	1939-1953	20,000	100	4.00
778	Taylor County, Ky.	4 1/4	1939-1958	70,000	---	---
782	Toledo, Ohio	3	1940-1944	56,165	100.55	2.85
776	Topeka, Kan.	1 1/4	1939-1948	121,998	101.38	1.48
778	Treasury Co. H. S. D. 1, Mont.	---	---	16,000	---	---
775	Troy S. D., Ill.	---	---	32,000	---	---
774	Tulare County, Calif.	4	1940-1963	71,000	100.54	3.95
299	Tulare County, Calif.	3 1/2	1940-1944	7,500	100.08	3.48
611	Valdese, N. C.	3 1/4	1941-1958	35,000	100.19	3.73
780	Valley Stream, N. Y.	1.90	1939-1951	61,000	100.27	1.83
781	Vance County, N. C.	3 1/2-2 1/4	1939-1947	34,000	100.13	2.44
465	Vernon, Texas	3 1/2	---	30,000	---	---
605	Villa Park, Ill.	4 1/2	---	777,000	---	---
463	Wade Township, Ill.	4	1938-1948	22,000	100	4.00
926	Walker Twp., Mich.	4 1/2	1940-1949	450,000	99	4.99
463	Wallawa, Ore.	5	1938-1958	15,000	100.10	0.59
459	Walpole, Mass.	2 1/4	1939-1941	28,765	100.29	0.59
607	Waltham, Mass.	2 1/4	1939-1968	75,000	100	2.75
305	Wasco Co. S. D., Ore.	3 1/2	1950-1969	430,000	100.78	3.19
782	Washington Sub. San. Dist., Md. 1-4 yrs.	---	---	4,000	---	---
607	Washington Sub. San. Dist., Md. 30-50 yrs.	---	---	4,000,000	100.67	3.22
463	Wasta Ind. S. D., S. Dak.	5	---	10,000	100	5.00
304	Watertown, N. Y. (2 Issues)	1.30	1939-1948	300,000	100	1.30
605	Waukegan City S. D. 61, Ill.	3 1/2	1957-1958	722,000	100	3.60
605	Waukegan Twp. S. D. 119, Ill.	3 1/2	1958-1957	732,000	100	3.60
782	Waynoka, Okla.	2	1943-1958	8,000	---	---
926	Webster, Mass.	2 1/4	1939-1948	50,000	100	2.12
776	Webster Parish S. D. No. 6, La.	3 1/4	1939-1948	75,000	100.20	3.33
459	Westfield, Mass.	1 1/2	1939-1948	50,000	100.84	1.84
304	West Ebenezer, N. Y. (2 Issues)	3.30	1939-1957	19,869	100.21	3.27
605	Western Twp., Ill.	3 1/2	1940-1948	50,000	---	---
775	West School Twp., Ind.	---	1939-1952	40,000	---	---
610	Wilmingon, N. Y.	3 1/4	1939-1954	16,000	100.21	3.22
776	Wilson Co., Kan.	2 1/4	1939-1948	9,500	100	2.25
305	Woodburn, Ore.	6	10 yrs.	2,348	104.49	---
783	Wyomissing S. D., Pa.	2 1/4	1939-1963	260,000	100.41	2.21
605	Zion-Benton Twp. S. D. 126, Ill.	---	---	175,000	---	---

Total bond sales for July (260 municipalities, covering 390 separate issues) \$47,114,337
 Subject to call in and during the earlier years and to mature in the later year.
 Not including \$142,783,000 temporary loans or funds obtained by States and municipalities from agencies of the Federal Government. Refunding bonds.

The following items included in our totals for the previous months should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which reasons for these eliminations may be found. (No deletions of that nature for July.)

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
299	Alameda Co., Calif.	2 1/4	1939-1953	30,000	---	---
781	Baltimore, Ohio	4	1940-1943	4,000	100.25	3.91
300	Canary Lake S. D., Iowa	4	1940-1948	44,000	100	4.00
460	Coprah Co., Miss.	5	1939-1948	32,000	100	5.00
611	Eram Cons. S. D. 3, Okla.	---	1941-1948	8,500	---	---
302	Faribault Co., Minn.	2 1/2	1944-1958	15,000	101	2.41
305	Hampdon Co., S. C.	---	---	100,000	100.75	---
306	Highland, Wis.	4	1943-1949	42,000	100	4.00
305	Humboldt, S. Dak.	4	1943-1951	48,500	102.07	---
614	Milton, Wash. (Jan.)	6	---	20,000	---	---
302	Milwaukee Twp. S. D. 1, Mich. (May)	2 1/2	1939-1943	30,000	---	---
465	Springtown Ind. S. D., Texas	4	1948-1968	419,000	100	4.00
302	Woburn, Mass.	2 1/4	---	50,000	---	---

All of the above sales (except as indicated) are for June. These additional June issues will make the total sales (not including temporary or RFC and PWA loans) for that month \$143,954,403.

DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN JULY

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
466	Canada (Dominion of)	---	---	\$30,000,000	---	---
920	Canada (Dominion of)	---	---	\$25,000,000	---	---
466	Cap de la Madeleine, Que.	4	1-20 yrs.	82,000	---	---
614	Fort William, Ont.	4	25 yrs.	88,524	101.33	3.92
306	Liverpool, N. S.	3 1/2	15 yrs.	20,000	100.37	3.44
614-466	Montreal, Que.	4	1946	4,000,000	---	---
784	New Brunswick (Prov. of)	3-3 1/2	1941-1946	4,000,000	---	---
784	Ontario (Prov. of)	3	1946	412,500,000	---	---
306	Pointe Gatineau, Que.	5	---	20,000	102.50	---
614-466	Quebec, Que. (3 Issues)	3-4	1939-1952	2,264,400	---	---
306	Rimouski, Que.	4	---	62,500	---	---
930	Sherbrooke, Que.	3 1/2	---	50,000	99.78	3.52
306	Smith Twp., Ont.	3 1/2	20 yrs.	21,500	100.57	3.43
466	Verdun Roman Catholic School Commission, Que.	4	20 yrs.	60,000	98.84	4.15
466	Ville La Salle S. D., Que.	---	---	208,200	---	---

Total long-term Canadian debentures sold in July \$23,377,124
 * Temporary loan; not included in month's total.

UNITED STATES POSSESSIONS BONDS ISSUED DURING JULY

Page	Name	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
466-604	Honolulu, Hawaii	3	1943-1962	500,000	104.40	2.63

News Items

New York, N. Y.—Comptroller Warns of Need for Deep Cut in Capital Spending—A drastic reduction in the program of new city improvements must be made for the next six years, Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick warned in a report made public on Aug. 14. The debt margin will be so narrow during this period, that "it may be that much we would like to do will remain undone," the Comptroller declared in a message to the Board of Estimate, the City Council, the City Planning Commission and the Budget Director.

Expenditures for new projects from now until the end of 1944 cannot exceed \$269,685,338, Mr. McGoldrick estimated. The approximate proportion of this amount which the normal expansion of the debt margin will permit to be spent each year is:

1939	\$20,000,000	1942	\$50,000,000
1940	40,000,000	1943	50,000,000
1941	60,000,000	1944	50,000,000

The average is about \$45,000,000 a year.
 "Although the expected limitations must drastically reduce the rate at which the city may construct capital improvements," the message stated, "our capital needs, to which prior administrations have been blind, are no longer so pressing as they were at the end of 1933, since so much has been accomplished in the last five years under the extensive program of the present administration."

The facts contained in the memorandum, he said, "cast further light upon the serious financial problems that must be taken into account in planning the expenditure of funds during the course of the next six years." The analysis marked the initial step toward the preparation of the first capital budget under the new charter. At the same time, the Comptroller published in the City Record a detailed statement of all capital funds as of July 1.

In an analysis of the city's debt incurring power under the 10% Constitutional limit, Mr. McGoldrick disclosed that the free borrowing margin as of July 1 was \$70,754,525. This amount, he said, represented a decrease of \$2,752,400 since the April 1 debt statement was published. While the city is permitted to borrow \$1,665,029,779, the actual indebtedness to July 1 was \$1,417,160,608. Of the difference, which totals \$247,869,171, a total of \$177,114,646 has been earmarked for the remainder of specific authorizations and reservations for projects contained in the capital outlay budget adopted by the Board of Estimate on March 31. The difference represents the present free margin.

The proposed Public Works Administration program, now before the Washington authorities for approval, was not included in the July 1 margin, Mr. McGoldrick said, since no local commitments may be made until Federal sanction has been obtained. To date, he asserted, 69 new projects have been submitted at a total estimated cost of \$162,017,639, of which the city's share would be \$89,113,687. Of this amount, \$48,444,500 represents the cost of certain projects which also appear in the capital budget and have previously been charged against the limit. Deducting the remainder of \$40,669,187 from the actual margin, it will be reduced to \$30,085,338, which would be the actual margin against which altogether new city projects might be authorized were the PWA program to be made effective, he stated.

"Since the City Planning Commission will soon undertake the preparation of a capital budget for the calendar year 1939 and of a capital program for the succeeding five calendar years, the expiration of the city's debt incurring power during the next six years is of immediate concern," the Comptroller declared. "The estimate of the anticipated expansion due to redemptions of existing debt from budget moneys and sinking funds, he added, was as follows:

1939	\$54,600,000	1943	\$62,200,000
1940	62,500,000	1944	57,500,000
1941	63,200,000	---	---
1942	59,600,000	Total	\$359,600,000

Adding \$30,085,338, which is the net margin after the city's share of the PWA program is deducted, the total amount of money which will become available over the six year period for new capital improvements is \$389,685,338, he declared.

"Sound business judgment, however, will prevent our reducing this margin to zero at any time," the message declared. "It is my studied opinion that we should consistently maintain a cushion of about \$40,000,000, and charge no commitments whatsoever against it. If this procedure is followed, the total available margin will be \$349,685,338."

An item of \$80,000,000, which represents assessment bonds issued to finance the construction of purely local improvements, reduces the six year margin to about \$270,000,000. Of this amount, Mr. McGoldrick said that the city's rapid transit requirements would be \$78,478,850, which amount may be reduced if unification is effected.

"It may be prudent to point out at this time that revenue producing projects from a strictly fiscal viewpoint are more to be desired than are projects which yield no financial return," the message said. "From a broader viewpoint, however, there are many projects, such as schools, which, although providing no reimbursement to the city, yield a higher social than monetary return to the public. Also, in any expenditure for capital items, thought must be given to the annual budget charges for operation and maintenance of new projects as well as debt service charges."

Mr. McGoldrick cited the possibility of an increase in assessed valuations due to new building construction which might produce a proportionate rise in the debt incurring power, but said that the city was in no position, "to rely upon mere possibilities."

In conclusion the message stated: "That a constitutional ceiling is lodged firmly above us is inescapable. Such a limitation is to be desired, for without it the only end to borrowing would be practical curtailment of bankruptcy. It may be that much we would like to do will remain undone, for the services demanded of municipal governments are constantly increasing. But the theory of spending has undergone a change.

"Where a generation ago schools, hospitals and other public improvements were scattered haphazardly throughout New York, subsequently to be found virtually useless because of population shifts, today we start a new era of careful planning for the future. This message marks the initial public step in preparing our first capital budget under a new charter designed to unscramble the mistakes of a bygone political era."

"As the Comptroller is required to plot the city's financial picture six years in advance, so are the agencies to which this memorandum is directed required in the summer of 1938 to anticipate conditions of the year 1944, and to make such provisions as are demanded in the public interest."

New York State—New Taxation Article Adopted by Convention—A new article on taxation was adopted by the Constitutional Convention on Aug. 11, which will be submitted to a popular referendum as part of the new State Constitution. The following is the text of this new article:

Sec. 1. The Constitution is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be appropriately numbered and to read as follows:

Article

Sec. 1. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away, except as to securities issued for public purposes pursuant to law. Any laws which delegate the taxing power shall specify the types of taxes which may be imposed thereunder, and provided for their review.

Exemptions from taxation may be granted only by general laws. Exemptions may be altered or repealed except those exempting real or personal property used exclusively for religious, educational or charitable purposes as defined by law and owned by any corporation or association organized or conducted exclusively for one or more of such purposes and not operating for profit.

Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the supervision, review and equalization of assessments for purposes of taxation. Assessments shall in no case exceed full value.

Sec. 3. Moneys, credits, securities and other intangible personal property within the State not employed in carrying on any business therein by the owner shall be deemed to be located at the domicile of the owner for purposes of taxation, and, if held in trust, shall not be deemed to be located in this State for purposes of taxation because of the trustee being domiciled in this State, provided that if no other State has jurisdiction to subject such property held in trust to death taxation, it may be deemed property having a taxable situs within this State for purposes of death taxation. Intangible personal property shall not be taxed ad valorem nor shall any excise tax be levied solely because of the ownership or possession thereof, except that the income therefrom may be taken into consideration in computing any excise tax measures by income generally. Undistributed profits shall not be taxed.

Sec. 4. Where the State has power to tax corporations incorporated under the laws of the United States there shall be no discrimination in the rates and method of taxation between such corporations and other corporations exercising substantially similar functions and engaged in substantially similar business within the State.

Sec. 5. All salaries, wages and other compensation except pensions, paid to officers and employees of the State and its subdivisions and agencies shall be subject to taxation.

State or Municipal Liability for Authority Bonds Denied—The State Constitutional Convention on Aug. 15 passed and made a part of the Constitution which is to come up for popular approval the Moffat Proposal, to amend Article 8 of the Constitution by inserting a new section, appropriately numbered, dealing with public "authorities."

The principal provision of this new section denies all liability of the State or its municipalities for payment of obligations of "authorities" heretofore or hereafter created.

The full text of the proposal as passed by the convention reads as follows: Sec. 1. Article eight of the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, appropriately numbered, to read as follows:

Sec.—No public corporation (other than a county, city, town, village, school district or fire district or an improvement district established in a town or towns) possessing both the power to contract indebtedness and the power to collect rentals, charges, rates or fees for the services or facilities furnished or supplied by it shall hereafter be created by special act of the Legislature.

The accounts of every such public corporation heretofore or hereafter created shall be subject to the supervision of the State Comptroller, or, if the member or members of such public corporation are appointed by the Mayor of a city, to the supervision of the Comptroller of such city; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to such a public corporation created pursuant to agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, except with the consent of the parties to such agreement or compact.

Neither the State nor any political subdivision thereof shall at any time be liable for the payment of any obligations issued by such a public corporation heretofore or hereafter created, nor shall the Legislature accept, authorize acceptance of or impose such liability upon the State or any political subdivision thereof; but the State or a political subdivision thereof may, if authorized by the Legislature, acquire the properties of any such corporation and pay the indebtedness thereof.

United States—Private Institutions to Furnish Most of Local Funds for Low-Rent Housing Projects—Sale of bonds to private institutions will supplement loans by the United States Housing Authority for construction of low-rent housing projects in most cities, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada said on Aug. 16. Information received by the Association from 18 cities indicated that only a few expect to contribute large amounts of cash from city funds toward the projects.

A large number of the cities in which loan contracts with the USHA have been approved have donated housing sites, portions of sites and agreed to construct streets, sewers and other utilities. These contributions are deducted from the 10% of the total cost which local authorities are required to furnish under the USHA agreement.

Reports of city finance officers and heads of local housing authorities indicate a ready market for local housing authority bonds up to 10% of the total cost. In the following cities these bonds have been sold or definite commitments to purchase them when they are issued have been received from banks or bond houses: Allentown, Pa.; Augusta, Ga.; Baltimore, Md.; Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Youngstown, Ohio.

Officials of Austin, Texas, reported that the city had agreed to purchase the bonds in the event that they could not be sold at public sale, and that a local bank guaranteed the purchase if the city does not have sufficient funds. The New York City Housing Authority said the city agreed to purchase the bonds as the "initial step" in financing the housing projects. Officials of Syracuse, N. Y., said they hoped to sell the bonds to private investors, but if they failed to do so the city would consider means of financing the purchases.

It was indicated that the average interest rate on the local bonds will be 3½%. In most cases banks and bond houses require bonds maturing in 15 years or longer, which are not callable until maturity.

Assessors in 32 States Try Cooperation on Exchanging Tax Information—Extension of a plan for cooperation among States in exchanging confidential information among assessors throughout the country was reported on Aug. 18 by the National Association of Assessing Officers as the result of nearly 100 letters received from heads of assessing offices in 32 States.

Assessors participating in the cooperative agreements have pledged themselves to assist their fellow officers in other States by exchanging valuable information. The plan is designed to forestall cases of tax evasion by those persons or companies claiming residence in more than one assessment jurisdiction or having personal property located in jurisdictions other than the one in which the principal office is situated.

The plan has already resulted in placing many pieces of property on the tax rolls which previously escaped assessment, the N. A. A. O. reported. For example, a resident of a Michigan city who maintained a winter residence in Florida claimed residence in both jurisdictions when visited by the assessing officer. Exchange of information in this case resulted in the placing of property assessed at approximately \$60,000 on the assessment rolls.

Similar cases of evasion by certain corporations with a home office in one State and warehouses or distributing plants in others have been discovered. In these cases the corporation at fault asserted that a large portion of the property shown on its inventory was located in another State. Cross-checking by assessors in all the States concerned uncovered the facts.

The Florida Tax Assessors' Association, which in 1934 passed a resolution requesting the State Comptroller to make reciprocal agreements with all other State assessment offices for the exchange of information, is the first to participate in the cooperative plan on a statewide basis.

California requires the assessing officers in the various counties of the State to exchange information which would be of mutual assistance. Although the cooperative practice is common in a number of States, California is the only State requiring such intrastate cooperation by statute.

International City Managers' Association to Hold Silver Anniversary Conference—More than 150 city managers from approximately 25 States and an equal number of other municipal officials will meet in Boston Sept. 26 to 29 for the Silver Anniversary Conference of the International City Managers' Association, it was announced on Aug. 19. The conference attendance will include city finance officers, clerks, mayors and councilmen in addition to the managers.

The program will include general sessions for discussion of municipal problems by the entire conference, and group meetings attended by managers of cities of certain population classifications.

Among the questions to be discussed in formal speeches and round tables are: financing of relief; enforcement of laws on gambling and vice; policies of providing municipal services outside the city limits; aid by the city in seeking new industries, and retirement systems for municipal employees.

One of the highlights of the conference will be session on management problems in which former presidents of the Association will form a panel to answer questions from the floor. Other problems which will receive special consideration are those of administration of city planning and zoning, handling parking problems, low-cost housing, and the prevention of excessive subdivision.

Another feature of the 25th anniversary program will be a special session presided over by Richard S. Childs, New York City, known as the father of the city manager plan. Speakers at this session will include Professor Arthur N. Holcombe, head of the Department of Government, Harvard University.

Other prominent speakers definitely scheduled to date are: Henry P. Kendall of Boston, who will discuss principles of private management applicable to public management, and Professor Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations

ALABAMA

GADSDEN, Ala.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by H. C. Thomas, City Clerk, that the sale of the three issues of refunding bonds, aggregating \$55,000, scheduled for Aug. 16, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1070—has been postponed. The bonds are as follows: \$15,000 public improvement bonds. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1954, incl.

30,000 water works bonds. Due \$2,000 from Sept. 1, 1942 to 1956, incl. 10,000 water revenue bonds. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1, 1944 to 1953, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Prin. and int. payable in N. Y.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—BOND OFFERING—It is said by W. J. Tinney, Jr. City Clerk, that he will sell at public auction on Aug. 23, at 3 p. m., an issue of 4% semi-ann. school of 1935 bonds to the amount of not less than \$61,000 and not more than \$65,000. Dated July 1, 1935. Due July 1, as follows: \$2,000 in 1941 to 1955, \$3,000 in 1956 and \$4,000 in 1957 to 1964. These bonds are part of a \$75,000 issue. The first interest coupon shall be from July 1, 1938, the purchaser paying the City the accrued int. from July 1, 1938, to Sept. 1, 1938, the date of the issue and delivery of the bonds. Principal and interest payable at the Talladega National Bank, Talladega. The bonds shall be prepared and delivered on Sept. 1, at the above banks, or either of them, as may be designated by the purchaser. The City will furnish the purchaser the opinion of its local attorneys approving the legality of the bonds and the issuance thereof. All additional opinions of bond attorneys shall be at the expense of the purchaser. A certified check for \$1,220 is required.

ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—BOND SALE—The \$250,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. revolving loan bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 922—was purchased jointly by Walton & Sullivan, T. J. Raney & Sons, and the Southern Securities Co., all of Little Rock, paying par. No other bid was received, according to the Clerk of the State Board of Education.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—WARRANTS SOLD—It is stated by Harry B. Riley, State Comptroller, that an issue of \$2,826,182 registered warrants was offered on Aug. 11 and was awarded to the American Trust Co. of San Francisco, at 75%, plus a premium of \$449.36. This was the only bid received.

IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. El Centro), Calif.—CALEXICO SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 20, by W. J. McClelland, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of Calexico Union High School District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5% payable F. & A. Dated Aug. 20, 1938. Denomination \$1,000. Due Aug. 20, as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 to 1947 and \$3,000 in 1948 to 1950. Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. The bonds will be sold for cash only and at not less than par and accrued interest to the date of delivery, and state separately the premium if any, offered for the bonds bid for, and the rate of interest the bonds shall bear. Enclose a certified check for not less than 5% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors.

KERN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.—BOND OFFERINGS—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 12, by F. E. Smith, County Clerk, for the purchase of three issues of 5% semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$45,700, divided as follows:

\$30,000 Aztec School District bonds. Due \$6,000 from Aug. 8, 1939 to 1943, incl.

13,700 Arvin School District bonds. Due on Aug. 8 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1945; \$1,000, 1946 to 1948, and \$700 in 1949.

2,000 West Antelope School District bonds. Due \$1,000 on Aug. 8, 1939 and 1940.

Dated Aug. 8, 1938. Denomination \$1,000, one for \$700. Bids for the bonds at a lower rate of interest will also be considered. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for at least 10%.

MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.—BOND SALE—The \$43,000 issue of Alisal Union School District bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 923—was awarded to the Salinas National Bank of Salinas, as 38, paying a premium of \$311.00, equal to 100.647, a basis of about 2.94%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1962, incl.

NEVADA COUNTY (P. O. Nevada City), Calif.—GRASS VALLEY SCHOOL OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 22, by K. N. McCormack, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of an issue of \$125,000 Grass Valley School District bonds, bearing 5% interest, payable semi-annually. Dated Aug. 8, 1938. Due in from one to 25 years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on July 1 by a wide margin.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.—WASIOJA SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 22 by J. E. Lewis, County Clerk, for the purchase of an \$8,000 issue of 4% semi-annual Wasioja School District bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$400. Due \$400 Aug. 1, 1940 to 1959. No bids for less than par and accrued interest will be considered. Enclose a certified check for 3% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer.

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.—VISALIA SCHOOL BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 24 by Gladys Stewart, County Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$119,000 Visalia School District bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable M. & S. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 and 1942, \$2,000 in 1943 to 1947, \$8,000 in 1948 to 1960, and \$3,000 in 1961. The bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors.

TULARE COUNTY (P. O. Visalia), Calif.—EXETER SCHOOL BOND SALE—The \$65,000 issue of Exeter School District bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 774—was awarded to the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, as 2½s, paying a premium of \$169, equal to 100.26, a basis of about 2.73%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1959.

COLORADO

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Empire), Colo.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported that the \$15,000 4% semi-annual building bonds purchased by Amos O. Sudler & Co. of Denver, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 923—were sold at par. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1953, inclusive.

CONNECTICUT

DANBURY (P. O. Danbury), Conn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until noon (Daylight Saving Time) on Aug. 20, by John E. Kane, Town Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$55,000 issue of 1 1/2% semi-annual high school bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 Aug. 1, 1939 to 1949. Prin. and int. payable at the Danbury National Bank. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Town Treasurer.

FLORIDA BONDS
Clyde C. Pierce Corporation
Barnett National Bank Building
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

FLORIDA (State of)—BOND TENDERS INVITED—The State Board of Administration will receive until 10 a. m. on Sept. 2, at the Governor's office in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge, or highway bonds, time warrants, certificates of indebtedness and negotiable notes of the Florida Counties, and Special Road and Bridge Districts therein as follows:

Brevard, Broward, Charlotte (except McCall S. R. & B. Dist.), Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hernando, Indian River (except Atlantic-Gulf, Fellsmere & Vero Bridge Dist.), Jensen R. & B. District, Levy District 7, Martin, Monroe, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Osceola and Palm Beach S. R. & B. Dist. Nos. 8, 17, 21, and Cross State Highway Bridge District.

All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, i. e., through Sept. 12, and must state full name, description, and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked. 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 unpaid coupons attached, and notice is hereby given that if any such coupons have been detached prior to delivery of any bonds accepted and (or) purchased hereunder, the face value of such missing coupons will be deducted from purchase price, and offerings must be submitted on this basis.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Tampa), Fla.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—A block of \$1,609,000 4 1/2% highway refunding bonds is being offered by a group composed of R. E. Crummer & Co. of Miami, D. E. Arries & Co., and Kuhn, Morgan & Co., both of Tampa, for public subscription at prices to yield from 2.00% to 4.50%, according to maturity. Dated May 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due May 1, as follows: \$100,000 in 1939, \$102,000 in 1940 to 1942, \$103,000 in 1943, and \$110,000 in 1944 to 1953. Prin. and int. payable at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. These bonds, validation of which has been sustained by the Supreme Court of Florida, are being issued to refund an equal amount of indebtedness which both Federal and State court decisions have established as full County obligations supported by the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in amounts sufficient to meet the annual interest and principal requirements. As a practical matter, however, such tax levy may be reduced to the extent of the gasoline tax credit available for debt service. The amount of this credit applicable to the entire County general road debt, including this issue, for the fiscal year 1936-1937, was in excess of \$250,000, which amount exceeds by a substantial margin the maximum interest requirements for any year. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

Financial Statement as of July 1, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Actual valuation, official estimate: \$150,000,000. Assessed valuation, 1937: \$9,153,087. Total debt (incl. this issue): \$4,952,000. Less sinking funds: Cash \$455,733, Securities (par value \$707,698) at market value: \$29,870.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Net debt: \$985,603. Population, 1930 Federal census, 153,159; 1935 State census, 158,983.

*Does not include indebtedness of other municipal subdivisions having authority to levy taxes against the property within this County.

Tax Collection Record as of July 1, 1938

Table with 5 columns: Fiscal year (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30), 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37, 1937-38. Rows include Amt. of tax levy, Amount collected (cur- and delinquent), Percentage collected.

*To June 30, 1938; fiscal year not complete. Actual receipts of the interest and sinking fund are substantially increased from sources other than ad valorem taxes which are reflected above. Gross receipts for the fiscal year 1936-1937 from all sources aggregated \$693,706.38; whereas only \$326,617.97 of this amount was realized from the collection of ad valorem taxes, the balance of the revenues having been derived from other sources.

As evidence of the splendid cash position of the County, \$135,000 Optional 5% and 5 1/4% bonds due 1963 were called for payment as of July 1, 1938, for cancellation; and, in addition thereto, the County has authorized the purchase of \$200,000 par value of the above described issue of Refunding 4 1/2% bonds as an investment for surplus sinking funds.

SEMINOLE COUNTY (P. O. Sanford), Fla.—BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED—It is stated in connection with the call for tenders of road and bridge refunding bonds dated July 1, 1936, noted in these columns recently, that offers aggregating \$75,000 were received and the county agreed to purchase \$25,000 5 1/2% at par plus accrued interest.

WINTER PARK, Fla.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by W. H. Schultz, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed tenders until Sept. 19, at 7:30 p. m., for six city bonds of \$1,000 each, dated July 1, 1935, and due on July 1, 1970.

GEORGIA

WATKINSVILLE, Ga.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. general obligation water bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1071—was awarded to the Thomas M. Tillman Co. of Athens, paying a price of 105.00, a basis of about 3.60%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from Jan. 1, 1944 to 1968 incl.

HAWAII

HONOLULU (City and County), Hawaii—BOND SALE—The \$450,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-ann. water revenue bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 604—was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Employees' Retirement System, the Hawaiian Trust Co., and the Bank of Hawaii, all of Honolulu, paying a price of 107.40, a basis of about 2.80%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due from Aug. 15, 1943 to 1968 incl.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Price Bid. Dean Witter & Co., and Kaiser & Co., jointly: 107.25. Phelps, Fenn & Co., and Mackey, Dunn & Co., jointly: 105.64. American Security Bank, Honolulu, for \$65,000: 100.25.

IDAHO

JEFFERSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Roberts), Idaho—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 19, by Albert Harris, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-ann. school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1958, incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the District Treasurer's office.

JEFFERSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Rigby), Idaho—BOND SALE—The \$65,000 issue of construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 923—was awarded to Ure, Pett & Morris, and the Continental National Bank & Trust Co., both of Salt Lake City, jointly, as 3 1/2%, paying a premium of \$163.50, equal to 100.25, a basis of about 3.47%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1939 to 1958, inclusive.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, III.—CERTIFICATE SALE—The \$4,700,000 3% coupon semi-ann. certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Aug. 19—V. 147, p. 1071—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Lehman Bros.; the Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Darby & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; Estabrook & Co., all of New York; and Schmidt, Poole & Co. of Philadelphia, paying a price of 106.34, a basis of about 2.57%. The issues are divided as follows: \$2,200,000 water works system, dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due \$1,100,000 on Aug. 1 in 1956 and 1957. This is the issue for which all bids received Aug. 5 were returned unopened—V. 147, p. 923.

2,500,000 water works system, dated Aug. 15, 1938 and due Aug. 15 as follows: \$500,000 from 1955 to 1957, incl. and \$1,000,000 in 1958.

Denom. \$1,000. The certificates are registerable as to principal in the office of the City Comptroller. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the office of the fiscal agent of the City of N. Y. City. The certificates are payable solely from revenue of the municipal water works system.

CERTIFICATES OFFERED TO PUBLIC—The successful bidders reoffered the above certificates for general investment priced to yield 2.50% on all maturities.

DRUMMER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gibson City), III.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported by W. M. Loy, School Principal, that \$14,000 3 1/2% construction bonds were sold recently.

EFFINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Effingham), III.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that \$27,500 construction bonds were sold recently.

GIFFORD GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 188 (P. O. Gifford), III.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1071—is stated to have been awarded as 3 1/2%, for a premium of \$227, equal to 101.135, a basis of about 3.38%. Due from Jan. 1, 1941 to 1958 incl.

JACKSONVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 117 (P. O. Jacksonville), III.—BOND SALE—The \$85,000 issue of school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1071—was awarded to the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, as 2 3/4%, paying a premium of \$5,513.95, equal to 106.487. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due serially from 1945 to 1954.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Price Bid. The other bidders and their bids were as follows: Henry Hill Noyes & Co.: \$90,125.00. Paine Webber & Co.: 88,461.00. Stern, Wampler & Co.: 89,835.00. T. E. Joiner & Co.: 88,246.15. The White Phillips Co.: 89,024.60. Ballman & Main: 89,250.67. Halsey, Stuart & Co.: 89,343.50. Harris Trust & Savings Bank: 89,735.00.

LITCHFIELD, III.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$25,000 city hall bonds purchased by the Municipal Bond Corp. of Chicago, subject to an election to be held on Sept. 12, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1071—were sold as 3 1/2% at a price of 101.666, and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1942 to 1952 and \$3,000 in 1953, giving a basis of about 3.30%. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal only. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Interest payable J. & D.

MARSHALL, III.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the City Clerk that the \$70,000 (not \$74,000) sewer revenue and water bonds sold some time ago, as noted here on Aug. 6—V. 147, p. 924—were purchased jointly by Barcus, Kindred & Co. and Ballman & Main, both of Chicago, as 4 1/2%, at a net interest cost of 4.95%. Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Due over a period of 30 years. Interest payable semi-annually.

NORMAL, III.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$45,000 3 1/2% semi-ann. water revenue bonds were purchased recently by C. E. Bohlander & Co. of Bloomington, paying a price of 101.50.

ONARGA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Onarga), III.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago is offering for general investment an \$85,000 issue of 2 1/4% semi-ann. road bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$7,000 in 1939 and 1940, \$8,000 in 1941 and 1943, \$9,000 in 1944 to 1946, and \$10,000 in 1947 and 1948. Prin. and int. payable at the Northern Trust Co., Chicago. These bonds are offered subject to the opinion of counsel that they will be direct general obligations of the entire Township and that all taxable property within the Township is subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes without limit, sufficient to pay principal of these bonds and the interest thereon when due. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Rockford), III.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$258,000 funding bonds were sold on Aug. 12 to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as 1 1/2%, at a price of 100.349, a basis of about 1.69%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1939; \$25,000, 1940 to 1943; \$30,000, 1944, to 1947, and \$33,000 in 1948. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Rockford. Legal approval by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

ROXANA, III.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$36,000 community center bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 10, have been purchased by the Municipal Bond Corp. of Chicago.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Belleville), III.—PUBLIC BOND OFFERING EXPECTED—Final plans are rapidly nearing completion for a public offering of \$4,500,000 4% bridge revenue bonds to finance the construction of a new bridge over the Mississippi River from East St. Louis, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., by the Chicago investment house of H. C. Speer & Sons Co., who is now in the process of formulating a banking syndicate to distribute the bonds.

This project, which was approved three years ago by the Federal Authority for Bridge Undertaking, was recently approved by the Public Works Administration and a Federal grant of \$2,475,000 was given to help finance the undertaking.

The dire need for bridge facilities to serve these thriving industrial communities has long been apparent. At present there are five bridges serving vehicular traffic across the Mississippi between Alton and East St. Louis on the east bank, and the St. Louis area on the west bank, and ranging up and down the river a distance of 21 miles. Of the five bridges only three, Eads Bridge, McKinley Bridge and the Municipal Bridge are so located as to actually serve the City of St. Louis. The new bridge, in common with the other five, will be a toll bridge; however, with the exception of the Municipal Bridge, the toll will be considerably less than the others. While toll rates have not been definitely established, it is expected they will be 10 cents for passenger cars and 15 cents for commercial vehicles, with no additional charge for extra passengers in either case, which is the same rate charged by the City of St. Louis for travel over the Municipal Bridge.

The contract for construction of the four-lane bridge was let on Aug. 11, 1938, and actual work will be started this week. It is expected that it will be completed within 1 1/2 years—to open early in 1940.

SYCAMORE COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sycamore), III.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$45,000 construction bonds have been sold to an undisclosed purchaser.

ILLINOIS

WEST FRANKFORT HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 108 (P. O. West Frankfort), Ill.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$87,000 school bonds sold recently to H. C. Speer & Sons Co., and Barcus, Kindred & Co. both of Chicago, jointly, as 4½% bonds, paying a premium of \$870.00, equal to 101.00. Due in 20 years optional after two years. Coupon bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable M. & S.

INDIANA

ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Greensburg), Ind.—OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Sept. 10, by John W. Tyndall, County Auditor, for the purchase of an issue of \$133,880.90 6% semi-ann. Fennell Ditch drainage bonds. Dated July 5, 1938. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$388.09. Due \$13,388.09 May 15, 1939 to 1948. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office.

CROWN POINT SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Superintendent of Schools that \$25,000 2% semi-ann. building bonds were purchased by the Commercial Bank of Crown Point. Due from 1941 to 1948. Legal approval by Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis.

FRANK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Stilesville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10:30 a. m. on Sept. 2, by Andy Dumivan, School Trustee, for the purchase of a \$24,500 issue of not to exceed 4½% semi-ann. school building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$2,000 Jan. and \$1,000 July 1, 1940; \$1,000 Jan. and July 1, 1941 to 1950; and \$1,000 Jan. and \$500 July 1, 1951. Bidders to name the rate of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1% and not more than one interest rate shall be named by each bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the School Township, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the taxable property within the School Township. The approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, of Indianapolis, will be furnished.

KOKOMO, Ind.—WARRANT SALE—The \$60,000 issue of current expense warrants offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 924—was awarded to the Wabash Valley Trust Co. of Peru, at 1%, plus a premium of \$11, according to the City Clerk. Due in 90 days.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Liberty) Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. (Central Standard Time), on Sept. 12, by Trustee Joseph Steele, for the purchase of a \$22,000 issue of school building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J. & J. Dated May 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 July 1, 1939, and Jan. and July 1, 1940 to Jan. 1, 1950. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds. The highest bidder will be the one who offers the lowest net interest cost to the School Township, to be determined by computing the total interest on all of the bonds to their maturities and deducting therefrom the premium bid, if any. No bid for less than the par value of the bonds, including accrued interest to date of delivery at the rate named in the bid, will be considered. The bonds are to be the direct obligation of the School Township, payable out of the ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property within the School Township. The approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, of Indianapolis, will be furnished.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—WARRANT SALE—The \$300,000 issue of tax anticipation warrants offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 148, p. 1071—was purchased by a syndicate composed of the Union Trust Co., the Fletcher Trust Co., the Indiana Trust Co., the Fidelity Trust Co., the American National Bank, the Indiana National Bank and the Merchants National Bank, all of Indianapolis, at 1% plus a premium of \$22.80. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Payable on Dec. 15, 1938.

ST. MARY'S TOWNSHIP (P. O. Pleasant Mills), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Aug. 25 by Ben McCullough, School Trustee, for the purchase of two issues of not to exceed 3½% semi-annual bonds aggregating \$34,875, as follows:

\$19,875 school township bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$325. Due \$1,325 on July 1, 1939, and \$1,325 from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1953, incl.
15,000 civil township bonds. Denom. \$750. Due \$750 on July 1, 1939, and \$750 from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1958, incl.

Dated Aug. 25, 1938. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1% and must be the same for all bonds of each issue. The highest bidder will be the one who offers the lowest net interest cost to the school and civil townships, respectively, to be determined by computing the total interest on all of the bonds to their maturities and deducting therefrom the premium bid, if any. No bid for less than par value of the bonds, including accrued interest to date of delivery at the rate named in the bid, will be considered. The school township bonds are being issued under the provisions of Section 65-313 Burns' Statutes, 1933, for the purpose of procuring funds with which to pay the cost of purchasing land, if necessary, and constructing and equipping a school building in and for the school township, and are the direct obligations of the school township, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property within the school township. The civil township bonds are being issued under the provisions of Chapter 54 of the Acts of 1913, for the purpose of procuring funds to pay the cost of constructing and equipping a room in the new school building addition for a school and general township community purpose, as provided in the Act, and the bonds are the direct obligations of the civil township, payable out of taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property within the civil township. The approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished.

STOCKTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Linton), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$8,000 issue of coupon judgment funding bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 775—was awarded to McNurlen & Huncilman of Indianapolis, as 3¾%, paying a premium of \$19.20, equal to 100.24, a basis of about 3.70%. Dated July 15, 1938. Due on Jan. and July 15, from July 15, 1939 to Jan. 15, 1947.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidders—	Rate	Premium
Ross T. Ewert, Inc., Indianapolis.....	4½%	\$167.00
Citizen National Bank, Linton.....	4½%	No premium
Peoples Trust Co., Linton.....	4½%	No premium

VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by E. D. Koenemann, County Auditor, until 10 a. m. on Sept. 8, for the purchase of a \$220,000 issue of not to exceed 3½% semi-ann. poor relief bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$11,000 June and Dec. 1, 1939 to 1948. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder who offers the lowest net interest cost to the County, to be determined by computing all of said bonds to their maturities and deducting therefrom the premium bid, if any, bid to be for not less than par and accrued interest. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for 3% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners.

VERNON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Portville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 2, by Trustee Everett McMahon, for the purchase of an \$11,000 issue of not to exceed 4½% semi-ann. school building bonds. Dated July 5, 1938. Due \$1,000 Jan. and July 1, 1945. Denom. not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000. These bonds will be the direct obligations of the School Township, payable out of ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected within the limitation prescribed by law. The approving opinions of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, and of Linder & Seet, both of Indianapolis, will be furnished.

VEVAY, Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (C. S. T.), on Aug. 29, by Elbert B. Gray, Town Clerk-Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$7,000 issue of not to exceed 4½% semi-ann. school building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Jan. 1, 1941 to 1954. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%, and not more than one interest rate shall be named by each bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the Town, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied and collected on all of the taxable property of the Town. The approving opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, of Indianapolis, will be furnished. A certified check for \$500 payable to the Town, must accompany the bid.

VEVAY SCHOOL TOWN (P. O. Vevay), Ind.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (C. S. T.), on Aug. 29, by R. M. Carmine, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of a \$13,000 issue not to exceed 4½% semi-ann. school building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Jan. and July 1, 1940 to 1952. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%, and not more than one interest rate shall be named by each bidder. The bonds are direct obligations of the School Town, payable out of unlimited ad valorem taxes to be levied upon all of the taxable property of the School Town. The opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford, of Indianapolis, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the School Town.

IOWA

CLARINDA, Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$66,000 hospital bonds purchased by Shaw, McDermott & Sparks of Des Moines, as 3½%, at a price of 100.07, as noted here on Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1072—are due \$1,000 from Nov. 1, 1940 to 1957, and \$48,000 on Aug. 1, 1958; provided, however, that the city reserves the right and option to call and retire the bonds maturing on Aug. 1, 1958, on Nov. 1, 1948, and on any interest payment date thereafter. Coupon bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable M. & N.

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Iowa—BONDS SOLD—A \$12,400 issue of refunding bonds was offered for sale on Aug. 15 and was awarded to Vieth, Duncan & Wood of Davenport, as 2¾%, paying a premium of \$130, equal to 101.048, a basis of about 2.11%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1940 and 1941, and \$10,400 in 1947.

LANSING, Iowa—BOND SALE—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$17,000, offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1072 were awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, according to J. H. Thompson, City Clerk. The bonds are as follows: \$10,000 memorial building, and \$7,000 city hall bonds.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of sewer bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1072—was purchased by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2¾%, paying a premium of \$1,000, equal to 101, according to the City Clerk.

The \$20,000 grading fund offered at the same time, were purchased jointly by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, and the Iowa-Des Moines National Bank & Trust Co. of Des Moines, as 2¾%, paying a premium of \$315, equal to 100.575.

MENLO, Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$16,000 issue of water works bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1072—was awarded to the Menlo Savings Bank, as 2½% at par, according to the Town Clerk. Coupon bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 from Nov. 1, 1941 to 1956, incl. Interest payable M. & N.

STRAWBERRY POINT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Strawberry Point), Iowa—BOND SALE—The \$15,235 issue of coupon school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 11—V. 147, p. 924—was awarded to the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Strawberry Point, as 3¾%, paying a premium of \$890.00, equal to 105.84, according to the District Secretary. Denom. \$500, one for \$235. Dated Aug. 11, 1938. Due from Nov. 1, 1939 to 1950; optional after Nov. 1, 1946. Interest payable M. & N.

WORTH COUNTY (P. O. Northwood), Iowa—BONDS SOLD—A \$6,500 issue of court house bonds was offered for sale on Aug. 17 and was awarded to the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines, according to the County Treasurer. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1939 to 1944, and \$500 in 1945. Interest payable M. & N.

KANSAS

WICHITA, Kan.—MATURITY—It is stated by the City Clerk that the \$18,000 2% park bonds purchased by W. E. Davis & Co. of Topeka, at a price of 101.933, as noted here—V. 147, p. 924—are due as follows: \$2,000, 1939 to 1946, and \$1,000 in 1947 and 1948, giving a basis of about 1.60%.

KENTUCKY

OWENSBORO, Ky.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by E. J. Rhodes, City Clerk, that an issue of \$1,272,354 water and light plant bonds was purchased recently by Blyth & Co. of Chicago.

Louisiana Municipal Bonds

Bought and Sold

Whitney National Bank

of New Orleans

LOUISIANA

BREAUX BRIDGE, La.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by the Town Clerk that the \$29,000 not to exceed 6% semi-ann. public improvement bonds offered on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 458—were not sold as no satisfactory bids were received. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1963.

FRANKLIN, La.—BOND SALE—The \$30,000 issue of public improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 458—was awarded to Scharif & Jones of New Orleans, as 3¾%, paying a premium of \$88, equal to 100.29, according to the Town Secretary. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1958 incl.

LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$6,000,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. Educational and Charitable Institutions' bonds offered on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 925—was not sold as the bids were rejected. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1942 to 1966, incl. A special dispatch from New Orleans on Aug. 16 to the New York "Herald Tribune" reported on the unsuccessful offering as follows:

"The Louisiana State Board of Education today rejected all bids for \$6,000,000 of bonds authorized by the last session of State Legislature for permanent improvements and special schools.

"No bid prices were made public and a special committee of State officials received bids at executive session, which will submit new proposals to the educational board, but not until the return to the State of Governor Leche, who is now in New York."

ORLEANS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. New Orleans), La.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 29, of the \$2,113,000 reparations refunding bonds, noted in our issue of Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1072—the following statement was issued by Leon G. Tujague, President of the Board of Commissioners:

"The purpose of this communication is to clarify an apparent difference is to clarify an apparent difference between our call for payment of \$3,387,000 reparations bonds, issue of Sept. 1, 1928, and the offering, for sale, of only \$2,113,000 Reparations Refunding bonds, issue of March 1, 1937. "The difference, or \$1,274,000 par value of our new issue of Reparations Refunding bonds, will be exchanged for an equal amount of the Reparations bonds, issue of Sept. 1, 1928 at a rate of interest and amount of principal under terms that are favorable to the Orleans Levee Board.

"This exchange of bonds was only considered and done by the Orleans Levee Board after the advice of several large bond houses who satisfactorily assured us that by removing the very late maturities on this refunding issue also asking for bids simultaneously on both the \$2,000,000 Refunding bonds and the Reparations Refunding bonds that the sale thereof could be effected at very favorable terms for the Orleans Levee Board.

"We have the positive assurance that these Reparations Refunding bonds so exchanged will be retained by the very few holders who are a part of this exchange and will not be offered to the general public in conflict with the bonds that will be sold by us on Aug. 20, 1938. There are positively no commitments of any kind governing the sale of our bonds on Aug. 20th; these bonds will be awarded to the bidder whose offer will be the most favorable to the Orleans Levee Board and will be adjudicated at the time and place when bids are publicly opened.

"When the bids are opened the board will make public the terms under which the exchange was made."

NEW ORLEANS, La.—REPORT ON PRESENT FINANCIAL STATUS—The following bulletin (No. 338), was issued as of Aug. 15 by Jess S. Cave, Commissioner of Public Finance:

To Investors in City of New Orleans Securities and Friends of the City: You will be pleased to know that, under the able administration of Mayor Robert S. Maestri the City of New Orleans is on a cash basis. This is true, in spite of the fact that in the past two years a remarkable series of improvements have been made. Mr. Bernard McCloskey, a well known banker and lawyer, made this statement a few days ago. "I have been on the directorate of banks for 40 years and this is the first time I have ever known the City to be out of debt to the banks."

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like credit of the General Fund cash in bank, 1936 New Orleans owed the banks, and 1938 accounts payable.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Reduction in bonded indebtedness in two years, 1936 paving certificates, and 1938 paving certificates.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Improved financial condition in two years, Est. rev. from all sources, and City's portion real estate taxes.

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1933 and Previous Years, 1934, and 1935. Includes Real estate and Personal property tax data.

RAPIDES PARISH (P. O. Alexandria), La.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the Secretary of the Police Jury that the \$351,814.89 court house and jail bonds purchased by a syndicate headed by F. P. Clark & Co. of Alexandria, as noted here on Aug. 6—V. 147, p. 925—were sold for a premium of \$385, equal to 100.109, a net interest cost of about 3.72%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$330,814.89 as 3 3/4s, maturing on Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1962; the remaining \$21,000 as 3 1/2s, maturing on Aug. 1, 1963.

ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Greensburg), La.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 18, by the Secretary of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual school building bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$1,500 in 1940 to 1944, \$2,000 in 1945 to 1949, \$2,500 in 1950 to 1952, \$3,000 in 1953 to 1955, \$3,500 in 1956 and 1957, and \$4,000 in 1958. These bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Principal and interest payable at a place designated by the purchaser. Legality approved by B. A. Campbell, of New Orleans. Authority: Article XIV, Section 14, State Constitution of 1921 and Act 46 of 1921, as amended.

ST. HELENA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Greensburg), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 6, by J. L. Meadows, Superintendent of the Parish School Board, for the purchase of an \$8,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. building bonds. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 2.

VERNON PARISH (P. O. Leesville), La.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m., on Sept. 15, by V. O. Craft, Secretary of the Parish Police Jury, for the purchase of a \$90,000 issue of court house and jail bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable A. & O. Dated Oct. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 15, 1939 to 1948. The approving opinion of Holmes & Ferguson of New Orleans, and a certified copy of the transcript of record of proceedings relating to the issuance and sale of the bonds will be furnished without cost to the purchaser. If a concurring or approving opinion of other counsel should be desired, the cost must be borne by the purchaser. These are the bonds authorized at the election held on July 21. Enclose a certified check for \$3,000, payable to the Parish Treasurer.

MAINE

MARS HILL, Me.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—A \$20,000 issue of 3 1/2% coupon general obligation bonds is being offered by F. W. Horne & Co. of Hartford, for general investment at prices to yield from 0.75% to 2.60%, according to maturity. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$2,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. Registerable as to principal only. Prin. and int. payable at the Second National Bank in Boston. Legality to be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston.

Financial Statement as of March 1, 1938. Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assessed valuation (1937), Basis of assessment, Total bonded debt, Net bonded debt, and Debt ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Description, 1937, 1936, 1935, and 1934. Includes Tax rate, Total tax levy, Uncoll. to March 1, 1938, and * Represents three months' collections.

WATERVILLE, Me.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 25, by the City Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$50,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due on Sept. 1, 1963. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

MASSACHUSETTS

ATTLEBORO, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$71,500 issue of coupon high school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 148, p. 1072—was awarded to Tyler & Co. of Boston, as 2, paying a price of 101.69, a basis of about 1.80%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1958 incl.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Price Bid. Lists bidders for Attleboro bonds such as First National Bank, R. L. Day Co., and others.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN—The \$35,000 issue of Fox Hill Bridge temporary loan, Act of 1938 notes offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1073—was awarded to the Cape

Ann National Bank of Gloucester, at 0.17% discount. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Payable on Aug. 15, 1939. The following is an official list of the bids received:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Disc. Rate. Lists bidders for Essex County temporary loan.

HAVERTHILL, Mass.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$100,000 municipal relief loan act of 1938 bonds 128th issue, was offered for sale on Aug. 18 and was awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of New York, as 1 1/4% paying a premium of \$209, equal to 100.209, a basis of about 1.71%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$10,000 from Aug. 1, 1938 to 1948, incl.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidder offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.40% to 1.85%, according to maturity. The second highest bid was an offer of 100.572, for 2s, submitted by Whiting, Weeks & Knowles of Boston.

LANESBOROUGH (Village), Fire and Water District, Mass.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported that the \$75,000 2 3/4% semi-ann. fire and water notes purchased by Tyler & Co. of Boston, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 1073—were sold at par. Due from Aug. 1, 1941 to 1968 incl.

LExINGTON, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING—It is stated that bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Aug. 23 for the purchase of a \$50,000 loan, payable on Jan. 27, 1939.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 12:15 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Aug. 23, by Charles E. Houghton, City Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$24,000 issue of coupon municipal relief loan, Act of 1938 bonds. Interest rate is to be named by the bidder, in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1939 to 1942, and \$2,000, 1943 to 1948, all incl. Prin. and semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be accepted. The legal approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, will be furnished to the purchaser. Delivery will be made at the Merchants National Bank of Boston, for Boston funds.

Financial Statement. Table with 3 columns: Description, Tax Levy, and Uncollected Aug. 1, 1938. Includes 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1937 assessed valuation.

Table with 2 columns: Bonds Outstanding as of Aug. 1, 1938 and Amount. Lists various outstanding bonds for Lexington.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (Daylight Standard Time) on Aug. 23, by Ralph D. Pettigall, County Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of \$100,000 tuberculosis hospital maintenance notes. Dated Aug. 23, 1938. Denoms. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Due April 6, 1939. Issued under authority of Chapter 11 of the General Laws. The notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the First National Bank of Boston. Payable at the First National Bank of Boston, or at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston. Bids by telephone will be accepted.

PALMER, Mass.—BONDS SOLD—A \$27,000 issue of relief bonds was offered for sale on Aug. 17 and was awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston, as 1 1/4s, paying a price of 100.257. The next bid was an offer of 100.979 on 1 1/2s, made by R. L. Day & Co. of Boston.

SHARON, Mass.—NOTES SOLD—It is stated that \$50,000 revenue notes were purchased on Aug. 10 by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, at 0.25% discount. Due \$25,000 on July 12, and on Aug. 9, 1939.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$120,000 coupon municipal relief loan, Act of 1938 bonds was offered for sale on Aug. 18 and was awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of New York, as 1 1/4s, at a price of 101.134, a basis of about 1.53%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$12,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.

Bonds Offered for Investment—The purchaser reoffered the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from 0.40% to 1.85%, according to maturity. The next best bid was an offer of 101.057 on 2s, made by Lazard Freres & Co. of New York.

TAUNTON, Mass.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 11 a. m. (Daylight Saving Time) on Aug. 19 by Howard A. Briggs, City Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$68,000 issue of coupon relief bonds.

WALTHAM, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN SOLD—A \$100,000 temporary loan was offered on Aug. 16 and was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston, at 0.22% discount, according to J. W. Cutler, City Treasurer. Dated Aug. 16, 1938. Due on Dec. 28, 1938. Payable at the First National Bank of Boston, or the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York.

Table with 2 columns: Bidder and Disc. Rate. Lists bidders for Waltham temporary loan.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until noon on Aug. 22 for a \$100,000 loan, payable on May 22, 1939.

WINCHENDON, Mass.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the City Treasurer until noon on Aug. 22 for the purchase of \$10,000 municipal relief loan bonds, payable from 1939 to 1941.

WORCESTER, Mass.—BONDS SOLD—Eight issues of 1 1/4% coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$1,422,000 were offered for sale on Aug. 18 and were awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., both of New York, and Bond, Judge & Co. of Boston, at a price of 101.376, a basis of about 1.23%. The issues are described as follows:

- \$175,000 municipal relief loan. Payable \$18,000 from July 1939 to 1943 and \$17,000 July 1944 to 1948, inclusive.
722,000 municipal relief loan. Payable \$73,000 in July 1939 and 1940 and \$72,000 July 1941 to 1948, inclusive.
50,000 municipal relief loan. Payable \$5,000 from July 1939 to 1948, inclusive.
200,000 trunk sewers loan. Payable \$20,000 from July 1939 to 1948, incl.
140,000 water loan. Payable \$14,000 from July 1939 to 1948, incl.
35,000 water loan. Payable \$7,000 from July 1939 to 1948, inclusive.
50,000 water loan. Payable \$5,000 from July 1939 to 1948, inclusive.
50,000 trunk sewers loan. Payable \$5,000 from July 1939 to 1948, incl

MASSACHUSETTS

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.25% to 1.35%, according to maturity.

The following is an official list of the bids received:

Name of Bidder—	Price Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Bond, Judge & Co., Inc.	101.376
Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; F. S. Moseley & Co., and Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc.	101.067
The First Boston Corp.; Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., and Newton, Abbe & Co.	100.892
Bankers Trust Co.; Harris Trust & Savings Bank; Blyth & Co., Inc., and Chase, Whiteside & Co., Inc.	100.75
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Estabrook & Co.; R. L. Day & Co., and Washburn & Co.	100.5121

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS

Cray, McFawn & Petter

DETROIT
Telephone Cherry 6828
A.T.T. Tel DET 540-541

GRAND RAPIDS
Telephone 9-8255
A.T.T. Tel Crps 7

MICHIGAN

ALGOMA TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Rockford), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1073—was awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, as 1½%, paying a premium of \$169.65, equal to 100.848, a basis of about 2.21%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1943 incl.

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Name of Bidder—	Int. Rate	Premium
Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo	2¾%	\$17.87
Crouse & Co., Detroit	2¾%	6.00
Pinney State Bank, Cass City	3%	
x Paine, Webber & Co., Grand Rapids	2¾%	169.65
First of Michigan Corp., Detroit	3¼%	51.67
Grand Rapids Trust Co., Grand Rapids	3¼%	103.00
MacDonald, Moore & Hayes, Grand Rapids	3½%	51.50
Old Kent Bank, Grand Rapids	3½%	26.00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	2½%	22.00
Pray, McFawn & Petter, Grand Rapids	2½%	58.00
Wright, Martin & Co., Detroit	2¾%	102.00
x Successful bidder and awarded bonds.		

BAY CITY, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$75,000 issue of special assessment bonds offered for sale on Aug. 8—V. 147, p. 926—was awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago, as 1½%, paying a premium of \$516.76, equal to 100.689, a basis of about 1.34%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1944 incl.

The following is an official list of the bids received:

Bidder—	Coupon Rate	Premium
National Bank of Bay City	2%	\$607.00
Crouse & Co.	1½%	323.25
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	1½%	60.00
Wright, Martin & Co.	1½%	330.00
x John Nuveen & Co.	1½%	516.76
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	1½%	219.00
Dominick & Dominick (\$32,000)	1½%	
Dominick & Dominick (\$43,000)	1½%	25.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co.	1½%	60.00
x Successful bid.		

BENTON HARBOR, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 29 by John F. Null, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$36,500 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual public improvement bonds, special assessment, Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$500. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$4,000 in 1940 to 1947, and \$4,500 in 1948. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Bidders are requested to bid at par and state lowest interest rate. City to furnish transcript of proceedings and the successful bidder to furnish legal opinion and pay cost of printing the bonds. Enclose a certified check for \$1,000.

BIRCH RUN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Birch Run), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of coupon building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1073—was awarded to the Second National Bank of Saginaw, as 2¼%, paying a premium of \$10, equal to 100.04, a basis of about 2.23%. Dated April 1, 1938. Due \$5,000 from April 1, 1939 to 1943.

The following bids were also received:

Bidder—	Price Bid
Crouse & Co., Detroit	2½—\$81.25
McDonald, Moore & Hayes Inc., Detroit	2½—26.00
First of Mich. Corp., Detroit	2½—7.57

BUCHANAN, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$35,000 issue of sewage disposal bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 928—was awarded to the Union State Bank of Buchanan, as 2s, paying a premium of \$127.57 equal to 100.364, a basis of about 1.94%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1949 inclusive.

CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Aug. 29 by John H. Gitzen, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$35,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-annual hospital bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due July 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1939 to 1953, and \$1,000 in 1954 to 1958. The bonds are general obligations of the city for the payment of the principal and interest of which the full faith, credit and resources of the city are irrevocably pledged. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$2,000, payable to the City Treasurer.

COOPERSVILLE, Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$17,500 issue of sewage disposal bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1073—was awarded to Crouse & Co. of Detroit, according to the Village Clerk. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due from Aug. 15, 1940 to 1956, incl.

He states that the successful bid was a premium of \$105.87 on 3s, equal to 100.6049, a basis of about 2.93%.

DAVISON, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 22 by Earl A. Hartman, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$42,000 issue of not to exceed 6% coupon semi-ann. water supply system revenue bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1943, \$3,000 in 1944 to 1948, \$4,000 in 1949 to 1952, and \$5,000 in 1953. Rate of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%. The bonds shall be awarded to the bidder whose bid produces the lowest interest cost to the village after deducting the premium offered, if any. Interest on premium shall not be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost. The principal of said bonds and the interest thereon are payable solely from the revenues of the water supply system and the bonds are issued pursuant to the provisions of Act No. 94 of the Public Acts of 1933, as amended. Prin. and int. payable at the Citizens Commercial & Savings Bank, Flint. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of John Spaulding of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit, approving the legality of the bonds. The cost of the legal opinion and the printing of the bonds will be paid by the village. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the Village Treasurer.

DEARBORN, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 30 by Myron A. Stevenson, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of not to exceed 6% coupon general obligation sewer bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due Sept. 1 as

follows: \$2,000 in 1939 to 1943, and \$3,000 in 1944 to 1948. The bonds may be registered as to principal, Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The city shall pay for the printing of the bonds. The opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit as to legality of the bonds, will be furnished by the city. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids; also the right to waive any formal defects in bids when deemed for the best interest of the city. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the city.

DETROIT, Mich.—CITY COUNSEL RULES AGAINST RELIEF BOND SALE—A dispatch from Detroit to the "Wall Street Journal", of Aug. 18 reported as follows:

"The problem of financing welfare payments by the City of Detroit after the expected exhaustion of 1938-1939 relief appropriations at the end of this week has been complicated by a ruling of the city's corporation counsel that \$2,000,000 of emergency bonds cannot legally be sold. It had been expected that sale of these bonds would be voted to fill in the gap between Aug. 20 and the arrival of new funds that will be voted at the coming special session of the State Legislature.

"According to the corporation counsel, a 1933 State statute permitting cities to issue emergency bonds up to ¾ of 1% of their assessed property valuations must be re-enacted if the city now desires to avail itself of this provision. At the same time, counsel advised that at least a part of the proceeds of \$7,700,000 authorized sewage disposal bonds can be used for relief expenditures if the city council elects to sell these bonds.

"It has been frequently predicted by city officials, however, that sale of the sewage bonds would be restrained by court injunction by real estate tax payers. Meanwhile, a committee made up of Mayor Reading and four other city officials has been empowered to decide whether re-enactment of the 1933 emergency bond statute shall be asked at the special legislative session in Lansing beginning Aug. 29.

"To meet the demands for welfare funds after Aug. 20, it has been indicated by the Mayor's committee that the administration portion of the year's relief appropriations would be drawn upon as well as the city's contingency fund balance now amounting to about \$400,000. The welfare load, meanwhile, is dropping off sharply due to transfers to Works Progress Administration and unemployment insurance rolls and to the reemployment that has begun to take place in the automotive industry. Current cases number 32,000 against 44,000 at the beginning of the month and a peak of close to 50,000 in July.

DETROIT, Mich.—BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED—In connection with the call for tenders up to Aug. 11 of callable refunding bonds, noted in our issue of July 30—V. 147, p. 777—it is stated by John N. Daley, City Comptroller, that a total of \$505,000 bonds was purchased at an average yield of about 4.58%.

ECORSE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Allen Park), Mich.—BOND AND CERTIFICATE TENDERS INVITED

Sealed tenders will be received by Wilford H. Riley, Secretary of the Board of Education, until 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 29, of 1937 refunding bonds, series A, B, and C, and 1937 certificates of indebtedness, dated Sept. 1, 1937. The amounts on hand in the various sinking funds are as follows: 1937 refunding bonds, series A and B, \$1,972,544; 1937 refunding bonds, series C, \$1,385,366; 1937 certificates of indebtedness, \$2,496,623. Tenders should fully describe the securities offered, including serial numbers, their par values, and the amount for which they will be sold to the district.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any or all tenders; to waive any irregularities in the tenders; to accept the tender or tenders which in the opinion of the Board of Education are most favorable to the district; and to purchase additional bonds and certificates sufficient to exhaust the amount of money available for this purpose on Aug. 29.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 22, by Jacob Van

Wingen, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,255,000 issue of not to exceed 3¾% semi-annual coupon water revenue bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1 as follows: \$40,000 in 1941 to 1944, \$50,000 in 1945, \$80,000 in 1946 and 1947, \$85,000 in 1948, and \$90,000 in 1949 to 1968. Rate or rates of interest to be in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds shall be awarded to the bidder whose bid produced the lowest interest cost to the City after deducting the premium offered, if any. Interest on premium shall not be considered as deductible in determining the net interest cost. No bids for less than the entire issue will be considered. The bonds will not be a general obligation of the City, and will be payable solely from the revenues of the water system of the City after the prior payment of expenses of administering, operating and maintaining the system. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are to be used in conjunction with a Public Works Administration grant, for the construction of a pipe line from the City to Lake Michigan to secure the City's water supply and extensions of the existing system and other construction incidental thereto and necessary therefor. The sale of the bonds is subject to the grant. The opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, approving the legality of the bonds will be furnished at the expense of the purchaser, who will also be required to pay for the printing of the bonds. Enclose a certified check for 1% of the total par value of the bonds, payable to the City Treasurer. (These are the bonds that were originally scheduled for award on Aug. 11, the sale of which was postponed, as noted here on Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1073.)

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—NOTE SALE—The \$460,000 issue of unpaid current (1938-1939) fiscal year tax notes offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1073—was awarded jointly to E. W. Thomas & Co., and John Nuveen & Co., both of Chicago, at an interest rate of 5%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due on Sept. 28, 1939; callable on 90 days' notice.

No other bid was received on this offering.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), Mich.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—F. E. Gillespie, Clerk of the Board of County Road Commissioners, will receive and consider tenders until Aug. 25, at 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), of highway improvement refunding bonds dated May 1, 1933, described as follows:

Road Ass't Dist.	Amount par Value	Rate of Interest	Maturing May 1
35	\$9,000	4½%	1941
36	2,300	4½%	1941
37	5,000	4½%	1941
38	6,000	4½%	1941
39	6,000	4½%	1941
40	1,500	4½%	1940
41	3,000	4½%	1941
42	15,000	4½%	1941
43	12,000	4½%	1941
44	2,000	4½%	1940
45	1,000	4½%	1941
46	7,000	4½%	1942
47	7,000	4½%	1942
48	7,000	4½%	1942
49	7,000	4½%	1942
50	3,000	4½%	1941
51	2,000	4½%	1942
52	2,000	4½%	1942
53	1,500	4½%	1941
54	1,000	4½%	1941
55	7,000	5½%	1942
56	2,000	6	1941
57	3,000	5½%	1942
58	3,000	5½%	1943
59	3,000	6	1941
60	6,000	4½%	1944
63	2,000	4½%	1944
64	2,000	5½%	1941
64	4,000	5½%	1942
65	3,000	4½%	1943
65	3,000	4½%	1944
66	1,000	6	1942
67	5,000	4½%	1944
68	3,000	4½%	1944
69	2,000	4½%	1944
71	3,000	4½%	1943
72A	2,000	4½%	1944
72B	3,000	4½%	1944

\$144,300

All tenders shall fully describe the bonds tendered, stipulating lowest price at which owner of such bonds will sell the same to the sinking fund. No tenders at prices above par and interest will be considered.

MICHIGAN

MUSKEGON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Muskegon, R. F. D. No. 4), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 6 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 24, by Charles Busch, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$3,800 issue of coupon school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable J. & D. Dated June 1, 1938. Denom. \$850 and \$700. Due June 1, as follows: \$700 in 1939 to 1941 and \$850 in 1942 and 1943. Principal and interest payable at the National Lumberman's Bank, Muskegon. The purchaser shall pay the cost of printing the bonds and cost of attorney's opinion approving the legality of the bonds. The district is authorized and required by law to levy on all taxable property therein, such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and interest thereon within the limitation prescribed by the State Constitution. An additional 12-mill levy has been voted for a 5-year period, 1938 to 1942, both inclusive. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the District Treasurer.

NORTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Muskegon Heights), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$55,000 issue of coupon school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 10—V. 147, p. 778—was awarded to the Chaner Securities Co. of Chicago, as 2 1/4%, paying a premium of \$25, equal to 100.045, a basis of about 2.48%. Dated May 27, 1938. Due from May 27, 1939 to 1943 incl. The following is a list of the other bids received:

Other Bidders—	Price Bid	Premium
John Nuveen & Co., Chicago	2 3/4 %	\$20.00
Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo	2 3/4 %	240.00
McDonald, Moore & Hayes, Detroit	3 %	74.00
Wright, Martin & Co., Detroit	4 %	1,207.00
National Lumberman's Bank, Muskegon	4 %	Par

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Berkley Branch, Royal Oak), Mich.—SUMMARY OF TENDERS RECEIVED—The following report on bond tenders received up to Aug. 8, has been made public by Matthew Carey, refunding agent, Detroit:

Tax collections received subsequent to issuance of call for tenders made an additional \$4,500 available, which was used in accepting additional tenders as follows:

Tenders Accepted			Other Tenders		
Face Am't	Tendered	Cash Am't	Face Am't	Tendered	Cash Am't
\$2,411.68	48.44	\$1,168.22	\$1,000.00	55.00	\$550.00
500.00	53.20	266.00	2,000.00	55.00	1,100.00
1,000.00	53.70	537.00	500.00	55.20	276.00
1,000.00	54.00	540.00	500.00	55.40	277.00
3,308.05	54.00	1,786.35	500.00	55.70	278.50
1,000.00	54.20	542.00	1,000.00	56.00	560.00
500.00	54.40	272.00	500.00	56.20	281.00
1,163.35	54.70	636.35	500.00	56.40	282.00
3,326.70	54.75	1,821.36	139.00	56.70	78.81
			1,000.00	57.00	570.00
			1,000.00	58.00	580.00
			1,427.80	58.00	828.12
			5,000.00	60.00	3,000.00
			8,147.10	65.00	5,295.62
			1,507.50	100.00	1,507.50
			\$24,721.40	62.56	\$15,464.55
			\$38,931.18		\$23,033.83

ST. CLAIR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Clair), Mich.—BOND SALE—The \$42,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1074—was awarded to Crouse & Co. of Detroit, as 1 1/2%, paying a premium of \$37.58, equal to 100.089, a basis of about 1.48%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1940 to 1943 incl.

MINNESOTA

CARLTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Cromwell), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 27, by David Carlson, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$4,000 issue of not to exceed 3 1/2 % semi-ann. building bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 July 1, 1940 to 1947. Prin. and int. payable at a place to be determined by the Board of Education and the purchaser. The approving opinion of Schmitt & Moody, of St. Paul, will be furnished.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 62 (P. O. Clara City), Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$20,000 gymnasium bonds approved by the voters on July 19 have been sold to the State of Minnesota.

FAIRFAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairfax), Minn.—BONDS TO BE SOLD—It is reported by the District Clerk that the \$100,000 gymnasium auditorium bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 10 will be sold to the State of Minnesota.

FAIRBAULT, Minn.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed and oral bids will be received by T. A. Mealia, City Recorder, until Aug. 29 at 10 a. m. for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of coupon sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 2 1/2 %, payable M. & S. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1939 and 1940 and \$10,000 in 1941 to 1943. Prin. and int. payable at the Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis. The approving opinion of Junell, Fletcher, Dorsey, Barker & Colman of Minneapolis and James H. Caswell, of Fairbault, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for at least \$2,000, payable to the City Treasurer.

JASPER JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICTS NOS. 54-67 (P. O. Jasper), Minn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by M. J. Johnson, District Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until Aug. 26, for the purchase of a \$35,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3 %, payable J. & J. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1, 1938. Due on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1940 to 1944, and \$2,500 from 1945 to 1954.

MOWER COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 69 (P. O. Elkton), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of funding and refunding coupon bonds offered for sale on Aug. 9—V. 147, p. 778—was awarded to the Northwestern National Bank & Trust Co. of Minneapolis, as 1 1/2 %, for a premium of \$52.50, equal to 100.35, a basis of about 1.63%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due \$3,000 from Aug. 15, 1939 to 1943 incl.

The other bids received were as follows:

Bidders—	Rate Bid	Premium
Allison-Williams Co. Mpls.	1 3/4 %	\$50.00
First Natl. Bank of Mpls.	1 3/4 %	35.00
Kalman & Co., St. Paul	1 3/4 %	Par
Biglow, Webb & Co., Mpls.	2 %	70.00
Wells-Dickey Co., Mpls.	2 %	55.00
Mairs-Shaughnessy & Co., St. Paul	2 1/2 %	45.00

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—BOND SALE—The four issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$2,779,207, offered for sale at public auction on Aug. 18—V. 147, p. 1074—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc. both of New York, the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis, Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, the First Michigan Corp. of Detroit, Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc. both of New York, and Schmidt, Poole & Co. of Philadelphia, as 1.80%, paying a premium of \$475.00, equal to 100.017, a basis of about 1.795%. The issues are divided as follows:

- \$1,000,000 public relief bonds. Due \$100,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.
 - 500,000 water works bonds. Due \$50,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.
 - 465,000 work relief bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$46,000, 1939 to 1943, and \$47,000 from 1944 to 1948, all incl.
 - 814,207 permanent improvement bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$80,207 in 1939; \$81,000, 1940 to 1943, and \$82,000, 1944 to 1948.
- Additional Sale**—The two issues of bonds aggregating \$386,478.84, offered for sale on the same date—V. 147, p. 459—were also awarded to the above group, as 1 1/4 %, at par. The issues are divided as follows:
- \$17,967.47 special street improvement bonds, maturing from July 1, 1939 to 1943
 - 368,511.37 special street improvement bonds, maturing from July 1, 1939 to 1948.

Bonds Offered for Investment—The successful bidders reoffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.30% to 1.90%, according to maturity. These bonds are said to be legal investments for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Official Financial Statement

Funded debt after payment of bonds due July 1, 1938:	
School bonds	\$17,062,863.73
Public relief bonds	12,080,000.00
Water works bonds	3,269,000.00
Tax anticipation loan (schools)	1,000,000.00
Local improvement bonds:	
Assessed locally	4,049,874.60
Assessed at large	1,511,325.40
Other general obligation bonds	29,198,636.27
\$68,161,700.00	

Deductions to determine net city debt burden:

Self-supporting debt:	
Water works bonds	3,269,000.00
Sinking fund (investments at par)	\$2,431,793.62
Less amount for water bonds	310,133.63
	2,121,659.99
	5,390,659.99
	\$62,771,040.01

Additional deductions per Minnesota laws:

Assessed portion of local improve. bonds	4,049,874.60
Miscell. outstand'g bonds	\$10,131,000.00
Less sink. fund reserve	209,521.47
	9,921,478.53
	13,971,353.13

Net indebtedness per Minnesota law-----**\$48,799,686.88**

Permissible legal indebtedness:

10% of valuation for debt determination	\$59,833,635.50
Margin for additional issues per Minnesota law as of July 1, 1938	11,033,948.62
Overshooting debt—Hennepin County only: Debt outstanding July 1, 1938 (less sinking fund)	\$1,278,567.80
Resultant addition to city debt burden (approx. 92%)	1,176,282.38

Cash balance July 28, 1938:

Surplus city cash in Minneapolis banks	\$5,085,622.30
Collateral coverage at that date was	8,753,800.00

Floating Debt: The floating debt of the city other than that included above consists of current bills and payrolls.

The City of Minneapolis was incorporated Feb. 6, 1867. The city has never defaulted or delayed payment of principal or interest on its bonds. Nolitigation has been threatened or is now pending affecting in any manner the issue of these obligations. The bonds held in the sinking fund are carried at their face value, and bear interest at various rates from 2% to 6% per annum.

Tax Collections: The general tax on property in the city for city purposes payable in 1937 was \$17,124,341.93, as compared with a corresponding tax payable in 1938 of \$19,097,654.57. Comparative receipts from such taxes by the City Treasurer for city purposes during such years was as follows:

Year	1937	1938
Collections from levies for curr. year to May 1	\$3,543,767.48	\$3,811,684.16
Collections from levies for prior years to May 1	1,229,072.01	902,139.82
Total	\$4,772,839.49	\$4,713,823.98

NICOLLET COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Nicollet), Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Superintendent of Schools that \$30,000 3% semi-annual gymnasium and auditorium bonds approved by the voters on July 30 have been purchased by the State. Due \$2,000 from July 1, 1944 to 1958, incl.

NORMAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 81 (P. O. Shelly), Minn.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by the District Clerk that the sale of the \$7,000 not to exceed 4% semi-ann. school bonds, scheduled for Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1074—was postponed indefinitely. Dated Jan. 3, 1939. Due \$500 from Jan. 3, 1940 to 1953 incl.

SCOTT COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Jordan), Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$15,000 issue of school building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 926—was awarded to the Mairs-Shaughnessy Co. of St. Paul as 2 1/4 %, paying a premium of \$151, equal to 101.006, a basis of about 2.10%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1940 to 1952; optional after July 1, 1947.

The following is an official list of the other bids received:

Names of Other Bidders—	Int. Rate	Price Bid
Citizens State Bank, Montgomery, Minn.	2 3/4 %	\$15,000
Northwestern State Bank, Jordan, Minn.	2 1/2 %	15,175
Justus, Lowe Co.	2 1/2 %	15,200
J. M. Dain Co.	2 1/2 %	15,000
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood	2 1/2 %	15,225
First National Bank & Trust Co., St. Paul	2 1/2 %	15,270
Allison-Williams Co.	2 1/4 %	15,084
Wells Dickey Co.	2 1/4 %	15,076
Kalman & Co.	2 1/4 %	15,150

MISSOURI

MOSS CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Carrollton), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$33,000 3 1/2 % semi-annual road bonds have been purchased by the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis. Dated July 15, 1938. Legal approval by Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

STODDARD COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Bloomfield), Mo.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$30,000 3 1/4 % semi-annual school bonds have been purchased by the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City. Dated June 1, 1938. Legal approval by Charles & Trauernicht of St. Louis.

MONTANA

CASCADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Great Falls), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported by the District Clerk that he will receive sealed bids until Sept. 15 for the purchase of an issue of \$170,000 school building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Due in 20 years, optional in 5 years. Bidders to name the rate of interest. These bonds carried by a vote of 734 to 181 at the election held on Aug. 10.

LAUREL, Mont.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until Sept. 8, by the City Clerk, for the purchase of three issues of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. bonds aggregating \$66,000, divided as follows: \$40,000 water, \$8,000 sewer, and \$8,000 street bonds. Dated July 1, 1938. Due in 20 years; optional in 10 years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 6.

RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Sidney), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners that the said board will receive sealed bids until Sept. 6, for the purchase of \$63,353.39 county bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. To mature over a period of 12 years from date of issue. A certified check for \$4,000 must accompany bid.

WHEATLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Judith Gap), Mont.—BONDS SOLD—The \$9,000 issue of refunding bonds offered on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 927—is reported to have been sold as 2 1/4 %.

WHITEFISH COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 (P. O. Whitefish), Mont.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 22, by Chas. C. Baldwin, District Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$70,048 not to exceed 4 1/4 % semi-ann. school bonds. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of the said Board of Trustees. If amortization bonds are sold and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the said Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time of sale, both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual installments during a period of 20 years from the date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in amounts of not less than \$500 each; the sum of \$3,500 of the said serial bonds will become

MONTANA

payable on the first day of June, 1939 and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all of said bonds are paid, except that the sum to become due the first day of June, 1958, shall be \$3,548.

The said bonds, whether amortization or serial bonds, will bear date of June 1, 1938 and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4\frac{1}{4}\%$, payable on the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December in each year, and will be redeemable in full on any interest paying date from and after five years from the date of issue.

The said bonds will be sold for not less than par value with accrued interest, and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest in which they will purchase the bonds at par. The Board of Trustees reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to sell the said bonds at private sale. All bids other than or in behalf of the State Board of Land Commissioners must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of \$1,000 payable to the order of the Clerk.

WINIFRED HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Winifred), Mont.—PRICE PAID—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$30,000 school bonds purchased by the State Board of Land Commissioners, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 927—were sold at 4s. at par. Due in 20 years.

NEBRASKA

NORFOLK, Neb.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by A. O. Hazen, City Clerk, that he will offer for sale at public auction on Aug. 22, at 8 p. m., a \$95,000 issue of auditorium bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 Sept. 1, 1939 to 1957, optional after five years. Bidders to name rate of interest and pay for legal opinion. These bonds carried by a vote of 2,931 to 491, at the election held on Aug. 5. A certified check for \$1,000 is required.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FRANKLIN, N. H.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until noon (D.S.T.), on Aug. 19, by Arthur L. Smythe, City Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of \$144,000 coupon high school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$8,000 in 1939 to 1942 and \$7,000 in 1943 to 1958. Bidders to name one rate of interest in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}\%$. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the Second National Bank, Boston. These bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the Second National Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

NEW JERSEY

BRICK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Laurelton), N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$65,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 927—was awarded jointly to the Ocean County Trust Co., and the First National Bank, both of Toms River, as $4\frac{3}{8}\%$, paying a premium of \$169.65, equal to 100.260, a basis of about 4.22%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1963, incl.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—BOND SALE—The \$185,900 issue of jettty bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 927—was awarded to J. B. Hanauer & Co. of Newark, as 4s, at a price of 100.333, a basis of about 3.94%. The bonds are divided as follows: \$150,900 improvement bonds. Due annually from 1939 to 1953 incl. 35,000 assessment bonds. Due annually from 1939 to 1948 incl.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—BONDS NOT SOLD—The \$268,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. street improvement bonds offered on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1075—was not sold as no bids were received, according to the City Treasurer. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1947, incl.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by Nehemiah Andrews, City Clerk, that due to a change in plans there were no bids advertised to be received on Aug. 15, for the \$24,000 6% semi-ann. emergency relief bonds originally scheduled to be sold on that date—V. 147, p. 1075. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$3,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1946, incl.

TEANECK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Teaneck), N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8:30 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time), on Sept. 6, by Henry E. Diehl, Township Clerk, for the purchase of the following not to exceed 5% semi-ann. coupon or registered paving assessment bonds, aggregating \$122,000, divided as follows: \$56,000 Series A bonds. Due in annual instalments from 1939 to 1948. \$53,000 Series B bonds. Due in annual instalments from 1939 to 1943. \$13,000 Series G bonds. Due in annual instalments from 1939 to 1943. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. The bonds are authorized pursuant to the Local Bond Act, constituting Chapter 77 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1935, as amended and revised, whose combined maturities are as follows: \$25,000 on Sept. 1, 1939, \$20,000 on Sept. 1, 1940 to 1942, \$15,000 on Sept. 1, 1943, \$5,000 on Sept. 1, 1944 to 1947, and \$2,000 on Sept. 1, 1948. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}\%$. Principal and interest payable in lawful money at the Bergen County National Bank, Hackensack. Each bidder must state in his proposal the rate of interest which the bonds are to bear, naming a single rate. No proposals will be considered for bonds bearing interest at a rate higher than the lowest rate stated in any legally acceptable proposal. The sum required to be obtained at the sale of said bonds is \$122,000. No more bonds will be sold than will produce such sum, and an additional sum of not exceeding \$1,000. As between legally acceptable proposals stating the same rate of interest to be borne by the bonds, the bonds will be sold to the bidder complying with the terms of sale and offering to pay not less than the sum required to be obtained at the sale of said bonds and to accept therefor the least amount of bonds, the bonds to be accepted being those first maturing, and if two or more bidders offer to accept the same least amount, then to the bidder offering to pay therefor the highest additional price. In addition to the amount bid the purchaser must pay accrued interest at the rate borne by the bonds from the date of the bonds to the date of payment of the purchase price. The bonds will be valid and legally binding obligations of the Township, and the township will have power and be obligated to levy ad valorem taxes upon all the taxable property within the township for the payment of the bonds and interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The opinion of Hawkins, Deafield & Lonsfellow, of New York, to this effect will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds offered, payable to the township.

TENAFLY, N. J.—BOND OFFERING CONTEMPLATED—It is reported that the officials of the borough have decided upon Sept. 27 as the date upon which to receive bids for the sale of the following bonds, aggregating \$107,500: \$95,000 incinerator, and \$12,500 sewer bonds.

WEST CALDWELL, N. J.—BONDS SOLD—The Caldwell National Bank is reported to have purchased recently \$9,000 3% semi-ann. water and sewer bonds. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due on Aug. 15 from 1939 to 1947.

WEST NEW YORK, N. J.—BONDS EXCHANGED—It is stated by Charles Swenson, Town Clerk, that the following general refunding bonds aggregating \$580,000, approved on June 30 by the State Funding Commission, have been exchanged with the State, the original holders: \$475,000 5% series G bonds. Due July 1, as follows: \$50,000 in 1942 and 1943, \$75,000 in 1944 to 1947, \$25,000 in 1948, and \$50,000 in 1949.

105,000 $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ series H bonds. Due July 1, as follows: \$55,000 in 1948, and \$50,000 in 1949, optional on any January and July 1, subsequent to the date of said bonds and before maturity at par and accrued interest.

NEW YORK

AUBURN, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$855,000 coupon or registered bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1075—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., the First Boston Corp., Morse Bros. & Co., Inc., and Brown & Groll, all of New York, as 1.60s, at a price of 100.23, a basis of about 1.58%. The bonds are divided as follows: \$675,000 school bonds. Due from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1958, incl. \$180,000 refunding bonds. Due \$18,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948, incl.

The second highest bid, of 100.11 for 1.60s, was made by a group headed by the Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co. of St. Louis.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.25% to 1.80%, for maturities ranging from 1939 to 1958.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 issue of public improvement, work relief bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 779—was awarded to Roosevelt & Weigold, Inc. of New York, as 1.20s, paying a price of 100.373, a basis of about 1.13%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$20,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. Among the other bids were the following:

Bidders—	Price Bid	Rate Bid
First Boston Corp.	100.19	1.2%
Blyth & Co.	100.106	1.25%
Salomon Bros & Hutzler	100.089	1.25%
Sherwood & Reichard	100.078	1.25%
Mackey, Dunn & Co.	100.035	1.25%
Brown Harriman & Co.	100.219	1.30%
Marine-Midland Trust	100.198	1.30%
Harris Trust & Savings Bank	100.077	1.30%

CLARKSTOWN COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. New City), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 25, by William Blauvelt, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of not to exceed 6% coupon or registered semi-ann. school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Sept. 1, 1939 to 1958. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ or one-tenth of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds, Prin. and int. payable at the National Bank, Nanuet. This district operates under the Education Law. The bonds are authorized to be issued pursuant to the Education Law of the State and the district is authorized and required by law to levy on all taxable property within the district such ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to pay the bonds and the interest thereon without limitation as to rate or amount. The purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, of New York, that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of the district. Enclose a certified check for \$1,800, payable to William J. Clauss, District Treasurer.

Financial Statement

Assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the district according to the 1937-38 assessment roll \$1,039,411
Full valuation of the real property 1,400,000
Total bonded debt (this issue) 40,000
Present population (est.) 525.

The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the district.

Tax Data

Year—	Tax Levy	Uncollected at End of Fiscal Year
1935-36	\$3,218.00	\$134.88
1936-37	3,096.00	188.43
1937-38	4,423.00	173.76

Taxes uncollected for said years were reported to the County Treasurer by the Board of Trustees and have been paid by the County Treasurer to the Treasurer of the School District.

The amount of taxes levied for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1938, is \$4,500 and collection of the same will commence Oct. 5, 1938.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The various issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$771,000, offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1076—were awarded jointly to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, as 1.40s, paying a price of 100.105, a basis of about 1.384%. The bonds are divided as follows: \$162,000 school bonds of 1938, series I. Due \$54,000 on March 1 from 1939 to 1941, incl. 322,000 school bonds of 1938, series II. Due March 1 as follows: \$20,000 from 1940 to 1950 incl.; \$30,000 from 1951 to 1953 incl. and \$12,000 in 1954.

77,000 sewer bonds, series II. Due as follows: \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1940 to 1953 incl. and \$7,000 March 1, 1954. 35,000 stadium bonds. Due \$5,000 on March 1 from 1939 to 1945, incl. 175,000 welfare bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1939 to 1943, incl. and \$20,000 from 1944 to 1948, incl. All of the bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.15% to 1.55%, according to maturity.

(The official advertisement of the public offering on these bonds appears in the section devoted to such notices, in the front of this issue.)

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Name of Bidder—	School Bonds		Refunding Bonds	
	Premium	Rate %	Premium	Rate %
*Lehman Bros., First of Boston Corp., Morse Bros. & Co., Inc., Brown & Groll	\$1,552.50	1.60	\$414.00	1.60
Mercantile-Commerce Bank & Trust Co., Washburn & Co. Inc., R. D. White & Co.	742.50	1.60	198.00	1.60
Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Goldman Sachs & Co., W. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, R. W. Pressprich & Co., Roosevelt & Weigold, L. F. Rothschild & Co.	526.50	1.60	140.40	1.60
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Estabrook & Co. B. J. Van Ingen Co.	4,169.48	1.70	1,111.86	1.70
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	3,375.00	1.70	900.00	1.70
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Keane, Taylor & Co., George B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Adams, McIntee Co.	344.25	1.70	91.80	1.70
Smith, Barney & Co., Brown Harriman Inc.	1,545.75	1.80	412.20	1.80
Shields & Co., Sherwood & Reichard, C. F. Childs Co. Inc.	741.83	1.80	197.82	1.80
Lazard Freres & Co., Blyth & Co. Inc., First of Michigan	81.00	1.75	21.60	2
Auburn Trust Co., National Bank of Auburn	67.50	2.25	18.00	1.40

*Purchaser.

ENDICOTT, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$50,000 issue of coupon or registered library bonds of 1938, offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1076—was awarded to R. D. White & Co. of New York, as 1.10s, paying a premium of \$35.20, equal to 100.07, a basis of about 1.08%. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1944 incl.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidders—	Rate Bid	Prem.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	1.40%	\$30.00
State Bank of Albany	1.20%	20.00
Sherwood & Reichard	1.50%	76.00
Bancamerica-Blair	1.25%	50.00
Marine-Midland Trust Co.	1.20%	None
Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co.	1.40%	49.50
Halsey, Stuart & Co.	1.10%	24.00
Union Trust Co.	1.20%	84.70
A. C. Allyn & Co.	1.40%	101.00

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Catskill), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$200,000 issue of county home and bridge bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1076—was awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as 2s, paying a price of 100.227, a basis of about 1.98%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Due \$10,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1958, inclusive.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The \$12,000 issue of coupon or registered street improvement, Series A bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1076—was awarded to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo, as 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ s, at a price of 100.149, a basis of about 1.45%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Due from Aug. 15, 1939 to 1943, incl.

The other two bids received were:

Names of Other Bidders—	Price Bid
Marine & Trust Co., Buffalo	\$12,021.28-3.10%
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	12,018.00 2.70%

NEW YORK

ISLIP (P. O. Islip), N. Y.—BOND SALE—The two issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$105,500, offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 928—were awarded to Ira Haupt & Co. of New York, as 1.70s, paying a premium of \$217, equal to 100.205, a basis of about 1.67%. The issues are divided as follows:

\$100,000 public works bonds. Due from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1948 incl. 5,500 Brentwood Water Dist., Ext. No. 2 bonds. Due \$500 from Sept 1, 1939 to 1949.

The other bids for the bonds were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Bidders and Price Bid. Includes Halsey, Stuart & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Marine Trust Co., Buffalo, Sherwood & Reichard, J. & W. Selligman & Co.

LAKEWOOD, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING DETAILS—In connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 23, of the \$125,000 sewer bonds, noted in these columns—V. 147, p. 1076—we are now in receipt of this data on the sale:

Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Bidders are invited to name the rate of interest which the bonds are to bear. The rate named must be a multiple of 1/4 or one-tenth of 1%, must not exceed 6%, and must be the same for all of the bonds.

Financial Data

A detailed report of essential facts will be submitted to any interested bidder. The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the village, is \$2,260,911; the total bonded debt of the village, incl. the bonds described above, is \$145,928; the population of the village according to the most recent United States census, is 1,837; the bonded debt of the village does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the village.

The fiscal year of the village begins on March 1 in each year. The amounts of taxes levied by the village for the fiscal years beginning March 1, 1935, March 1, 1936, and March 1, 1937, were respectively \$37,554.50, \$31,143.27, and \$35,258.49. The amounts of such taxes uncollected at the end of the respective fiscal years, were \$4,780.53, \$2,566.51, and \$2,464.35. The amounts of such taxes which remained uncollected as of the date of this notice, were respectively \$2,681.06, \$1,224.26, and \$2,128.72. The amount of taxes levied for the current fiscal year, was \$30,522.29, and the amount of such taxes which have been collected, is \$23,662.04.

MT. MORRIS, N. Y.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$2,750 land purchase bonds were sold recently to the Genesee River National Bank of Mt. Morris.

OLEAN, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Aug. 30, by Frank C. Kamler, City Auditor, for the purchase of a \$76,400 issue of public works project bonds.

The bonds are dated Sept. 1, 1938, and mature on Sept. 1 as follows: \$8,400 in 1940; \$7,000, 1941 to 1944, and \$10,000, 1945 to 1948.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY—BONDS READY FOR EXCHANGE—It was announced on Aug. 18 by the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. of New York that the Series FF 3% bonds, due on March 1, 1941, in definitive form, are available at its Corporate Trust Department, 165 Broadway, New York City, for delivery in exchange for and upon surrender of the outstanding temporary bonds.

SARATOGA COUNTY (P. O. Saratoga Springs), N. Y.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—The following official information is furnished in connection with the offering scheduled for Aug. 22, of the \$100,000 highway bonds, described in our issue of Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1976:

Financial Statement

The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the County is \$70,592,293.07. The total bonded debt of the County, including the above mentioned bonds, is \$1,470,000.00 of which none is water debt. The population of the County (1930 census) was 63,314. The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the County.

UTICA, N. Y.—BOND SALE—The four issues of coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$385,796.40, offered for sale on Aug. 18, were awarded to Lazard Freres & Co. of New York, as 1.10s, paying a price of 100.132, a basis of about 1.06%. The issues are divided as follows:

\$80,000 public impt., Series A bonds. Due \$8,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. 40,000 public impt., Series B bonds. Due \$4,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. 89,009.31 delinquent tax bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$17,009.31 in 1939, and \$18,000, 1940 to 1943 incl. 176,787.09 delinquent tax bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$36,787.09 in 1939, and \$35,000, 1940 to 1943 incl.

It is understood that the above bonds have been sold subject to approval of legality by the counsel for the bidders.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Aug. 23, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$90,000, as follows:

\$50,000 municipal building bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1941 to 1946; \$3,000, 1947 to 1956, and \$4,000 in 1957 and 1958. 40,000 water bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1941 to 1946, and \$2,000 from 1947 to 1963.

Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of 1/4 of 1%, each bid may name one rate for the bonds of either issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates for either issue, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of the bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money in N. Y. City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$1,800 payable to the State Treasurer.

BERTIE COUNTY (P. O. Windsor), N. C.—NOTE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 23, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of bond anticipation notes. Dated Aug. 18, 1938. Due July 18, as follows: \$2,000 in 1939 and \$4,000 in 1940 and 1941. Principal and interest (J. & J.) payable at such bank as the purchaser may designate. Enclose a certified check for \$50, payable to the State Treasurer.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—BOND SALE—The \$24,000 issue of municipal building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1077—was awarded to Kirchofer & Arnold of Raleigh, paying par, a net interest cost of about 3.36%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$15,000 as 3 3/8s, maturing \$1,000 from July 1, 1941 to 1955, and the remaining \$9,000 as 3 1/4s, maturing \$1,000 from 1956 to 1964, incl.

Financial Statement June 1, 1938

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Outstanding bonds (Public improvement, Street improvement, Sewer, Incinerator, sewer and street, Municipal building bonds), Total debt, Uncollected special assessments, Taxes (1935, 1936, 1937, 1938), Rate per \$100, Total levy, Collected to June 30, '38, Assessed valuation 1937, Actual value (estimated).

Population, 1930 census, 2,699. Estimated population, including suburbs and adjacent mill villages, 5,000.

The town collected from property owners fees for connecting with and use of sanitary sewer. These fees for 1937 amounted to \$10,003, and were sufficient to pay interest and amortization of sewer bonds. Therefore, under the law, sewer bonds are deductible in ascertaining the net debt. In the past five years the town of Chapel Hill has met promptly all interest and payment of principal, and has retired \$98,000 of its obligations.

Maturity of Bonds Outstanding (Including Bonds Now Offered)

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Shows maturity schedule for bonds from 1937-38 to 1947-48.

The town of Chapel Hill has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest of any of its bonds.

SHELBY, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 23, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of coupon municipal building bonds.

Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable F. & A. Dated Aug. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1, as follows: \$2,000 in 1941 to 1943, and \$3,000 in 1944 to 1951. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Prin. and int. payable in N. Y. City; general obligations; unlimited tax; registerable as to principal only. Delivery on or about Sept. 6, at place of purchaser's choice. Bids are required on forms to be furnished by the above Secretary. The approving opinion of Masslich & Mitchell of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$600, payable to the State Treasurer.

WAKE COUNTY (P. O. Raleigh), N. C.—BOND SALE—The \$267,000 issue of coupon school refunding bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1077—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Lewis & Hall of Greensboro, the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville and the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, paying a premium of \$147, equal to 100.055, a net interest cost of about 2.93%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$217,000 as 3s, maturing on June 1: \$8,000, 1941 to 1944; \$11,000, 1945; \$14,000, 1946 to 1951; \$20,000, 1952 to 1955, and \$10,000 in 1956; the remaining \$50,000 as 2 3/8s, due on June 1: \$10,000 in 1956 and \$20,000 in 1957 and 1958.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders received the above bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from 1.65% to 2.85%, according to maturity.

Outstanding Debt

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Road bonds, County bonds, Special school bonds, General school bonds, State school loans.

Total debt \$3,127,490

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Shows maturity schedule for debt from 1948-39 to 1946-47.

Sinking Fund Investments

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes First mortgage real estate loans, Real estate owned, Wake County and Raleigh Township bonds owned.

Taxes

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assessed valuation, Rate per \$100, Amount levied, Amount uncollected, Estimated actual property valuation.

Wake County has never defaulted in payment of principal or interest on its bonds.

The bonds now offered are to refund \$267,000 State school notes.

WINTON, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 23, for the purchase of a \$26,500 issue of coupon water and sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M. & S. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1949, \$1,500 in 1950 to 1954, and \$2,000 in 1955 to 1959. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Prin. and int. payable in N. Y. City; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$530, payable to the State Treasurer.

WINTON, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 23, for the purchase of a \$26,500 issue of coupon water and sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M. & S. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 in 1941 to 1949, \$1,500 in 1950 to 1954, and \$2,000 in 1955 to 1959. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the town, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained. Prin. and int. payable in N. Y. City; delivery at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay, of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$530, payable to the State Treasurer.

NORTH DAKOTA

NECHE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Neche), N. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$23,000 issue of 4½% semi-ann. construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. 4—V. 147, p. 783—was awarded to Charles M. Fuller & Co. of Minneapolis, paying a premium of \$135., equal to 100.586, according to the District Clerk. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from 1941 to 1958.

The second best bid was an offer of \$125 premium, tendered by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis.

ROLETTE COUNTY (P. O. Rolla), N. Dak.—CERTIFICATES NOT TO BE REOFFERED—It is stated by the County Auditor that the \$60,000 not to exceed 7% semi-ann. certificates of indebtedness offered for sale without success on Aug. 4—V. 147, p. 1077—will not be reoffered. Due on Aug. 4, 1939 or 1940.

East Liverpool, \$275,000 for senior high school and \$137,500 for junior high school.

Western Rural District, Columbiana County, \$275,000 for school site and building.

Beaver Rural District, Columbiana County, \$227,200 for school sites and buildings.

Issues approved included:

Hopewell, Loudon School District, Seneca County, \$110,000 for school building.

Findlay, \$235,000 for school building.

Massillon, \$473,000 for school building.

Youngstown, \$1,845,000 for street improvements; \$490,600 for bridges; \$257,505 for park improvements, and \$168,575 for city building.

Steubenville, \$500,000 for school building (apparently got 65% majority by 20 votes on unofficial tabulation).

Lorain County, \$1,580,000 bond issue to pay county's share of two new Lorain bridges costing \$2,800,000; \$238,000 bond issue to pay city's share of repaving seven streets; three school bond issues. Columbia Township \$60,000, Sheffield Lake \$40,000. Wellington \$99,000.

Talmadge Rural Summit County, \$50,000 for school.

Weatherfield Township, Trumbull County, \$75,000 PWA school improvements.

Cortland Village, Trumbull County, \$16,500 PWA school improvements. Southington Township, Trumbull County, \$15,000 PWA school improvements.

Champion Township, Trumbull County, \$30,000 PWA school improvements.

East Palestine, \$25,000 for sewage plant.

Dover, \$220,000 for school.

ST. HENRY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Henry), Ohio—BONDS OFFERED—It is stated by the District Clerk that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Aug. 19, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of building bonds, approved by the voters on Aug. 9.

SHAKER HEIGHTS, Ohio—BOND OFFERING DEFERRED—In connection with the offering which had been scheduled for Aug. 22, of the two issues of refunding bonds aggregating \$326,263.50, described in our issue of Aug. 6—V. 147, p. 925—It is reported as follows by E. P. Rudolph, Director of Finance: "Due to recent decision of the Ohio Supreme Court we find it necessary to revise legislation on two issues of refunding bonds advertised to be sold Aug. 22. We now expect to receive bids for these bonds in mid-September and will forward notice of sale and financial statement to you in due course."

WADSWORTH, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the City Auditor that the \$9,235 special assessment street improvement bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1078—were sold as 4s at par, and mature in 10 years.

OHIO MUNICIPALS
MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.
700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND
CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

BELLEVUE, Ohio—BOND SALE—The \$45,000 issue of grade crossing elimination bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 928—was awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, as 2½s, paying a premium of \$801.50, equal to 101.759, a basis of about 2.61%. Dated March 1, 1938. Due from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1967, incl.

The following is an official list of the other bids received:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
The First Nat. Bank, Bellevue	3%	None
Union Bank & Savings Co., Bellevue	3%	None
Bancohio Securities Co., Columbus	2½%	\$190.00
National City Bank, Cleveland	3%	711.50
Fullerton & Co., Columbus	3%	81.00
Seufferle & Kountz, Cincinnati	2½%	685.00
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo	2½%	153.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co., Toledo	2½%	533.25
Prudden & Co., Inc., Toledo	2½%	751.00
Braun Bosworth & Co., Toledo	3%	612.00

BRYAN, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$125,000 sewage disposal plant bonds approved by the voters on Aug. 9, have been purchased by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo, as 2½s, paying a price of 100.728. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from 1939 to 1953.

BRYAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bryan), Ohio—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$90,000 school bonds approved by the voters at the primary election on Aug. 9 have been purchased by Braun, Bosworth & Co. of Toledo, as 2½s, at a price of 100.727. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due from 1939 to 1953.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—NOTES SOLD—It is reported that the city has sold a total of \$1,000,000 tax anticipation notes at a rate of 0.75%, as follows: \$350,000 to the First National Bank of Cincinnati, \$350,000 to the Central Trust Co. of Cincinnati, and \$300,000 to the Fifth-Third Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati. Due in 1½ months from date of issue.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Columbia Station), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Sept. 15 by H. T. Small, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$60,000 issue of 3¼% semi-annual building bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. These bonds were approved by the voters at the primary election held on Aug. 8.

LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 7, by Adelaide E. Schmitt, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 3% semi-ann. refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1, 1953, subject to call on Sept. 1, 1944, or on any interest bearing date thereafter. The bonds are issued under authority of Section 2293-5 as amended, Sections 2293-25, 2293-26 and other governing sections of the General Code of Ohio, to provide a fund to meet the payment of notes which will mature Sept. 1, 1938, and were issued for the purpose of refunding outstanding sewer and water line bonds in a like amount, with maturities occurring in September, October, November and December, 1937. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. A complete certified transcript of all proceedings, evidencing the regularity and validity of the issuance of the bonds, will be furnished the successful bidder. Enclose a certified check for not less than 1% of the amount of bonds.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Auditor that \$9,000 storm sewer system bonds approved by the City Council on July 5, have been sold to the Sinking Fund.

NORWOOD, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until noon (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 6, by A. M. Schonberger, City Auditor, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of 4% semi-ann. street improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1938. Due Dec. 1, 1940. \$2,000 in 1939 to 1945, and \$1,000 in 1946. Bidders may bid for a different rate of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1%. Principal and int. payable at the First National Bank, Norwood. The bonds will be sold to the highest and best bidder for not less than par and accrued interest. All bidders must satisfy themselves of the validity of the bonds before bidding on same. The approving opinion of Peck, Shaffer & Williams, of Cincinnati, will be furnished to the successful bidder at his cost. Enclose a certified check for 5% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the City Treasurer.

OHIO, State—BONDS VOTED AND DEFEATED—An Associated Press dispatch from Columbus on Aug. 10 reported as follows on the result of the balloting in the various municipalities throughout the State on the previous day for bond proposals:

12 bond issues were rejected to every five approved by Ohio voters, returns from yesterday's primary showed today.

The electorate passed upon 308 issues with a total value of \$46,615,690, but a compilation of major proposals showed that 62 were frowned upon with 65 passing muster.

Cincinnati voters rejected the largest proposed flotation, \$5,400,000 for sites and school buildings, while Hamilton County joined in vetoing \$1,650,000 for a library building and \$500,000 for sanitary sewers.

- Other issues rejected included:
- Marion, \$163,500 for city hall and auditorium and \$410,000 for high school.
- Norwalk, \$148,500 for school.
- Mount Vernon, \$198,000 for school buildings.
- Harbor School District (Ashtabula)—\$143,000 for school.
- Summit County, \$250,000 for bridges; \$220,000 for court house addition; \$174,900 for county home buildings.
- Mansfield, \$550,000 for two schools.
- Jefferson County, \$550,000 for court house.
- Toronto, \$175,000 for school addition.
- Youngstown, \$994,000 for school buildings.
- Canton, \$540,000 for sewage plant; \$480,000 for city hall, and \$300,000 for municipal auditorium.
- Stark County, \$591,000 for court house and jail addition, and \$385,000 for county home.
- Martins Ferry, \$250,000 for school building; \$137,500 for city building, and \$22,000 for school library.
- Lorain County—Three school bond issues. South Amherst, \$22,000; Amherst, \$28,000; East Carlisle Township, \$27,500.
- Akron, \$2,549,000 for school building and repairs.
- Trumbull County, \$120,000 Public Works Administration project for new county jail and court house annex.
- Farmington Township, Trumbull County, \$36,000 PWA school improvements.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.
Municipal Bonds Since 1892
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT&T Ok Cy 19 Long Distance 787

OKLAHOMA

ADA, Okla.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the City Clerk-Treasurer that the \$82,800 fire station and library bonds purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 928—were sold as 2½s, at par.

MORRIS, Okla.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk that the three issues of bonds aggregating \$18,000, offered on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 1079—were not sold as no bids were received. The issues are divided as follows:

- \$16,000 water works ext. and imp't bonds. Due \$1,000 from 1941 to 1956 incl.
- 1,000 sanitary sewer ext. and imp't bonds. Due \$500 in 1943 and 1944.
- 1,000 fire fighting equipment bonds. Due \$500 in 1943 and 1944.

OKMULGEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Beggs, Route No. 1), Okla.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the District Clerk that the \$10,000 school bonds purchased by a local investor, as noted here—V. 147, p. 1079—were sold for a price of 100.04, on the following rates: \$7,000 as 3s, maturing \$1,000 from 1941 to 1947; the remaining \$3,000 as 3¼s, maturing \$1,000 from 1948 to 1950, giving a basis of about 3.10%.

OSAGE COUNTY UNION GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39 (P. O. Hominy), Okla.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the District Clerk that \$7,000 school building bonds were purchased recently by the Taylor-Stuart Co. of Oklahoma City, as 3¼s. Due from 1943 to 1949 incl.

WAGONER, Okla.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by A. C. Miller, City Treasurer, that he will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-annual water works improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 11.

WAURIKA, Okla.—BOND SALE—It is stated by Dennis Tyson, City Clerk, that the \$9,000 park improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 11—V. 147, p. 929—were purchased by R. J. Edwards, Inc., of Oklahoma City, paying a price of 100.08, for \$3,000 bonds at 3¼%, the remaining \$6,000 as 3s.

The \$2,000 sewer bonds offered at the same time are said to have been sold to the First National Bank of Waurika, as 3s.

OREGON

DOUGLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 43 (P. O. Wilbur), Ore.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$4,000 school bonds were purchased recently by Mr. Napoleon Rice, of Roseburg, as 3s, at par.

MALHEUR COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Ontario), Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$27,500 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 2—V. 147, p. 612—was purchased by Tripp & McCleary of Portland, paying par for the bonds as follows: \$13,500 as 2½s, the remaining \$14,000 as 2½s.

MARION COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 99 (P. O. Marion), Ore.—WARRANT OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 22, by W. R. Power, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$4,500 issue of not to exceed 4% semi-ann. warrants. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Due June 1 as follows: \$240 in 1939, \$540 in 1940, and \$1,240 in 1941 to 1943. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York. The warrants were duly authorized at an election held on Aug. 3. Enclose a certified check for \$100.

TIGARD WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Tigard), Ore.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Directors that \$40,000 general obligation water system bonds were purchased jointly on Aug. 12 by Atkinson, Jones & Co., and the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co., both of Portland, at a price of 100.25, a net interest cost of about 3.58%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$20,000 as 3¼s, maturing on Jan. 1: \$1,000, 1945 to 1954, and \$2,000, 1955 to 1959; the remaining \$20,000 as 3¼s, maturing on Jan. 1: \$3,000, 1960 to 1964, and \$5,000 in 1965. Dated July 1, 1938. These bonds were approved by the voters on Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Hillsboro), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 6, by L. C. Lomax, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$6,000 issue of 3¼% semi-ann. warrants. Dated April 1, 1938. Denomination \$1,500. Due \$1,500 April 1, 1939 to 1942. No bid for less than the par value and interest thereof will be considered.

OREGON

The warrants will be typewritten with typewritten coupons attached. If legal approving opinion is desired by the bidder he must pay for and obtain the same.

City of Philadelphia
4% Bonds due February 27, 1931/51
Price: 109.268 & Interest to Net 3.10%
Moncure Biddle & Co.
1520 Locust St., Philadelphia

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.
6% Preferred Stock
111 Bid 112 Asked
YARNALL & CO.
A. T. & T. Teletype — Phila. 22
1528 Walnut St. Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA

ARCHBALD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Archbald), Pa.—NOTES SOLD—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of School Directors, that \$30,000 tax anticipation notes approved on July 30 by the Department of Internal Affairs, have been purchased by the First National Bank of Jermy.

BROWNSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brownsville), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 6 by Howard B. Johnston Jr., District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$20,000 issue of coupon school bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 to 1942, \$3,000 in 1943 and 1944, and \$2,000 in 1945 to 1948. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. The sale of these bonds is subject to the approval of the proceedings by the Department of Internal Affairs. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill, of Pittsburgh, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the District Treasurer.

DARLINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Darlington), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Roy A. Dunca, District Secretary, until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 6, for the purchase of a \$7,500 issue of not to exceed 3% semi-annual school coupon bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Sept. 1, 1940 to 1954. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be accepted. The bonds are to be sold subject to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs, and the approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the District.

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Darlington), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 6 by George O. Braden, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of not to exceed 3% semi-annual coupon school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Sept. 1, 1940 to 1959. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. No bid for less than par and accrued interest will be accepted. The bonds are to be sold subject to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs and the approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the District.

DOWNINGTOWN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 6, by Edwin B. Wagner Borough Secretary, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 2% coupon semi-annual funding and street improvement bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$2,000 in 1939, \$4,000 in 1940 and 1941, and \$5,000 in 1942 to 1944. Principal and interest payable in Downingtown. Legality approved by Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia. Enclose a certified check for \$500.

EAST PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Pittsburgh), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 9, by R. Bruce Yeane, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$75,000 issue of coupon school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1941 to 1953 and \$4,000 in 1954 to 1962. Bidder to name rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, and rate to be same for all of the bonds. The sale of these bonds is subject to the approval of the proceedings by the Department of Internal Affairs. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$1,500, payable to the District Treasurer.

ELLPORT (P. O. Ellwood City), Pa.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by the Borough Secretary that the \$5,000 4% semi-annual street improvement bonds offered on Aug. 9—V. 147, p. 612—were not sold as no bids were received. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$500 from July 1, 1940 to 1949 incl.

GARRETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Garrett), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Charles A. Brocht, District Secretary, until Aug. 29, at 7 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) for \$7,200 coupon semi-annual refunding bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$200. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$600 in 1939 to 1942, and \$800 in 1943 to 1948. The district reserves the right to call any or all bonds outstanding, beginning with those last falling due, on or after Sept. 1, 1943. The bonds may be registered. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the amount bid.

GEORGES TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Uniontown), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 12 by D. Ford Swaney, District Secretary, at the office of J. K. Spurgeon, 52 East Main St., Uniontown, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-annual improvement and funding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 15 1938. Due \$3,000 from Nov. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl. These bonds may be registered as to principal only.

HARMONY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ambridge), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 6 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on Sept. 12, by Stanley W. Kuny, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$90,000 issue of not to exceed 3 1/2% coupon school bonds, payable A. & O. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 Oct. 1, 1939 to 1963. Rate of interest to be in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, and must be the same for all of the bonds. The sale of these bonds is subject to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill, of Pittsburgh, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$1,000, payable to the District Treasurer.

HOWARD, Pa.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Borough Secretary that \$11,500 funding and water system completion bonds approved by the Department of Internal Affairs on Aug. 6, have been purchased by the First National Bank of Howard, as 4s, at a price of 100.50, a basis of about 3.94%. Dated Aug. 15, 1938. Denom. \$200, one for \$100. Due Feb. 15, as follows: \$600 in 1940 to 1947, \$800 in 1948 to 1955, and \$300 in 1956. Principal and interest payable at the Borough Treasurer's office.

KINGSTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Shavertown), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$18,000 issue of funding bonds offered for sale on Aug. 8—V. 147, p. 612—was awarded to Burr & Co. of Philadelphia as 3 3/4s, paying a premium

of \$72.72, equal to 100.40, a basis of about 3.68%. Dated July 15, 1938. Due \$1,500 from July 1, 1939 to 1950 incl.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Port Allegany, R. D.), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of 4% coupon semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 783—was awarded to the Grange National Bank of Smethport, paying a premium of \$800.00, equal to 104.00, a basis of about 3.50%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from July 1, 1939 to 1958.

NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP (P. O. Box No. 1, Wall), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (D. S. T.) on Aug. 29, by Michael Keneders, Township Secretary, for the purchase of a \$90,000 issue of coupon township bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 Oct. 1, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949 and 1951 to 1964. Bidders to name a single rate of interest in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. The sale of the bonds is subject to the approval of the Department of Internal Affairs. The purchaser will be furnished with the approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh, and the township will print the bonds. Enclose a certified check for \$1,500, payable to the Township Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA, State of—LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED—The Department of Internal Affairs has approved the following local bond issues. Details include the name of the municipality, the amount and purpose of issue, and date approved:

Table with columns: Municipality and Purpose, Amount, Date, Approved. Rows include Conneaut Township School Dist., Springfield Township School Dist., Athens Borough School Dist., Lansford Borough, Carbon County, South Fayette Township School Dist., Allegheny County.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 6, by A. F. McCall, Secretary of the Borough Council, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of intercepting sewer bonds of 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from Oct. 1, 1940, to 1954, incl. The bidder will name the rate of interest on which he desires to bid, which must be in the multiple of 1/4% and not above 3%. The rate of interest of the proposed issue will be finally determined by the Borough Council and will be uniform for the entire issue. Interest on the said proposed bonds will be payable on April 1 and Oct. 1 of each year, free of all taxes (except gift, inheritance and succession taxes) which may be levied or assessed upon said bonds or the debt secured thereby, under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The sale of these proposed bonds will be subject to the final enactment of an ordinance of the said Borough providing for the issuance of the said bonds and to the approval of the said bond issue by the Department of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Borough of Punxsutawney will furnish the bonds.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of 3% of the issue payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Borough.

No bids will be accepted at a price less than par and accrued interest to date of delivery of bonds.

(This notice supplements the former offering report given here.—V. 147, p. 1080.)

SOUTH GREENSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Greensburg), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$24,000 issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 929—was awarded to Johnson & McLean of Pittsburgh, as 2 3/4s, paying a premium of \$87.50, equal to 100.36, a basis of about 2.72%. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$1,000 from Oct. 1, 1940 to 1963 incl.

Bonds Offered for Investment—The successful bidder reoffered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield from 1.60% to 2.70%, according to maturity.

Table with columns: Bidders, Rate Bid, Premium. Rows include Singer Deane & Scribner, Glover and McGregor, Moore, Leonard and Lynch, S. K. Cunningham.

UNIONTOWN, Pa.—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 7 p. m. (E. S. T.), on Aug. 19, by Elmer H. Baker, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of coupon bonds aggregating \$380,000, divided as follows:

- \$330,000 sewer and disposal plant bonds. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1939 to 1948; \$12,000, 1949 to 1958, and \$16,000, 1959 to 1968, all incl.
50,000 garbage disposal bonds. Due \$5,000 from Oct. 1, 1939 to 1948, inclusive.

Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Rate for each issue to be named by bidder in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%, and uniform for each entire issue. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished.

Authority: These bonds are to be issued under authority of the Act of Assembly approved June 23, 1931, P. L. 932. The issue of sewer and disposal plant bonds was approved by the electorate at an election held Aug. 9, 1938; the garbage disposal issue is Councilmanic. The bonds will be sold subject to the approval of the proceedings by the Department of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WEST VIEW, Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—We are now informed by the Borough Clerk that the \$15,000 coupon or registered borough bonds purchased by S. K. Cunningham & Co. of Pittsburgh as 2 1/4s, as noted here recently—V. 147, p. 1080—were sold at a price of 100.534, a basis of about 2.43%. Due \$1,000 from Sept. 1, 1940 to 1954, incl.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 6, by George E. Hoffmann, Borough Secretary, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of 4 1/2% semi-annual sanitary sewer bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1941 to 1955. The bonds will be sold subject to the following conditions: (1) Bids shall include the entire \$15,000 of bonds; (2) The bonds shall be sold and delivered as the Borough needs the cash for the expenses on the part of the Borough in the completion of the sewer system; (3) Interest on these bonds will be payable semi-annually but the interest on the bonds will not begin until the date of delivery of the bonds. Enclose a certified check for \$200 payable to the Borough Treasurer.

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Butler), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$20,000 issue of 3% coupon school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 1080—was awarded to the Butler Savings & Trust Co. of Butler for a premium of \$402.60, equal to 102.13, a basis of about 2.50%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1939 to 1946 incl. Second best bid was an offer of 101.69, tendered by the Union Trust Co. of Butler.

RHODE ISLAND

NORTH PROVIDENCE, R. I.—BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED—A \$740,000 issue of 3% semi-annual sewer bonds is being offered jointly by Chace, Whiteside & Co. of Boston and Mackey, Dunn & Co. of New York, for public investment. Dated Sept. 1, 1939 to 1968 incl. Legal approval by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

We were informed later that the above bonds mature on Sept. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1939 to 1948; \$30,000, 1949 to 1958; \$35,000, 1959 to 1967, and \$25,000 in 1968.

The purchasers reoffered the bonds at prices to yield from 0.65% to 2.90% for the maturities from 1939 to 1964, and priced at 101.00 for the 1965 to 1968 maturities.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$499,000 3% refunding bonds were sold recently at private sale by the city.

Assessed valuation, 1937... Total bonded debt... Less: Water debt... Sinking funds other than water... Net bonded debt...

As at May 31, 1938, the City of Pawtucket reported that it had \$1,200,000 notes outstanding on 1938 tax levy.

In the opinion of counsel, these bonds, to be issued for refunding purposes, will constitute, upon issuance, valid obligations of the city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—LIST OF BIDS—The following is an official tabulation of the bids received for the \$1,100,000 municipal dock bonds awarded on Aug. 11, as reported in detail in our issue of Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1080:

Table with columns: Bidder, Price Bid, Int. Rate. Lists various companies like Lazard Freres & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., etc.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ORANGEBURG COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Orangeburg), S. C.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m. on Aug. 26, by J. M. Green, Secretary of the Board of Trustees...

SOUTH DAKOTA

FREDERICK, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Aug. 29, by Oscar Hikari, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,300 issue of 5% coupon semi-ann. auditorium bonds.

PARKER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Parker), S. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$27,000 issue of 4% semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 929—was awarded to Kalman & Co. of St. Paul...

Table with columns: Names of Bidders, Price Bid. Lists First National Bank & Trust Co., Northwestern National Bank, etc.

WINNER, S. Dak.—BOND SALE—The \$24,000 issue of 4% coupon or registered semi-ann. sewer bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 929—was purchased by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis...

TENNESSEE

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by J. H. Marable, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, that he will sell at public auction on Aug. 24, at 2 p. m., an issue of \$138,000 electric plant, general obligation bonds.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn.—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—A \$75,000 issue of 4% semi-annual electric plant revenue bonds is being offered by A. S. Huyek & Co. of Chicago, for public subscription.

proceeds of this issue, together with a grant from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works in the amount of \$67,050, are being used to construct a municipally owned electric plant distribution system.

TEXAS

CENTER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 48 (P. O. Center), Texas—BONDS OFFERED—Sealed bids were received until 8 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Aug. 16 by W. C. Windham, President of the Board of Trustees...

CROCKETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Crockett), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees that the \$43,000 4% semi-annual refunding bonds purchased by Geo. V. Rotan & Co. of Houston—V. 147, p. 1081—are dated Sept. 1, 1938 and mature from April 1, 1939 to 1953, incl.

EAST BERNARD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Bernard), Texas—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by F. V. Urbish, President of the School Board that he will receive sealed bids until Sept. 1 for the purchase of a \$44,000 issue of building bonds.

HARRIS COUNTY (P. O. Houston), Texas—BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE—The following letter was sent to us by H. L. Washburn, County Auditor: On July 11, 1938, all outstanding Harris County Road and Bridge 4 1/2% bonds dated Oct. 10, 1909, maturity Oct. 10, 1949, optional at any time after Oct. 10, 1919, were duly and legally called by the Commissioners' Court of Harris County, Texas.

NAVASOTA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Navasota), Texas—BOND REFUNDING NOT CONSUMMATED—In connection with the report given in these columns last April, that a contract had been entered into between the District and Mahan, Dittmar & Co. of San Antonio, for the refunding of \$114,000 school bonds at 3 1/2%, it is now reported that the refunding did not go through.

POTH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Poth), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Education that \$14,000 4% semi-ann. construction bonds were purchased recently by the State Board of Education, at par. Denom. \$500. Due from April 10, 1939 to 1964.

SANTA FE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Galveston), Texas—PRICE PAID—It is reported by the Superintendent of Schools that the \$45,000 4% semi-ann. refunding bonds purchased by Mosle & Moreland of Galveston, as noted here on Aug. 13—V. 147, p. 1081—were sold at par.

TAFT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Taft), Texas—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$100,000 (not \$110,000), construction bonds sold recently, as noted here—V. 147, p. 930—are dated Aug. 10, 1938, and were purchased jointly by the Brown-Crummer Co., and Mahan, Dittmar & Co., both of San Antonio, as follows: \$8,000 maturing in 1939, and \$10,000 in 1940, as 2 1/2%; \$11,000 maturing in 1941 to 1944, \$12,000 in 1945 to 1947, and \$2,000 in 1948, as 3s.

UVALDE COUNTY (P. O. Uvalde), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is reported by the County Auditor that \$25,500 4% semi-ann. road and bridge bonds were purchased at par by the First State Bank of Uvalde. Due on Feb. 15 as follows: \$500 in 1941, and \$2,500, 1942 to 1951.

WILLS POINT, Texas—BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC—A \$24,000 issue of 5% semi-annual water works refunding bonds is being offered by C. N. Burt & Co. of Dallas for general investment. Dated April 10, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due April 10 as follows: \$1,000 in 1943 to 1952, \$2,000 in 1953 and \$6,000 in 1954 and 1955. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York. Legality approved by W. P. Dumas of Dallas.

WASHINGTON

OKANOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 108 (P. O. Okanogan), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 30 by V. B. White, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$7,400 issue of not to exceed 5% semi-annual school bonds.

SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Spokane), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on Sept. 2 by Paul J. Kruesel, County Treasurer, for the purchase of an \$8,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-annual school bonds.

These are the bonds offered on June 17 for which all bids received were rejected.

WASHINGTON

WHATCOM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Bellingham), Wash.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 9, by R. C. Atwood, County Treasurer, for the purchase of the following bonds aggregating \$30,000:

\$10,000 Blaine Consolidated School District No. 330 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 4%, payable M. & S.
20,000 Lynden Consolidated School District No. 331 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%, payable M. & S.

Dated Sept. 15, 1938. The bonds are to be in denominations of multiples of \$100, except bond No. 1, to mature and become payable in their numerical order, lowest number first, payable annually, bonds to run for a period of 20 years. The various annual maturities of the bonds shall commence with the second year after the date of the issuance of the bonds and will, as nearly as practicable, be in such amounts as will, together with interest on the outstanding bonds, be met by an annual tax levy for the payment of the bonds and interest. Providing further, that the districts reserve the right to pay or redeem the bonds or any part of them at any time after 5 years from the date thereof. Principal and interest, payable at the County Treasurer's office, or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York, or at the State Treasurer's office. Bidders are required to submit a bid specifying: (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par, at which such bidder will purchase the bonds; or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the bidder will purchase the bonds at par. Enclose a certified check for 5% of each issue.

\$20,000 WEST VIRGINIA Road 2 1/4s due June 1, 1957 at 2.10% basis F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY Richmond, Va. Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA, State.—BOND SALE—The \$500,000 issue of road bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1082—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Fenn & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., and Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc., all of New York, on a bid of par, a net interest cost of 1.98%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$220,000 as 2s, maturing \$20,000 from June 1, 1939 to 1949; \$40,000 as 1 1/4s, maturing \$20,000 on June 1, 1950 and 1951; the remaining \$240,000 as 2s, maturing \$20,000 from June 1, 1952 to 1963 incl.

The successful bidders also received an option to purchase an additional \$500,000 of road bonds alike in all respects to this issue, at the same price and rate, up to 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Aug. 19.

Bonds Offered for Investment—The purchasers reoffered the \$500,000 bonds for general subscription at prices to yield from 0.30% to 1.95% for the 1939 to 1953 maturities, and at prices ranging from par to 98 for the maturities from 1954 to 1963.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders reoffered the second issue for public subscription on the following terms: The 1939 to 1953 maturities of the 2% bonds are priced to yield from 0.30% to 1.95%, while the 1954-55 maturities are priced at 100, the 1956-57 maturities at 99 1/2, the 1958-59 maturities at 99, the 1960-61 maturities at 98 1/2 and the 1962-63 maturities at 98. The 1 1/4% bonds, which mature in 1950 and 1951, are priced to yield 1.75% for the 1950 maturity and 1.80 for the 1951 maturity.

WISCONSIN

BEAVER DAM, Wis.—NOTE OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 29, by Wm. A. Gergen, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$95,000 issue of corporate purpose notes. Notes to be repaid on Aug. 15, 1939, with option of payment on Jan. 15, 1939. Purchaser must furnish notes ready for signature of the proper officials free of expense to the city. Any expense incurred by the purchaser in ascertaining legality of notes to be borne by purchaser. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or waive any formalities in any bid.

BELOIT, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 25 by the City Clerk for the purchase of a \$66,000 issue of 2% semi-annual auditorium bonds. Due in from 1 to 10 years. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 2 by a count of 835 to 425.

BONDUEL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Bonduel), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of building bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 147, p. 930—was awarded to Gillespie & Wouters of Green Bay as 2 1/4s, paying a premium of \$475, equal to 101.90, a basis of about 2.30%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1939 to 1953.

The following is an official list of the other bids received:

Names of Other Bidders	Int. Rate	Price Bid
Braun & Monroe, Milwaukee	2 1/2%	\$25,048.90
Harley-Haydon, Madison	2 1/2%	25,155.00
Shawano National Bank, Shawano	2 1/2%	25,057.00
Channer Securities, Chicago	2 1/2%	25,250.00
Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago	2 1/2%	25,428.58
Bonduel State Bank, Bonduel	2 1/2%	25,000.00

CASCO UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Casco), Wis.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported by the District Clerk that \$33,000 school building bonds have been sold.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Superior), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 issue of relief bonds offered for sale on Aug. 17—V. 147, p. 784 was awarded to Doyle, O'Conner & Co., and Ballman & Main, both of Chicago, jointly, as 3 1/4s, paying a premium of \$100, equal to 100.10, a basis of about 3.73%. Due \$10,000 from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1948 inclusive.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$350,000 issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 16—V. 147, p. 1082—was awarded to the Central Republic Co. of Chicago as 2s, paying a premium of \$3,040, equal to 100.868, a basis of about 1.92%. Dated July 1, 1938. Due from July 1, 1942 to 1958 incl.

The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Bidder	Premium	Rate
Central Republic Co.; Alfred O'Gara Co., Chicago	\$3,040	2%
Harris Trust & Savings, Chicago	3,025	2%
Brown Harriman Co., Chicago; Citizens State Bank, Sheboygan; Harley Haydon & Co., Madison	2,765	2%
Lazard Freres Co., Chicago; Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., St. Louis	2,615	2%
The First National Bank, Chicago	2,425	2%
Halsey Stuart & Co., Chicago	2,080	2%
Channer Securities Co., Chicago; T. E. Joiner & Co., Chicago; John Nuveen & Co., Chicago	1,900	2%
Securities Co. of Milwaukee, Milwaukee; Smith, Barney & Co., Chicago	1,730	2%
The Northern Trust Co., Chicago	1,340	2%
Paine, Webber & Co., Chicago; White, Phillips & Co., Davenport; Stern, Wampler & Co., Chicago	1,275	2%
The First Boston Corp., Chicago; The Illinois Co., Chicago; The First of Michigan Corp., Detroit	3,450	2.10%
Blyth & Co., Inc., Chicago; Bartlett, Knight & Co., Chicago	625	2.1%

KENOSHA, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 2 by A. E. Axtell, Director of Finance, for the purchase of four issues of not to exceed 4% semi-annual refunding bonds, aggregating \$61,000, as follows: \$12,000 series of 1927 \$15,000 second series of 1932; \$22,000 series of 1924; \$12,000 series of 1928 bonds. Dated Sept. 15, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 15, 1951. The bonds will not be sold for less than par and the basis of determination shall be the lowest rate of interest bid. Bidder must pay accrued interest at the rate borne by the bonds from the date of the bonds to the date of

payment of the purchase price. The call for bids is on this basis: a par bid with the rate of interest which the bidder will accept over the period stipulated by the bonds. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$500, payable to the city.

KENOSHA COUNTY (P. O. Kenosha), Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$500,000 issue of corporate purpose bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 930—was awarded to a syndicate composed of Paine, Webber & Co. of Chicago, Stern Bros. & Co. of Kansas City, Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, of Minneapolis, and Bartlett, Knight & Co. of Chicago, as 2 1/4s, paying a premium of \$857, equal to 100.17, a basis of about 2.65%. Dated Aug. 30, 1938. Due \$50,000 from Aug. 1, 1939 to 1948 incl.

Other bids for the bonds were as follows:

Bidders	Price Bid
R. W. Pressprich & Co.	\$501,115.00 int. rate 3%
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Farwell, Chapman & Co.; John Nuveen & Co.	500,899.50
1939 and 1940 maturities—int. rate 2%	
1941 to 1948 maturities—int. rate 3 1/4%	

Statement of Valuations, Outstanding Indebtedness and Delinquent Taxes, as of July 1, 1938

Local assessed valuation, 1937	\$92,250,789.00
Full value for State and County purposes, 1937	119,203,741.00
Tax rate of full value (per \$1,000)	7.62
Population, 1930 census	63,277.00
General limitation of indebtedness	4,612,539.45
Gross bonded indebtedness	2,718,000.00

Difference between gross and general limitation of indebted... 1,894,529.45

	Bonded	Int. Rate	Total Bonded Indebted	To be Raised Thru Future Tax Levies	See Explanation Below
Highway	4 1/2%	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$71,820	a \$54,180
Ct. House and Jail	5%	150,000	150,000	150,000	
Corp. Purp.—Ser. 1933	5 1/2%	180,000	180,000		b 180,000
Poor Rel.—Ser. 1935	3 1/2%	425,000	425,000	425,000	
Refunding—Ser. 1939	3%	320,000	320,000	320,000	
Poor Rel.—Ser. 1936	3%	280,000	280,000	280,000	
Hwy. Imp.—Ser. F	3%	10,000	10,000		c 10,000
Tub. San. Addition	2 1/2%	122,000	122,000	122,000	
Hwy. Imp.—Ser. G	2 1/2%	80,000	80,000		d 80,000
Poor Rel.—Ser. 1937	3 1/2%	250,000	250,000		e 250,000
Corp. Purp.—Ser. 1938	2 1/2%	200,000	200,000		f 200,000
Corp. Purp.—Ser. 1938	3%	100,000	100,000		g 100,000
Poor Rel.—Ser. 1938	3 1/2%	400,000	400,000	150,000	h 250,000
Refunding—Ser. 1938	3 1/2%	75,000	75,000		i 75,000

This issue—Corp. Purp. Ser. 1938 \$2,718,000 \$500,000 \$1,518,820 \$1,199,180 \$500,000

a County to be reimbursed by St. of Wis. \$54,180. b Payable from sinking fund, \$180,000. c County to be reimbursed by St. of Wis., \$10,000. d County to be reimbursed by St. of Wis., \$80,000. e Raised by tax, 1937, \$250,000. f Payable from sinking fund, \$200,000. g Payable from sinking fund, \$100,000. h Raised by tax, 1938, \$250,000. i Raised by tax, 1937, \$75,000. j Payable from sinking fund, \$500,000.

Statement of Tax Collections as Secured from County Treasurer

Year	County Levied in Kenosha	Amt. Collected
1933	\$2,229,922.52	\$2,053,282.92
1934	2,343,276.67	2,131,248.38
1935	2,349,321.96	2,085,643.10
1936	2,687,002.72	2,324,083.89
1937	2,713,877.00	2,032,607.05

Year	County Levied in Kenosha County, County Purp.	Amt. Collected
1933	425,641.57	425,641.57
1934	467,053.86	467,053.86
1935	628,801.38	443,772.14
1936	911,200.84	555,013.65
1937	908,446.40	245,821.61

PORTAGE, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time) on Sept. 6, by Francis Wright, City Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$134,000 not to exceed 3% semi-ann. coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Sept. 1, as follows: \$6,000 in 1939 to 1944 and \$7,000 in 1945 to 1958. Rate of interest to be in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. The bonds will be sold at the lowest interest rate or interest cost to the city. Principal and interest payable at the City Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished the purchaser. The bank bonds shall be furnished by the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to the City Treasurer.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION—In connection with the sale of the \$165,000 sewer revenue bonds to the Channer Securities Co. of Chicago, as 3 1/4s, as noted here on Aug. 6—V. 147, p. 930—we give herewith the text of a statement sent to us by Michael B. Liss, City Clerk:

Purchaser: Channer Securities Co. of Chicago. Approximately \$165,000 sewer revenue bonds to finance construction of sewage disposal plant and appurtenances and intercepting sewers. Interest rate is 3 1/4% subject to change in market prices. A condition of the deal is that the price is to be adjusted upward or downward as determined by the Dow-Jones averages at the time of delivery of the bonds, as compared with the averages as of July 19, 1938, date of sale.

Thus the exact price will be determined by bond interest rates at the time of the sale, with the city paying the difference if interest rates rise and receiving a premium if they drop. This arrangement was entered into in order to obtain a lower interest rate than would have been possible otherwise.

The Channer firm will pay par and accrued interest to date of delivery of bonds, in denoms. of \$1,000, which will run from 1 to 30 years, averaging 17 years. The interest will be payable semi-annually. The buyer agreed to pay the cost of printing the bonds and legal expenses involved. The sale is subject to approval of the firm's attorneys as to its legality. The bonds cannot be delivered until after contracts are let.

CANADA

AMOS, Que.—BONDS SOLD—We are informed by Gaston Roberge, City Clerk, that \$40,000 5% coupon improvement bonds were sold on Aug. 8 to the Credit Anglo-Francaise Limitee, of Montreal, at a price of 100.05 Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1, 1938. Due from 1958 to 1962, incl. Interest payable J. & D.

JOLIETTE, Que.—BOND SALE—The \$45,500 issue of improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 15—V. 147, p. 930—was awarded to the Banque Canadienne Nationale of Montreal, as 4s, paying a price of 100.57, a basis of about 3.94%. Dated May 1, 1938. Due serially in 30 years.

The other bids received for the above bonds were reported as follows:

Bidder	Price Bid
Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd.	100.13
L. G. Beaubien & Cie, Ltee	100.06
Gairdner & Co., Ltd.	99.75
Credit Anglo-Francaise, Ltee	99.816
A. E. Ames & Co.	99.75
J. E. Laflamme, Ltee	99.48
Bruno-Jeanotte, Ltee	99.07
Hanson Brothers	98.78
Clement, Guimond, Inc.	97.10

ST. COLOMB, Que.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received by F. M. Hackett, Secretary-Treasurer, until 5 p. m. on Aug. 24 for the purchase of a \$96,000 issue of 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2% semi-annual improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1938.

SASKATCHEWAN, Province of.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that an issue of \$1,475,000 4% refunding bonds was sold privately in July Due in two years. It is said that these bonds were issued to refund an issue of \$1,500,000 bonds which matured on July 1.