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## Cari M. Loeb, Rhoades \& Co.




The New YorkTrust Company
Capital Funds . . \$37,500,000
IOO BROADWAY 40TH ST. \& MADISON AVE. FIFTH AVE. \& 57 TH ST. NEW YORK

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

## *

Member of the Federal Reserve System,
the New York Clearing House Associatio Member of the Federal Reserve System,
the New Yerk Clearing House Association
and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corboration



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Dealers since 1888
HORNBLOWER \& WEEKS Established 1888 40 Wall Street NEW YORK
Members New York, Boston, Chicago,
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such securities. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus, dated December G, 1938.

57,847 Shares
THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY
Common Stock
Par Value $\$ 1.00$ Per Share

Price based on market
as set forth in the Prospectus

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from the undersigned.

SMITH, BARNEY \& CO.
BLYTH \& CO., INC. BROWN $\underset{\substack{\text { Incorporated }}}{\text { HARRIMAN \& CO. OTIS \& CO. }}$
December 13, 1938

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
EL PASO NATURAL GAS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$, DUE JUNE 1,1951 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES B $4 \%$, DUE JUNE 1,1952
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated as of June 1,1936 , and of the Indentare supplemental thereto, dated as of June 1, 1937, between El Peso Natural Gas Company and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York and Carl E. Buckley, Trustees, the Company has exercised its election to redeem, and will redeem, on January 16, 1939, all of its First Mortgage Bonds, Series A $41 / 2 \%$, and all of its First Mortgage Bonds, Series B 4\%, issued and outstanding thereunder.

Accordingly, on January 16, 1939 there will become and be due and payable upon each such Bond so to be redeemed; at the office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 11 Broad of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 11 Broad
Street, New York, N. Y., the following percentages of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to January 16, 1939: BONDS REDEMPTION PRICE
First Mortgage Bonds, Series A $41 / 2 \% \quad 105 \%$
First Mortgage Bonds, Series B $4 \% \quad 102 \%$
From and after January 16, 1939 interest upon all such Bonds shall cease to accrue, and such Bonds and coupons shall not thereafter be entitled to the benefits of said Indenture of Mortgage.

Bonds with all coupons maturing subsequent to December 1, 1938 should be surrendered at said office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York for payment and redemption on January 16, 1939.

EL PASS NATURAL GAS COMPANY
Dated: December 16, 1938.
By J. E. FRANEY, Treasurer
N.B. -Bondholders who wish to do so may present their Bonds, with all interest coupons maturing subsequent to December 1, 1938, to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 11 Broad Street, New York, N. Y., for redemption and payment prior to January 16, 1939, and upon doing so will receive the full redempdion price plus interest to January 16, 1939.

Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers \& Brokers DETROIT

MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS
Charles A. Parcells \& Co.

- Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.
$\qquad$


## MARX \& CO.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SOUTHERN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS
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Vol. 147
DECEMBER 17, 1938
No. 3834.

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Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City. Herbert D. Selbert. Chalrman of the Board and Editor; William Dana Selibert, President and Treasurer; William D. Riggs, Business Manager. Other ofrices. Chicaso-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 south LiA Salle Street Melephene


 (except Spain). Assia, Australia and Africa, \$23.00 per year, 81.50 for 6 months. Translent display advertising mater, per agae une. Contract and card rates on request. Made in New York funds.

# The Financial Situation 

THERE are times when events seem to conspire to give aid to those whose first response to imperfection is to demand the passage of some new law. This has been conspicuously true on many occasions in recent years, and during the past week we have again been faced with this strange concatenation of circumstances. It has come to light that the accounts of a leading drug enterprise have for years past been seriously falsified. Officials of the concern are under grave charges, and current investigations are expected to result in disclosures of large-scale embezzlement. The loss to a great many investors will almost certainly prove to be large, unless, indeed, they are limited by civil liabilities of parties wholly innocent of any part in the crimes that have apparently been committed, but who may later be adjudged negligent in not sooner detecting what was going on and correcting it. The Whitney case some months ago brought wide demand for remedial legislation or its equivalent, and there is no knowing at present what the McKesson \& Robbins case will bring forth in the form of demands for further legislation and regulation, despite the welter of restrictive laws already on the statute books.

Unfortunately, however, the effects of such an episode as this are by no means wholly confined to the particular case in hand, or to others of a strictly similar nature. In the minds of the unthinking, all such developments tend to strengthen the case for all manner of governmental interferences with the ordinary course and conduct of business. It seems, and logically it is, a far cry from such a case as the McKesson \& Robbins affair to current inquiries in Washington concerning such projects as "incentive taxation," and the so-called monopoly studies and discussions. Yet the fact remains that popular support of just such ideas as that of employing the power of government to cause business to behave in ways not otherwise likely, and of any one of a dozen or more proposals which may presently emerge from the socalled monopoly inquiry is much more esaily acquired in an atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism toward "big business" engendered by outrageous

## Profits and Wages

"My first generalization is that as profits rise, wages rise, and my second generalization is that as profits fall, wages fall. Now this is a very different generalization from that which many are disposed to make. they see a certain volume of money income from business, part of which is to go to wages and part of which is to go to profits, and by a very simple process of arithmetic they reach the conclusion that the more there is which goes into profits, the less there is left for wages, and the more there is going into wages, the less there is left for profits. . . . What they fail to see is that the amount of producthey fail to see is that the amount of produc-
tion not a fixed and static thing, but a varying thing, a thing which rises as satisfactory profits emerge, and which falls as profits vanish or as losses impend. The all-important thing from the standpoint of labor income itself is that there should be a large volume of production, a large volume of business gross income, so that the total to be divided between wages and profits shall be large.
"Shall we adopt a policy which will make it possible for profits and wages to grow together, or shall we seek to increase wages by union policies and governmental policies which subtract from profits to add to wages? If we try to add $10 \%$ to the income of the working people at the expense of profits on the basis of the figures before us, we should find that $10 \%$ of wages is over $7 \%$ of the total national income, and we should find that this is very nearly $50 \%$ of total profits. If we try is very neary $60 \%$ of total profits. If we try
to add $20 \%$ to the income of labor by encroaching upon profits, we should virtually wipe out profits. But long before we had made any such addition to the income of labor at the expense of profits, we should have wrecked the incentive for business enterprise to go ahead with production. We should see production stagnating, terrific unemployment and an immense curtailment of the income of labor. We might, by methods of this sort, increase the percentage which labor has in the total national income, but we should certainly so diminish national income that the actual return to labor would be very greatly reduced.'
We recommend these often-overlooked facts and this clear and unanswerable analysis of them to all those influential in shaping public policies in Washington and the various State capitals.

The sentences are extracted from an address of the Economist of the Chase National Bank of the Economist of the Chase National Bank
before the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City on Wednesday.
cases of abuse such as this drug concern affair plainly represents.

## Legislative Futility

The McKesson \& Robbins case will to thoughtful persons suggest the futility of attempting to legislate dishonesty out of existence much more strongly than it will any need for adding to our already hopelessly cumbersome mass of law and regulation. To omit common law restrictions, penalties and precautionary provisions wholly from consideration, we have for many long years had a multiplicity of anti-fraud legislation. In recent years a mass of new and sweeping provisions of law and regulation specifically designed to prevent fraud at the expense of investors has been taken to national and State statute books. Almost every State has its socalled blue sky laws and bureaus to enforce them. The Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 have come into existence and a large and expensive Securities and Exchange Commission, with branches throughout the country, has been created to enforce these statutes. Endless specifications having to do with corporate reports, accounting methods, and various procedures have been laid down. Criminal and civil liabilities of directors, auditors, corporate officials and many others have been enormously increased. All of this was in considerable part designed to prevent just such occurences as those now so distressingly in the public eye in the McKesson \& Robbins case, or at the very least to detect such transgressions before great injury is inflicted upon investors. Yet here lies the case before us, one of the worst and most startling on record, and one which clearly indicates that the business of looting the investors in the company's securities has been proceeding for years past!

All this has occurred despite the legislative precautions, and the feverish activity of a greatly enlarged bureaucracy created for the purpose of preventing it. Moverover, the misdeeds in question were discovered, when at length they were discovered, not by governmental "snoopers," but, as was true in the Whitney case, in the ordinary course of
affairs by those whose normal function it is to operate the business are to keep an eye upon the business. There is nothing to indicate that the frauds of either the McKesson \& Robbins or the Whitney case would have been worse or more tardily discovered had there been none of the recent New Deal legislation designed to prevent or to uncover such unsavory affairs. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the affair will be any more promptly and vigorously disposed of in the interest of investors. The multitude of public agencies that have hurried to interest themselves in the case, once it became known to them through the press, merely call attention to the cumbersome duplication of machinery that has been created in eager but poorly-planned endeavor to cope with situations of this sort, and to the matriculate suggests the jealousy that has arisen among these various departments and agencies of government. It certainly does not provide evidence of a more effective mechanism for preventing, discovering or dealing with such cases. In these circumstances, why should we expect to improve the situation greatly by adding further to the intricate mass of legislation now in force?

## A Real Problem

There can be no doubt that the problem of making certain of adequate and proficient supervision of large corporations largely owned by the general public, or in which the general public has very large interests, is a real problem. It has long been an American custom to place on the boards of such corporations men of prominence and probity (sometimes for "window-dressing" purposes) upon whose time and attention a great many diversified claims are made. Often it is not humanly possible for these directors really to direct, or, for that matter, to form really intelligent judgments concerning the problems of the business. They have been obliged to depend largely upon the integrity and the ability of those directly charged with the responsibility of managing the affairs of the corporations in question. That such a system suffers from structural weaknesses has long been perfectly clear to thoughtful students of such matters. No McKesson \& Robbins çase was needed to make the fact plain. The shortcomings of the system are perhaps more evident to those directly concerned than to anyone else. A number of distinguished business men have in recent years been pursuing a policy of retiring from boards and declining to become members of others for precisely this reason. This, however, is obviously no solution. Individuals, competent individuals with opportunity to give at least a reasonable portion of their attention to the business in hand, must be found somewhere to sit on these boards and really keep an eye on what is going on. Some easy reasoners seemed to suppose that recent enactments greatly increasing the liability of directors would tend to hasten the process of correcting the ills of the present system. What it appears to be doing is simply to cause forward-looking men of ability to decline to serve as directors at all unless their own personal interest is such as to require it. The problem is really one for the business community itself to solve, as doubtless it will in the course of time. There is no reason to suppose that additional legislation would be of assistance, and much to lead to the suspicion that it would greatly retard progress in remedying admitted evils.

As to the various current proposals for further governmental interference with business processeswhich really are in no way related to the problems posed by the McKesson \& Robbins affair-they are but the same old ideas dressed up in new garb. Precisely why anyone should see anything particularly new in the idea of "incentive taxation" is beyond us. The President's proposal so to arrange the provisions of the so-called undistributed profits tax and, in substantial measure, the enactment as it finally reached the statute book were obviously but an effort to place corporations under an incentive provided by the imposition or remission of taxes to distribute all their earnings. The many punitive taxes with which our recent history is strewn are of course of the same order. They were levied for the purpose of persuading or of obliging business men to act in some way in which they were not acting and probably would not act in the absence of the tax in question. That, of course, is precisely what the advocates of the so-called "incentive taxes" now proposed would do. They would in reality tax certain undesired types of behavior out of existence if they could, although for political reasons they prefer to lay emphasis upon failure to tax other types of behavior, which they would encourage. The difference in principle between what is now proposed and what has often in the past been proposed, and sometimes actually done, is the difference between tweedle-dee and tweedle-dum. Both are indeferisible, since, if we wish to encourage sound and vigorous business, the way to proceed is precisely the opposite-by permitting the business man to look after his own interests in his own way-not by imposing upon his artificial restraints or incentives which result in the long run in serious errors of policy and practice which must prove costly to all concerned.

The so-called monopoly investigation as it is working itself out is proving to be more of a bore than anything else, or would be if it were not for the ever-present possibility that it will presently give rise to some catchy nonsense in the form of pro. posed legislation which would take its place along side of that which American industry must now bear as best it can. After several self-styled economists in Government employ had been given an opportunity to display their wares, the inquiry has chiefly concerned itself with patent practices. In this it has proved not so much an inquiry as a forum for the tiresome exposition of facts long known and easily accessible to anyone who had the interest to become familiar with them. Of course the holder of a patent enjoys monopoly rights in it for the life of the patent. The patent laws are designed to give him these rights. Naturally there is wide divergence in the ways in which these rights are exercised. That is inevitable. Some owners of patent rights find it to their advantage to exchange them for similar rights of others in order that both may be able to proceed with greater effectiveness than either could in the absence of the exchange. Indeed, in some instances patent rights would be nearly worthless without some such arrangement. Of course some enterprises devote themselves largely to the development of patentable devices and earn their living from royalties. Why not? It will doubtless presently be "revealed" that many patents
are not worked at all; but this will not necessarily indicate a desire on the part of those holding rights to them to "suppress" them, and in any cases where a desire of this sort exists there may be economic justification for it. If our patent system needs overhauling, we need only to make up our minds in what ways it needs repair, and do the necessary repairing. The facts are well enough known. The task is one of reaching intelligent conclusions about them. Of if further facts are required they certainly are not of the kind now being given so much attention in Washington. In any event, there is nothing in the current situation to suggest that the matter is a fraction of the importance assigned to it by some of the New Deal managers.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

CHANGES in the official banking statistics again were in the direction of expanding credit resources during the week ended Dec. 14. The compilation did not include, however, the large quarter-date operations of the United States Treasury, which foreshadow a decline of bank reserves for the current statement week, which will end next Wednesday. The Treasury raised $\$ 730,000,000$ new money in its Dec. 15 borrowing, and there will be no offsetting Treasury issue maturities against the year-end income tax payments. In consequence, Treasury balances can be expected to increase sharply, but only temporarily, as the spending. lending program soon will deplete the Treasury funds. The week to Dec. 14 saw excess reserves of member banks advance $\$ 40,000,000$ to a new all-time high record of $\$ 3,480,000,000$. In other respects the credit picture showed little change. The condition statement of New York City reporting member banks indicates a decline of $\$ 16,000,000$ in business loans to $\$ 1,408,000,000$. Variations in such loans have been exceedingly modest of late, and it may be added that the statistics for all the 101 reporting cities likewise vary little. Brokers' loans on security collateral increased $\$ 8,000,000$ here in New York, to $\$ 695,000,000$. Dealer operations in Treasury securities lately have increased such loans modestly.
Currency in circulation advanced only $\$ 14,000,000$ in the statement week, which is in line with expectations. Monetary gold stocks of the country were $\$ 13,000,000$ higher at $\$ 14,380,000,000$. The Treas. ury deposited $\$ 51,997,000$ gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks, indicating again that gold previously acquired by the Treasury and withheld from such use now is being employed to build up the balances. The condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, shows gold certificate holdings of $\$ 11,713,718,000$, while reserves of the regional institutions moved up $\$ 45,568,000$ to $\$ 12,063,039,000$. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased $\$ 10,518,000$ to $\$ 4,432,967,000$. Deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks advanced $\$ 47,289,000$ to $\$ 9,997,169,000$, with the account variations consisting of an increase of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 67,244,000$ to $\$ 9,033$, 512,000 ; an increase of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 5,413,000$ to $\$ 412,790,000$; a decline of foreign bank balances by $\$ 25,013,000$ to $\$ 185,705,000$, and a decrease of other deposits by $\$ 355,000$ to $\$ 365,162,000$. The reserve ratio was unchanged at $83.6 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks
increased $\$ 954,000$ to $\$ 6,997,000$. Industrial advances increased $\$ 88,000$ to $\$ 15,073,000$, while commitments to make such advances were $\$ 198,000$ lower at $\$ 14,949,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills increased $\$ 2,000$ to $\$ 549,000$, and holdings of United States Treasury issues were quite unchanged at $\$ 2,564,015,000$.

## Business Failures in November

NOVEMBER business failures, according to the records of Dun \& Bradstreet, were $1.3 \%$ below October's disasters compared with an average decline in the month for the 10 years, 1928 to 1937, of $6 \%$. By comparison with a year ago the November results make a better showing than the several months preceding; the November increase over the corresponding month of 1937 was $17 \%$; in October it was $22 \%$; September, $48 \%$; August, $38 \%$; July, $61 \%$, and June, $52 \%$. The fact is, however, that failures in November, 1937, were contra-seasonally greater than October, which is largely the reason for last month's favorable comparison. On the recovery movement, which was interrupted last year, failures reached a low point in September, 1937. Then there was a sharp rise in October, a contra-seasonal rise in November (as already mentioned), and a considerably sharper gain in December than was the case in the several preceding years. In January there was a percentage gain of $36.5 \%$ over December, the largest for the period since 1915, although a sizable rise is customary in January. Now it can be said that the upward trend appears to have leveled off. The amount of liabilities involved in last month's bankrúptcies was sharply reduced from November, 1937.

Failures in November totaled 984, with only \$12,302,000 liabilities; in October there were 997 with $\$ 13,219,000$ liabilities, while in November, 1937, 812 firms failed for $\$ 16,400,000$. Contrary to the general trend, manufacturing and construction disaster's were smaller than in November, 1937; only a very small increase was shown in commercial service casualties and $10 \%$ in wholesale trade. The retail trade group, which customarily comprises more than half the total failures, occupied its usual relative position in November and showed an increase of more than $30 \%$ over November, 1937. Liabilities were smaller than last year in every group but the retail. Retail insolvencies aggregated o58, involving $\$ 1,513,000$ liabilities, as compared with 447 involving $\$ 4,055,000$ a year ago; there were 99 wholesale trade failures, carrying $\$ 1,484,000$ liabilities, compared with 90 failures and $\$ 2,063,000$ liabilities in November, 1937; 196 manufacturing firms failed for $\$ 4,434,000$ in comparison with 199 for $\$ 7,723,000$ a year ago; 55 construction failures involved $\$ 713,000$, while last year 60 failed for $\$ 994,000$; in the commercial service division 48 firms failed for $\$ 1,158,000$ this year and 46 failed for $\$ 1,565,000$ last year.
Geographically, failures were slightly smaller than last year in the Richmond and Minneapolis Federal Reserve districts; in all other districts there were increases over a year ago, but such gains were substantial only in the Philadelphia and Chicago districts. In the former there was an inctease of $140 \%$, and in the latter $40 \%$. Liabilities, on the other hand, were smaller this year in every district except Philadelphia and Atlanta.

The New York Stock Market

T${ }^{1}$ RADING on the New York stock market resulted this week in fairly sizable advances of quotations. The trend was higher, but irregularly so, as occasional relapses modified the improvement. Turnover reflected the same sort of uncertainty, since activity was rather pronounced in the upswings, whereas downward tendencies produced only a small volume of business. Although the market thus displayed a degree of fickleness, gains in leading stocks were substantial. Steel, motor and other industrial issues were generally two to four points higher, as against closings on Friday of last week. In the more staid railroad and utility sections small advances were common. Aircraft manufacturing issues were in excellent demand at times, owing to the Government program for a vast addition to the military air force. Low-priced stocks in general seemed to attract interest, which again suggests public participation on a rather broad scale. Dealings ranged from under $1,000,000$ shares in the dull periods to nearly $2,000,000$ shares on Wednesday, when the largest price advances were recorded.

Business reports were spotty, but forecasts of trade and industrial activity began to appear during the week, and they occasioned some buying interest. In most cases the economic forecasters predicted better things for 1939, and even the most careful observers, whose previous predictions have been borne out, joined in this view. The technical considerations that year-end tax selling producers were less marked, possibly because most of this business now is out of the way, and perhaps is being succeeded by some replacement buying. Foreign news dispatches were at least a little less gloomy than. in the preceding week, when war seemed to loom between France and Italy. Quite important to some sections of the market were reports from the Lima, Peru, conference of American States, owing to the efforts there foreshadowed to increase interAmerican trade. Some of the gains established on these and other grounds were modified, late in the week, because of truly amazing disclosures pertain. ing to receivership developments in McKesson \& Robbins. The fantastic turn taken by that case, which culminated yesterday in the suicide of the chief company executive, proved a depressant to the entire stock market.

In listed bond trading, United States Treasury securities were well maintained. The new securities issued by the Treasury on Wednesday were active in counter trading, at considerable premiums over the offering levels of par. Best grade corporate bonds likewise were firm. Speculative railroad, utility and industrial bond issues were quite active at times, and sharply higher in the busy sessions. The foreign dollar bond section displayed unwonted activity, particularly in the cheaper defaulted bonds of Latin American republics, which advanced on prospects of improved financial relations as a consequence of the Lima conference. Commodity markets fluctuated this week in a narrow range, and the variations failed to affect the securities sections to any pronounced degree. In the foreign exchange markets a better approximation to stability was noted, and perhaps induced some trading in securities.

On the New York Stock Exchange 46 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 26 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 46 stocks touched new high levels and 50 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 405,610 shares; on Monday they were 899,305 shares; on Tuesday, $1,093,6 \check{0} 0$ shares ; on Wednesday, $1,965,054$ shares; on Thursday, $1,798,710$ shares, and on Friday, $1,147,040$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 95,520 shares; on Monday, 195,410 shares; on Tuesday, 224,055 shares; on Wednesday, 334,962 shares; on Thursday, 334,120 shares, and on Friday, 253,195 shares.

A firming up process was the order at the brief session on Saturday last, following a day of irregular price changes. Stock prices moved up from fractions to approximately one point in modest trading, despite the handicap of the usual transactions at this time of the year, involving losses for income tax purposes. Early strength which lifted equities on Monday to above one point lost much of its vigor as trading progressed, and consequently irreg. ularly higher prices predominated at the close. The upward swing in values this week, though moderate in degree, has established a definite trend, and on Tuesday major issues again marched forward after a firm opening. Some of the groups most favored included the aviation, motor, steel, rubber and electrical equipment securities. Stocks in the specialty group, too, received some favorable consideration. Initial firmness was throttled to some extent late in the forenoon by a hesitant attitude, but as the final hour drew near the market threw off its shackles and carried equities to the best levels of the day. The share market reached the pinnacle of the forward movement on Wednesday, when the volume of sales approached $2,000,000$ shares, the heaviest in more than a month. Both domestic corporate and political news favored the general advance, and leading stocks added from one to three points to their previous levels. Efforts were made on Thursday toward maintaining the gains achieved the past few days, and in this respect traders were largely successful. An accumulation of buying orders at the start boosted equities more than a point, and the volume of business in the first hour was equal to about one-third of the day's total business. Profit-taking later entered upon the scene, but was readily disposed of, and while prices eased a bit in the closing hour, an irregularly higher level still prevailed. Yesterday, in aimless trading, equities slipped lower on realizing profits sales after apparent firmness at the beginning. Fractional declines were the most numerous for the day, but among some of the more prominent issues losses were as high as a point or more. Friday's closing prices reveal a definitely higher trend when compared with closing quotations on Friday one week ago. General Electric closed yesterday at 43 against $401 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $293 / 4$ against $281 / 4$; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at $67 / 8$ against $63 / 8$; Public Service of N. J. at $307 / 8$ against $295 / 8$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at $901 / 2$ against $861 / 8$; International Harvester
at 61 against $585 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at $741 / 4$ against $723 / 4$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $517 / 8$ against $493 / 4$; Woolworth at $493 / 4$ against $495 / 8$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1473 / 4$ against $1481 / 2$. Western Union closed yesterday at $231 / 8$ against $227 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 1843/4 against $1801 \frac{1}{2}$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 150 against $1443 / 4$; National Cash Register at $257 / 8$ against $231 / 2$; National Dairy Products at $125 / 8$ against $121 / 4$; National Biscuit at $243 / 8$ against $251 / 4$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $313 / 8$ against 31 ; Continental Can at $397 / 8$ against 38; Eastman Kodak at $1803 / 4$ against $1815 / 8$; Standard Brands at $61 / 2$ against $61 / 2$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at 119 against $1133 / 4$ Lorillard at $211 / 4$ against 21 ; Canada Dry at $183 / 4$ against $177 / 8$; Schenley Distillers at $173 / 4$ against $173 / 8$, and National Distillers at $271 / 2$ against $271 / 8$.
The steel stocks, on the average, advanced three or more points this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $643 / 4$ against $613 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $901 / 4$ against 87 ; Bethlehem Steel at $743 / 4$ against $701 / 2$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at $527 / 8$ against $481 / 2$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $37 / 8$ against $35 / 8$ bid on Friday of last week; General Motors at 50 against $471 / 8$; Chrysler at $821 / 4$ against $783 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $17 / 8$ against 2. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at $363 / 8$ against 33 on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $241 / 2$ against 22 , and United States Rubber at $511 / 4$ against $481 / 8$. Higher prices were enjoyed by the railroad shares the present week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at 21 against $193 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $381 / 8$ against $361 / 8$; New York Central at $183 / 4$ against $171 / 8$; Union Pacific at 89 against $881 / 2$; Southern Pacific at $183 / 8$ against 17; Southern Railway at $201 / 8$ against $183 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $111 / 4$ against $101 / 2$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 51 against $501 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $141 / 4$ against $131 / 4$, and Atlantic Refining at $233 / 4$ against $221 / 2$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $343 / 4$ against 33 on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $511 / 2$ against $495 / 8$, and Phelps Dodge at $433 / 8$ against $411 / 2$.

Trade and industrial reports were varied, but opinion generally was that improvement lies in store for 1939. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $57.6 \%$ of capacity against $59.9 \%$. last week,' $62.6 \%$ a month ago, and $27.4 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power was reported by Edison Electric Institute for the week ended Dec. 10 at $2,318,550,000$ kilowatt hours against $2,285,523,000$ kilowatt hours in the preceding week and $2,196,105,000$ kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Dec. 10 totaled 619,340 cars, according to the Association of American Railroads. This was a decline of 29,746 cars from the preceding week, and a decrease of 74 cars as against the corresponding week of 1937.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the December option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $633 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $643 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $493 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $511 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. December oats at

Chicago closed yesterday at 28 c . as against $283 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.
The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.62 c . as against 8.57 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.11 c . as against 16.07 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.
In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1915 / 16$ pence per ounce as against $201 / 16$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.
In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.667 / 8$, the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.63 c . as against $2.661 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

ITTLE business was done this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers, but a dull start was suceeded by a brighter tone that reflected the diminishing fears of an armed clash between France and Italy. The Italian demands for French territory haunted all European markets last week, but they were less impressive after the British and French Governments made it plain that such views would not be tolerated, and the markets tended to recover thereafter. On the London Stock Exchange these influences resulted in an irregular upward trend. Sessions of the Paris Bourse were affected not only by the international developments, but also by Parliamentary support of the Daladier regime and assurances that the moderate policy of the present French Government will remain in effect. Even the Berlin Boerse tended to improve, when it appeared that for the time being, at least, warfare would be averted in Europe. Domestic affairs in every case played only a small part in determining the tendencies. There was little variation from previous weeks in the trade and industrial reports from the foremost European centers. The usual Christmas buying was in progress, but it was not on a scale to occasion unusual encouragement as to the general economic trend.
The London Stock Exchange was irregular in the opening session of the week, mainly because of the many international uncertainties. Gilt-edged stocks drifted lower in listless trading, while a similar tendency in British industrial issues was modified slightly toward the close by a brief rally. Commodity securities were uncertain, and Anglo-American favorites improved a little on favorable weekend reports from New York. Cheerful movements followed on Tuesday, owing to the impression of traders and investors that the international picture would become brighter. Gilt-edged stocks and industrial issues forged ahead, while buying appeared also in the precious and base metal stocks. International securities likewise were better, under the leadership of Anglo-American favorites. The opening on Wednesday again was firm, but prices tended to ease on profit-taking and the realizing sales that fresh uneasiness as to the international situation provoked. Net changes at the end were small in British industrial issues and the gilt-edged list, with small gains and losses equally numerous.

Anglo-American issues were steady. The tone was generally cheerful on Thursday, and good gains were recorded in gilt-edged issues and industrial stocks. Commodity issues and international securities likewise were brighter. Gilt-edged issues drifted lower yesterday, but other sections were steady.
Trading on the Paris Bourse was slow and the trend was despondent, Monday, for the Italian press campaign for territorial concessions on the part of the French Government then was in full swing. There was also a good deal of uncertainty regarding the internal situation, and sizable losses were recorded in rentes and French equities, while international issues were likewise soft. Italian "claims" again worried the Paris market on Tuesday, as did indications of a huge increase of armaments expenditures. Rentes nevertheless were in modest demand, and French equities held around previous levels. International securities were in good demand, with the exception of Suez Canal shares, which fell sharply because of indications that Italy wants a share in that enterprise. The international political situation held trading to a minimum on the Bourse, Wednesday, and price variations were on a small scale. The only sharp movements were in international issues, with Suez Canal stocks in particular demand. Sharp advances finally were reported on the Bourse, Thursday, with rentes leading the movement and French equities almost equally in demand. International issues also improved, as confidence was restored regarding the maintenance of peace. Gains were the rule yesterday in rentes and French equities, while international issues were irregular.

Turnover on the Berlin Boerse was light, Monday, and the trend was generally adverse, partly because of the week-end developments in the international situation, and partly because of liquidation of Jewish holdings. Leading issues were 1 to 3 points lower, and the less active stocks also declined, when quoted. Fixed-income securities were active but soft. Small gains were the rule in a dull session on Tuesday, with leading stocks up fractions to a point or more, while a few specialties showed larger advances. Demand slackened for fixed-interest obligations. The upward trend was more pronounced on Wednesday, with almost all issues joining in gains that ranged from 1 to 3 points. Rumors circulated in Berlin that intervention by the banks aided the advance. Fresh support was given the German market on Thursday, and the market advanced readily. Mining and chemical stocks showed the largest gains; which ranged to 4 points. Fixedincome issues also were in demand. Little business was done yesterday, and prices were steady.

## Van Zeeland Plan

SOME fundamental economic requirements of the situation in which the world finds itself were restated here in New York last Monday, by former Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium. The leading Belgian economist spoke at a dinner meeting of the Economic Club of New York, which also heard sound doctrines from a number of our own industrial and financial spokesmen. More than ordinary interest attaches to the comments of Dr. yan Zeeland, however, owing to the report which he submitted last January to the British and French Governments,
at their request. In his speech here, Dr. van Zeeland summarized briefly some of the more pressing recommendations which were contained in his general report. Efforts being made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull to lower the barriers to international trade were praised highly by the Belgian leader, who added that a real expansion of trade requires the stabilization of the international price , structure, a working international monetary standard and a method of capital redistribution throughout the world. Some small practical steps in the right direction are quite feasible, he argued, and suggested that a start might be made by tariff adjustments, elimination of some industrial quotas, enlargement of the Tripartite agreement, greater use of a short-term credit facilities, and settlement of the international debt problem. It was most timely for these matters to be discussed again by Dr. van Zeeland, whose similar and more detailed recommendations of last January have been ignored by the very Governments that enlisted his services.

## Intergovernmental Debts

PAYMENTS on intergovernmental debt account were due to the United States Treasury on Thursday from thirteen European nations, but Finland again was the only country that discharged its obligation in full and in accordance with the freely negotiated debt settlements. That small country paid $\$ 232,935$ to the Treasury. In addition, a payment of $\$ 9,828$ was made by the Hungarian Government, in line with the proposal for annual instalments that eventually are expected to aggregate the precise amount of the advance to that country, without interest. The American loans to Finland and Hungary usually are lumped with other debts as "war debts," but such advances actually were for the relief of famine-stricken populations, which probably accounts for a greater punctiliousness in meeting the obligations. All of the great war debtors continued their defaults, with Great Britain naturally most prominent in this group. It is fairly evident that other large defaulters look to Britain for leadership in the intergovernmental debt problem, and interest centers in the attitude of that country. The British note, however, merely reiterated that discussions will take place "whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory settlement might be reached." Other complete defaulters are France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

## Lima Conference

ITTLLE more than routine developments so far 1 has marked the eighth International Conference of American States, which opened at Lima, Peru, on Dec. 9. A slow start is, however, almost inevitable in gatherings of this nature, for the very business of formal opening addresses by the hosts and the heads of the numerous delegations takes much time and hardly can be expected to produce startling announcements. While the initial addresses are being made the various leaders compare notes and endeavor to reach the real agreements by which the success or failure of a conference is marked. There is no reason to suppose that there is any deviation at Lima from this traditional procedure. Before the meeting started it was anticipated that the discussions would run all through

December, and perhaps well into January, for the problems are many and varied and may require long and detailed conversations. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that one interesting change has taken place, through disclosure at Washington that the United States Government may be willing to go to extraordinary lengths to bolster inter-American trade and financial relations. Quite obviously, the Washington disclosures reflect what is being said, at Lima, with a test of public sentiment one of the readily discernible aims. It would appear, accordingly, that some genuinely new proposals are up for discussion in the Conference, which therefore merits the closest attention.

Oscar R. Benavides, President of Peru, opened the Conference on Dec. 9 with a formal address of welcome to the delegates from North and South America, in which he steered an adroit middle course between extremes of opinion. In sonorous phrases, Dr. Benavides called upon the assembled representatives of the 21 American Republics to fullfill their mission, defend their moral unity and foster everything but "impdrialism." A spirit of tolerance was urged, but it was added that the Americas must help, not rebuke, the Old World. The next order of business was, of course, the keynote addresses by the major delegations. Secretary Cordell Hull spoke for the United States last Saturday, and he issued the expected call for united resistance to any "Power or combination of Powers" that attempts an armed invasion of the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Hull made clear the antagonism of the United States toward totalitarian ideals and theories of racial superiority. In this general appeal, he was joined by the Argentine Foreign Minister, Jose Maria Cantilo, who cautioned that his country could not very well abandon consideration for the European countries that afford so large a market for Argentine products. Dr. Carlos Concha, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, was elected President of the Conference, and he also urged tolerance and solidarity in the face of any menace of armed invasion of the Americas. The keynote addresses continued through much of this week, with a declaration by the Colombian Foreign Minister, Luis Lopez de Mesa, of some interest. Senor Lopez called, Wednesday, for a Pan-American Doctrine to which all could subscribe, as a replacement for the Monroe Doctrine. While these and numerous other addresses were being made, various committees started their conversations on general statements and aims and specific proposals and agreements. It soon became apparent that one earnest desire of the Latin-Americans is to obtain assurances that the United States will not exert diplomatic pressure for the protection of foreign investments.

The degree to which the Roosevelt Administration is interested in promoting Pan-American trade-possibly as one basis for improved diplomatic relations -was disclosed in Washington last Monday by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. With the approval of the President and the State Department, Mr. Morgenthau said, the Treasury is earnestly studying means for coordinated governmental activities tending to make available adequate foreign exchange resources to Latin-American countries. At the press conference in which this statement was made, the Secretary immediately was questioned
as to whether direct loans by the Treasury to LatinAmerican Treasuries might augment the advances that now are feasible in a limited sense throught the mechanism of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. Such direct advances could be made, provided Congress gave its approval, Mr. Morgenthau remarked. "We are studying the whole question of relationships between this Treasury and the Treasuries of other countries of the Western Hemisphere," he added. On Wednesday it was rumored in Washington that the Treasury may use some of the swollen American monetary gold stocks to foster inter-American trade. Gold might be sold or loaned to the Latin-American countries, so that exchange restrictions might be lifted and trade freed from some of the artificial restrictions that now hamper it, the reports suggested. On Wednesday, also, the step was announced of a capital increase of the official Export-Import Bank, from $\$ 21,000,000$ to $\$ 46$,000,000 , through sale of $\$ 25,000,000$ stock of the bank to the R. F. C. This move followed the granting of a $\$ 10,000,000$ loan to International Telephone \& Telegraph Co., which is an important communications organization in a number of Latin-American countries.

## Mexico

SEVERAL exceedingly serious indications have been afforded lately of the lengths to which the Mexican Government is prepared to go in order to make some use of the American and British oil properties which, to all intents and purposes, were confiscated last March. The recent Mexican measures illustrate one of the gravest defects of the policy being pursued at Washington with respect to Latin-America, and they throw an interesting light on the Lima conference. Foremost among the incidents is a reported agreement by Mexico to engage in a barter exchange with Germany of some $\$ 17,000,000$ oil from the "expropriated" wells for the equivalent in German machinery and other wares, during 1939. This report has not been denied, and there also has been no contradiction of further statements that Mexico plans to sell $\$ 8,000,000$ oil to the German Navy. It appears, moreover, that the Italian Navy likewise will be supplied with oil fuel from wells owned by American and Britons, but seized by Mexico on flimsy pretexts with no remote possibility of that prompt and effective payment which international law requires.
These Mexican tendencies are sufficiently serious as they stand, but other indications are available which show that more than the mere matter of marketing is involved. Late last week, the Mexican expropriation program reached out and included an $\$ 8,000,000$ American-owned sugar and vegetable plantation in the State of Sinaloa, for which compensation to the owners is to be made, by agreement between Mexico City and Washington, along the lines of the recent accord for agricultural land payments over a period of ten years or more. In exaggerated contrast, it is to be noted that Mexico last Monday arranged for immediate and almost unprecedented payment for Italian-owned agricultural properties that were expropriated a few weeks ago. The rapprochement between Mexico and the totalitarian States of Europe deserves attention not only in Washington, but also among the delegations assembled at Lima.

## European Dissensions

NOT much moderation can be reported this week in the dissensions that are tearing Europe apart and plunging all of its peoples into an armaments race that can only end in war or bankruptcy. Fears of an immediate armed clash between France and Italy dwindled, owing to suppression of the curious demonstrations in Rome for annexation of areas that for many decades have been French. The Italian campaign was continued, however, in the closely controlled press of that country, and both the French and British Governments took occasion to make it clear that no attack by Italy would be tolerated or would induce the surrender of any French territory. Anglo-German relations failed to improve, but it is difficult to determine whether they became worse. The popular reaction in Eng. land to the brutal German Nazi measures against Jews continues to make difficult any progress along Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's chosen path of appeasement. In Eastern Europe and in the Baltic region fresh uncertainties developed. Meanwhile, armaments are being piled on armaments everywhere in Europe. French budgetary estimates were submitted to the Parliament on Thursday, and a large part of the total is for defense. The ordinary and supplementary budgets together call for military outlays of more than $\$ 1,000,000,000$. Italian budgetary estimates, submitted Wednesday in Rome, likewise call for a vast increase of military outlays.

Italian authorities moved over the last week-end to terminate the so-called popular demonstrations for annexation of French Tunisia, Corsica, Nice and Savoy. Student bands in Rome were dispersed when they attempted a renewal of the demonstrations, and there has been no repetition of the incidents. But the fascist editor, Virginio Gayda, who usually expresses the views of Premier Benito Mussolini, resumed the demands and enlarged them. French Djibuti, which would be a useful Red Sea port for Italy, was especially singled out for attention, and claims were voiced also for an Italian share in the Suez Canal. If any question existed as to the British and French reactions to theItalian campaign, they were swept aside on Wednesday when both countries made clear their objections to the territorial changes sought by the Italian Government. Prime Minister Chamberlain stated before the House of Commons that Tunisia was covered by the Anglo-Italian agreement pledging maintenance of the status quo in the Mediterranean area. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that England is under no specific obligation to aid France in the event of an attack against that country by Italy, but later in the day he declared that Anglo-French relations are so close "as to pass beyond mere legal obligations, since they are founded on identity of interest." Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet informed the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee in Paris, at the same time, that "France never will consent to yield an inch of her territory to Italy, and any attempt to make good any such claim cannot do otherwise than lead to armed conflict." M. Bonnet revealed that assurances had been given by the German authorities that they had no direct interest in the Mediterranean.

Anglo-German relations appeared to present a curious mixture, with all open indications pointing to tartness. The bitterness occasioned in England by German anti-Semitic measures echoed incessantly. Prime Minister Chamberlain deplored publicly, in an address before the Foreign Press Association of London, Tuesday, the German press attacks against Lord Baldwin, who previously expressed disapproval of the German measures. Regret was yoiced that the German press made so little effort to understand the British viewpoint, while continually insisting upon anounderstanding of the German aims. The German Ambassador to London, and all the Reich press correspondents, refused to attend the Press Association meeting, owing to advance knowledge of these comments. Perhaps of greater ultimate importance than such trivial incidents was the appearance of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, in London, for a "private visit." Dr. Schacht arrived in the British capital on Wednesday, and promptly started long conversations at the Bank of England, presumably about refugees, trade and financial matters. Mr. Chamberlain seemed almost to refer to such conversations when he declared in an address on Thursday, that German leaders doubtless feel a great respect for British financial resources, as well as British armaments.
In Northern and Eastern Europe fears of German Nazi invasion or penetration were rife, owing to incidents that Chancellor Hitler and his cohorts doubtless will put to their own advantage with the least possibly delay.. The autonomous Memel district between East Prussia and Lithuania held an election last Sunday, and the affiliated Nazi organization of that small corner of Europe turned out a rousing Nazi majority, which gave the German adherents of the former German city an even greater majority in the Parliament than they had before. There was a general impression that the Reich might try to take advantage of the incident and attempt immediate annexation. The British and French Governments formally requested the German authorities on Monday to observe the treaty guaranteeing the independence of Memel, and the reply is not a matter of record. In German periodicals, however, a vigorous campaign was waged for resumption of outright German sovereignty, and other Powers were warned to keep out of the affair. In the several Ukrainian areas of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia an autonomy drive gathered headway this week, leading most observers to the conclusion that Reich influences were already operating to make this rich agricultural area subject to German demands. From the Russian colony in Paris rumors emanated on Thursday that plans already have been made for establishment of a new monarchy in the Russian Ukraine, under German domination.

## Spanish War

SPAIN awaited tensely this week a renewal of the heavy fighting that develops spasmodically in the long-drawn civil war, and that has resulted in ever smaller territorial changes. Insurgent forces under General Francisco Franco gathered their strength for an assault on the loyalist lines near Barcelona, and at times it appeared that heavy can-
nonading foreshadowed the start of another tremendous drive. An obvious and unsuccessful attempt to divert attention from the real front was made Wednesday, when Madrid was shelled heavily. Two insurgent attacks occurred Thursday, but petered out. Loyalists began to taunt their opponents with the familiar cry of the bullfight fans: "Where's the bull?" At French border points rumors were heard that some prominent insurgent leaders had deserted to the loyalist side, carrying with them plans for the major offensive. These reports possibly indicate a reason for the delay in the insurgent attack. The loyalists appear to be much concerned about spy activity in their own territory, and scores of alleged traitors were led to prison during the week. Acting for the insurgent regime, General Franco on Thursday restored citizenship to former King Alfonso, this measure being interpreted generally as a bid for more active royalist support. There were no fresh developments with respect to Spain among the interventionists of other countries.

## China and Japan

MILITARY activity in China consisted this week principally of guerrilla warfare by the Chinese throughout the vast area now under nominal Japanese control, while the formal units of the invaders endeavored as best they could to cope with this rapidly-growing problem. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was said in an Associated Press dispatch from Chungking, Wednesday, to have swung over completely to the guerrilla type of fighting, which was perfected by communist groups during the long period when every effort was being made to wipe out the units by the Chinese themselves. These reports are heartening, since they indicate that there will be no capitulation by the Chinese authorities. Japanese militarists continued their efforts to find a prominent Chinese to head their proposed puppet-State at Peiping, but appeared to be having much difficulty. They were plainly determined, however, to let no obstacle stand in the way of what they consider their "destiny" to rule all of Eastern Asia. The realization seemed to spread at Tokio, on the other hand, that international lines are forming against Japan. There have been, indeed, many indications of "parallel" views and actions in the United States and Great Britain, while France also has been associated in some of the steps. In Washington it was announced, Thursday; that a credit of $\$ 25,000,000$ had been made available by the official Export-Import Bank to a New York company for financing exports of "agricultural and manufactured products" to China. This action recalled the recent declaration in the London House of Commons by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, that a loan to China is under consideration by Great Britain.

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$N LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $1 @ 11 / 8 \%$, as against $1 @ 11-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $1 @ 11-16 \%$ for three-months bills, as against $15-16 @ 1 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate was lowered on Dec. 13 from $31 / 2 \%$ to $3 \%$, while in Switzerland the rate remains at $1 \%$.

## 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 Dec 16 | Date Establsshed | Prevtous Rate | Country | Rate in Dec 16 | Dats Established | PreDtous Rats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argen | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 119 |  | Hol | 2 | Dec. 21936 |  |
| Batavia |  | July 11935 | 4312 | Hunga | 4 | Aug. 291935 |  |
| Belglum | $21 / 2$ | Oct. 271938 | 3 | India |  | Nov. 291935 | 31/2 |
| Bulgaria |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 41/2 | May 181936 | 5 |
| Canada | $23 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chlle. |  |  | 4 | Java | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | Jan. $14 \begin{array}{ccc}1937 \\ \text { July } & 1 & 1938\end{array}$ | 4 |
| Colombia- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Lithuan | $61 / 2$ | July 1 1938 <br> May 28 1935 | 51/2 |
| Czechoslo- |  | Jan. 119 |  | Morocc | $61 / 2$ $31 / 2$ | May 281935 <br> Jan. 51938 <br> 1  | 41/2 |
| Danzig | 4 | Jan. 21937 | 5 | Poland | 43/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Denmar | 4 | Nov, 191936 | $31 / 2$ | Portugal |  | Aug. 111937 | 413 |
| Elre - | 2 | - June 301932 |  | Rumanla ${ }^{\text {Routh Africs }}$ |  | MayMay  <br> May 15938 <br> 1938  | $41 / 2$ |
| England | ${ }_{4}^{21 / 2}$ | June 301932 <br> Oct. 11935 | $21 / 2$ | ( South Africa | $31 / 2$ | $\|$May 15 1933 <br> July 15 1935 | 43/2 |
| Finland | 4 | Dec. 41934 | 4132 |  | $21 / 2$ | Dec. 11933 | 3 |
| France | $21 / 2$ | Nov. 241938 | 3 | Switzeriand | 11/2 | Nov. 251936 |  |
| G | 4 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}\text { Sept. } 22 & 1932 \\ \text { Jan } & 1937\end{array}\right.$ | 5 | Yugos | 5 | Feb. 11935 | 61/2 |

## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Dec. 8 again showed a decline in note circulation, this time of $687,000,000$ francs, which brought the total outstanding down to $108,779,922,145$ francs. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $91,142,819,535$ francs and the year before $86,778,731,470$ francs. A loss also appeared in French commercial bills discounted of $655,000,000$ franc, in advances against securities of $125,000,000$ francs, and in creditor current accounts of $1,647,000,000$ francs. The Bank's gold holdings now total $87,264,646,275$ francs, compared with $58,932,243,349$ francs a year ago. The item of credit balances abroad gained $6,000,000$ francs while temporary advances to Státe remained unchanged. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities rose to $61.16 \%$; a year ago it was $53.51 \%$ and two years ago $61.27 \%$. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years: BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


THE statement for the week ended Dec. 14 shows a further seasonal rise of $£ 7,597,000$ in note circulation, raising the total to $£ 495,349,000$, compared with $£ 501,954,435$ a year ago. As this was attended by a loss of $£ 94,969$ in gold holdings, there was a total decline of $£ 7,691,000$ in reserves. Public deposits decreased $£ 3,020,000$ and other deposits $£ 3,339,869$. The latter consists of bankers' accounts, which fell off $£ 3,397,538$, and other accounts, which rose $£ 57,669$. The proportion of reserves to liabilities dropped to $41.1 \%$ from $44.3 \%$ a week ago; last year the proportion was $30.10 \%$. Government securities rose $£ 2$, 225,000 and other securities decreased $£ 859,605$. Other securities is comprised of discounts and advances, which fell off $£ 1,051,866$, and securities,
which rose $£ 192,261$. Below we show the different items with comparisons for previous years:
bank of england's comparative statement

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 14, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. 1937 | Dec. 16, 1936 | Dec. 18, 1935 | Dec. 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{495,349,000}{\text { ¢ }}$ | 501,954,435 | 467,695,333 | $\stackrel{ \pm}{419,463,533}$ | $\stackrel{f}{\text { f01,990,743 }}$ |
| Public deposi | 15,608,000 | 11,432,250 | 10,426,672 | 10,253,959 | 8,389,542 |
| Other deposits. | 135,549,263 | 139,844,159 | 134,908,080 | 117,142,760 | 127,733,806 |
| Bankers' accounts- | 99,547,368 | 103,381,527 | 96,151,502 | 79.802,228 | 90,732,832 |
| Other accounts | 36,001,895 | 36,462,632 | 38,756,578 | 37,340,532 | 37,000,474 |
| Govt. securities_ | 68,361,164 | ${ }_{28}^{95,008,165}$ | 89,088,256 | ${ }_{21,353,913}^{82,750,001}$ | 19,430,857 |
| Other securities. | - ${ }_{16,819,167}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,565,510 \\ 7,848,748 \end{array}$ | $\underset{6,742,788}{ }$ | 4,173,360 | 7,024,263 |
| Securities_......- | 21,694,796 | 20,716,762 | 20,761,433 | 14,180,553 | 12,406,594 |
| Reserve notes \& coin | 62,170,000 | 45,608,779 | $46.644,593$ $314.339,926$ | 200,667,347 | 192,772,647 |
| Coin and bullion.-. | 327,518,976 | 327,563,214 | 314,339,926 | 200,667,347 |  |
| Proportion of reserve to liabilities Bank rate | $\begin{array}{r} 41.10 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30.10 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.00 \% \\ 2 \% \end{array}$ | $32.34 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.30 \% \\ 2 \% \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

New York Money Market

MONEY market tendencies were quite the same, this week, as in the many previous weeks of regulated trends and extreme cheapness of accommodation. Turnover in the market was huge on Thursday, with quarter-date tax payments coincided with heavy cash payments for $\$ 730,000,000$ of new United States Treasury securities. But the market held to the even tenor of its way, since even the largest demands occasion no quiver. Bankers' bill and commercial paper rates merely were continued from previous dealings. The Treasury a warded on Monday a further issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and the average rate was $0.013 \%$ discount, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans were continued at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. The only transactions reported were occasional renewals at rates previously reported. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very quiet this week. Prime paper continues in light supply and the demand has fallen off. Rates are unchanged at $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities.

## 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:

| - Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on Dec. 16 | Date Established | Prentous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston. | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | ${ }_{136}^{2}$ |
| New York | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 |  |
| Chiladelphis | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlants | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, ${ }^{\text {Aug. } 21937}$ | 2 |
| Chicago | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | $11 / 2$ | sept. 3, 1937 Aug 31. 1937 |  |
| Dallas. | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 31. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }}$ 3, 1937 | 2 |

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptances continues quiet. Few bills are coming out and the demand is light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running
for four months, $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances increased from $\$ 547,000$ to $\$ 549,000$.

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange and all financial and commodity markets are strongly swayed by political factors both here and abroad. These adverse influences cause the movement of uneasy money and speculative operations to play a dominating part in exchange quotations, to the entire exclusion of normal commercial and seasonal factors. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.66$ and $\$ 4.677 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.663 / 8$ and $\$ 4.693 / 4$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.661 / 8$ and $\$ 4.68$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.661 / 2$ and $\$ 4.697 / 8$ a week ago.

The market in the past week has been extremely dull and it is believed that the several exchange equalization funds have played a dominant part in maintaining reasonable steadiness in day-to-day quotations. Commercial considerations are having only an extremely minor effect upon rates.
The British exchange equalization fund, it is believed, continues hard pressed to counteract the adverse factors of speculative movements and the flow of foreign funds from London to New York.

The amount of gold on offer from day to day in the London open market is for the most part taken by the British exchange equalization fund, but some of the open market gold is absorbed by private interests for transfer to New York. Most of the gold now coming here seems to be British exchange fund metal.
While the gold movement has gradually subsided since the end of September, it is sufficiently strong to have increased the United States gold stock by more than $\$ 370,000,000$ since that time. Total United States gold on Dec. 14 stood at $\$ 14,380,000,000$.
Gold hoarding is still apparent in Europe, but in recent weeks foreign hoarders have shown increasing interest in United States currency notes. For a long time, until a few months ago, European and other hoarders, besides accumulating gold in the London market, were also hoarding British bank notes. Now they have turned to United States currency.
The Federal Reserve Bulletin released on Dec: 11 stated: "Currency shipments to Europe by New York City banks amounted to $\$ 15,000,000$ in September and to $\$ 11,000,000$ in October, the largest amount reported for any two-month period since the collection of the figures began in 1923. Most of these shipments were in large denomination currency." This demand for American currency still continues and doubtless is a contributing factor in the increase in United States note circulation to $\$ 6,700,000,000$ in November. Only for a short period during the banking holiday of 1933 was this total ever exceeded. Commercially this is the season of maximum pressure on the pound. Under normal conditions of business and foreign exchange this pressure should terminate around Jan. 15, and thereafter until the approach of autumn exchange factors should all favor sterling as against the dollar.
London observers seem to feel that businesss conditions are more favorable for Great Britain than in
many months. British business interests regard the improvement in business on this side as a factor conducive to further prosperity in Great Britain. In this respect the current report of the Federal Reserve Board's bulletin lends encouragement.
The Monthly Bulletin reported that the Board's index of industrial production rose from 96 in October to slightly more than 100 in November, as was expected. This seasonally adjusted index is based on 1923-1925 average as 100.
Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., predicted a few days ago in his 17 th annual talk on business prospects before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce that business will be definitely better in 1939, especially in the first half, than it has been this year unless some international calamity intervenes. While somewhat less optimistic as to the longer outlook, Colonel Ayres said that he believed recovery could last a long time.
Sir John Simon, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an address before the National Union of Manufacturers on Monday said there were signs that the pendulum is preparing again to swing in the direction of a recovery in British trade. The Chancellor spoke of the rise in wholesale prices in the nonferrous metals class between June and October and said that so considerable a change could not be attributed entirely to the fall in sterling.
The steady rise in the index of industrial activity in the United States, Sir John said, is more than a revival of the stock markets and represents an industrial quickening which is bound to have repercussions in world trade. The Chancellor said that figures of British industrial activity, when due allowance is made for time lag, are also showing signs that Britain is beginning to benefit by an upward movement.
British authorities are making renewed efforts to maintain and enhance Britain's position in export trade. A few days ago a proposal was made in London to establish a fund of about $\$ 400,000,000$ to aid British exporters in world markets. The British Government authorities made known a broad plan to offset "unfair trade practices."
Britain's November exports were the highest during any month this year, the Board of Trade disclosed in its monthly report, placing the figure at $£ 48,030,000$. This report is regarded as lending point to the assertion of Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on Monday that the country's commerce is on the upgrade.
Currently money rates in London are firmer due in part to seasonal stringency reflecting year-end requirements, and in part to the fact that a great deal of foreign short-term money has been withdrawn from the market since September. On Saturday last two months bills were quoted at $11-16 \%$, three-months bills at $31-32 \%$, and four-months and six months bills at $1 \%$. These maturities are now quoted: two-months bills $1 \%$, three-months bills $31-32 \%$, four-and six-months bills $15-16 \%$. These rates compare with those of Friday, Dec. 9, twomonths bills $15-16 \%$, three-months bills $29-32 \%$, and four- and six-months bills $7 / 8 \%$.
Gold on offer in the London open market this week was taken for unknown destination, understood to be chiefly for account of the British exchange equalization fund and for transfer to New York. Gold on offer at the time of price fixing each day was as follows: On Saturday last $£ 268,000$, on Monday
$£ 291,000$, on Tuesday $£ 764,000$, on Wednesday $£ 301,000$, on Thursday $£ 416,000$, and on Friday £708,000.
At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Dec. 14, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
gold movement at new york, Dec. 8-DEC. 14, inclusive


Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Decrease: $\$ 4,110,000$
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday $\$ 26,446,000$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 14,256,000$ came from England and $\$ 12,190,000$ from Holland. There were no exports of the metal, or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account. On Friday $\$ 13,250,000$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 9,575,000$ came from England; $\$ 2,745,000$ from Holland, and $\$ 930,000$ from India. There were no exports of the metal or change in gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Canadian exchange is relatively steady. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $11 / 8 \%$ and of $13-16 \%$.
The following tables show the mean London check rate on Paris, the London open market gold price, and the price paid for gold by the United States:

MEAN LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS
Saturday, Dec. 10_.......-177.42 Wednesday, Dec. 14_...... 177.70 Monday, Dec. 12_.....--177.56 Thursday, Dec. 15_...... 177.66


LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Dec. 10__-148s. 11d. Wednesday, Dec. 14__-149s. | Saturday, Dec. 10_-_148s. 11d. | Wednesday, Dec. 14._-149s. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Monday, Dec. 12__-148s. 101/2d. | Thursday, Dec. 15_ 148 s .8 d. | Tuesday, Dec. 13_-_-149s: 11/2d. Friday, Dec. 16_..148s. 81/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

Saturday, Dec. 10........ $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, Dec. 14_....... $\$ 35.00$ Monday, Dec. 12_......-35.00 Thursday, Dec. 15_....... 35.00
Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was up from Friday's close in limited trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.671 / 4 @ \$ 4.679-16$; cable transfers $\$ 4.673 / 8 @ \$ 4.67$ 11-16. On Mónday sterling displayed ease in quiet trading. The range was $\$ 4.66 @ \$ 4.667 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.661 / 8 @$ $\$ 4.67$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the pound was under pressure. Bankers' sight was \$4.66 3-16@ $\$ 4.665 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 4.665-16 @ \$ 4.663 / 4$. On Wednesday the market continued dull although sterling was slightly firmer. The range was $\$ 4.661 / 2$ @ $\$ 4.671 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.665 / 8 @ \$ 4.673 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Thursday pressure on the pound continued. The range was $\$ 4.673 / 8 @ \$ 4.677 / 8$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.671 / 2 @ \$ 4.68$. for cable transfers. On Friday sterling was held fairly steady although pressure was evident. The range was \$4.669-16@\$4.67 7-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.6611-16 @ \$ 4.671 / 2$ for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.663 / 4$ for demand and $\$ 4.667 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.663 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.655 / 8,90$-day bills at $\$ 4.651 \frac{1}{4}$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.653 / 4$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.661 / 8$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.663 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

THE French financial situation presents no new features of importance. In relation to the pound sterling, to which the unit is tied, the franc quotation is slightly less unfavorable to Paris than a week ago.

In terms of the dollar the franc simply reflects the lower ruling rates for sterling.
There are no longer any important signs of repatriation of French funds from abroad. On the contrary, French sources express disappointment because even at its height the repatriation fell far below expectations. Nevertheless it can not be denied that the outlook for the franc is much more propitious than it was a month ago, as is seen especially in the sharp reduction in the discount on forward francs. Between Dec. 6 and Dec. 16 the discount on 30 -day futures has ranged between $1 / 2$ and 1 point below the basic cable rate, and the discount on 90 -day francs has varied from $11 / 2$ to 3 points under spot.

The Italian threats against French territory seem to have had no effect on franc quotations. Paris reports state that in the past few weeks the franc would have recovered much further if the foreign exchange market had been left to its own devices as offers of foreign currency in large volume were not met. The French equalization fund has continued to intervene to moderate the decline of sterling and has thus been able still further to replenish its gold reserves. On the whole the franc market is extremely limited, with commercial factors playing a minor role.

Labor disturbances have almost entirely ceased. French foreign trade has increased and the adverse balance has narrowed. For the first 11 months of 1938 French imports totaled $41,767,000,000$ francs, an increase of $3,950,000,000$ francs over 1937. Exports totaled $27,294,000,000$ francs, an increase of $5,712,000,000$ francs. The adverse balance for the 11 months was $14,475,000,000$ francs, compared with $16,235,000,000$ francs in 1937.

German marks can hardly be said to have any relation to the factors responsible for the fluctuations in other currencies, as the quotations for both the external and domestic marks are rigidly fixed by the Reichsbank control. Financial statistics made public in Berlin afford no reliable indication of the actual German fiscal or economic situation.

Dr. Rudolph Ricke, director of the Reichsbank, stated in a recent speech that Germany's exports must be increased so that it will not be necessary to curtail imports of important raw materials. German exports, he said, are expected to total $5,200,000,000$ marks this year, compared with $5,900,000,000$ marks last year. Imports are estimated at $5,300,000,000$ marks as contrasted with $5,500,000,000$ marks a year ago. The volume, however, has been considerably increased as world market prices of raw materials and foodstuffs have fallen on the average $15 \%$.
The latest expression of dissatisfaction with the German aski marks comes from Ecuador. On Dec. 13 the Central Bank of Ecuador removed the official exchange rate of 4 sucres 45 centavos for German aski marks and offered to sell at demand prices to unload large holdings of that scrip, which is usable only for the purchase of German goods. The aski marks have accumulated as a result of German purchases of Ecuadorian products, some of which have been resold in other markets.
Belgian currency has been steady for several weeks, with future belgas in the past week steadily improving as to the discount from spot. On Dec. 6 30-day belgas were quoted at a discount of 7 points under the basic cable rate and on Dec. 16 at a discount of 4 points, and 90 -day belgas, which were at a 27 point discount on Dec: 6 improved to 14 points dis-
count on Dec. 16. Internal political disagreements are largely responsible for whatever weakness is shown in the belga.
Italian lire have long remained steady owing to the strict control at Rome. For the past few years the Italian authorities have withheld intelligible figures relating to the fiscal and economic situation in Italy. However, the situation is known to be adverse to the national economy. On Dec. 14 dispatches from Rome stated that a deficit of $4,755,066,701$ lire is shown in the Italian budget estimates for 1939-1940. On the same date the Italian cabinet was reported to have decided to spend $10,000,000,000$ lire on armaments. It was stated that the expenditure was approved by the Italian cabinet because of "the urgent neecessity of further developing and strengthening armaments in view of the general situation."

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

a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencles 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 177.60, against 177.54 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $2.627 / 8$, against 2.63 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 2.63, against 2.631-16. Antwerp belgas finished at $16.851 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.851 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $16.831 / 4$ and $16.831 / 4$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.10 for bankers' sight bills and 40.10 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.08 and $40.081 / 2$. Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.26 \frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers, against 5.26 and 5.261/4. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at $3.421 / 2$, against $3.423 / 8$; on Bucharest at 0.74, against 0.74 ; on Poland at $18.921 / 2$, against 18.89 ; and on Finland at $2.061 / 2$, against 2.07. Greek exchange closed at $0.853 / 4$, against $0.855 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the , war presents no new features from those of recent weeks. The Scandinavian currencies move in close sympathy with sterling, to which they are allied, while the Holland guilder and the Swiss franc show an independent firmness due to the fact that they were detached from sterling on Sept. 26. Whatever ease these units show in terms of the dollar is attributed to the movement of investment funds in Holland and Switzerland to the United States.
Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 54.35 , against 54.34 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $54.351 / 2$, against 54.34 ; and commercial sight bills at 54.30, against 54.29. Swiss francs closed at 22.62 for checks and at 22.62 for cable transfers, against $22.623 / 4$ and $22.623 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at $20.841 / 2$ and cable transfers at $20.841 / 2$, against $20.841 / 2$ and $20.841 / 2$. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.04 and cable transfers at 24.04, against $24.041 / 2$ and $24.041 / 2$; while checks on Norway finished at 23.46 and cable transfers at 23.46, against 23.46 and 23.46 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is uniformly steady. The Argentine paper peso moves in close relationship to sterling. Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro on Dec. 13 stated that the Government has issued a series of decrees restricting operations of foreign exchange dealers and prohibiting currency payments for imported goods. All exchange houses must be registered with the banking control department by Dec. 31. Buying and selling of currency or specie will be permitted only through banks and any remittances going out of the country will be payable only by check. These decrees simply stop a small loophole and make no real change in the currency situation there, in the opinion of New York foreign exchange dealers. Through the unlicensed operation of currency dealers in Brazil a certain amount of Brazilian foreign trade has been conducted in cash, thereby avoiding exchange control. Brazilian bank notes have found their way abroad from private remittances and have been quoted in New York at around $51 / 4$ cents, against the official exchange rate of about 6 cents.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at $311 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills, against $311 / 8$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $311 / 8$, against $311 / 8$. The unofficial or free market close was 22.65 , against 22.60@22.75. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.90 (official), against 590 . Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19 . Peru is nominally quoted at $201 / 2$, against $207 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. The trend of the Far Easterns follows that of the European currencies and is mainly affected by the fluctuations in sterling.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.23, against 27.23 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at $295-16 @ 293 / 8$, against 291/4@293/8; Shanghai at 161/4@165/8, against 161-16@161/4; Manila at 49.85, against 49.90; Singapore at 54.45 , against $543 / 8$; Bombay at 34.90 , against 34.87 ; and Calcutta at 34.90 , against 34.87 .

## 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:

|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 93 | 93 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| German | 3,007 | 2,511,600 |  |  |  |
| Spain | c63,667,000 | 87,323,000 | 87,323,00 | 90,202,0 | 90,672,000 |
| Italy | a25,232,000 | 25,232,0c |  | 42,575 | 65,081,000 |
| Neth'la | 121,770,000 | 113,820,000 | 47,491,00 | 52,504,0 | 70,170,00 |
|  |  |  | 106,006,00 | 99,620 | 71,513 |
| Switzerla | 115,590,000 | 77,646,000 | 2,53,000 | 46,743 | 69,435,000 |
| Sweden- | 32,863,000 | 26,083,000 | 24.708,00 | 22,082,0 | 5,804 |
| Denmark | 6,535,000 | 8,545,000 | 6,552,00 | 6,555,0 | 7,39 |
| orway | 8.205,00 | ,602,00 | 6,603,000 | 6,602,0 | 6,58 |
| tal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prev. week | 394 | 80.863 |  |  |  |
| a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures avallable. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now report subsequent to Aug 1, 1936. <br> The value of gold held by the Bank of France is presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate, 27.5 mg . gold, .9 fine, equals one franc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937, gold in the Bank was valued at 43 mg . the franc; prior to Sept. $26,1936,65.5 \mathrm{mg}$. gold. .9 fine, equaled one franc. Taking the pound steriling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holdings ( 7.9881 gr . gold 11-12ths fine equals $£ .1$ steriling), the sterling equivalent of 296 gold to the franc, the rate was about 190 francs to the $£ 1$; when 49 mg ., about 165 franes per $£ 1$ : when 65.5 mg ., about 125 francs equaled $£ 1$. |  |  |  |  |  |
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## William MacDonald

WJITH sorrow and a deep conviction that the Nation, or for that matter, the world at large, has sustained a loss it can ill afford at this of all times, the "Chronicle" must this week record the passing of William MacDonald, a regular contributor to these columns since 1924.

A gentleman of the old school, by nature courteous and considerate, Mr . MacDonald was a scholar in the best sense of that over-worked word. Much learning never made him mad, as was erroneously alleged of another illustrious teacher at the dawn of the Christian era. To the end he remained "rich in saving common-sense as the greatest only are."
As distinguished as his contributions to the "Chronicle" were throughout the decade and half of his service, his exact knowledge and his solid grasp of the facts of political and legal history, as well as of the fundamentals of economics, enabled him to perform the almost unique service of keeping the record straight on many issues, particularly perhaps those which concern the history and the essence of American and British constitutional government, during recent trying years when many false prophets, sometimes with imposing academic degrees and impressive positions, have been persistently and so persuasively beclouding it.

Born of cultured New England parents, Mr. MacDonald was graduated from Harvard with high honors in 1892. He immediately entered the profession of teaching. Before the middle 20 's when he decided to devote his energies exclusively to other activities, he had served on the faculties of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Bowdoin College, Brown University, the University of California, and Yale. Throughout his life, particularly during the last 20 years, he was a continuous contributor to scholarly publications, and serious journals of public opinion, and he leaves behind him an extraordinarily large collection of books on historical, political, and economic subjects, either written or edited by himself for the enlightenment and guidance of those who would know the truth.

Besides the "Chronicle," the publications most favored by him were the "Nation" and the old "Freeman," although his contributions to the daily press were numerous. A large part of his best work was published anonymously, and accordingly, many who have profited by regularly following the course of his vigorous and stimulating mind will not be aware of their loss until they miss the voice that now is still.
One so active and so highly gifted in the use of cultured speech could hardly escape the honors that such distinction brings. That Mr. MacDonald did indeed have the satisfaction of knowing that he was not laboring in vain is amply evidenced by the honorary degrees bestowed upon him, and the organizations of which he was an active and useful member. At one time he was chairman of the Public Archives Committee of the American Historical Society; he was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Academy of Political Science, the Foreign Policy Association, and the American Association of University Professors; he was a fellow of the American Geographical Society; his clubs included
the Andiron, of which he was at one time president; the Authors, the Harvard, and Town Hall.
One by one, these older leaders of constructive thought on vital public questions, questicns which today are taxing so sorely the best minds of the world, are passing to their reward. Too often, we fear, their places are being taken by scholastic faddists, Utopian dreamers, and others so limited in the scope of their training and the breadth of their interests that they cannot see the woods for the trees.
But it is for us who are left to re-dedicate ourselves to those tested principles of sound commonsense so vigorously upheld by such leaders as William MacDonald.

## Taxation Cannot Serve Two Masters

The Congress that is to assemble in January will confront the politically unpleasant task of an extensive revision of the entire structure of internal taxation by the Federal Government. At this juncture, it has become an inescapable task, not only in view of the huge and accumulating excess of Federal expenditures over Federal receipts, which all but the most enthusiastic and reckless spenders agree ought not be allowed much longer to continue, but also because the misuse of the taxing power in attempts to achieve ends not otherwise practicable to the Federal Administration has resulted in a crude and cruel series of exactions far more detrimental to business and destructive to the normal rights of citizenship than productive of revenue.
Since 1933, with rare exceptions, in which invariably too much has been yielded to the Executive, Congress has in a very large degree allowed the President to dictate tax policies and tax legislation. And he has exercised the Legislative power thus abdicated in his favor, not to satisfy, except indirectly, the revenue necessities of a Government economically administered and with the least possible dislocation of industry and the minimum interference with private rights, but, primarily, to gratify strange personal whims and to accomplish personal aims, all totally foreign to good government and obnoxious to fair and impartial treatment of the governed. A man of verylarge inherited possessions, almost entirely destitute of experience in sound finance or stable industry (Camco and the venture in money-changing based on old German marks certainly do not count), and devoid of that splendid hunger for comprehension which might lave made one with his extraordinary opportunities a master of the plain principles controlling the final incidence and shiftings and the social and economic consequences of any scheme of taxation, he has acquired a complex series of small but farreaching prejudices against men of wealth who choose to be more diligent than himself in business and against those operations by which men of industry and far-seeing vision have so often advanced the economy of the Nation while at the same time themselves profiting in relatively slight measure, compared with the vast and widespread benefits they have conferred. Finding the Federal Government without powers by which, even should a subservient Congress permit him to dictate the drastic legislation that would be necessary, he could confiscate the wealth of more productive members of the Nation and prevent further accumulations of
shares in the profits of industrial achievement and progress, he turned to the indirect but potent method of taxation. At his insistence, taxation was shaped less in the interest of satisfying revenue needs and more to penalize thrift, to check legitimate enterprise, to hamper and thwart normal methods of association for the purposes of financing and managing industry, to confiscate and distribute wealth. Maladroit and bungling, from the point of view of sound canons of taxation, all these time-serving devices and expedients have hung like so many mill-stones upon the neck of industry and have wrought unmeasured injury to the workers among the people.

Now, these experiments in social control through taxation were by no means the first instances in which the Federal power to tax has been utilized to achieve ends not permitted to the Federal Government by the Constitution nor intended by the American people to be exercised other than locally and subject to the principles and inherent limitations of home-rule. It is not, obviously, a question whether such misuse of an essential and almost limitless power may sometime have been with general acquiesence and actually productive of immediate results not in themselves injurious, but rather whether a Government created by, and ostensibly limited by, a written constitution, may properly and wisely resort to subterfuge and indirection in order to accomplish even beneficent aims in fields of control never intended to be opened to its activities. To that question there could be but one answer from any honest man. Yet, the Federal taxing power destroyed the State banks of issue; it today stands between consumers and a cheap, wholesome, and satisfactory substitute for butter, oleomargarine; but it failed to vest in the Federal Government control over the youth of the Nation, because the Supreme Court found that the essential purpose of raising revenue was absent from the second Child Labor Act. "Taxation," as the Court of Appeals of New York long ago observed, "is a hard fact." No government could be independent or effective for defense and the preservation of order without possessing practically plenary power to tax, but it is none the less a power to destroy, and, as such, should always be used with provident restraint, with sympathetic consideration for the normal activities of the taxpayers, and, above all, without indirection, ulterior motives, or malice, and with sincerity. Nor will sound statesmanship or honest government ever usurp undelegated powers by the distortion of its system of taxation. In no activity of government is it possible impartially to serve two masters. There is the highest authority for the assertion that when an individual attempts such divided allegiance, one or the other is inevitably sacrificed. The truth of this principle is self-evident and if it were not, it has been repeatedly demonstrated. It applies as forcibly to tax legislation as it does to any act of any individual. This is far from suggesting that Congress, or any Legislative body dealing with taxation, should omit cautiously to consider the consequences of any existing or suggested tax, but it is to say that such consideration ought to be controlled with an eye single to the revenue needs of the country and to the potentialities of the particular tax in the service of those needs and the
preservation of the subject of taxation. Any tax is a vicious tax if its purpose is to control or destroy or to distribute, rather than to produce revenue and that not the revenue of a day or a year, but the substantial and permanent revenue that ought to flow with approximate steadiness from a legitimate subject of taxation and remain continuously proportioned to the necessities created by public expenditures under a government honestly and economically administered.

The Congress which meets next month will be exceedingly fortunate if, when approaching the dif-
ficult and controversial subject of tax revision, it does so in complete recognition of the principle here set forth and with a relentless determination never at any moment to let it vanish from its view or to evade its stern and simple control. Deviations in the past may have produced little injury, but the immense part that Federal taxation now plays, and for a long time in the future must continue to play, in the activities and lives of all citizens of the Republic, makes it certain that no misuse of the taxing power can fail to bring disaster.

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

In some respects a modest tendency toward improvement now can be noted in the financial results of railroad operation in the United States, but the seriousness of the plight in which the carriers still find themselves remains difficult to exaggerate. Our statistical compilation for the month of October remains generally unfavorable in comparison with the same month of last year, even though business recession on the most pronounced scale was in evidence during the final quarter of 1937. Gross earnings of the railroads in October of this year compare poorly even with the small volume of business for that month a year ago. It appears, however, that the capable managers of the roads finally have been able to effect economies in operation on a scale sufficient to offset such losses, in so far as net earnings are concerned. A small increase of net earnings now is apparent, and if continued would doubtless do much to prevent further resort to the bankruptcy laws or to downward scaling of debt charges by agreement with larger creditors on funded debt account. The fact must be recognized, however, that real and sweeping business recovery under the excessive taxation, industrial antagonism and labor favoritism of the Roosevelt Administration remains problematical. Moreover, some of the economies now effected by the railroads can only be temporary, since they consist all too often of deferred maintenance expenditures.

It is now possible at least to look hopefully toward the impending session of Congress, which is supposed to deal realistically with the railroad question. The difficulty is that the last session likewise was supposed to act for the amelioration of troubles for which the carriers can hardly be held responsible. Much could be done, however, if the National Legislature were to recast the restrictions and controls that now hamper the railroads particularly and all business in general. Although the matter was avoided in the closing weeks of the last congressional session, it will probably prove difficult for the Legislature to sidestep its responsibilities in similar fashion next year. As the creator of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Congress could direct that agency to take measures for upholding the financial intergrity of the railroads. The freight rate increases requested by the carrier might, for instance, be granted in full, at least for a trial period. Taxation to which the railroads are peculiarly subject might be revised, although this is a problem of State and local government urgency, as well as national prominence. The tendency to squeeze the carriers between the upper millstone of rate and other regulatory restrictions and the
lower millstone of irreducible wage scales might also be modified. Such actions would go far toward that lang-range improvement in the position of the railroads which is highly necessary.
Meanwhile it must be noted again that the principal carriers of the country are dependent largely upon the general course of business. In this respect, also, a Congress independent of Executive controls and pressures could accomplish a great deal, and the trend of the November elections supplies some ground for hopefulness. The extent of the improvement necessary and possible in the economic sphere is easily measurable through comparison of recent rail earnings with those of last year and the decade of the 1920 's. It is especially instructive to review the recent levels in the light of the relatively ample earnings that were common for many years before the New Deal appeared. That comparison is set forth statistically farther along in this article. For last October gross earnings of the railroads were only $\$ 352,880,489$ as against $\$ 372,283,700$ in October of last year, a decline of $\$ 19,403,211$, or $5.21 \%$. As already noted, the managers were able to cut operating expenses to a degree that more than offset the fall in gross revenues. Accordingly, we find net earnings at $\$ 110,996,728$ for last October as against $\$ 102,560,563$ for that month in 1937, a gain of $\$ 8,436,165$, or $8.22 \%$. The comparison of the two months in tabular form is as follows:


In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under review, we have brought together in the table below 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 month of October, 1938, as compared with the corresponding month in 1937, 1936, 1932 and 1929. On examination it will be readily seen that, with the exception of the building industry and shipments of and orders received for lumber, the output of all the industries covered was on a greatly reduced scale as compared with October last year. It follows, of course, that the number of cars of revenue freight moved by the railroads was very much smaller than in the month a year ago. Cotton receipts at the Southern outports, too, were very much smaller, as were the livestock receipts. On the other hand, receipts of the various farm products (especially corn) ran much heavier-with the exception of oats and rye.

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| October | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Production (passenger cars, trucks, \&c.)-a_ | 209,522 | 329,876 | 224,688 | 48,702 | 380,617 |
| Building ( 8000 ): Constr. contr. awarded b | \$357,698 | \$202,081 | \$225,768 | \$107,274 | \$445,642 |
| Coal (net tons): |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bituminous ce | 34,900,000 | 40,833,000 | 43,321,000 | 32,677,000 | 52,174,000 |
| Pa. anthraci | 4,169,000 | 4,848,000 | 4,608,000 | 5,234,000 | 8,026,000 |
| Freight traffic: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car loadings, all (ears) | z3,541,982 | 74,000,394 | 24,097,448 | z3,158,104 | z5,751,645 |
| Cotton receipts, Southern ports (bales).f... | 803,045 | 1,610,786 | 1,613,244 | 1,562,157 | 2,314,730 |
| Livestock receipts: 8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicago (cars) --. | 8,699 | 8,478 | 10,779 | 13,619 | 20,634 |
| Kansas City (cars) | 5,637 3,716 | 5.848 | 5,327 | 6,70 | 11,217 8,702 |
|  | 3,716 | 4.782 | 3.492 | 6.1 | 702 |
| Western flour and grain receipts: $\mathbf{h}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flour (000 barrels) | z2,351 | 22,092 | z2,083 | z2,179 | z2,422 |
| Wheat (000 bushels). | z32,591 | z27,504 | z16,341 | z32, | z41,578 |
| Corn (000 bushels) | z50,141 | z19,025 | z11,043 | z27,582 | z20,171 |
| Oats (000 bushels) | z9,271 | z11,727 | 24,522 | z6,424 | z16,309 |
| Barley (000 bushels) | z12,733 | z11,560 | z12,272 | z4,099 | z5,798 |
| Rye (000 bushels) -- | z2,754 | z3,102 | z1,958 | 2791 | z3,578 |
| on \& Stee1 (gross to |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron production.k | 2,052,284 | 2,892,629 | 2,991,887 | 644,808 | 3,588,118 |
| Steel Ingot production.1- | 3,117,934 | 3,392,924 | 4,534,246 | 1,087,058 | 4,534,326 |
| Lumber (000 board |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_m. | x877,765 | x913,833 | x1,094,9 | x500,7 | x1,495,283 |
| Shipments_m | :885,271 | $\times 858,844$ | x1,060,689 | $\times 614,45$ | x1,335,204 |
| Orders received.m. | $\times 864.908$ | x732,819 | x1,143,452 | x539,01 | x1,638,488 |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH


In view of the foregoing, it is no surprise to find that when the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, that all the three great districts, the Eastern, the Southern and the Western-together with all the various regions grouped under these districts-show losses in gross earnings, with the single exception of the Southern region (in the Southern district), while in the case of the net all the districts and regions, with the single exception of the Northwestern region (in the Western district), are able to report gains. These net increases are in several cases of substantial amount, the Southern region (in the Southern district) showing a gain of $26.49 \%$, and the New England region (in the Eastern district) a gain of $21.24 \%$. 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



Total all districts__ $\overline{234,242} \overline{235,161} \widetilde{110,996,728} \overline{102,560,563} \overline{+8,436,165}-\frac{8.22}{}$ NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms tio the classification of the Interstate
Commerce Commisslon, and the following indicates the confines of the different groups and regions:

EASTERN DISTRICT
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Great Lakes Reoton-Comprises the section on the Canadlan boundary between
New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chlcago, and north of a llne from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.
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east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louls and the Mississippl RIver east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louls and the Mississippl River
to the mouth of the Ohlo River, and north of the Ohlo River to Parkersburg, W. Va. and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

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Southern Repton-Comprises the sectlon east of the Mississippl River and south
of the Ohto River to a polnt near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the of the Ohif Rlver to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the
eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginla to the Atlantlc. Pocahontas Reoton-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 and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and
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| Month of October- | 1938 | 1937 | Inc. ( + ) or ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (-) ${ }^{-1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mileage of 136 roads | 234,242 | ${ }^{235,161}$ |  |  |
| Gross earnings | 241,880,489 | \$369,723,137 | - $819,4839,376$ | - 10.32 |
| Ratio of expenses to | 68.54\% | 72.45\% |  | 下: |
| Net earnings | \$110,996,728 | \$102,560,563 | +88,436,165 | +8.22 |

In order to indicate in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under review, we have brought together in the table below 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 month of October, 1938, as compared with the corresponding month in 1937, 1936, 1932 and 1929. On examination it will be readily seen that, with the exception of the building industry and shipments of and orders received for lumber, the output of all the industries covered was on a greatly reduced scale as compared with October last year. It follows, of course, that the number of cars of revenue freight moved by the railroads was very much smaller than in the month a year ago. Cotton receipts at the Southern outports, too, were very much smaller, as were the livestock receipts. On the other hand, receipts of the various farm products (especially corn) ran much heavier-with the exception of oats and rye.

Financial Chronicle

| October | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Automobiles (units): Production (passenger cars, trucks, \&c.) a. | 209,522 | 329,876 | 224,688 | 48,702 | 380 |
| Building (\$000): <br> Constr. contr. awarded b | \$357,698 | \$202,081 | \$225,768 | \$107, | \$445,642 |
| Coal (net tons): |  |  |  | \$107,27 |  |
| Bituminous_c | 34,900,000 | 40,833,000 | 43,321,000 | 32,677,000 | 52,174,000 |
| Pa. anthracite_d | 4,169,000 | 4,848,000 | 4,608,000 | 5,234,000 | 8,026,000 |
| Freight traffic: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Car loadings, all (cars) | z3,541,982 | z4,000,394 | 24,097,448 | 23,158,104 | z5,751,645 |
| Cotton receipts, Southern ports (bales)_f.-Livestock receipts: | 803,045 | 1,610,786 | 1,613,244 | 1,562,157 | 2,314,730 |
| , Chicago (cars) | 8.6 | 8,478 | 10,779 | 13,619 |  |
| Kansas City (cars) ..- | 5,637 | 5,848 4,782 | 5,327 | 6,707 | 11,217 |
| Omaha (cars) Western flour and grain receipts: h | 3,716 | 4,782 | 3,492 | 6,115 | 8,702 |
| Flour (000 barrels)--- | z2,351 | 22,092 | z2,083 | z2,179 | z2,422 |
| Wheat (000 bushels)-- | z32,591 | z27,504 | z16,341 | z 32,988 | z41,578 |
| Corn (000 bushels) | z50,141 | z19,025 | z11,043 | z27,582 | z20,171 |
| Oats (000 bushels) | z9,271 | z11,727 | z4,522 | z6,424 | z16,309 |
| Barley (000 bushels) -- | z12,733 | z11,560 | z12,272 | z4,099 | z5,798 |
| Rye (000 bushels).- | z2,754 | z3,102 | z1,958 | 7791 | z3,578 |
| Iron \& Steel (gross ton |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig iron production.k | 2,052,284 | 2,892,629 | 2,991,887 | 644,808 | 3,588,118 |
| Steel ingot production_1- | 3,117,934 | 3,392,924 | 4,534,246 | 1,087,058 | 4,534,326 |
| Lumber (000 board |  |  |  |  |  |
| Production_m | x877,765 | x913,833 | x1,094,906 | x500,707 | x1,495,283 |
| Shipments_m.- | :865,271 | x858,844 | x1,060,689 | x614,453 | $\times 1,335,204$ |
| Orders received.m..... | x864,908 | x732,819 | 11,143,452 | $\times 539,018$ | ¢1,638,488 |

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH


In view of the foregoing, it is no surprise to find that when the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, that all the three great districts, the Eastern, the Southern and the Western-together with all the various regions grouped under these districts-show losses in gross earnings, with the single exception of the Southern region (in the Southern district), while in the case of the net all the districts and regions, with the single exception of the Northwestern region (in the Western district), are able to report gains. These net increases are in several cases of substantial amount, the Southern region (in the Southern district) showing a gain of $26.49 \%$, and the New England region (in the Eastern district) a gain of $21.24 \%$. 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

| District and Region Month of October- |  | 1938 | oss E |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastern District- |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 882,678 | 13,715,692 | 33,014 | . 24 |
| Great Lakes region (24 roads) ..... |  | ,791,455 | 68,092,779 | -4,301,324 | 6.31 |
| Central Eastern region (18 roads) .-. $67,489,166$ |  |  | 74,468,741 | -6,979,575 | 9.37 |
| - Total (52 roads) ...---..........-144,963,299 |  |  | 156,277,212 | 11,313.913 | 7.23 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 44,116,663 | +376,837 | .85 |
| Pocahontas region (4 roads) ........ 22,613,903 |  |  | 23,402,998 | -789,095 | 3.37 |
| Total (32 roads) ...............-- $67,107,40$ |  |  | 67,519,661 | -412,258 | 0.61 |
| Western District- 15 ds) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,179,255 | 45,464,216 | -3,284,961 | 7.22 |
|  |  | ,283,069 | 73,637,127 | -2,354,058 | 3.19 |
| . Southwestern region (21 roads) .-.- $27,347,463$ |  |  | 29,385,484 | -2,038,021 | 6.93 |
| Total (52 roads) .-.........-...- $140,809,787$ |  |  | 148,486,827 | -7,677,040 | 5.17 |
| Total all districts (136 roads) _ _-. . $352,880,489$ |  |  | 2,283,700 | -19,403,211 | 5.21 |
| District and Region <br> Month of Oct.- Mileaje |  | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net Earnt } \\ & 1937 \quad I \end{aligned}$ | Inc. |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Eastern District- } & 1938 \\ \text { New England region_ } \\ \text { 6,788 }\end{array}$ |  | 8. | 8 |  |  |
|  | 6,976 | 3,257,226 | 2,686,414 | +570,812 | 21.24 |
| - Great Lakes region-- ${ }^{\text {Central East'n region }} \mathbf{2 4 , 3 2 0}$ | 26,391 | 18,193,200 | 15,649,959 | +2,543,241 | 16.25 |
|  | 24,753 | 22,195,963 | 21,411,373 | +784,580 | 3.66 |
| Total......-...... 57,820 | 58,120 | 43,646,389 | 39,747,746 | +3,898,643 | 9.80 |
| Southern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern region....- 38,556 | 38,722 | 13,842,238 | 10,943,378 | +2,898,860 | 26.49 |
| Pocahontas region.. 6,049 | 6,045 | 11,311,017 | 7 11,000,832 | +310,185 | 2.81 |
| otal..-.--------- 44,605 | 44,767 | 25,153,255 | 21,944,210 | +3,209,045 | 14.62 |

## Western District-

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Northwestern region } & 45,851 & 45,997 & 12,669,236 & 13,997,795 & -1,328,559 & 9.49 \\ \text { Central West'n region } & 58,562 & 56,857 & 22,061 & 185 & 19\end{array}$ | Central West'n region | 56,562 | 56,857 | $22,061,285$ | $19,78,248$ | $+1,27,274,037$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Southwestern region. | 29,404 | 29,420 | $7,468,563$ | $7,083,564$ | $+382,999$ |

 Total all districts_- $234,242 \quad 235,161 \quad 110,996,728102,560,563+8,436,165 \quad 8.22$ NOTE-Our grouping of the roads conforms to the classification of the Interstate
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thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.
western district
Northrestern Reoton-Comprises the sertion adjoining Canada Iying weat of the Great I.akes Region, north of a Ine from Clich
and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.
Central H'estern Hegtion-Comprises the section south of the Northwestern "eglon west of a ine from Chicago to Pooria and thence to st. Luils, and north of a iline trom st. Inuls,
The grain traffic over Western roads (taking them collectively) was on a greatly increased scale in October the present year-in fact, the largest for the month in all recent years. While the receipts of oats and rye at the Western primary markets fell considerably below those of October a year ago, the movement of wheat, corn and of oats, on the other hand, ran much heavier, reaching in the case of corn large proportions. Altogether, the receipts at the Western primary markets of the five cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, in the five weeks ended Oct. 29, 1938, aggregated 107,490,000 bushels as against only $72,918,000$ bushels in the same five weeks of last year, and but $46,136,000$ bushels in the corresponding period of 1936. Back in 1932 the grain receipts totaled $71,884,000$ bushels; and in the same period of $1929,87,434,000$ bushels. In the following table we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form :

| 5 Wks.End.Oct. 29 | WESTERN FLOUR |  | AND | Oats | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barley } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kye } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Flour } \\ \text { (Bbls.) } \end{gathered}$ | Wheat (Bush.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Corn } \\ \text { (Bush.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OAts } \\ & \text { (Bush.) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Chrcajo- |  |  |  |  |  | 748,000 |
|  | 1,256,000 | ${ }_{2,849,000}^{2,124,000}$ | $25,018,000$ | 2,996,000 | 1,517,000 | 713,000 |
| Minneapolis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8,293,000 | 3,889,000 | 2,270,000 | 4,999,000 | 994,000 |
| 1937- |  | 5,722,000 | 1,107,000 | 2,944,000 | 4,344,000 | 706,000 |
| Duluth- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 |  | 8,868,000 | 976,000 | 1,693,000 | 2,047,000 | $7,236,000$ |
| 1937...... |  | 6,500,000 | 33,000 | 2,317,000 | 2,042,000 |  |
| Milwaukee- |  |  |  | 125,000 | 3,233,000 | 33,000 |
| -1938-.... | 87,000 78,000 | 1,319,000 | -325,000 | 219,000 | 2,969,000 | 123,000 |
| Totedo- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 |  | 706,000 | 520.000 | 464,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| 1937....- |  | 804,000 | 162,000 | 404,000 | 4,000 |  |
| Detroit- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis \& Ómaha |  | 2,250,000 | 8,359,000 | 1,015,000 |  | 92,000 |
| 1938------ | ------- | $2,250,000$ 1,523 | ${ }_{3,298,000}$ | 1,362,000 | 2,000 | 53,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1937 } \\ & \text { st. Louts } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938-...- | 696,000 | 1,579,000 | 1,719,000 | 509,000 | $\stackrel{222,000}{ }$ | 52,000 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { 19erin-- }}$ | 620,000 | 1,663,000 | 1,483,000 | 414,000 | 314,000 | 25,000 |
|  |  | 131.000 | 3,271,000 | 173,000 | 364,000 | 90,000 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 205,000 \\ 198,000 \end{array}$ | 173,000 | 2,680,000 | 340,000 | 295,000 | 200,000 |
| Kansas City |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938. | 107,000 | 6,163,000 | 1,198,000 | 291,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph- | 68,000 | 5,226,000 | 1,114,000 | 424,000 | ---******* |  |
|  |  | 390,000 | 296,000 | 284,000 |  |  |
| Wichita-..- |  | 393,000 | 405,000 | 210,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938. | -----* | 1.725.000 | 7,000 |  |  |  |
| Stoux City ${ }^{1937}$ |  | 1,288,000 | 43,000 | 4,000 |  |  |
|  |  | 95.000 | 602,000 | 67,000 | 129,000 | 31,000 |
| 1937------ |  | 46,000 | 357,000 | 89,000 | 73,000 | 22,000 |

 WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS
$\begin{array}{ccccccc}10 \text { Mos.End. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Flout } \\ \text { Oct. } 29\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Wheat } \\ \text { (Bbls.) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Corn } \\ \text { (Bush.) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Oats } \\ \text { (Bush.) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Barley }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Rush } \\ \text { (Bush.) }\end{array} \\ \text { (Bush.) } & \text { (Bush.) }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrr}1938, \ldots--4 & 3,000 & 52,959,000 & 23,702,000 & 15,46,000 & 29,870,000 & 8,128,000 \\ 1937,--- & -\cdots & 46,340,000 & 3,704,000 & 19,633,000 & 23,069,000 & 6,839,000\end{array}$





 $\begin{array}{llllllll}1938 \ldots \ldots-1,795,000 & 2,746,000 & 22,349,000 & 3,123,000 & 2,625,000 & 744,000 \\ 1937 \ldots-1,766,000 & 1,836,000 & 13,167,000 & 3,171,000 & 2,760,000 & 1,586\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Kansas City- } & 606,000 & 1,836,000 & 13,167,000 & 3,171,000 & 2,760,000 & 1,586,000 \\ 1938 .-- & 89,260,000 & 8,569,000 & 2,546,000 & \ldots \ldots & -\ldots .\end{array}$

| 1938 | 607.000 | 89,260,000 | 8,569,000 | 2,546,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1937 | 569,000 | 89,921,000 | 7,041,000 | 2,833,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 |  | 5,928,000 | 2,263,000 | 1,850,000 |  |  |
| 1937 |  | 8,115,000 | 1,104,000 | 1,594,000 |  |  |


| Wichita | 8,15,000 | 1,104,00 | 1,534,00 | ----- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938. | 18,763,000 | 58,000 | 4,000 |  |
| 1937 | 24,381,000 | -105,000 | 69,000 |  |

$\qquad$
${ }_{1938}^{1938}$-..-17,274,000 307,053,000 271,344,000 $83,063,000 \quad 78,362,00019,726,000$

As to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, this was on a greatly reduced scale as compared with October last year, both as regards the overland shipments of the staple and the receipts at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland were only 113,720 bales in October the present year as against 137,905 bales in 1937 and 237,360 bales in October, 1936. Going further back, however, comparison is with but 58,566 bales in 1932 and 84,965 bales in the same period of 1929 . In the subjoined table we give the details of the port movement of cotton for the past three years:
RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN OCTOBER, 1938, 193


In the table we now present, a summary of the October comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country is furnished for each year back to and including 1909 :


## The Course of the Bond Market

High-grade corporate and United States Government bonds have maintained their high levels of recent weeks Lower grades have resealed strength, particularly in the railroad section.

High-grade railroad bonds have been mixed. Chesapeake \& Ohio $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1992$, at 118 are unchanged, as are Chicago

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Burlington \& Quincy III. Div. $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$, at $1031 / 4$. An estimated increase of $30 \%$ in November net operating income ver last year's figure has produced favorable repercussions among speculative railroad issues. New York Chicago \& St. Louis $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1978$, advanced $31 / 4$ points to $481 / 4$, and Southern Railway 4s, 1956 , gained $31 / \mathrm{s}$ points at $57 \%$. Defaulted railroad bonds have been conspicuously active and wide ains have been recorded. Missouri Pacific 5 s, 1965, have risen 1 point to 19 .
Strength in the utility stock market has been accom banied by rises in lower-grade utility bonds. American \& Foreign Power 5 s, 2030, have advanced $1 / 4$ to $521 / 4$; New England Gas \& Electric 5s, 1947, have gained 2 at 57. The Temphis Power \& Light 5s, 1948, at 92, up $43 / 4$, and the Laclede Gas $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$, at 48 , up 1, which in immediately preceding weeks have been depressed because of special actors, have also recovered substantially. Higher-grade tilities have been firm, advancing fractionally. An offering of $\$ 7,750,000$ mortgage bonds and $\$ 1,375,000$ notes of

Green Mountain Power Corp. represents the entire utility financing for the week.

Slightly higher bond prices have been registered by industrial issues this week. The steel group has displayed a mixed trend, but most of the changes have been upward. The National Steel $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1965$, have risen $1 / 2$ to $1083 / 4$. Studebaker conv. $6 \mathrm{~s}, 194 \overline{5}$, have advanced $41 / 4$ to $841 / 4$. Amusement bonds have been stronger for the most part, the Paramount conv. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1947, being outstanding with a gain of $23 / 4$ to $853 / 4$. Meat packing issues have risen moderately, as have certain food issues such as the Purity Bakeries 5s, 1948 , which have gained 1 at 97 . Retail trade issues have improved.
A late rally in the South American list has been responsible for somewhat better closing prices for Brazilian and ther defaulted issues in that class, Argentine bonds gaining to point aud more. The market for European bonds ontinued sluggish, with a tendency toward further soft hess. Japanese issues sold also slightly below last week's losing prices.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES (REVISED) $\dagger$ (Based on Average Ytelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \text { Daill } \\ \text { Aberapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { U. } \\ \text { Gort. } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} A \\ \text { Dumes } & 120 \\ \text { tre- } \\ \text { torp.* } \end{array}\right\|$ | 120 Domestic Corporate * by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | A | Baa | RR. | P. U. 1 |  |
| $\overline{\text { Dee. } 16 .}$ | 112.65 | 100.70 |  |  | 99 |  |  | 5 |  |
| 14 | ${ }^{1212.60}$ |  |  | ${ }_{110.63}^{110.83}$ | ${ }_{99.48}^{99}$ | ${ }_{80}^{80} 84$ | ${ }_{86.92}^{87.07}$ | 106.54 |  |
| ${ }_{13}^{14}$ | 112.65 | 100.53 |  | ${ }^{110.63}$ | ${ }_{99} 931$ | 80.58 | ${ }^{86} 8.64$ | 106.36 |  |
| 12 | ${ }^{112.59}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ | ${ }_{117.72}^{117.72}$ | ${ }_{110.43}^{10.83}$ | ${ }_{99} 99.14$ | ${ }_{80.58}^{80}$ | 88.64 |  |  |
|  |  | 1100. |  | ${ }^{110.43}$ | ${ }_{99}^{99.48}$ | ${ }_{80.71}^{80.58}$ | 86.64 |  |  |
| 7 | ${ }^{112.53}$ | ${ }^{100} 10.73$ | 117.50 | 110.63 | ${ }_{99.48}^{99.31}$ | ${ }_{80.84}^{80.71}$ | ${ }_{86}^{86 .}$ |  |  |
|  | 112.38 | 100.88 | 117.72 | ${ }^{110.63}$ | ${ }^{99.66}$ | 80.96 |  |  |  |
| 5.11 | 112.33 | 100.88 | 117.72 | 110.63 110.63 |  | 81.09 81.22 | 86.92 87.07 | ${ }_{106.73}^{106.92}$ | ${ }_{111.43}^{11.23}$ |
| - | 12.14 | 100.88 | ${ }_{117}^{117.94}$ | ${ }_{110.63}$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ |  | 10 |  |
| 1-1 | 112.09 | 100.88 |  | 110.43 |  | 81.35 |  | 108.73 |  |
| Wevekr $25-$ | 11 | 100 |  |  |  | 81.35 | 86.92 |  |  |
|  | 12.14 | 101.06 |  | 110.24 |  | ${ }^{81.61}$ | 87.35 |  |  |
| 10 |  | ${ }_{100.35}^{101.06}$ |  | 109.44 | ${ }_{99.48}^{109}$ | 80.84 | 86.50 |  |  |
| Oct. 28 | 112.68 | 100 | 16.86 | - 109.24 | 99.14 | 80.71 | ${ }_{85.65}^{88.36}$ |  | 83 |
|  |  | ${ }_{99}^{99}$ |  | ${ }^{108.46}$ | ${ }_{98.80}$ | ${ }_{79} 8.95$ | 85.52 |  |  |
| 7 | 53 |  | 116.43 | $1{ }^{108.27} 107$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.45}$ | 79.45 | ${ }_{82.13}^{85.10}$ | ${ }_{103.38}^{104.30}$ | 109.84 |
| ${ }^{\text {Bept. }} 23$ | ${ }_{111.37} 11.70$ | ${ }_{97.11}^{97.28}$ | 14 | 107.30 | ${ }_{96} .28$ | ${ }_{76} 717$ | ${ }^{81.74}$ | ${ }^{103}$ |  |
| 16 |  |  |  | ${ }_{107}^{107}$ | ${ }_{97}^{96.28}$ | ${ }_{77}^{75.47}$ | 88.33 | ${ }_{103.74}^{102.84}$ |  |
|  | 11.85 | ${ }_{98}^{97.95}$ | 115 |  |  | ${ }_{77} 7.72$ | ${ }_{83.19}^{88.19}$ | 103.93 | 24 |
| Aug. 26. | ${ }_{12}^{112.38}$ | ${ }_{98.80} 98$. |  | 107 | ${ }^{98} 8.28$ | 78.70 | ${ }^{84} 8.01$ | 04.30 |  |
| 19. | 112.39 | ${ }_{98}^{98.28}$ | 5.57 5.78 | 107. | ${ }_{97.61}^{97.95}$ | ${ }_{7}^{77.86}$ | 832.06 | ${ }^{04.30}$ |  |
| 12. | ${ }^{12} 12.38$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.2}$ | -15.78 | (107.08 | cels 97.6 | ${ }_{78.82}^{78.88}$ |  | 104 | 10.83 |
| July 29. |  | ${ }_{97}^{88}$ | ${ }_{115.35}^{15}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{107.88}$ | 97.11 | ${ }_{78.08}$ | 88.70 | 104.11 |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{22}$ | 112 | ${ }_{96} 97.94$ | 4.72 | ${ }^{106.92}$ | 96.28 | ${ }_{7} 7.17$ | ${ }^{80} 96$ | ${ }^{103.74}$ |  |
| 8. | 12.04 | 98.28 ${ }_{95}^{98}$ | ${ }^{14.09}$ | ${ }^{105.73}$ | 94.97 | ${ }_{73.78}^{75.12}$ | ${ }_{78.20}^{79.70}$ | ${ }_{103.22}^{103}$ | 109.45 |
| ${ }^{24}$ | 111.80 | ${ }_{93.85}^{95}$ | 114.09 | 105.22 | ${ }_{93.21}$ | ${ }^{71.36}$ | 75.82 | 102.12 |  |
| 17. | ${ }^{112.01}$ | ${ }_{93.69}^{91.35}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{113.07}$ | ${ }_{108 .}^{104.4}$ | ${ }_{93.37}^{91.35}$ |  | 71.82 | ${ }_{101}^{101.58}$ | ${ }_{108.46}$ |
| $\xrightarrow{10}$ | ${ }^{12} 12.10$ | 94.01 | 114.93 | 106.92 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{76.53}$ | 101 |  |
| May ${ }_{\text {20, }}^{27}$ - | ${ }^{1111.77}$ | ${ }_{95.46}^{93.85}$ | 114.72 | 107. | 93.62 | ${ }_{7}^{69.68}$ | ${ }_{78.70}^{76.53}$ | 102.12 |  |
| 13. | 11.82 | ${ }^{96.44}$ | ${ }_{115}^{15.14}$ | 108 |  | ${ }_{72.11}^{73.76}$ | 89.07 | 102.12 |  |
| r. ${ }^{69}$ | 111.54 | ${ }^{95.2}$ | ${ }_{114.09}^{11.51}$ | ${ }_{106.92}^{107.69}$ | 93.13 ${ }_{98}^{98.85}$ | 69.37 | ${ }_{76.78}^{79.07}$ | 100.35 |  |
| - ${ }_{22}$ | 111.48 | ${ }_{92}^{93}$ | ${ }^{113.89}$ | 105.79 |  | crisi.97 | 74.82 | 99.48 97.78 |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{14 .}$ | 1110 | ${ }_{91}^{91.2}$ | ${ }_{112}^{12.66}$ | 104.30 | ${ }_{9105}^{91.05}$ | 66.89 | ${ }_{7}^{74.21}$ | 99.94 |  |
| 1. | 109 | ${ }_{81}^{88.8}$ | ${ }^{1212.45}$ | ${ }_{102}^{102.66}$ | -89.10 |  | ${ }_{75.01}^{71.15}$ | 998.11 |  |
| ${ }_{18 .}^{25 .}$ | 110 | ${ }_{93.21}^{91.97}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckili }}^{13.89}$ | 106.92 | ${ }_{93} 9.37$ | ${ }^{68.17}$ | ${ }^{76} 78$. | 99.14 |  |
| 11. | 111.57 | ${ }_{96.94}^{94.8}$ | 115.35 | 109.05 | ${ }_{97.11}^{95.46}$ | 69.78 73.65 |  | 99.48 | (108.46 |
| Feb. 25. | ${ }^{1110.50}$ | ${ }_{97.28}^{98.94}$ | ${ }^{1515.78}$ | 109.44 | 97.1 | 74.44 | 85.65 | 99.48 | ${ }_{1}^{108.46}$ |
| 118. | ${ }^{1110.21}$ | ${ }_{96.11}^{98.44}$ | 115.57 | 109.24 |  | ${ }_{72.43}^{73.20}$ | 84.14 | 98.82 | ${ }_{107.69}^{08.08}$ |
| ${ }_{4}^{4 .}$ | ${ }_{1} 11.16$ | 94.81 | ${ }_{\text {114 }}^{114.51}$ | 108.27 |  | ${ }^{71.15}$ | ${ }_{79}^{81.61}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98.45}$ | ${ }^{066.92}$ |
| n. 28. | ${ }^{110.07}$ | ${ }_{98.61}^{94.33}$ | ${ }^{114.72}$ | 109 | ${ }_{96.78}^{94.81}$ | ${ }_{73.31}$ | ${ }_{83.33}$ | ${ }_{100} 18$ | ${ }^{07}{ }^{07.05}$ |
| 14. | 110.15 | ${ }_{07}^{97}$ | 116 | 109 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{97} \mathbf{9 7}$ | 75.47 7480 | 86.07 885 8.5 80 |  |  |
| High 1938 | 112.88 |  |  |  | 100.18 | 82.13 |  | 08 | 5 |
| Low 1938. | 109.58 |  | 112.45 |  | ${ }_{104}^{89.10}$ | -62.76 | ${ }^{71.15}$ | ${ }^{96}$ |  |
| High 193. | 12.78 | ${ }_{94} 1$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 118.16 \\ 109.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.89 \\ & 107.30 \end{aligned}$ | (94.47 | 8 |  | 06 | 104 |
|  |  | 97.45 | 114 | 109.44 | 6.61 | 75.82 | 87.78 | 29.66 | 106.17 |
| Dee. 16.36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} 12.05$ |

$\underset{\text { MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES (REVISED) }}{\text { (Based on Indiotdual Clostng Prices) }}$

*These prices are computed from average yields on the basts of one "typical" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show elther the average level or the average movement or actual petice of the bond market.
vield averages, the latter belng the truer pleture

1ened in the issue of July 23 1938. page 488 .

## New Capital Issues in Great Britain

The following statistics have been compiled by the Midland Bank, Ltd. These compilations of issues of new capital, which are subject to revision, exclude all borrowings by the British Government for purely financial purposes; shares issued to vendors; allotments arising from the captalization of reserve funds and undivided profits; sales of already issued securities which add nothing to the capital resources of the company whose securities have been offered; held in the United Kingdom; short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings; and loans of municipal and county authorities which are not specifically limited. In all eases the figures are based upon the prices of issue.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS

|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January - | ¢16.582,347 | £33,963.149 $19,687.120$ | £27,614,265 $10,671,858$ 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 27,464,872 } \\ & 19,248,438 \end{aligned}$ |
| February | ${ }_{12,386.235}^{12.620,080}$ | $19,687,120$ $6,961,500$ | 10,257,125 | 6.391.772 |
| March. | 12,108,238 | 10.456,037 | 11,947.382 | 5038,715 |
| April | 19.727.811 | 19.505.122 | 11,410.592 | ${ }^{27,397.880}$ |
| June. | 20.610 .126 | $18.410,{ }^{188}$ | 20.305.459 | 15.188 .116 |
| July | ${ }_{6.682 .428}$ | 24.194.413 | 7,141,184 | 2.184,057 |
| August.-----.-- | 7,719.440 | $9,546,101$ | 1,963.697 | 1,648,504 |
| September | 4,706,804 | 26,943,859 | ${ }_{12,400,174}^{13,855,183 .}$ | 2,627853 $12,802,202$ |
| October--.--...- | 12,543.554 | 20,939,125 | 12,400,174 | 12,802,202 |
| 11 mo | £171,606,269 | £197,010,049 | £153,081,567 | £108,501,656 |
| ecembe | 11.217.941 | 20.211 .176 | 17.824.624 |  |
|  | £182.824.210 | £217.221.225 | £170 006101 |  |

summary table of new capital issues in the united kingdom [Compiled by the Mldand Bank Limited]

|  | Month of Novembet | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \text { Months to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 30 \end{aligned}$ | Year to <br> Nov. 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | £33,107,000 | £190,762,0С0 | £197,910,000 |
|  | 33,021,000 | 375,748.000 | 422,527,000 |
| 1922 | $15,501,000$ $9,742,000$ | $196,442,000$ 228131,000 | 204,900,000 |
| 1923. | 13,488,000 | $202,065,000$ <br> 2800 | $247,484,000$ 209,602000 |
| 1924 | 21,401,C00 | 197,479,000 | 199,174,000 |
| 1925 | 29,425,000 | 195,495,000 | 221,561,000 |
| 1927 | 28,111,000 | $223,103,000$ 28858 | 257,505,000 |
| 1928 | 27,970,000 | - $337,823,000$ | $308,515,000$ 364,185000 |
| 192 | 12,945,000 | 248,466,000 | $373,183,000$ 2000 |
| 1930 | 19,910,000 | 220,297,000 | 225,581,000 |
| 193 | $4,409,000$ $10,807,000$ | $85,974,000$ $108,726,000$ | 101,836,000 |
| 1933 | 12,787,000 | 128,515,000 | $111,418,000$ $130,828,000$ |
| 1934 | 13,056,000 | 137,148,000 | 143,502,000 |
| 1935 | 12,544,000 | 171,606,000 | 184,648,000 |
| 1937 | $20,939,000$ 12,400 | 197,010,000. | 208,228,000 |
| 18 | 12,802,000 | $153,082,000$ $108,502,000$ | $173,293,000$ $126,326,000$ |

GEOGRAPHICAL DIBTRIBUTION OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM BY MONTHS
[Complled by the Midland Bank Limited]

|  | $\underset{\text { Kingdom }}{\text { United }}$ | India and Ceylon | Other Brit. Countries | Foreion Countries | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936-January | $\stackrel{\text { 33,019,000 }}{ }$ | $\stackrel{\ddagger}{194,000}$ | $\underset{751,000}{£}$ | L | $\stackrel{£}{33,963,000}$ |
| February | $18,502,000$ $8.877,000$ |  | 964,000 | 221,000 | 19,687,000 |
| April.-. | 8.795,000 | 232,000 | 1,356,000 | 84,000 73,000 | 6,961,000 |
| May. | 17,196,000 | 27,000 | 2,014,000 | 268,000 | 10,456,000 |
| June | 15,344,000 |  | 2,939,000 | 128,000 | 18,411,000 |
| August | $20,712,000$ $4.346,000$ |  | 3,537,000 | 153,000 | 24,403,000 |
| Septemb | 8,018,000 |  | 1,7528,000 | 78,000 | 6.194,000 |
| October | 22,730,000 | 451,000 | 3,763,000 |  | $9,546,000$ $26,944,000$ |
| Novemb | 18,271,000 | 30,000 | 2,069,000 | 568,000 | 20,939,000 |
| 11 months. | 173,811,000 | 935.000 | 20,692,000 | 1,572,000 | 197,010,000 |
| December | 16,997,000 | 155,000 | 1,572,000 | 1,487,000 | 20,211,000 |
| Year | 180,808,000 | 1,090,000 | 22,264,000 | 3,060,000 | 217,221.000 |
| 937-January | 24,802,000 |  | 2,405.000 | 407.000 | 27,614,000 |
| Februar | 8,043,000 | 81.000 34,000 | 2,581,000 | 17,000 | 10,672,000 |
| -March <br> April | 9,756,000 7,135000 |  | $1,467,000$ $4,792,000$ |  | 11,257,000 |
| May | 8,313.000 | 1,000,000 | 2,097,000. | 20.000 | 11,947,000 |
| June | 22,611,000 | 396.000 | 830,000 | 678.000 | 24.515.000 |
| August | 14,503800 | 141,000 | 4,481,000 | 1,125,000 | 20,305,000 |
| Septem1 | 1,867,000 |  | 96,000 | 53,000 | 7.141,000 |
| October | 13.141,000 | 32,000 | 680,000 | 2.000 | 13,855,000 |
| Nov | 11,372,000 |  | 1,015,000 | 13,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,800,000 \\ & 12,400,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 11 mo | 128,101,000 | 1,634,000 | 21,031,000 | 2,315,000 | 153,082,000 |
| Decembe | 10,667,000 |  | 2,273,000 | 4,885,000 | 17,825,000 |
| Year | 138,768,000 | 1,634,000 | 23,304,000 | 7,200,000 | 170,906,0C0 |
| 1938-January | 6,520,000 |  | 945,000 |  | 7,465,000 |
| $\stackrel{\text { February }}{ }$ | 13,847,000 |  | 3,000,000 | 2,402,000 | 19,248,000 |
| April | 4,728,000 |  | 811,000 |  | 6,392,000 |
| May | 16,591,000 |  | 10,213,000 | 594,000 | 27,398,000 |
| July | 11,202,000 |  |  |  | 8,509,000 |
| August | 1,783,000 | 27,00 | 3.931,000 | 28,000 | 15,188,000 |
| Septer | 1,611,000 |  | 37,000 | 21.00 | $2,184,000$ $1,648,000$ |
| Octob | 1,781,000 | 331,000 | 516,000 |  | 2,628,000 |
| Nove | 10,928;000 | 100,000 | 1,152,000 | 622,000 | 12,802,000 |
| 11 months | 83,424,000 | 458,000 | 20,553,000 | 4,067,000 | 108,502,000 |

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## The Preservation of Business Records

## By Ralph M. Hower and Ralph Ells. 83

 Pages. Boston: Business Historical Society, Inc.This pamphlet, issued as Vol. XI, Nos. 3-4, of the Bulletins of the Business Historical Society, undertakes to answer such questions as why and how business records should be preserved, what parts of the record material should be chosen for preservation, and when a systematic preservation should begin. The necessity of preserving some records for business purposes hardly needs demonstration, but historians and the public, as the pamphlet points out, have also an interest in the matter. Under a proper system, it is urged, the retention of useful material and the systematic destruction of what is reft will not involve any large additional expense, and in many cases, it is suggested, "will really save money in addition to making the essential records more accessible for reference." Attention is given to the problems presented by records of accounting, purchasing, production, inventory, labor and personnel sales, advertising statistics and general and financial operations. Preservation naturally involves a filing system, classification of records for reference purposes, the quality of paper and ink, photographic reproduction, especially for bulky records or those that cannot be replaced, storage, and the destruction of material that has. been discarded. On each of these points the pamphlet gives practical and well-tested advice. An appendix shows in detail how record-keeping is handled by a number of leading firms (the names, for obvious reasons, are withheld), the list including an advertising agency, a commercial bank, a department store, retail and wholesale groceries, a life insurance company, various forms of manufacturing, a public utility, a railroad and a stock exchange.
Copies may be obtained free by application to the Business Historical Society, Inc., Baker Library, Soldiers Field,Boston.

## 4. Czechoslovak Export Directory Washington: Czechoslovak Legation. $\$ 1$ per Copy

The recent territorial changes, it is stated, have prompted numerous inquiries concerning present Czechoslovak export possibilities, and in order to comply with these requests for information and present to foreign importers of Czechoslovak goods an up-to-date survey of Czechoslovak industry, the management of the Prague International Fair will issue an Export Directory scheduled to be ready about the middle of December. The Directory will be available in four languages: English, French, Spanish and German, and will contain an index of manufacturers as well as a list of merchandise. The price will be $\$ 1.00$ a copy. Any one interested in securing a copy of this Directory may order it directly or through the Czechoslovak diplomatic or consular offices in the United States.

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, Dec. 16, 1938. Business activity was reported as holding steady, though a number of industries show the usual seasonal falling off. Optimism continues to prevail in most business circles, especially as concerns the coming year. During the early part of the week the strong upturn of the securities market appeared to reflect these bullish views. Colonel Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co., who is regarded an authorits on economic affairs, presented a rather encouraging outlook for business the coming year. In a speech before the Cleok and Chamber of Commerce he said that 1030 now Cleveto be a period of better employment rising now promises and increased volume of industrial rising national income, about prospects for 1939, barring production. Optimistic about prospects for 1939, barring an "international calamity," Colonel Ayres said the present upswing will continue as long as Government "pump-priming" continues, with building construction, trade and transportation enjoying expansion. He stated further that "American business will soar, without 'inflation,' for at least half of 1939, but a slump in public money, outgo may cause a setback in the year's closing months." Steel production is sliding down gradually, but not much further decline is expected for the remainder of the month; the customary slump between Christmas and New Year's is expected to be less than usual, and railroads are coming to the aid of the steel mills at a time when new business is affected by the inclination to hold year-end inventories to a minimum, "Iron Age" says in its current summary. While buying by the carriers has not assumed major proportions, it has been in excess of expectations, according to the review. It states further, that "steel companies are confident that by mid-January, at
the latest, operations will be pointing upward again, aided by increasing releases for construction projects, railroad orders, resumption of tin-plate production on a larger scale, and the continuance of generous consumption by the automobile industry." Construction awards were again let in relatively high volume, according to "Engineering NewsRecord," with the bulk going to public works. The full total was $\$ 60,208.000$, which compared with $\$ 35,706,000$ in total was $\$ 60,208,000$, which compared with $\$ 35,706,000$ in
the 1937 week. Private construction gained $46 \%$ over the 1937 period, while public works increased about $74 \%$. Production of electrical energy last week was the second highest on record. Total output was $2,318,550,000$ kilowatt hours, a sharp increase over the previous week's production of $2,285,523,000$ kilowatt hours, and only slightly under the record total of $2,320,982,000$ kilowatt hours produced during the week ended Sept. 4, 1937. The Association of American Railroads reported that 92 Class I railroads had estimated operating revenues of $\$ 262,483,780$ in November, compared with $\$ 262,310,277$ in the same 1937 month, and $\$ 325,620,958$ in November, 1930. According to the "Journal of Commerce," business activity held steady the past week, with their weekly business index off fractionally, declining to 90.7 . A week ago the index registered 91.1 , and a year ago 78.2. According to this publication, electric output and automotive activity operated at new top levels for the year, but the gains were offset by declines in car loadings, steel ingot production, crude oil runs-to-stills and bituminous coal output. Automobile production in the United States and Canada touched a new high for the year of 102,905 units, according to an estimate of Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This was a rise of 2,200 units from the preceding week and 20,880 greater than the correspond-

Volume 147
Financial Chronicle
ing week of 1937. The report said that sentiment throughout the industry indicated that the lag in production and sales during he forthcoming winter weeks would definitely be of less than normal seasonal proportions. The Ford Motor Co. announced today that sales of Ford cars and trucks during the first 10 days of December exceeded by more than 5,000 those of any other first 10-day period in 1938, and were $33 \%$ greater than during the corresponding period last year. Sales of Mercury cars, Ford cars and trucks and Lincoln-Zephyrs are still far in advance of current production, which is in excess of 4,000 a day, the comrent prodi , when pany said. Christmas shophg naturaly dominated were trade picture this week, athogn yearendinfluences were discernible in such important business indicators as the production of electricity, coal, oil, steel, and in freight car loadings, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., observed today. Yule gift buying quickened on a broad front, disclosing large gaps in stocks. Buyers tried to fill out lines, only to find that in many instances warehouse stocks were exhausted and manufacturers were turning away rush orders. Complaints were reported by Dun \& Bradstreet to the effect that business was being lost because of shortages and slow deliveries Producers disclaimed responsibility, blaming retiles' buying policies that had attempted to shift on retailers' buying policies that had attempted to shift on them the burden of inventory accumulation. Retail stores in all parts of the country reported an emphasis on thrift
and utility gifts. Sales volume expanded $10 \%$ to $30 \%$ durand utility gifts. Sales volume expanded $10 \%$ to $30 \%$ during the week, according to Dun \& Bradstreet, with night openings being general in many big stores. A feature of the week's weather was a snowfall of blizzard proportions that covered the country for 25 miles around Syracuse before blowing itself out. Sections of northern New York State were digging out of more than a foot of snow last night. The storm was described by Government observers the worst to strike Syracuse during December in 10 s. years. Except in the Norally fair weather An outstand the week opened with generally fair weather. An outstanding feature of the week's weather was a continuation of abnormal warmth that has characterized the year 1938, and especially the fall and early winter periods. For the year to date, May had about normal warmth, while Novem ber was abnormally cold in the Western States, but decid edly warm in the East, making the average for the country as a whole about normal, according to the Government Bureau. All other months from January to November had videspread warmth, and several of them markedly high mperes This temperature trend is in line with conparal in in about a in general for about a quarter of a century, the Bureau states. Weather in the New Yor City area has been exceptionally fine, with clear skies and a real tang to the cold air. Today it was cloudy and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 22 to 33 degrees The forecast was for partly cloudy tonight and Saturday Rain or snow late Saturday and probably Sunday. Over night at Boston it was 18 to 30 degrees; Baltimore, 24 to 34; Pittsburgh, 16 to 26; Portland, Me., 14 to 26; Chicago 28 to 34 ; Cincinnati, 24 to 34 ; Cleveland, 22 to 26 ; Detroit 20 to 26; Charleston, 42 to 54; Milwaukee, 28 to 34; Savannah, 42 to 58 ; Dallas, 40 to 58 ; Kansas City, 40 to 52 ; Springfield, Mo., 36 to 48 ; Oklahoma City, 42 to 56 ; Salt Lake City, 30 to 36 ; Seattle, 38 to 46 ; Montreal, 4 to 6 and Winnipeg, 8 to 26

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Dec. 10

 Total 619,340 CarsLoading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 10 totaled 619,340 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Dec. 15. This was an increase of 74 cars, or $0.01 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1937 but a decrease of 167,732 cars, or $21.3 \%$, below the same week in 1930 .

Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 10 was a decrease of 29,746 cars, or $4.6 \%$, below the preceding week. The Association further reported:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 245,761 cars, a decrease of 8,511 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 25,437 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Loading of merchandise less-than-carload-lot freight totaled 151,325 cars, a decrease of 1,412 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,087 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Coal loading amounted to 128,210 cars, a decrease of 15,434 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 29,363 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 34,421 cars, a decrease of 1,354 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 167 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western districts alone grars, a decrease
products loading for the week of Dec, 10 totaled 21,424 cars, products loading for the week of 590 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 449 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Livestock loading amounted to 14,545 cars, a decrease of 2,136 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 186 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the western districts alone loading of livestock for the week of Dec. 10 totaled 11,354 cars, a decrease of 1,639 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 178 cars above the corresponding week in 1937 .
Forest products loading totaled 28,043 cars, a decrease of 700 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,326 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Ore loading amounted to 10,281 cars, an increase of 974 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,616 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.

Coke loading amounted to 6,754 cars, a decrease of 1,173 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 324 cars above the corresponding week Three districts-Allegheny, Northwestern and Central Western-re ported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1937. Al other districts, however, reported decreases. All districts reported de creases compared with the corresponding week in 1930.


The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Dec. 10, 1938, loaded a total of 289,367 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 304,851 cars in the preceding week and 291,030 cars in the seven days ended Dec. 11, 1937. A comparative table follows:
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (Number of Cars)


The Association of American Railroads in reviewing the week ended Dec. 3 reported as follows:
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 3, totaled 649,086 cars. This was an increase of 28,761 cars or $4.6 \%$ above the corresponding in 1930.
Loading of revenue freight for the week of Dec. 3 was an increase of 87,002 cars or $15.5 \%$ above the preceding week which contained a holiday. Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 254,272 cars, an increase of 30,092 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 12,765 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 152,737 cars, an increase of 22,847 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease o 2,225 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Coal loading amounted to 143,644 cars, an increase of 23,241 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 16,928 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 35,775 cars, an increase of 6,616 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 1,638 cars below the corresponding week in 1937. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 3 totaled 22,014 cars, an cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Live stock loading amounted to 16,681 cars, an increase of 2,912 cars bove the preceding week, and an increase of 1,527 cars above the cor responding week in 1937. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Dec. 3, totaled 12,993 cars, an increase of 2,563 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,564 cars above the cor responding week in 1937.
Forest products loading totaled 28,743 cars, an increase of 3,155 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 882 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Ore loading amounted to 9,307 cars, a decrease of 3,030 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,253 cars below the corresponding week in 1937.
Coke loading amounted to 7,927 cars, an increase of 1,169 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,775 cars above the corresponding week in 1937.
Six districts-Eastern, Allegheny, Pocahontas, Southern, Northwestern and Central Western-reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1937. The Southwestern district was the only one to report a decrease. The Pochontas and Northwestern districts also reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1930, although for the other districts there were decreases.
In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Dec. 3, 1938. During this period 65 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.
revenue freight loaded and received from connections (nomber of cars)-week ended december 3

| Rakroads | Total Rerenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Receted from Connections |  | Ralloods | Total Rerenue Fretght Loaded |  |  | Tctal Loads Recetved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1037 | 1936 | 1938 | 1927 |  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Eagtern D Ann Arbor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor \& Aroostoo | ${ }_{1}^{1,379}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,813}$ | 1,769 | ${ }_{1,193}^{1,134}$ | 1,068 | Nashville Chattan | 1,825 | ${ }_{2}^{2,011}$ | ${ }^{2}, 034$ | 1,987 | 1,736 |
| Bosto d | 7,451 | 7,411 <br> 1,704 | - ${ }_{\text {9,205 }}^{1,949}$ | -9,692 | ${ }^{9} 9.025$ | Norfolk south | 1,079 | 1,181 | 1,040 | - | 1,920 |
| Central Indiana |  | 24 |  | ${ }_{1}^{1,815}$ | 1,830 | Pledmont \& Nort | 407 | 369 | 456 | 1,001 |  |
| Central Vermon | 1,254 | 1,384 |  | 1.756 | 1,942 | ( ${ }^{\text {Rechmond }}$ Fread. |  | 336 |  | 3,858 | .722 |
| Delaware \& Hud |  | 4,1 |  | 7,145 | 7 7,057 |  | 8,413 | 8,641 | ,718 |  |  |
| Delaware | 487 | 8,595 | 11,476 | 6,275 | 5,672 | Tennessee Centrail | -0,030 | $\begin{array}{r}18,633 \\ \hline 115 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 12.511 |
| Detroit Toled | 2,426 | 2,092 | $\begin{array}{r}364 \\ 3,088 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 | 109 | Winston-Salem Bou | 175 | 161 | 182 | ¢ 693. | ${ }_{818}^{611}$ |
| troit \& Toledo Shore |  |  |  |  |  | Total | 97,762 | 96,870 | 109,744 | 60,972 |  |
| Grand Trunk western | + $\begin{array}{r}12,645 \\ 5,049 \\ 1,89\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4}^{11,526}$ | 13,465 5 5 | 11,833 | 806 |  |  |  |  |  | 57,953 |
| Lehigh \& Hu | ${ }^{150}$ | ${ }^{4} 204$ | ${ }^{5} 143$ | ${ }_{2,016}^{6,917}$ | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { 6,788 } \\ & 1,670\end{aligned}$ | Chorthwestern Disirict |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehligh \% New | 1,799 | 1,618 | 1,501 | 17.200 | 1,002 | Chicago Great Wes | - ${ }_{2,575}^{14,388}$ | 14,106 | 16,745 <br> 2,727 | +10,025 | 9,559 ${ }_{\text {2,692 }}$ |
| Maine Cen | 2,585 | ${ }_{2}$ 2,601 | 3,274 | 2,622 |  | Chtrago M11w. St. P. \& Paciric. | 20,362 | 18,649 | 21,160 | 7,393 |  |
| Mononga | 3 , | 3 3,4 | 4,953 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{22}$ | ${ }_{196}$ | Chicago st. P. Minn. \& Omaha- | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 163$ | 4,252 | 4,231 | 3,127 | 2,977 |
| New York | $\begin{array}{r}1,611 \\ 36,409 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,343 35.489 | 2,539 43,159 4 |  |  | Duluth South Stiore \& At | ${ }_{396}$ | ${ }_{536}$ |  |  | ${ }^{125}$ |
| N. Y. N. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | ${ }^{9.631}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | - ${ }_{11,672}$ | ${ }_{11.014}$ | - ${ }^{35,022}$ | (ely | ${ }^{6,270}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,712}$ | 7,262 | 5,897 | 4,353 |
| N. Y. Chicaro \& | 1,639 5,040 | 4,1,188 <br> 4.234 | 1, 8,27 | ${ }^{1,615}$ | ${ }^{1.442}$ | Great Vorthern. | 11,576 | 10,388 | 10,962 |  |  |
| Pittaburgh \& Lake | 4,762 |  |  | ¢ ${ }_{4}^{9,305}$ | 84,386 | Green Ray \& Wee | 592 | 508 | . 652 | ${ }^{\text {, } 588}$ | 2,264 401 |
| Pere Marquette | 5,574 | 5,486 | 6,878 | 5,121 | 4,601 | Lin |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Plitraburry }}$ |  |  | 495 | 20 |  | $\mathrm{N}^{\prime}$ inn. St. Paul \& S . | , | 1,781 | ${ }_{5}$ | 50 | 18 |
| bra | 34 | 372 | 373 | 201 | 197 | No |  | ${ }_{9} 9669$ |  |  |  |
| Rutland | 731 | ${ }^{984}$ | 1,357 | 1,465 | 1,105 | Spokane Int | 112 | 196 | , 125 | ${ }^{3,286}$ | 998 |
|  |  |  | 6,115 | 8,3466 | 815 | Spokane Portand \& Seat | 1,801 | 1,307 | 1,858 | 1,286 | 1,298 |
| Wheeling \& Lake | 3,407 | 3,366 | 4,095 | 2,942 | 2,430 |  | 80,663 | 74,926 | 85,556 | 41,951 | 38,307 |
|  | ,153 | 132,031 | 167,679 | 147,608 | 138,967 | en |  |  |  |  |  |
| Herthe |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. | 20,832 | 22,670 | 22,338 | 5,186 |  |
| on Canton \& | 372 | 390 | $55 \dot{2}$ | 750 | 789 | ${ }_{\text {Afor }}$ Angham \& Garield | , 805 | , | 3,195 | ${ }^{2,010}$ | 1,931 |
| Bessemer \& Lake | 27,649 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 25,237 } \\ 1}}$ | 84,088 | ${ }^{13,826}$ | 12,797 | Cheago Burlington \& Quinc | 17,583 | 16,052 |  |  |  |
| Butsalo Crree | ${ }^{1}$ | - | ${ }_{383}$ | [1543 | ,103 | Chicago de Illitois Midand | 1,961 | 1,674 | 2,342 | ${ }^{653}$ | ${ }^{1 / 169 .}$ |
| Cambriad | ,388 | 1,220 | 1,369 | 18 | 10 | Chicazo \& Eastern IUİnots. | -11, ${ }_{\text {1264 }}^{1}$ | 12,344 | ${ }^{12,589}$ | 7,811 | 7,724 |
|  | ,711 | 5,805 | 7,181 | 160 | ,960 | Colorato \& South | 75 | 851 |  | ${ }_{2,541}$ |  |
| Cumberiand i Penn | ${ }^{541}$ | ${ }_{193}$ | 69 |  | ${ }^{33}$ | Denver \& Rio Grande Western. | 4,090 | 3,320 | 4,105 | 2,423 | 1,059 <br> 2,463 |
| Ligonter Valley | ${ }_{133}$ | 136 | 305 | ${ }_{36}$ | 18 | Denver | 934 | 715 |  |  | ${ }^{2,463}$ |
| Long 1sland | 704 | ${ }_{720}$ | 2174 | 2. 36 | 18 | Fort Worth \& | 941 | 1.382 |  | 2 |  |
| Penn-Rearling |  | 1,010 | 1,238 | 1,243 | 177 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | , 550 | 745 | 2,190 | , 1 |  |
|  |  | 51 | 67,364 | 35, 666 | 33'321 | , |  | 495 |  |  |  |
| R |  |  | $56_{0}$ | 246 | ${ }_{14} 1819$ | Nevad | , 022 | 1,648 | 817 | 24 |  |
| at | 789 | 6,482 | 15,079 | 1,408 | 14,485 | Peoria \& Pekt | ${ }_{39} 8$ | ${ }_{2}^{693}$ | 77 | 12 | 62 |
| Western Min |  |  |  |  |  | South | 21,341 |  |  |  |  |
| Western $M$ | 3,269 | 3,071 | 3,406 |  |  | Toledo |  | 319 | 21,474 | 4,785 | 4,658 |
| Total. | 119,793 | 109,383 | 150,409 | 89,07 | 83,040 | Union | 17,922 | 16,132 | 16,073 | 8,625 | 7,713 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Wester | 1,811 | (1,668 | $\begin{array}{r}756 \\ 1,805 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,762 ${ }^{7}$ | 1,685 |
|  |  | 18,901 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8,064 | ${ }_{3,762}$ | Tota | 110,327 | 109,353 | 115,06 | . 401 | , 1 |
|  |  |  | ,62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46,230 | 40,402 | 54,780 | 13,4¢2 | 11,888 | Burlingto | 105 | 169 | 205 | 178 | 24 |
| outhern |  |  |  |  |  | Guif Coast Lines | 3,517 | $\begin{array}{r}225 \\ 3,519 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,263 | 1, 2164 |  |
| bama Tennessee | 209 | 201 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {International-Great }}$ | 1,879 | 1,884 | ${ }_{2}^{2,106}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,743}$ | 2,382 |
| Atianta Alrmingham \& Coast |  | 688 | ${ }_{9} 95$ | 1,250 | 1,212 | Kanras | 1,896 | 2284 |  | ${ }^{1,083}$ | 1,237 |
| Atlantic Coast Line. |  |  | 710 | 10 |  | Loulstana \& Ar | 1,753 | 1,605 | 2, 2190 | ${ }^{1,723}$ |  |
| ral | 803 | ${ }_{3}^{9.609}$ | 9,402 | ${ }^{4.137}$ | ${ }_{4,179}$ | Louisiana Arkansas | 174 |  |  | 462 | 595 |
| Charieston \& Western C | ${ }^{3} 375$ | ${ }^{3} 402$ | , 427 | ${ }^{2,1025}$ | 2,411 | Litehtield \& $M$ | 289 | 350 | 350 | ${ }_{863}$ | 780 |
| Cinchtrield | 1,1 | 1,109 | 1,272 | 1,876 | 1,670 |  | ${ }^{753}$ | 754 | 649 | 313 |  |
|  |  |  | 400 |  | 312 | Missourl-Kansas-Tex |  | 149 | 137 |  |  |
| rida E | 160 | 172 |  | 347 | 405 | Missourl Pacitio. | - ${ }_{14,254}^{4,235}$ | 4,814 15.576 | 4,787 17237 | 2,452 | ${ }^{2,511}$ |
| gainsville | $\begin{array}{r}927 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}878 \\ \hline 89 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,063 \\ 43 \\ \hline 0\end{array}$ | 85 | 815 | Quanah | 164 | 233 |  |  | +151 |
|  | 723 | 847 | 971 | 1,428 | 1,300 | Et. L.oul | 7,153 | ${ }_{8}^{8,016}$ | 8.752 | 3,913 | 3,907 |
| Uuif Moble $\&$ Nor |  | 砍 |  | 447 | 448 | Texas ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 2,378 | ${ }_{8} 3109$ |  | 2,150 | ${ }^{2,076}$ |
| Ilinols Central | 21, ${ }^{1,88}$ | 22,771 | - $\begin{gathered}1,686 \\ 24.551\end{gathered}$ |  | 1,100 10 | Texas \& P | 5,410 | 6,140 | \% 729 |  | 3,095 3,907 |
| oulsville \& Nashville.-. | 20,896 | 19,460 | 25,019 | -9,918 | + $\begin{gathered}10,318 \\ 4,299\end{gathered}$ | Wentar Falls \& |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macon dublln \& Savannah | ${ }_{128}^{157}$ | ${ }_{137}^{145}$ | 176 189 | ${ }^{526}$ | 289 |  | 17 | 19 | 25 | 48 | 29 |
| Note-Previnue year's flourem | revinot | Pror | \% 1 |  | $3^{32}$ | Tnt | 52.158 | 57,300 | 57.75 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 31,724 | 34,496 |

Col. Leonard P. Ayres Expects Continued Business Upturn in 1939-Warns of Possible Slump if Government Spending Contracts in Latter HalfRecovery Financed by Borrowed Money Is Greatest Danger in United States Today
Business in 1939 will be better than in 1938, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., predicted on Dec. 13 in his annual address on the state of industry before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. The Cleveland statistician forecast good business conditions during the first six months of next year, but warned that this condition may be followed by a slump during the second half of the year. He does not expect inflation to occur in 1939. In his forecasts on business he said:

Business men expect commentators to make forecests as the old year
draws toward its close. In compliance with this established draws toward its close. In compliance with this established custom the
writer of the "Business Bulletin" hazards the following personal estimates about probable developments in 1939: about probable developments in 1939:
The monthly average of industrisa
The monthly average of industrial production was 110 in 1937, and it
will probably be 85 or 86 in 1938. It now seems likely that its averate in 1939 will be about 104, and that it will not be higher or lower than in 1933 will be about 1.
National income se.
National income seems likely to make a new high record for the recovery
period, and to be a little above the level of 1937 . period, and to be a little above the level of 1937 .
Wholesale prices will probably advance slowly
average level for the year above that of 1938, but lower than with their verage level for the year above that of 1938, but lower than that of 1937.
Average freight loadings may probably not less than $10 \%$ or more than about $15 \%$, with the increase Automobile less than $10 \%$ or more than $20 \%$.
than that of 1938.
Contracts for new construction will probably be larer any previous recovery year. They will probably be the largest since 1930, but not as large as those of that year
The va'ue of departnent store sales will probably increase so that they
will be nearer to the levels The nutput of iron levels of 1937 than to those of 1938.
The output of iron and steel is likely to be greater than that of 1935;
but not as large as the outputs of 1936 and 1937 , year's level may well be between $30 \%$ and $50 \%$. The advance from this

Among series likely to make new all-time high records are petroleum refining, output of electric power, tobacco products, and the average
hourly earnings of hourly earnings of factory workers.
value than in 1938, It
New York Stock Exchange will be higher than it has been this year, and that it will be above the level of higher than it has been this year, and The year 1939 will the level of 1035 and below that of 1936 .
Recovery is no longer merely something to be desired; it has become Recovery is no longer merely something to be desired; it has become
something that is required if we are to continue in the path of progress that made this Nation great.
The advance in business activity, Colonel Ayres said, will probably continue "as long as the outfiow of public spending remains undiminished." But such spending, he said, may be reduced in the latter part of next year. The greatest danger faced by the United States, he declared, "is inherent in the fact that we recently purchased a business recovery by the expenditure of borrowed money, and now we are in the process of buying another recovery by spending still more borrowed money." In analyzing barriers to sound business recovery, Colonel Ayres said:
There are very simple reasons why business seeks security in these
imes rather than being venturesome times rather than being venturesome and freely taking risks as it used to.
The first of these is that the chance of making a sucess in a business The first of these is that the chance of making a success in a business undertaking has been about cut in two in recent years. There are more
than half a million active corporations in this country, and all of them than half a million active corporations in this country, and all of them
have to report annually to the Federal authorities so we have reliable information about their operations Federal authorities so we har The reports show that from just before the war until just prior to the great depression bout $60 \%$ of them earned profits while the others suffered losses.
Since 1930 the proportion of successful corporations had dropped to about $30 \%$, 60 that for nearly a decate now the great majiority of corpo-
rations have been losing money instead of making it. Not only has the chance of suceess in business been cut in mako, but the earnings of the chance of success in business been cut in two, but the earnings of the
firms that have made profits have been greatly reduced. They have been firms that have made profits have been greatly reduced. They have been
decreased on the average by about $20 \%$, whether we measure profits in decreased on the average by about $20 \%$, whe
dollars or by percentage gains on turnover.
We may summarize these two changes by noting that the chance of

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the rewards of the successful are about $80 \%$ as great as they were formerly. If we combine the two figures we may hazard the estimate that business undertakings are about $40 \%$ as attractive in this decade as they were in the two preceding decades.
After the business profits have been made, and have passed on into the possession of those who shared the risks of making them, the income tax steps in and takes away about twice as large a percentage as ind ehances in ars go far in enterprise. The combined effects of these simple factors go far hazards of bold initiative.

All this has an intimate bearing on the problem of recovery. The most urgent economic problem that we face is that of making next year the transition from this pump-priming recovery over into a long-term recovery carried forward by business-instead of one pushed along by Government. which we havent of that transith in the past has been through long-term financing used to increase the production of durable goods.

Because of lack of faith in the future, American business capital has not been replacing itself in the years since the bottom of the great depres sion. Capital which does not replace itself consumes itself, and we hav been consuming our capital in these recent years. We shall continue to ds so until we can restore a normal flow of new capital issues in the form of notes, bonds and stocks sold to provide funds for expanding enterprise.

In order to do that we must get away from the idea that Government is responsible for recovery and for business conditions in general. We must abandon our dependence on pump-priming, for as long as that continues not only are the unemployed on relief, but our entire business community $y_{\mathbb{R}}$ is on relief.
Colonel Ayres's address substantially constitutes the regular Dec 15 issue of the "Business Bulletin" of the Cieveland Trust Co.

## Moody's Commodity Index Slightly Higher

Moody's Comnodity Index advanced slightly, from 139.8 a week ago to 139.9 this Friday. The principal chang9s were the declines in wheat and corn prices and the rise in hides.

The movement of the index was as follows:


Decrease of 0.9 Point in "Annalist" Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Noted During Week Ended Dec. 10
Commodity prices experienced a re? atively sharp drop last week, with the "Annalist" index losing almost a full point to close at 79.3 on Dec. 10 as compared with 80.2 in point to close at 79.3 on Dec. 10 as compared whe ne milly above the previous week. Prices are now only fractionally above
the lows established in the middle of October, said the "Annalist," from which we also quote:
Livestock prices eased last week with settlement of the Chicago strike which threatened to curtail the meat supply. After three weeks of rising prices, butter turned downward. A feature of the week was a sharp break in banana prices, reflecting abundant supplies. Some metals were quoted at lower prices. The major commodities, such as wheat, corn and cotton, did better and closed the week with plus signs.
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES $\cdot(1926=100)$

|  | Dec. 10. 1938 | Dec, 3, 1938 | Dec. 7, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 79.0 | 79.4 | 84.5 |
| Food products | 71.5 593 | 73.8 59.5 | 79.5 |
| Textile products | 84.2 | 74.1 | 89.5 |
| Metals | 97.4 | 97.5 | 104.1 |
| Building materials | 69.4 86.4 | *69.4 | 82.7 |
| Chemicals... | 86.8 70.6 | 86.8 70.5 |  |
| All eommoditles | 79.3 | 80.9 | 88.0 |

*Revised.

## Retail Prices Eased Slightly During November for First

 Change Since Aug. 1, According to Fairchild Publications IndexAfter remaining unchanged for three consecutive months retail prices eased fractionally, according to the Fairchild Publications retail price index. Quotations on Dec. 1, at 88.9 (Jan. 3, 1931 equals 100) compare with 83.0 for the previous month and 94.5 for the corresponding month a year ago. Current prices are $5.9 \%$ below those of the correspending period last year and $8.6 \%$ below last year's high. However, prices still continue $1.1 \%$ above the 1936 low, as well as $28.1 \%$ above the 1333 low. An announcement issued Dec. 12 by Fairchild Publications, New York, also had the following to say :
The nominal decline in the index was due largely to easing in home furnishings and women's apparel. The other subdivisions showed practically no change. As compared with a year ago, both home-furnistings and women's apparel showed the greatest declines, with piece goods following. Infants' wear showed the smallest decline. Home furnishings have also eported the greatest losses from last year's high. Infants'
Serventen of the commodities included in the index remained unchanged, Seventern of item included in the index with the rest of the prices recorded the showed a gan. As compared with a year ago, furs, sheets and floor reatest losses. As conpated declines.
The fractional easing in retail prices is not a forerunner of a declining rend in quotations. according to A. W. Zelomek, economist, under whose renpervision the index is compiled. The possibility of firmness and some slight gaine, though nominal in coming months, persiets.

FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX-(JAN. 3, 1931=100)

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| :---: |
|  |

## United States Department of Labor Index of Wholesale

 Commodity Prices Declined $0.4 \%$ During Week Ended Dec. 10Sharp decreases in wholesale prices of farm products, loods, and hides and leather products largely accounted for a decline of $0.4 \%$ in the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Dec. 10, Commissioner Lubin ännounced on Dec. 15. "The decrease brought the all-commodity index of 813 price series to $77.1 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr. Lubin said. "This represents the lowest point since late in December, 1934. The combined index is $0.4 \%$ below the level of a month ago and is $5.9 \%$ below a year ago. The Commissioner added :
Wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities fell $0.1 \%$, according to the incex, 79.2 , for "all commodities other than farm products." It shows decreases of $0.4 \%$ and $5.5 \%$ from a month ago and a year ago respectively.
The index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained unchanged at 80.7 , and is down $0.2 \%$ trom a month ago and $3.6 \%$ from a year ago.
The raw materials and semi-manufactured commodities groups each declined $1.1 \%$ during the week. Raw materials prices are $0.1 \%$ below the corresponding week of November and are down $5.4 \%$ from the week elided Dec. 11, 1937. Semi-manufactured commodities prices are 1.4c lower than they were a month ago and are $3.8 \%$ lower than they were at this time last year.
A minor decline, $0.1 \%$, was registered by the finished products group and it paced the group index, 80.6 , at a point $0.2 \%$
$a$ month ago and $6.2 \%$ lower than it was a year ago.

The Department of Labor, in its announcement, quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also stated:
The largest group decline, $1.9 \%$ was recorded for farm products. Livestock and poultry prices dropped $4.0 \%$. Quotations were lower for cows, steers, hoge, lambs, live poultry, barley, cotton, eggs, apples, oranges, sweet potatoes, white potatoes (Boston and Chicazo), and wool. The sub-group of grains advanced $4.4 \%$ because of higher prices for corn, oats, rye, and wheat. Higher prices were also reported for calves, lemons, fresh milk (Chicago), seeds, and white potatoes (New York). Notwithstanding the decline, the current farm products index is $0.3 \%$ higher that it was month 9.90 . It is $7.6 \%$ lower that it was at this time a year ago.

Pronounced decreases in prices for hides, skins, and leather, together with a slight decline in average prices for shoes, caused the hides and leather products group index to fall $1.1 \%$
Wholesale market prices of foods declined $0.8 \%$ during the week due to decreases of $2.4 \%$ for fruits and vegetables and $1.7 \%$ for meats. Prices were lower for butter, fruits, vegetables, lamb, mutton, cured and fresh pork, veal, and raw sugar. Cereal products advanced $1.4 \%$ and dairy products remained unchanged. Quotations were higher for ${ }_{73}$ chese, flour, hominy grits, and corn. meal. The curren ago.
Weakening prices for cotton goods, principally muslin, sheeting, print cloth, and cotton yarns, together with lower prices for woolen goods and worsted yarns, resulted in a decline of $0.3 \%$ in the textile products group index. Raw silk, silk yarn, and raw jute prices were higher. Clothing, and hosiery and underwear remained unchanged.
The index for the metals and metal products and building materials groups declined $0.2 \%$. Lower prices for scrap steel, antimony, pig lead, and pig zinc caused the decrease in metals and metal products. Prices for agricultural implements and plumbing and heating fixtures were steady. Lower prices for yellow pine lumber, red lead, and litharge were responsible for the decline in the building materiale group index. Prices for common brick, Ponderosa pine lumber, linseed oil, rosin Prices for common a
small decreases in prices for wooden furniture caused the housefurnishgry grods group index to decline $0.1 \%$. Average wholesale prices for furnishings were steady.

Wholesale prices of cattle feed advanced $\mathbf{1 . 5 \%}$ during the week and crude rubber rose $0.9 \%$. Paper and pulp declined fractionally.

The fuel and lighting materials group index rose $0.1 \%$ as a result of higher prices
coke were firm.

Minor fluctuations in prices of soda phosphate and oils did not affect the index for the chemicals and drugs as a whole. It remained at 76.3
The following table shows numbers for the main groups were steady. ties for the past five weeks and for Dec. 11, 1937, Dec. 12, 1936, Dec. 14, 1935, and Dec. 15, 1934.



Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined During Week Ended Dec. 10 Reaching Lowest Point in Last Six Weeks According to National Fertilizer Association
After registering a slight advance in the previous week, the wholesale commodity price index of the National Fertilizer Association dropped during the week ended Dec. 10 to the lowest point recorded during the last six weeks. Based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$, last week the index stood at $72.8 \%$ against $73.3 \%$ in the preceding week. A month ago it registered $73.1 \%$ and a year ago $78.5 \%$. The lowest point recorded by the index this year was $72.3 \%$ in the third week of October. The Association's announcement, under date of Dec. 12, goes on to say:

Weakness in food prices was primarily responsible for the decline in the allcommodity index; meat prices were generally lower during the week as were also butter and eggs. A drop in the farm product group average resulted from lower prices for cotton and livestock. All grains moved upward, with the grain price index rising to the highest point reached since the first of August, Fractional declines were also registered during the metals. An advance in the price of linseed oil was of fuels, textiles, and building material index to a new high point for was sufficient to raise the below the 1937 high proint Telow the 1937 high point
and 23 advanced; in the preceding week index declined during the week advances; in the second preceding week there were 23 declines and 21 advances. WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX Complled by the Natlonal Fertilizer Assoclation. $\quad(1926-1928=100)$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Graup |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Preced'g } \\ \text { Wecek } \\ \text { Dec. } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Nov. } 12 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { Dec. } 11 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods. | 71.6 | 73.1 |  |  |
| 23.0 | Fats and olls | 55.3 | 56.1 | 52.7 | 79.2 63.9 |
|  | Critonseed | 71.2 | 71.1 | 71.2 | 68.5 |
|  | Farm products | 64.7 468 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 69.6 |
|  | Grams. | ${ }^{46.8}$ | 48.1 | 48.3 | 45.1 |
|  | Livestock | ${ }^{51.8}$ | 50.8 | 49.4 | 70.8 |
| 17.3 | Fuels....- | 75.5 | 75.8 7 | 73.4 75.8 | 74.7 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commoditiee --- | 77.8 | 77.7 | 78.6 | 89.8 79.2 |
| 8.2 | Textiles-.........-. .-. -- | 59.4 | 59.6 | 59.5 | 62.2 |
| 6.1 |  | 90.6 84 8.0 | 90.7 83 | 91.0 | 98.4 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 81.0 93.2 | 83.9 63.2 | 81.8 93.2 | 83.4 |
| ${ }^{3}$ | Fertlizer materials. | 71.0 | 63.2 71.0 | 91.2 70.6 | ${ }^{95.5}$ |
|  | Fertilizers | 77.6 | 77.6 | 77.7 | 79.9 |
|  | Farm machine | 97.1 | 97.1 | 97.2 | 96.5 |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 72.8 | 73.3 | 73.1 | 78.5 |

November Chain Sales Increase Sharply
Heavy seasonal gains were enjoyed by chain store trade in November, according to the "Chain Store Age" Index. Sales volume touched the highest point for the current year, and from the standpoint of seasonal performance, trade activity was at the best level of any month this year.
The composite index of chain store sales as released by that publication stood at 109.5 in November relative to the 1929-1931 average for the month taken as 100. This compares with 108.0 in October. During the corresponding two months last year the index dropped from 114 to 110.6 .
The index of variety chain store sales was 115.4 in November against 113.2 in October. The index for the shoe group was approximately 123.0 against 120 in October.
The sales index for November of the apparel chain group was 121.2 against 120 of the previous month.
The preliminary index for the grocery group was unchanged at 39 from the October revised index. For the drug group, the index was 132.6 against 138.0 the previous month.

## Department Store Sales Increased by More-ThanSeasonal Amount from October to November, According to Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

In an announcement issued Dec. 8 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System states that "department store sales increased by considerably more than the usual
seasonal amount from October to November and the Board's adjusted index rose from $84 \%$ to $88 \%$." The index is shown below for the last three months, and for November, 1937:

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
1923-25 Average $=100$

|  | November, <br> 1938 | Octoher, <br> 1938 | September, <br> 1938 | November, <br> 1937 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjusted for seasonal variation_... | 88 <br> 98 | 84 | 86 | 91 <br> Without seasonal adjustment_... |

Total sales in November were $3 \%$ less and in the first 11 months of the year $9 \%$ less than in the corresponding periods of 1937, according to the Board, which presented the following compilation:

|  | P. C. Change from Year Ago $\mid$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Numbet } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Stores } \\ \text { Reporting } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Cuties } \\ \text { Included } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November* | Eleven Months |  |  |
| Federal Reserve DistrictsBoston | +3 |  |  |  |
| New York | +5 | -8 | 52 55 | 32 27 |
| Philadelphia. | -9 | -13 | 31 | 14 |
| Cleveland.- | -3 | -15 | - 36 | 11 |
| Richmond | - +4 | -4 | 55 | 28 |
| Chicago. | +4 | -3 | $\stackrel{29}{83}$ | 18 |
| St. Louls. | +4 | -6 | 34 | 17 |
| Minneapolis | +1 | -3 | 35 | 17 |
| Kansas City | - 1 | - ${ }_{-8}$ | 21 | 15 |
| Dallas,----- | ${ }_{+1}^{5}$ | $-8$ | 20 | 8 |
| San Francisco. | +1 | -8 | 91 | 27 |
| Total..- | -3 | $-9$ | 542 | 238 |

* November figures preliminary; in most eities the month had the same number of business days this yecr and last year.


## Electric Output for Week Ended Dec. 10, 1938, $5.6 \%$ Above a Year Ago

The Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended, Dec. 10, 1938, was $2,318,550,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $5.6 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1937, when production totaled $2,196,105,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended Dec. 3, 1938, was estimated to be $2,285,523,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $6.2 \%$ from the like week a year ago.
percentage increase from previous year

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Major Geographte } \\ \text { Regions } \end{gathered}$ | Week Ended Dec. 10,1938 | Week Ended <br> Dec. 3; 1938 | Week Ended Nov. 26,1938 | Week Ended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 16.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 | $\mathbf{x} 10.2$ |
| Middle Atlantic .....- | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 2.2 |
| Wentral Industrial...- | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.6 | $\times 0.1$ |
| West Central....-.-- | 1.3 | 0.0 | $\times 1.0$ | $\times 0.2$ |
| Southern States....-- | 2.8 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 2.8 |
| Rocky Mountaln | 0.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | ${ }^{2} 2.2$ |
| Pacific Coast.- | 4.9 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 4.9 |
| Total United States_ | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 2.1 |

## $\times$ Decrease.

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

| Week Ended | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Change } \\ 1938 \\ \text { from } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1932 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. | 2,139,142 | 2,275,724 | -8.0 | 2,157,278 | 1,499,459 |  |
| Oct. ${ }^{8}$ | $2,154,149$ $2,182,751$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,280,065}$ | $-5.5$ | 2,169,442 | 1,506.219 | 1,819,276 |
| Oct. 22 | 2,214,097 | 2,281,636 | -3.0 | 2,170,127 | 1,507,503 | $1,806,403$ $1,798,633$ |
| Oct. 29 | 2,226,038 | 2,254,947 | $-1.3$ | 2,168,656 | 1,533,028 | 1,824,160 |
| Nov. 5 | 2,207,444 | 2,202,451 | +0.2 | 2,175,810 | 1,525,410 | 1,815,749 |
| Nov. 12 | 2,209,324 | 2,176,557 | +1.5 | 2,169,480 | 1,520,730 | 1,798,164 |
| Nov. 19 | 2,270,296 | ${ }_{2}^{2,224,213}$ | +2.1 | 2,169,715 | 1,531,584 | 1,793,584 |
| Dec. | 2, 285 | 2,152,643 | +5.7 +6.2 | ${ }_{2,133,511}^{2,196}$ | 1,475,268 | 1,818,168 |
| Dec. 10 | 2,318,550 | $2,196,105$ | +6.2 +5.6 | 2,242,916 | ${ }_{1}^{1,510,337}$ | 1,718,002 |
| Dec. 17 |  | 2,202,200 |  | 2,278,303 | 1,563,384 | 1,840,863 |
| Dec |  | 2,085,186 |  | 2,274,508 | 1,554,473 | 1,860,021 |
| Dec. | . | 1,998,135 |  | 2,080,954 | 1,414,710 | 1,637,683 |

Private and Public Construction Ahead in Nuvember The November total of construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States, amounting to $\$ 301,679,000$, was the highest November total since 1929, according to F. W Dodge Corp. Last month's figure was $52 \%$ ahead of the November, 1937, total. The accumulated total for the first 11 months of 1938 is $\$ 2,807,489,000$, compared with $\$ 2,703$, , 609,000 for the first 11 months of last year.
Both private and public work have been responsible for recent con-
struction increases. November was the third struction increases. November was the third successive month in which private building and engineering contracts have run ahead of the corre-
sponding month of 1937. Last month's total of private contran sponding month of 1937. Last month's total of private contracts amounted to $\$ 122,731,000$, compared with $\$ 105,512,000$ in the corresponding month of last year. While private work ran behind last year through August, the records since then have been as follows: September, $10 \%$ ahead of the preceding September; October, $24 \%$ ahead of October, 1937; November, $16 \%$ ahead of the preceding November. As a consequence of these recent increases, private construction, which was $24 \%$ behind last year at the end of August, was only $17 \%$ behind at the end of the eleventh month,
Public building and engineering work has volume of contracts every month of this year except February, June Vondme of contracts every month of this year except February, June
and July. During the past three months public construction contracts and July. During the past three months public construction contracts of last year.
During the first 11 months of 1938 the dollar total of public construction contracts was $\$ 1,425,317,000$ compared with $\$ 1,036,890,000$ in the
first 11 months of last year. This year's volume of public construction
expenditures has been divided as follows: $\$ 528,764,000$, or $37 \%$, for buildings, and $\$ 896,553,000$, or $63 \%$, for engineering structures.

## Bank Debits $7 \%$ Higher Than Last Year

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Dec. 7, aggregated $\$ 8,928$,000,000 , or $29 \%$ above the total reported for the preceding week, which included only five business days, and $7 \%$ above 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 $\$ 8,219,000,000$, compared with $\$ 6,368,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 7,656,000,000$ the week ended Dec. 8 of last year.
These figures are as reported on Dec. 12, 1938, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System:
sUmmary by federal reserve districts

| Federal Reserve District | No. of Centers Incl. | Week Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. 7, 1938 | N00. 30, 1938 | Dec. 8, 1937 |
| 1-Boston. | 17. | \$536,230,000 | \$415,995,000 | 8448,634,000 |
| 2-New York | 15 | 4,137,218,000 | 2,857,644,000 | 3,788,723,000 |
| 3-Phlladelphia | 18 | 438,715,000 | 374,299,000 | 386,022,000 |
| 4-Cleveland | 25 | 497,596,000 | 452,265,000 | 523,555,000 |
| 5-Richmond | 24 | 313,710,000 | 250,215,000 | 299,760,000 |
| $6-$ Atlanta. | 26 | 247,111,000 | 214,806,000 | 234,272,000 |
| 7-Chicago | 41 | 1,142,388,000 | 1,027,763,000 | 1,097,757,000 |
| 8-8t louls | 16 | 288,868,000 | 245,296,000 | 238,157,000 |
| -Minneapo | 17 | 151,589,000 | 140,074,000 | 155,829,000 |
| 10-Kanbas | 28 | 267.018,000 | 224,832,000 | 263,067,000 |
| 11-Dallas | 18 | 198,777,000 | 168,924,000 | 195,482,000 |
| 12-San Fran | 29 | 709,004,000 | 570,105,000 | 694,038,000 |
| Tot | 274 | 8,928,224,000 | 2,218,000 | \$8,325,296,0 |

## Employment in October Increased by 248,000 Workers,

According to Secretary of Labor Perkins-Continued Succession of Gains Since July Has Returned About 900,000 to Jobs Over Four-Month Period
A further substantial gain in non-agricultural employment was shown in October, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Nov. 23. "The additional employment of 248,000 workers over the month interval continued the succession of gains which have been shown each month since July," she said. "Appoximately 900,000 non-agricultural workers have been returned to jobs over this four-month interval. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies. They also exclude temporary cannery employees who are not part of the normal labor supply, but are drawn into industry during the packing season." Miss Perkins continued:
Gains were, generally reported in the various manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries surveyed. Factory employment in October con-
tinued the upswing which began in July, the slightly-larger-than-seasonal tinued the upswing which began in July, the slightly-larger-than-seasonal
gain of $0.8 \%$ indicating the hiring of 53,000 additional workers between mid-September and mid-October. Excluding the decrease of approximately 103,000 casual workers in canneries, there was an increase of approximately. 156,000 workers in other lines of manufacturing activity. Weekly payrolls rose more sharply than employment, the gain of $3.3 \%$ indicating an increase of approximately $\$ 5,100,000$ in the weekly wage disbursements of factory workers. While gains in factory employment and payrolls are usually reported from September to October, the current gains are sig. nificant as they are slightly more pronounced than the seasonally expected gains of $0.3 \%$ in employment and $1.6 \%$ in payrolls. Payrolls normally show a greater gain than employment in October because September pay-
roll totals are somewhat depressed by the observance of the Labor Day roll totals are somewhat depressed by the obs
holiday in the September pay period reported.
Gains in employment were reported in wholesale and retail trade estab. lishments, and reports from anthracite and bituminous coal mines and private building construction contractors showed slightly grater than seasonal expansion. Metal mines continued to expand their working forces, and telephone and telegraph companies and electric railroad and motor bus companies added workers to their payrolls. Year-round hotels also took on additional employees. Crude petroleum producing companies reported a ieduction in working forces, laundries reported a seasonal loss, and dyeing
and cleaning, brokerage, insurance and quarrying firms reported declines and cleanning, bro.
of less than $1 \%$.
The current gain in factory employment raised the preliminary October index (89.5) to a new high for the year, although it is $16.5 \%$ ' below the index (89.5) to a new high or the year, athough aymer index (83.7) also level of October, 1937. The preliminary October payron thdex
registered a new high for 1938 but was $19.9 \%$ below the October, 1937, revel.
The gains were predominantly in the durable goods industries, the October employment index ( 79.0 ) for this group standing $4.9 \%$ above the September level. Thirty-five of the 43 durable goods industries reported employment gains over the month interval. Employment in the goods industries, however, has recovered only to the lat ear.
and is $28 \%$ below the high point reached in May of last year.
While 26 of the 44 non-durable goods industries surveyed reported employment gains from September to October, the group as a whole showed a decline of $2.2 \%$. The October non-durable group index (99.4), with the exception of the preceding month, stands above the level of any month since November, 1937, and $11 \%$ below the high recorded in September of last year.
The outstanding employment gain in October was in the automobile, body and parts industry, in which approximately 85,000 workers were returned to jobs. This gain reflected the increased production of new models. The hardware industry, due largely to demand for automobile hardware, reported a gain of nearly 7,000 workers. The employment iricreases in other durable goods industries reporting substantial gains, and in which in virtually all instances the gains were larger than seasonal, were electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies ( 7,200 workers), steel mills ( 5,700 ), radio and phonographs ( 4,300 ), glass ( 3,800 ), stamped and erameled ware ( 2,500 ), brass, bronzs, copper products ( 2,300 ), agricultural implente 1, which anstan goods industries in which substantial seasonal gains were shown inclued
beet sugar ( 12,500 workers), men's furnishings ( 2,300 ), cotton goods
$(2,200)$, cottonseed oil, cake, and meal $(1,200)$, confectionery $(2,200)$, leather ( 1,500 ), automobile tires ( 1,200 ), knit goods ( 5,200 ), chemicals ( 1,300 ), and slaughtering and meat packing ( 2,000 workers).
The more pronounced losses in employment over the month interval were in industries in which seasonal recessions normally occur in October. The largest decrease ( 103,000 workers) occurred in canning and preserving. Other non-durable industries reporting declines of a seasonal character were ice cream, beverages, boots and shoes, silk and rayon goods, women's clothing, and men's clothing. Among the durable goods industries showing losses were tin cans and other tinware, electric and steam railroad car building, and marble-slate-granite.

Retail trade establishments hired approximately 44,000 additional workers in October to handle the increased volume of fall business. While the October gain is less than the preceding nine-year average, the gain from August to October, 1938, is greater than the average August-October gains in preceding years. The retail general merchandise group, which is cemposed of department, variety, general merchandise stores, and mail order houses, showed a gain of $2.6 \%$. Other lines of retail trade showing a
substantial gain in numbers of additional workers hired included apparel furniture, jewelry and building materials. The important group of retail food stores showed a decrease of only $1 / 10$ of $1 \%$. Wholesale trade establishments reported a seasonal gain of approximately 8,000 workers who were taken on over the month interval. Among the lines of wholesale were taken on over the month interval. Among the lines of wholesale
trade in which substantial gains were shown were farm products $(3.0 \%)$, trade in which substantial gains were shown were farm products ( $3.0 \%$ ),
automotive $(3.0 \%)$, lumber and building materials $(2.2 \%)$, furniture $(1.2 \%)$, and dry goods and apparel $(1.0 \%)$. Anthracite mines continued $\begin{array}{ll}(1.2 \%) \text {, and dry goods and apparel }(1.0 \%) \text {. Anthracite mines continued } \\ \text { to reemploy workers, employment increasing } & 12.8 \% \text {, or } 8,500 \text { workers, }\end{array}$ over the month interval. Bituminous coal mines also added workers, the rise of $5.0 \%$ indicating the reemployment of 19,300 workers. A further expansion in employment of $3.3 \%$, or 2,000 workers, was reported in metal mines, reflecting increased activity due to improved metal prices. Telephone and telegraph companies added approximately 2,100 workers to their payrolls, and year-round hatels took on 3,500 additional employees. Employment in private building construction showed a more pronounced ain than the average for the preceding six-year period, reports from 12,142 private building contractors employing 108,234 workers showing an ircrease of $2.3 \%$ from September to October.
The employment losses in the laundry and crude petroleum producing industries were 4,800 and 3,900 , respectively. Small decreases in numbers of workers were shown in brokerage, insurance, dyeing and cleaning, and electric light and power industries.
The changes in employment in the remaining industries were not significant and conformed largely to seasonal trends.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated gain of $1.4 \%$, or more than 12,000 , in the number of employees on lass I railroads.
An announcement issued by the Department of Labor, from which Secretary Perkins's remarks are taken, had the following to say regarding employment conditions in the manufacturing industries of the United States:

## Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment increased $0.8 \%$ in October and payrolls increased $3.3 \%$. Employment has increased each month since June and payrolls each month since July. Normally a gain is shown from mid-September to mid-October of $0.3 \%$ in employment and $1.6 \%$ in 1.5 of October, 1937, and employmer in (83.7) is $19.9 \%$ below last October. Sixty-one of the 87 he payroning industrie included in the Bureau's indexes showed increased employment and 62 showed larger payrolls.
The larger and more important percentage gains over the month interval were shown in the following industries:

| Durable Goods Industries | Percentape Change Sept.-Oct. |  | Non-durahle Goods Industries | Percentaje Change Sept.-Oct. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employ- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay-' } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |  | Employment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |
| Automob | +32 | +36 +33 | Beet sugar Men's furnishings | +162 +8 | +123 +13 |
| Hardware | +20 +16 | +33 +19 | Men's furnishings_-_-- |  |  |
| Glass. | $+7$ | +13 | and meal.-.....--- | +88 | +9 |
| Stamped ware | $+6$ | +13 | Confectionery .-....-- | +4 | +5 |
| Flectrical machiner | +4 +4 +4 | +7 +8 | Knit goods-.-.-.------- | +2 +2 | $+5$ |
| Brass, 'bronze, \&c | +4 +2 | +8 +10 |  | +2 | +1 |
| Steel mill | +2 |  | Cotton goods. | +1 | +2 |

Among the industries showing decreased employment, which were in large part seasonal, were the following:

| Durable Goods Industries | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Percentage Change } \\ \text { Sept.-Oct. } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Non-durable Goods Industries | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentape Change } \\ & \text { Sept.-Oct. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Employ }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |  | Employment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pay- } \\ & \text { rolls } \end{aligned}$ |
| C | $-10$ | $-13$ | Canning.- | -45 | -94 |
| Car buildi | -8 -3 | -7 | Ice cream Beverages | -12 -7 | -9 |
| Marble | $\square_{-1}^{3}$ | -1 | Bopts and shoes | -4 | -10 |
| Foundries | -1 | +2 | Silk | -4 | -2 |
|  |  |  | Women's |  |  |

The Bureau's indexes of factory employment and payrolls are computed from returns supplied by representative establishments in 87 manufacturing industries. The base used in computing these indexes is the three-year average, 1923-25, taken as 100. The Bureau's indexes are ner, 1938, in this report are based upon figures received from 22,719 manufacturing establishments employing $3,762,996$ workers, whose weekly earnings during the pay period ending nearest Oct. 15 were $\$ 88,039,249$.
The following table lists the percentage changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics general indexes of factory employment and payrolls from September to October in each of the 20 years, 1919 to 1938:

| Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Paytolls |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \ln -2 \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { De- } \\ \text { crease }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Year | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { In- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { De- } \\ \text { crease } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Year | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In } \\ \text { crease } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { De } \\ & \text { Crease } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1919 -- |  |  | 1929.- |  | 1.2 | 1919.- | -- | 2.5 | 1929.- |  | 0. |
| 1920 -- |  | 3.8 | $1930-$ | -- | 2.2 | 1920.- | -- | 3.8 | 1930.- | -- | 2.8 |
| 1921.- | 0.8 |  | 1931.- |  | 3.6 | 1921-- |  | 1.9 | 1931-- | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| 1922 -- | 1.6 |  | 1932 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1923. | 2.0 | -- | 1933-- |  | 0.3 |
| 1923 -- | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1933-- | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1924.- | 2.4 | -- | 1934-- | 5.3 |  |
| 1925 -- | 0.7 |  | 1935.- | 1.5 |  | 1925-- | 5.9 |  | $1935-$ | 3.5 |  |
| 1926 |  | 0.4 | 1936. | 1.3 |  | 1926-- | 2.8 | -* | ${ }_{1937}^{1936}$ | 6.4 |  |
| 1927 -- | $0-$ | 1.0 | 1937-- | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1928.- | ${ }_{3.1}^{0.6}$ | -- | 1937-- | 0.1 |  |

index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries Adjusted to Census Totals for 1935. Three-year Averaye $1923-25=100.0$


As to employment in the non-manufacturing industries, the announcement of the Department of Labor stated:
The 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed, with indexes of employment and payrolls for October, 1938, were available, and percentage changes from September, 1938, and October, 1937, are shown below. The 12-month average for 1929 is used as the index base of 100 , in computing the index numbers for the non-manufacturing industries. Information for earlier years is not available from the Bureau's records.
INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER, 1938, AND COMPARISON WITH SEPTEMBER, 1938, AND OCTOBER, 1937


## Employment and Payrolls in New York State Factories Dropped from Mid-October to Mid-November by More Than Seasonal Amounts

Employment and payrolls in New York State factories dropped more than usual from the middle of October to the middle of November. According to a statement issued

Dec. 10 by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller, preliminary tabulations for this period showed net losses amounting to $1.1 \%$ for employment and $3.3 \%$ for payrolls. The usual changes, as measured by the average movements from October to November over the last 24 years, were reductions of $0.7 \%$ for employment and $1.3 \%$ for wage payments. The statement, issued Dec. 10 in Albany, continued
It is possible that some part of the curtailment this period was caused by enforcement of the Federal wage and hour bill. Observance of Election and Armistice Days by many factories also affected payrolls. Employment and payrolls were both about $6 \%$ lower than in November of last year.
This is the most favorable comparison that has been made in 1938 with This is the most favorable comparison that has been made in 1938 with
the corresponding month of 1937, and indicates that the drop from October the corresponding month of 1937, and indicates that the drop from October to November of this year, although greater than the 24-year average, was
less than the October to November drop in 1937, when employment deless than the October to Novem
creased $5.3 \%$ and payrolls $9.2 \%$.
creased $5.3 \%$ and payrolls $9.2 \%$.
Pulp and paper, metals and machinery, stone, clay and glass, printing and paper goods, and textiles reported net increases in forces in November, but these advances were offset by net losses in the following groups: clothing and millinery, wood manufactures, food and tobacco, and fur,
leather and rubber geo's. The chemical, oil and paint industry reported leather and rubler goo's.
little net change in forces.
Index numbers for November, based on the average of the three years, 1925-27, as 100, were 79.9 for employment and 72.5 for payrolls. These indexes are based on reports collected and analyzed in the Division of tatistics and Information under the direction of Dr. E. B. Paton. This ive ficetrsies preliminary tabulations included reports \$9,964,668.

Payrolls Drop in Almost All Districts-Employment Increases in Four
All districts except Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Buffalo reported lower payrolls in November. Albany-Schenectady-Troy showed a definite net rise in wage payments, and Buffalo reported no appreciable net change since and Armistice factories throughout the State were closed on Election cuse, Buffalo, Utica and Albany-Schenectady-Troy had greater forces this period. Rochester reported an almost negligible net change in employment. In Syracuse the automobile and parts, instrument and appliance, and iron and steel industries reported net gains in employment which helped to outweigh minor losses in other groups. Most Buffalo metal and machinery industries expanded, particularly iron and steel, electrical machinery and apparatus, and automobiles, airplanes, \&c. Most cotton and knit goods mills in Utica were busier, offsetting a net loss in the silk and silk goods industry. In Albany-Schenectady-Troy the majority of metal and machinery industries added workers and raised payrolls, but the textile and clothing groups showed sharp declines in forces, accompanied byे lower payrolls in the textile group. In Rochester sharp reductions
occurred in men's clothing and shoe industries, while the railroad equipment and repair group showed notable net gains. The sharp net drop in Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City payrolls was caused largely by reduced hours and wage payments in shoe and instrument and appliance irdustries. Seasonal curtailments continued in New York City clothing
and millinery industries. and millinery industries.


## Trend of Business in Hotels According to Horwath \&

 Horwath-Improvement Noted During November In their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels, Horwath \& Horwath state "that there was some improvement in the hotel business in November is shown by the fact that the decreases from last year were smaller than the average decreases for the four preceding months," as the following table shows:rate of decrease from 1937 period

|  | Total | Rooms | Restautant | Occupancy | Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| November-----*-.....-. | -6\% | $\square_{-9}^{7 \%}$ | ${ }_{-9}^{6 \%}$ | $-6 \%$ -8 | $\overline{-1}^{-1 \%}$ |

Further evidence of a slight gain is found in the index numbers of total sales in relation to the corresponding month of 1929 taken as 100 August, 77.21; September, 78.40; October, 81.57; November, 84.56.
Six of the nine geographic locations had smaller decreases than usual, while two-Cleveland and Detroit-had larger ones, and one-"all others"had the same as in the two preceding months. All hotels reporting from Detroit had lower room sales and occupancy. In Chicago about eight out of 10 reported less room sales than in November, 1937, but half had more restaurant business. In New York City only one-eighth of the hotels eported higher room sales, but one-third had higher restaurant sales, the large important ones making the best restaurant comparisons; many of hem had increases, while most of the oth hemer Occupancy for New York City was off four points from last November hough in a large group of mid-town transient the decline was only two points.
TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN NOVEMBER. 1938, COMPARED

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { Percentaoe of Increase }(t) \\ & \text { or Decrease }(-) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Occupancy Percentage |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rooms | $\stackrel{\text { Res- }}{\text { taurand }}$ taurant | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Same } \\ \text { Month } \\ \text { Last Year } \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| New York City........- | $-4$ | -1 | -8 | 66 67 | 70 88 | ${ }_{+}^{+2}$ |
| Chirago-7.........-- | $\underline{-4}$ | -1 | $-14$ | 67 51 | 68 53 | +1 |
| Philajelnhis.........--- | -2 | -1 | -14 | 55 | 58 | +4 |
| Cleveland. | -15 | $-14$ | -17 | 68 | 77 | -3 |
| Detrott .-...............- | -17 | $-17$ | -17 | 56 | ${ }_{58} 8$ | -1 |
| Pacific Coast....-.-.--- | -6 | $-9$ | -4 | 70 | 56 71 | +1 |
| Texas | 0 -7 | 二7 | ${ }_{-8}^{+2}$ | 60 | 63 | + |
| Total | -6 | -7 | -6 | 60 | 64 | - |
| Year to date..........- | -7 | -7 | -7 | 62 | 67 | +1 |

## Manufacturing Payrolls and Employment Advanced

 During October Reports National Industrial Conference BoardPayrolls in 25 manufacturing industries rose $5.3 \%$ and employment advanced $3.7 \%$ in Octobor as compared with Septomber, according to figures received from manufacturers by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. Outstanding were the gains of $44.2 \%$ in payrolls and $38.6 \%$ in employment reported by the automobile industry. In noting this, the Conference Board on Dec. 3 furthor said:
The spurt in automotive activity was also reflected in total man hours worked, which jumped $44.5 \%$ from September to October in the automobile industry. Other substantial gains in total man hours occurred in the hardware and small parts industry, $9.3 \%$; iron and steel, $6.2 \%$; and wool total man Nineteen out of 25 manufacturing industries reported is creas.
In October the average work week of 36.7 hours was half an hour longer than in the month beforê: Hourly earnings, averaging 71.4 cents, remained the same.
Average weekly earnings rose $1.6 \%$ from September, and amounted to $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 . 1 4}$ in October. The largest increase was in the rubber industry, where weekly earnings advanced $5.5 \%$. Real weekly earnings, adjusted for a slight decline in the cost of living, were $1.7 \%$ higher than in September and $0.7 \%$ higher than in October, 1937.
Comparing conditions with those of a year ago, we find:
Percentage Chanoe in 25 Industrics
Combined-October, 1938 Industrites With Octobet, 1937

Total man hou
Payrolls.-.
Averayment-..-........
Averaze work week
A verare weekly earning
Real weekly earnings

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement, Week Ended Dec. 3, 1938
The lumber industry during the week ended Dec. 3, 1938, stood at $55 \%$ of the 1929 weekiy average of proluction and $65 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $61 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929 ; shipments, about $86 \%$ of that week's shipments; new orders, about $93 \%$ 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. In the week ended Dec. 3, 1938, reported new business was slightly above the previous week; production and shipments were appreciably greater. New orders were heaviest reported since July, and were $54 \%$ above those booked in the corresponding week of 1937, nearly every reporting region showing large gain over last year. New business was $26 \%$ above, and shipments were $15 \%$ above output in the week ended Dec. 3. Reported production (hardwoods and softwoods) was $2 \% \%$ above the corresponding week of 1937 ; shipments were $40 \%$ above. Softwood production, shipments and new orders were, respectively, $25 \%$ greater, $40 \%$ greater and $53 \%$ greater than in last year s week. Total production reported for the week ended Dec. 3 by $10 \%$ fewer mils was $9 \%$ above the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were $17 \%$ abore that week's shipments; new orders were $2 \%$ above the orders of the previous week. The Association further stated:

During the week ended Dec. 3, 1938, 509 mills produced $182,635,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $210,369,000$ feet; booked orders of $230,082,000$ feet. Revised fizures for the preceding week were: Mills, 563 ; production, $167,872,000$ feet; shipments, $179,611,000$ feet ; orders, $226,365,000$ feet.
All regions but Southern Cypress and California Relwood reported new orders above production in the week ended Dec. 3, 1938. All regions except Redwood and Northern Hardwood reported shipments above output. All regions but Redwood and Northern Pine reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1937; all regions but Redwood reported shipment above last year, and all except Cypress, Redwood, Northern Hemlock and Northern Hardwood reported production above the 1937, week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended Dec. 3. 1938, by 423 softwood mills totaled $220,749,000$ feet, or $27 \%$ above the production of the ame mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $200,177,000$ net $15 \%$ production. Production was $174,091,000$ feet
Reports from 103 hardwood mills give new business as $9,333,000$ feet, or $9 \%$ above production. Shipments as reported for the same week were $10,192,000$ feet, or $19 \%$ above production. Production was $8,544,000$ feet. Identical Mill Reports
Last week's production of 417 identical softwood mills was $172,975,000$ feet, and a year ago it was 138805,000 feet ; shipments were, respectively 199,223,000 feet and $142,617,000$ feet, and orders received, 219,708,000 feet and $143,300,000$ feet. In the case of hariwoods, 89 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago $6,764,000$ feet and $89.900,000$ feet ; shipments, $8,324,000$ feet and $5,959,000$ feet, and orders, $7,568,000$ feet and $3,863,000$ feet.

## Production and Shipments of Lumber During

## Weeks Ended Dec. 3, 1938

We give herewith data on identical mills for five weeks ended Dec. 3, 1938, as reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association on Dec. 13 :
An average of 522 mills reported as follows to the National Lumber Trade Barometer for the five weeks ended Dec. 3, 1938:

| ( 10 1,000 Feet) | Production |  | Shipments |  | Orders Recetred |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 193 |
| Softwoods Hardwoods | $\begin{array}{r} 902,800 \\ 32,274 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 824,948 \\ 46,344 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 920,809 \\ 39,195 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 753,915 \\ \hline 33,915 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,039,349 \\ & 40,278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 732,084 \\ 22,608 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Production during the five weeks ended Dec. 3, 1938, as reported by these mills, was $7 \%$ above that of corresponding weeks of 1937. Soft wood production in 1988, was $\%$ above $3 \%$ below the records of comparable mills during the same perio of 1936 . Hardwood output was $30 \%$ below production of the 1937 period

Shipments during the tive weeks ended Déc. 3, 1938, were $22 \%$ above解 and hardwoods gain of $16 \%$.
Orders received during the five weeks ended Dec. 3, 1938, were $43 \%$ above those of corresponding weeks of 1937. Softwood orders in 1938 were $42 \%$ above those of similar period of 1937 and $7 \%$ below the same weeks of 1936. Herdwods orders showed a gain of $78 \%$ as compared with corresponding week of 1937.
On Dec. 3, 1938, gross stocks as reported by 449 softwood mills were $3,935,320 \mathrm{M}$ feet, the equivalent of 110 days' averaqe production (threeyear average, $1935-36-37$ ) as compared with $3,985,776 \mathrm{M}$ feet on Dec. 4 , 1937, the equivolent of 119 days' average production.
On Dec. 3 , 1938, unfilled orders as reported by 443 softwood mills were 596801 M fcet, the equivalent of 17 days' average production, compared with $451,000 \mathrm{M}$ feet on Dec. 4, 1937, the equivalent of 13 days' average production.

Petroleum and Its Products-Two-Day Shutdown for Texas Set for First 1939 Quarter-Action Seen as Gvide to Other Oil States-Change in Administration's Policy Debated-Withdrawals from Storage Opposed-Daily Average Crude Production Rises
In a surprise move, the Texas Railroad Commission ordered he continuance of the week-end shutdown for all Texas oil wells through the first quarter of 1939 . The actual production allowable was issued only for January with February duction allowable was issued only for andary when probable and March figures to be set at a can be determined with greater accuracy.

The gross basic allowable for the initial month of 1939, as set by the Commission's latest orders, is 1,735,541 barrels daily, as compared with $1,710,082$ barrels daily during December. The two-day shutdowns will pare this figure by an estimated $12,895,136$ barrels, or a daily average of 415,972 barrels.
The order, which was seen as a guide for other oil-producing States, was signed by Commissionors Thompson, Chairman, and Smith. Commissioner Terrell was out of town. The fact that Lon A. Smith, who becomes head of the Commission on Jan. 1, and who has long opposed the policy of Thompson and Terrell, signed the bill came as a surprise to the industry
Commissioner Thompson retires from the Commission on Jan. 1, to be replaced by Jerry Sadler, of Gladewater, and on that date Mr. Smith becomes Chairman. Mr. Sadler, despite the fact that in the past he has severely criticized many of the Commission's proration orders, stated at the Dec. 12 meeting that he would not attempt to alter any proration order issued for January. Whether or not he will maintain this hands-off attitude for the entire first quarter of next year is a question that only time will answer.
In addition to the pleas from other oil-producing States for some indication as to the proration policy of the Texas Railroad Commission following the change in control of the regulatory body, representatives of the Nation's leading oil companies are reported to have askod that the Commission take some action to dispel the uncertainty which existed in view of the known fact of the change in leadership of the group. The decision of the Commission to set its proration policy for the first three months of 1939, rather than just for one month as had been its policy, was the answer to these pleas.
Unanimous approval of a plan to have Congress approve a two-year extension of the legislation which makes the InterState Oil Compact Commission possible was voted by the Commission at its meeting in Fort Worth on Dec. 16. While California remains conspicuous by its absence from the compact group, its observer at this meeting held forth some hope that it would pass proration laws shortly and become full-fledged member of the group.
Crude oil stocks showed their first gain in months during the week ended Dec. 3, the United States Bureau of Mines reported on Dec. 16. Stocks of domestic and foreign oil held at the close of that period were 502,000 barrels anove the previous week, totaling $271,065,000$ barrels tories of domestic crude were up 535,000 barrels but this was offset in part by a drop of 33,000 barrels in holdings of foreign oil.
The "Committee of 36 ," appointed by the Independent Petroleum Association of America from its membership to consider the six questions submitted at the group's meeting last October, had a three-day meeting in Fort Worth which resulted in the shelving of four of the proposals and the recom mendation of a new method of procedure on the remaining two. In addition to this action, the Committee also adopted arketing practice its relation to crude oil production.
Charles Roeser, President of the independent's group, in speaking at the state-wide proration hearing of the Railroad Commission in Austin on Dec. 12, declared that while present stocks of crude oil have reached a sound economic level; the good established by this stabilizing of the industry's position has been offset because gasoline prices have been far too low during the past year or longer. The cessation of withdrawals of crude from storage was suggested by Mr. Roeser as a means of stimulating demand for crude oil.
Although forecasting an over-all increase in gasoline demand of $4 \%$ during the coming year, Joseph Pogue, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, told the assembled Texas oil men that there are several factors which militate against any corresponding increase in crude oil demand. Mr Pogue's estimate of crude oil demand allowed for only a $2 \%$ rise, and set daily average demand for crude oil of $3,444,000$ rise, and set daily average demand for crude oil of $3,444,000$
barrels compared with $3,423,000$ during the year just ending barrels compared with 3 .
Output of crude oil during the initial quarter of 1939, Mr Pogue held, should not vary very much from the present level. Later in the year it could be increased without throwing the industry's statistical position out of balance, he added. An increase too soon would force crude oil into storage, or increase refinery operations to the point where the carryover into the Spring would be far too large. A statement that total gasoling stocks on March 31, next, should be approximately $80,000,000$ barrels was made by Fred Van Covern, statistician of the American Petroleum Institute He pointed out that the industry has been running to stills an excess of 110,000 barrels daily since October, and this figure must be radically cut down
The United States Bureau of Mines reported that stocks of crude petroleum dropped $5,926,000$ barrels during October as compared with the previous month, in figures made public on Dec. 12. The Bureau of Labor Statisties disclosed that the price index for petroleum products during October was 53.8, compared with 56.4 in September and 61.7 for the corresponding period a year earlier.
An increase of 16,800 barrels in daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Dec. 10 lifted the total to $3,245,100$ barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This
compared with the estimated daily average market demand during December of $3,305,800$ barrels forecast by the United States Bureau of Mines.
Sharp gains in California and Oklahoma offset lowered production totals in other major oil-producing States to set a new gain in production for the week. California production rose 16,800 barrels to a daily average of 663,500 barrels. A gain of 8,350 barrels in Oklahoma lifted the daily average to 425,900 barrels. Texas production was off 4,100 barrels to $1,268,700$ barrels while the daily average for Lovisiana slumped 1,800 to 259,100 barrels. Kansas showed a drop of 5,500 barrels to a daily a verage of 147,800 barrels.

An Associated Press dispatch from Le Havre on Dec. 14 reported that "A French civil court today postponed hearings on a dispute over the title to 12,000 tons of Mexican oil produced by some of Mexico's expropriated oil wells. The postponement was made when the disputants-the Britishcontrolled Mexican Eagle Oil Co., 22 imp rtrs and the Mexican Government-reopened nogotiations over the oil which was impounded by a court order on Oct. 12. Both the oil company and the Mexican Government claim ownership of the oil."
There were no crude oil price changes posted during the week.

Fricer of Typical Cruden Der Earrel at Wells
 REFINED PRODUCTS-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW CONTRA SEASONAL DIP-REDUCED REFINERY RATES AID IN PARING INVENTORIES-GAS AND FUEL OIL HOLDINGS OFF SHARPLY-AUTO CLUB FIGHTS NEW CITY "GAS" LAW
Statistical developments: stole the spotlight in the Natson' refined products field this week with a sharp contra-soasonal contraction in holdings of finished and unfinished motor fuel the high-light
Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline were off 568,000 barrels during the week ended Dec. 10, the American Petroleum Institute reported, dropping to $68,587,000$ barrels. Refinery stocks were up 252,000 barrels to $37,945,000 \mathrm{bar}$ rels, but this was offset by a slump in bulk terminal holding of 462,000 to $24,867,000$ barrels. Inventories of unfinished gasoline were off 105,000 barrels to $5,775,000$ barrels
A decline of 1 point in operating rates of refineries aided in the unexpected decline in gasoline stocks. The figure for the Dec. 10 week was $77.9 \%$ of capacity, against $78.9 \%$ of capacity operations in the previous period. Daily average crude runs to stills were off 25,000 barrels to $3,150,000$ barrels. A decline of 196,000 barrels in daily average production of gasoline pared these figures to $9,462,000$ barrels.
The market for heating oils firmed as stocks of gas and fuel oil continued to decline from the record highs achieved in the steady climb upward which was halted ans achieved weeks back. Holdings of gas and fuel oil were ofly a few 1,000,000 barrels, totaling $150,779,000$ barrels, against 151 , 617,000 barrels a week earlier.
The Automobile Club of New York filed a sharp protest with all mombers of the General Welfare Committee of the New York City Council against the proposed local law 321 intended to amend Chapter 36, Title B, of the Administrative Code of the city.
"While it doesn't appear in the title of the bill," W. J. Gottlieb, President of the club, stated, "we recognize its primary purpose as being price-fixing for retail gasoline prices. Similar legislation was vetoed by Governor Lehman because it would have resulted in an increase in retail prices of motor fuel, adding materially to the burden of the already heavily taxed motorists.'
-Markets showed little change in the general priee structure, fluctuations in most instances being confined to local readjustments.


## Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week

 Ended Dec. 10, 1938, Placed at $3,245,100$ BarrelsThe American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Dec. 10, 1938, was $3,245,100$ barrels. This was a gain of 21,450 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the

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current week＇s figure was below the $3,305,800$ barrels cal－ culated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil producing States during December．Daily average produc tion for the four weeks ended Dec．10，1938，is estimated at $3,246,350$ barrels．The daily average output for the week ended Dec．11，1037，totaled 3，414，450 barrels．Further details，as reported by the Institute，follow：
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States．perts for the week ended Dec． 10 totaled 869,000 barrels， barrels for the week ended Dec． 3 and 139,857 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Det：－10．
Receipts＂of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Dec． 10 totaled 98,000 barrels，a daily average of 14,000 barrels compared with a daily average of 7,143 barrels for the week ended Dec． 3 and with 12,036 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Dec． 10 ．
Reports received from refining companies owning $85.6 \%$ of the $4,211,000-$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills，on a Bureau of Mines basis， $3,150,000$ barrele of crude oil daily during the week，and that an companies had in storage at refineries，bulk terminals，in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week， $68,587,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline； $32,068,000$ barrels of gas and distillate fuel oil，and 118，711，000 barrels of heavy fuel oils．
Total gasoline production by companies owning $84.6 \%$ of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to $9,462,000$ barrels．
daily average crude oil production

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \&  \& \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
\text { Slate } \\
\text { Allowable } \\
\text { Dec. } 1
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
\text { Ended } \\
\text { Dec. } 10, \\
1938 .
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Change } \\
\text { from } \\
\text { Preotous } \\
\text { Weepk }
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Week } \\
\text { Ended } \\
\text { Enc...11, } \\
1937
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Oklahoma．－ \\
Kansas．
\end{tabular} \& 500,700
159.000 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
428,000 \\
163,400
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
425,900 \\
147,800
\end{gathered}
\] \& ＋ \(\begin{array}{r}+8,350 \\ -550 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 434,600 \\
\& 151,550
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 560,200 \\
\& 178,900 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Panhandie T \& \& \& \(\stackrel{66,900}{ }\) \& \({ }_{+}^{+4,550}\) \& 83，400 \& \({ }^{69,750}\) \\
\hline  \& \& \& 年 \(\begin{gathered}73,850 \\ 30,200\end{gathered}\) \& －100 \& 34，\({ }^{73} \mathbf{3}\) \& \({ }_{33} 3,050\) \\
\hline West Central Tex \& \& \& － 199.350 \& －6．600 \& 203，500 \& 190，950

93,950 <br>
\hline East Central Texas．．．： \& \& \& 88，550 \& -2.400
++250 \& －90，400 \& 93,950
417,800 <br>
\hline East Texas ${ }_{\text {Southwest }}$ \& \& \& 边326，050 \& $\begin{array}{r}+250 \\ + \\ + \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 224， 700
210,500 \& 246,900
194,250 <br>
\hline Coastal Texas．．． \& \& \& 212，400 \& ＋450 \& 210，500 \& <br>
\hline Total Texas \& 1，343，900 \& b1710082 \& 1，268．700 \& －4，100 \& 1，268，100 \& 1，319，000 <br>

\hline North Loulsia \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
76,000 \\
183,100
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

\underset{-5,250}{+3,45}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
72,300 \\
186,700
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
70.750 \\
168.550
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline Total Lou \& 248.000 \& 247，580 \& 259，100 \& $-1,800$ \& 259，000 \& 239，300 <br>
\hline Arkansas \& \& d52，000 \& 49，600 \& ＋1，000 \& 49，600 \& 46，200 <br>
\hline Eastern－ \& 169,000
51,000 \& \& 207， $\begin{gathered}20,900 \\ 51\end{gathered}$ \& ＋1，250 \& 51，450 \& 52，40 <br>
\hline Wyoming \& 76,100 \& \& 56.100 \& ＋2，700 \& 54，9 \& 49，400 <br>
\hline Montana \& 12，600 \& \& 12，850 \& ＋ \& ${ }_{1}^{12,9}$ \& － $\begin{array}{r}15,200 \\ 4,100\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Colorado－ New Mexico \& 10,990
100 \& 95.285 \& 98，000 \& －10，200 \& 105，650 \& 107，650 <br>
\hline S \& 3，30：800 \& \& 3，245，100 \& ＋21．450 \& 3．246．350 \& 3.414 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note－The tigures Indicated above do not include any estimate of any oll which lont ave been surreptitlously produced
a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude ofl based upon certaln plemises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of
December．As requirements may be supplied either from stocks．or from ner pro－ duction，contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted to be produced．
bows are ordered for all Saturd ays and Sundays during December．${ }^{\text {Calculated ne }}$ owns seven－day allowable for week ended Saturday morning，Dec．10，approximately $1,230,100$ barrels dally．
c Recommendations of Central Committee of Callfornia Oil Producers．
d This is the November allowable．December allowable is not yet avallable． CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHFD AND UNFINISHED （Flgures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each）


## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission，in its current weekly report，showed that the total production of soft coal in the week ended Dec． 3 is estimated at $8,500,000$ net tons． This is slightly higher－ 175,000 tons，or $2.1 \%$－than the output in the pre－holiday week ended Nov．19，and compares with $8,267,000$ tons produced in the corresponding week of 1937.

The cumulative production of soft coal in 1938 to date now stands $24.5 \%$ below that in 1937；cumulative produc－ tion of hard coal， $14.3 \%$ below 1937；production of both hard and soft coal， $23.9 \%$ below 1937 ．

The weekly statement of the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed that the total estimated production of Penn－ sylrania anthracite for the week of Dec． 3 amounted to $1,188,000$ tons，the highest weekly record since that of May 28．Compared with the five－day week of Nov．26，the daily rate increased nearly $54 \%$ ．Output in the corre－ sponding week of 1937 was 849,000 tons．
ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL，IN THOUSANDS OF NET TONS

|  | Weet Ended |  |  | Salendar Year to Date $\mathbf{e}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 3 \\ & 1938 \text { b } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { Noo. } 26 \\ 1938 \mathbf{c} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } \mathbf{4} \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | 1938 d | 1937 | 1929 |
| Bituminous Coal a－ <br> Total，including mine fuel <br> Dally average ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8，500 | 7，665 | 8，26： | 309，066 | 109，173 | 489，668 |
|  | 1.417 | 1，533 | 1.378 | 1.09 | 1，44t | 1，727 |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the production of lignite，semi－anthracite，and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania． b Subject to revision．c Revised．d Total for 1938 subject to current revision． e Sum of 48 full weeks ended Dec．3，1938，and corresponding 48 weeks in 1937 and 1929. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| STIMATED PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  | AND BEEHIVE COKE（IN NET TONS）


|  |  | etk Ended |  | Cal | $a r$ Yea | e |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{1938}{ }^{\text {Dec．}} 3$ |  | Dec． 4 | 193 | 1937 |  |  |
| Pa．Anthracite－ Total，including colliery fuel＿a Daily averuge $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8．006 | 45，000 84 | 141，500 | 41，120，000 | 17，342，000 87 |  | 87，180，000 |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 198,000 \\ 1129,000 \end{array}\right.$ | 129，000 14 |  |  | 168，800 |  | 239,500343,000 |
| Comm＇l production＿b Beehive Coke－ <br> United States total <br> Dally averare． |  | 813，000 80 | 307，000 39 | 39，108，000 | 4，975， |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 35.600 \\ 5.933 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 796,400 \\ 2.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,033,600 \\ 10.533 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 116,500 \\ 21,238 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ESTIMATED WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL．BY states in thousands of net tons <br> （The current weekly estimates are based on rallroad carloadings and river ship－ ments and are subject to revision on recelf． t of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of tinal annual returns from the operators．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| State |  | Week Ended |  |  | Monthly Production． |  |  |
|  |  | $\text { Nov. } 26$ <br> 1938 p | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Nov. } 19 & \text { Nov. } 27 \\ 1938 \mathbf{p} & 1937 \mathbf{r} \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct.: } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept., } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 14 | 2239 | － 210 | ［ $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ 1,013\end{array}$ | 12 | 14 |
|  |  | 870 |  |  |  | 1，105 |  |
| Alabama． $\qquad$$\qquad$ |  |  | － 75 | 78 | 93 | 296 | 522 | 99 |
| Arkansas and Oklahoma．．．．．．．．．－ <br> Colorado |  | －170 | 79 | 176 | 541 | 512 | 705 |
| Georgia and North Carolina．．．．－－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | － 985 | 916 | 1，112 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{3,772}$ | 1，146 | 1，539 |
| Indiana |  | 341 | $\begin{array}{r}329 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －${ }^{352}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,242 \\ 328 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1， 262 | 374 |
| Iowa．－．．．．－． |  | － 136 | 127 | 151 | 533 | 535 | 652 |
| Kansas and Missourl <br> Kentucky－Eastern $\qquad$ |  | － $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ \hline 126\end{array}$ | 712 | － 571 | 3，384 | 3，214 | 3，757 |
|  |  | － 181 | 160 | 172 <br> 10 | 712 | 708 | 14 |
|  |  | 26 | 30 | － | 析 | 118 | 4 |
|  |  | － | ${ }_{83}^{13}$ | 12 | 322 | 220 | 338 |
| Montana <br> New Mexico |  | － 31 | ${ }^{-38}$ | － 29 | 130 | 106 | 15 |
| Nowth and South Dakota．．．．．．．．．－Ohto |  | －－77 | $7 \begin{array}{r}83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | －68 | ${ }^{334}$ | 11648 | ${ }^{27}$ |
|  |  | －$\quad 1.7071$ | ＋ 460 | － 1506 | 1,924 7 89 | 7，138 | ${ }_{9}^{2,518}$ |
|  |  | ＋801 | 1,906 <br> 96 | 6－104 | 7,896 460 | ＋440 | 49 |
| Tennes |  | 19 | 9 | 8 －17 | 77 | 82 |  |
| Utah |  | 88 | － | $6{ }^{68}$ | 334 | r300 |  |
|  |  | －－ 260 | 1281 | $1{ }^{220}$ | 1，287 | 1，213 | 18 |
| Vlrginia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West VIrginia－－－Southerna＿．．．．．－Northern＿b |  | －－ $\begin{array}{r}1,393 \\ 468\end{array}$ | 1,691 <br> 529 | ${ }^{1,3712}$ | 2，172 | 2，008 | $\stackrel{8}{2,396}$ |
| Wyoming． Other Western States＿c |  | 140 | 142 | ${ }^{134}$ | ${ }^{\text {p } 565}$ | 4582 | 632 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bltuminous coal |  |  | 8，325 |  |  | ， | 40，833 |
|  |  | ．$\quad 645$ | $5 \quad 834$ | 4 | 4，165 | 3，3 |  |
| Pennsylvania anthracite＿d <br> Total，all coal |  | ．． 8,310 | $0{ }^{0} 9.159$ | $9{ }^{8,40}$ | 39.2 | 35，62 | 45，5 |

a Includes operations on the N．\＆W．；C．\＆O．：VIrginian：K．\＆M．；B．C．\＆G and on the B．\＆O．In Kanawha，Mason and Clay counties．b Rest of State，including the Panhandle District and Grant，Mineral and Tucker counties．ensanthracite from
Calfornla．Idaho，Nevada and Oregon．d Data for Pennsylvanla antal Cublished records of the Bureau of．Mines．e Average weekly rate for entire month pubilshed records of the Bureau ofs Miness．e Average

## Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products， <br> October， 1938

The monthly petroleum report of the United States Bureau of Mines disclosed that daily average crude oil production recorded little change in October，being $3,284,800$ barrels compared with $3,288,700$ barrels in September．The decline would have been much larger if the Saturday－sunday shutdowns in Texas had been in force on the 29th and 30th of the month．The Bureau further stated：
of the month．The Bureau furt average output in October，these Most of the States declined in daily average output in October，these
including California，Oklahoma and Kansas among the important States． including California，Oklahoma and Kansas among the Imporia established On the other hand，production the latter to new records，the There were 328 oil wells completed in Illinois in 89,300 barrels daily．There were
October，probably and exports of crude both increased in October，which，
Runs to still combined with the decline in production，tended to increase the rate of stock withdrawals．The reduction in refinable crude stocks in octo or in September．

Refined Products
The yield of gasoline remained above normal，a small decline（from $45.3 \%$ in September to $44.9 \%$ in October）being reflected chiefly in a gain in the distillate yield from $13.5 \%$ in September to $13.7 \%$ io cosoli． compared with a year ago，the expense of the residual yield， of $0.7 \%$ and distines $1.8 \%$ ．
which declined $1.8 \%$ ． The demand for motor in October was encouraging in that it exceeded the forecasts；however，it failed to meet expectations based on
the generaly fine weather and business recovery experienced in that month. The domestic demand for motor fuel in October was $46,272,000$ Warres, or not quite $2 \%$ higher than the same demand in October, 1937. Exports of motor fuel rose to 4526,000 barrels, compared with $3,830,000$ barre's for October, 1937. Although gaso ine stocks increased in October, the ad lition was very small compared with the performance of a year ago, hence stocks of finished and unfin:shed gasoline on Oct. 31 of $69,277,000$ barrels were about $1,000,000$ barrels more than was on hand the previous year.
The domestic demand for both kerosene and distillates was slightly higher than in October, 1937, but, despite continued improvement, the dema d for residual fuel oil continued to run considerably under last $y \in a r$ 's demant.
Acerrding to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the price index for petroleum products in October, 1928, was 53.8, compared with 56.4 in September and 1.7 in October, 1087.
The refinery data of this report were compi'ed from schedules of refinèries having an aggregate daily crude oil capacity of $4,111,000$ barrels. These refiner:cs operated at $79 \%$ of capacitv in October, compared wit

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS

a From Coal Ezonomics Division. b Imports of erude as reported to Bureau of Mines. All other imports and exports from Bureau of Forelgn and Domestic merce. c Decrease. d Not avallable

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEÚM by states AND (Thousands of Rams

|  | October, 1938 |  | September. 1938 |  | Jan. to Oct., |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totrl | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} D \sim u y \\ \text { Averuge } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Druy } \\ \text { A verape } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Arkansas-Rodessa. Rest of State. | 135 1 489 | 4.4 | 164 | 5.5 | 2,046 | 561 |
| Rest of State. <br> Total Arkansas | $\begin{aligned} & 1,489 \\ & 1,627 \end{aligned}$ | 48.0 52.4 | 1.557 1.721 | 51.9 | 13,005 | ${ }_{8}^{8,594}$ |
| Callornla-Huntington Beach. | 1,680 | ${ }_{31.6}^{52.4}$ | 1,721 936 | 57.4 31.2 | 15,051 10,033 | 9,155 11.078 |
| Ketleman Hills. | 1,929 | 62.2 | 1.90 | ${ }_{63.5}$ | 21,913 | 24,128 |
| Long Reach. | 1,691 | 54.6 | 1.679 | 56.0 | 17,380 | 18,332 |
| Santa Fe Springs | 939 | 30.3 | 946 | 31.5 | 10,778 | 13,227 |
| Rest of State | 14,881 | 480.1 | 14.456 | 481.9 | 149,726 | 128,844 |
|  | 20,423 | 659 4 | 19,922 | 664.1 | 209,830 | 195,607 |
| Illinols. | 2,768 | 4.0 <br> 89 | 93 2.553 | ${ }_{8} 3.1$ | 1,198 | 1,329 |
| Indiana | ${ }^{\text {, } 86}$ | 2.8 |  | 85.1 3.0 | 16,881 798 | 5,424 |
| Kansas. | 4,825 | 158.0 | 4,821 | 160.7 | 50,037 | 59,641 |
| Kentucky | 526 6.037 | 17.0 | 547 | 18.3 | 4.784 | 4.611 |
| Rodessa. | 1,036 | $\begin{array}{r}194.8 \\ 33.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,581 | 186.1 34.6 | 54,991 11 | 51,737 |
| Rest of Sta | 1,356 | 43.7 | 1,332 | 34.6 44.4 | 11,566 | 15,126 8,795 |
| Total Louls | 8,429 | 271.9 | 7,954 | 265.1 | 79,212 | 75,958 |
| Michiga | 1,665 | 53.7 | 1,624 | 54.1 | 15,994 | 13,428 |
| New Mex | 3,093 | 13.3 99.8 | 418 2.883 | 13.9 | 4,095 | 5,030 |
| New York | 404 | 13.1 | 2,883 406 | ${ }_{13} 96.5$ | 29,617 4,245 | 32,278 4.562 |
| Ohlo -... | 278 | 9.1 | 277 | 9.3 | 2,770 | 3,002 |
| Oklahoma-0 | 3,066 | 98.9 | 3,067 | 102.2 | 34,772 | 52,876 |
| Rest of Sta | 3,555 | 114.7 <br> 240 | 3.603 7409 | 124.1 | 35,373 | 41,964 |
| Total Okls | 14,066 | 453.7 | 14,079 | 469.3 | 147,893 | $\begin{array}{r}98,951 \\ 193 \\ \hline 181\end{array}$ |
| Pennsylvania | 1,383 | 44.6 | 1,377 | 45.9 | 14,736 | 15,941 |
| Texas-Gulf | 10.054 | 324.3 | 9,413 | 313.8 | 95,175 | 96,017 |
| East Texa | [ ${ }^{6,303}$ | 203.3 | 5.899 11.659 | 196.6 | 59,915 | 63,808 |
| Panh | 1,859 | 60.0 | 1,847 | ${ }_{61.6}{ }_{6}$ | 128,369 | 142,232 |
| Rodessa | 926 | 29.9 | 944 | 31.5 | 9,550 | 11,417 |
|  | 8,358 39,738 | 1269.6 | 8,056 | 268.5 | 83,616 | 91,215 |
| West Virginia | 39,738 320 | 1,281.9 | 37,828 | 1.261 .0 | 396,247 | 428,270 |
| Wyoming-sait C | 501 | 16.2 | 480 | 10.5 | 3,150 | 3,212 |
| Rest of State. | 1,148 | 37.0 | 1.268 | ${ }_{42.3}^{16.0}$ | 4,776 11.085 | -4,866 |
| Total Wyom | 1,649 | 53.2 | 1,748 | 58.3 | 15,861 | 16,027 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 56 | 61 |
| Total United States | 101,830 | 3,284.8 | 98,661 | 3.288 .7 | 1012,400 | 068,029 |

Natural Gasoline Statistics for October, 1938
The production of natural gasoline increased in October, 1938, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in October was $5,927,000$ gallons compared with $5,713,000$ gallons in September and $6,058,00_{0}$ galions in October, 1937. Practically all fields increased their production, the most outstanding gains occurring in the Oklahoma City, Panhandle and East Texas districts.

Material withdrawals were made from stocks both at refineries and plants and terminals in October. Total stocks on Oct. 31 were $284,382,000$ gallons; this was $58,236,000$ gallons less than stocks on the first of the month, but nearly that amount higher than stocks of Oct. 31, 1937.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE

|  | Production |  |  |  | Stocks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Oct. 31, 1938 |  | Sept. 30, 1938 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Al } \\ & \text { Refin- } \\ & \text { eries } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { At } \\ \text { Plaze } \\ e^{2} \text { Ter- } \\ \text { minals } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atin } \\ \text { Refles } \\ \text { erle } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Plants } \\ \text { \& Ter- } \end{gathered}$ minals |
| East coast......- | 5,584 | 4.573 | 53,433 | 58.200 | 3,990 | 5.589 | 4,284 |  |
| III., Mich., Ky.- | 1,215 | 1.028 | 10,278 | 9,900 | 3,570 | 5,599 | 3,798 | 5,793 |
| Oklahoma | 41,167 | 37,621 | 392,787 | 406.500 | 1,848 | 24,005 | 1,638 | 38,899 |
| K8nssas........- | 4,737 | 4,192 | 43,577 | 46,700 | 1,848 | 1,000 | 1,638 | 1,818 |
| Tpxas | 57,222 | 53,370 7.071 | 542,934 | 507,100 87,300 | 7,896 | 98,278 | 9,912 | 122,584 |
| Arkaneas. | 2,398 | 2,299 | 19,910 | ${ }_{9}^{87,400}$ | 210 | ${ }^{4,412}$ | 1210 | $\begin{array}{r}4,238 \\ \hline 207\end{array}$ |
| Rorky Mountain | 7,612 | 6,759 | 65,169 | 61,800 | 4.956 | 1,264 | 6,258 | 1,565 |
| Callior | 56,460 | 54,489 | 552,995 | 516,200 | 123,732 | 2,158 | 138,726 | 1,945 |
| Total | 183,750 | 171,402 | 1752578 | 1703100 | 147,000 | 137,382 | 165,270 | 177,408 |
| Dally | 5,927 | 5,713 | 5.765 | 5,602 |  |  |  |  |
| Total (thousands of barrels) Dally avge | 4,375 <br> 141 | 4,081 ${ }_{136}$ | 41,728 ${ }_{137}$ | 40.550 133 | 3,500 | 3,271 | 3,935 | 4,224 |

November Anthracite Shipments Total 3,167,348

## Net Tons

Shipments of anthracite for the month of November 1938, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to $3,167,348$ net tons. Thins is a decrease, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of October, of 351,330 net $.0 n s$, and when compared with November, 1937, shows a decrease of 526,974 net tons.
Shipments by originating carriers (in net tons) are as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | October, $1938$ | November 1937 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October, } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Co | ${ }^{660,969}$ | ${ }^{655,478}$ | 770.693 | 932,173 |
| Lehigh Valley | 648,332 | 820,216 | 712,351 | ${ }_{893,714}$ |
| Central RR. of New Jersey | 209.050 | 22,408 | 304,881 | 365,841 |
| Delaware \& Hudson RR. C | 484,259 27685 | 453,814 <br> 387 <br> 7.078 | 526,057 300676 | 614,459 37889 |
| Pennsylvania RR | ${ }_{319.776}^{2768}$ | ${ }_{385}^{38} 031$ | $300,676$. 427,808 | 378,389 471.027 |
| Erie RR | 259.467 | 256.404 | 321,953 | , 363,071 |
| New York Ontario | 150.994 | 167.731 | 127,545 | 137,153 |
| W | 157,647 | 170,518 | 202,3「8 | 164,247 |
| Total | 3 1at 3.8 | 3. ${ }^{18} 8 \mathrm{~mm}$ | 3.899 $3^{\text {n9 }}$ | $3{ }^{2} 0,074$ |

## Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead Buying Improves as Price Drops to 4.75 c ., New York-Copper Continues

 Quiet"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of Dec. 15, reported that demand for lead improved in the last week, following a reduction in the price to the basis of 4.75 c ., New York. Inquiry for zinc was better, but a number of sellers showed no inclination to force the market at the prevailing level of prices. The copper situation underwent no change. The statistics for November did not come up to expectations, revealing a rate of production generally considered too high. However, output of copper is expected to be reduced. Curtailment abroad becomes effective Dec. 15. The publication further stated:

## Copper

Domestic business in copper again was quiet, sales for the week amounting to 3,487 tons. Producers continued to quote $111 / 4$ c., Valley. Japan purchased a fair tonnage, and it is estimated that sales in that direction since the first of the month have totaled around 6,000 tons.
The foreign market showed comparatively little change in the last week, reflecting increased confidence as a result of the lower production schedules now in force.
Sales of copper in the domestic market for the month of November have been revised downward to 10,841 tons. The previous figure was 12,524 tons. The Copper Institute's figures for October and November, in short
tons, follow: tons, follow:

 | Foreign mine |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |

 Total
 United State duty- 198.628 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { United States duty-free_- } & 56,824 & 66,746 \\ \text { Forelgn--......----110,401 } & 111,064\end{array}$ Totals_-.........-.-167,225 $\overline{177,810}$
sat End Refined-199,968 177,984 nited States_-....-.-267,299 269,488 Totals
a Revised. b Duty-free copper.
The November copper statistics furnished ample proof that production throughout the world had been stepped up too sharply, the trade believes. Stocks of refined metal showed a gain in this country of 2,189 tons and a
decrease outside of the United States of 2,363 tons, making a net reduction
of 174 tons. Blister stocks increased 6,240 tons in this country and 14578 of 174 tons. Blister stocks increased 6,240 tons in this country and 14578
tons abroad, or a net gain of 20,818 tons. World production of blister tons abroad, or a net gain of 20,818 tons. World production of blister

increase. to 198,628 tons during Novemier, the hignest level attained | incrcase - to |
| :--- |
| since August, 1987. |

Owng to the recent reduction in zinc, the American Brass Co. reduced its quotations on brass $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

## Lead

The price of lead was reduced 10 points on Dec. 9, establishing the market at 4.75 c ., New York, ard 4.60 c ., St. Louis. Demand up to that time was s.ow, and, with intake fairly large, the American Smelting \& Refining Co. arain took the init.ative in lowering the price. The decline, the third since Nov. 29, brought in a much better volume of business.
Sales for the last week totaled 5,576 tons, which compares with an average of about 1,000 tons for the two prece ing weeks. Battery makers, pigment and oxice producers, and sheet and pipe interests were well represented in the week's business. The undertone steadied as the week ended.

## Zine

There was a little more inquiry for zine in the last week, but the price situation underwent no change. Some foreign metal was offered here at prices that made it impossibe to take advantage of any improved business. The pa.ce continued at 4.50 c ., St. Louis. Sales by the Prime Western division for the week ended Dec. 10. Shements by the same group for tons in the preceding seven-day period. Sh.pments by the same group or the weck amounted to 3,326 tons, against 3,775 tons a week previous. Tin
Prices moved within narrow limits, Straits tin on spot holding around 46c. per pound most of the week. Consumption of tin is improving in this country, owing to greater activity in the automobile centers and a noderate upturn in tin-plate operations. The tin-plate mills are said to be operating at close to $40 \%$ of capacity against $35 \%$ a week previous.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: Dec. 8, 44.625c.; Dec. 9, 44.350 c . ; Dec. $10,44.450 \mathrm{c}$.; Dec. $12,44.500 \mathrm{c}$. ; Dec. 13, 44.500 c .; Dec. 14, 44. 5 © 0 c.

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tll | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ISom.,Refy | Exp., Refy | New York | New York | St. Lout | St. Iouts |
| Deo. 8 | 11.025 | 10.025 | 46.125 | 4.85 | 4.70 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Dec. ${ }^{9}$ | 11.025 | 9.975 9.950 | 45.850 45.950 | 4.75 475 | 4.60 4.60 | 4.50 4.50 |
| Dec 10. Dee 12. | 11.025 11.025 | 9.950 9.950 | 45.950 46.000 | 4.75 4 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Dec. 13 | 11.025 | 9.950 | 46.000 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Dec. 14 | 11.025 | 9.950 | 46.000 | 4.75 | 4.60 | 4.50 |
| Average | 11.025 | 9.967 | 45.988 | 4.767 | 4617 | 4.50 |

Average prices for calendar week ended Dec. 10 are: Domestic copper, f.o.b-

 markets, hased on sales reported by producers and dgencips. They arr reduced th the hasin of cash, New York or st Lowis. as nined on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; thn yuotations are for prumpt dellvery orily.
Ir the trate. domestic copper prics are cunted on a dellivered basis: that is. delivered at consumers' plants. As detivery charkes vary with the destluation. the
 Eiport quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the atlantic ashoart On forelgn business in copper sellers usually name a ci.f price-Ham burk. Havre, and Liverpool The c.I.f
pound above fo.b. refinery quotation

DAILY LONDON PRICES


Prices fir lead and zine are the official huyer's, prices for the first session of the


## United States Steel Corp. Shipments Higher

Shipments of finished steel products by subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corp. for the month of November amounted to 679,653 tons. The Norember shipments compare with 663,287 tons in the preceding month, an increase of 16,366 tons, and with 587,241 tons in November, 1937, an increase of 92,412 tons. For the year 1938 to date shipments were $5,931,164$ tons compared with 12,336397 tons in the comparabe period of 1937, a decrease $6,405,233$ tons, or $51.9 \%$
In the table below we list the figures by months since In the table
Janury, 1934:
TONNAGE OF SHIPMENTS OF STEEI PRODUCTS BY MONTHS FOR YEARS INDICATED

| Month | Year 1934 | Year 1935 | Year 1036 | Year 1937 | Year 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Janua | 331,777 | 534.055 | 721.414 | 1,149,918 | 518.322 |
| Februa | 385.500 | ${ }_{6882.137}$ | 676,315 783.55 | 1,133.724 | 474.723 572.199 |
| March | 588.209 | ${ }_{5}^{688.056}$ | 783,552 979,907 | ${ }_{1}^{1,343.644}$ | 572.199 501.972 |
| April | 643.009 74.064 | 591.728 598.915 | 984.097 | 1.304,039 | 46:081 |
| June | ${ }_{985.337}$ | 578.108 | 886.065 | 1.268.550 | 478.057 |
| July | 389.038 | 547.794 | 950.851 | 1.180 .752 | 441.1570 |
| August | ${ }^{378.023}$ | ${ }_{614}^{624.497}$ | ${ }_{9618} 823$ | 1.047.962 | ${ }_{577.696}$ |
| Septermb | 370.306 343,862 | 614.933 688.741 | 1,007,417 | 792,310 | ${ }_{\text {P63,287 }}$ |
| October | 343,862 366.119 | 681.820 | . 882.643 | 587.241 | 679,653 |
| Decem | 418,630 | 661.515 | 1,067.365 | 489,070 |  |
| Yearly adjustment. | -(19,907) | -(23,750) | -(40.859) |  |  |
| Total | 5,905,986 | 7.347.549 | 10,784,273 | 12,825,467 |  |

## Steel Operations Off Slightly-Railroad Buying

The "Iron Age" on its issue of Dec. 15 reported that the railroads, which have been a relatively minor factor in steel business during the past year, are coming to the aid of the
steel mills at a time when new business in other lines is affected by the year-end inclination to hold inventories to a minimum. Although rallroad buying has nct assumed to a minimum. Although ralroad buying has nct assumed majcr prupcrtions, whatever Las been placed or is in early pruspect is clear gain as nct much had been expected unti
some gencral sclution fur railrcad ills had been fuund. The "Iron Age" further st¿tes:
Foremost in railroad buying are rail orders totaling 41,250 tons, of which 25,000 tous has been placed by the Chesapeake \& Ohio, 13,000 tons by the Noriolk \& Western and 3,250 wous by the Pere Marquette. Rail inquiries in early prospect are 80,000 to 100,000 tons from the Ulion Paciicic and a sizable counage for the southern t'aciic.
hailroad equipnent busicess also is nore active. While the only important orders are 400 hopper cars piaced by the Wheeling \& Lake Erie and 15 dissel-eleciric locol o.ives by the Reading-Cenural of New Jersey, the 2,100 freight cars recenily hucuired or by hair prograns are taking be ordered shortly. In adai ion, eyluphent repair prograns are taking beit. stel, have asked for court pert ission to spend $\$ 2,30,421$ and $\$ i, 668,356$ respectively while the issouri iaciic and Wiabash are expected to submit buagers ior court approval shordy.
Aurouobile conipalies probably will place orders before the end of the mouth or in early jaluary tor sizable tonnages. A foreruncer of this business was the placing or about 20,000 tous this week by oLe Letroit compaly. Contiluea targe colsun piou of steel for the malufacture of motor cars is inaicatea by the fact that present assenibly scheaules call for about 100.000 uhi.s a week ihrough Jalubry at least ald possibly well into February. Whecher there is a ten.porary seasonal falling on in ouiput at that tine depenas on the urend of retail orabrs, on which scheaules are being based.
berore the Dec. 31 deadline on Public Works Administration building consuruction projec.s a large volume of work will at least reach the state of conuract biuaing. ihis week's lettings of fabricated structural sleel were only $13,2 \cup 0$ tous, but new projects loval 23,000 toms. Reimforg 1000 awards were 8,000 tonk with 25,000 , in tons for a 2.200 tons for parracks in Hawaii.
uperacious of the sceel indusiry are sliding off gradually, being estimated at $b o \%$ this week, down whe poring is in the week possipy It is indicaved that there way be a last-Linute rush of specifications for sheecs aud surip contracted for durisg the October price aip.
Steel coupanies are confident that by indd-January at the latest operations will be pointing upward again, aided by increasing releases for cons.ruction projects, rairoad orders, resump.iou or tin piate production on a larger scale and the conticuauce of generous consus ption by the auton obile industry. Although no forual price advances have been scheduled for the first quar.er, son.e unis of the indusiry will attencpt to lu prove their net recurus by the wiuhdrawal of colcessions. Makers of nerchant wire prod ucts have wichdrawn concessions which an ounted in solue instances to about $\$ u a$ ton and are quoting the puolished price. bolt and nut makers have also restored published quotatious after teu porarily windrawing from the narket. Keinforcing bar prices are also strengthening in sone dis tricts.

Without formal announcement, pig iron makers have opened their books for first quarter at unchanged prices. Ferronanganese prices have been reaffirued.
Although steel scrap prices show signs of weakness in some districts, the Pittsburgh and (hicago prices are steady and the l'hiladelphia quotation is 5uc. a ton higher, based on a noderate-sized sale to a nill. Thus the of its peak for the year.
Still wrestling wich the problem of high costs and low prices, the steel indusiry, incluaing both large and sn_all companies, has poured protests into Washingtou against the wage rate decision of the Public ( ontracts Board of the Departnent of Labor, which, it is held, threatens the very existence of some of the less favored units of the industry.

THE "IRON AGEE" COMPOSITTE PRICES
Finlshed Steel

Dec 13. 19.8.2.286c. a Lb. $2.288 \mathrm{c} .\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Based on steel bars, beame, tauk plates, } \\ \text { wire, ralis, biack pipe sinpete and hot }\end{array}\right.$



## $\mathrm{H}^{\circ} \mathrm{OH}$

|  | $\mathrm{H}^{\text {a }}$ \% |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 193 | 2.512 c | May 17 | 22110. | Ont. 8 |
| 183 |  | Mar 9 | $2{ }^{2}+9.90$. | Mar. ${ }^{2}$ |
| 93 |  | Oct 1 | 2.0565 | Jan. 8 |
| 1134 | 1180. | Apr 24 | 1445 c | Jan. 2 |
| 1932 | 1.95.c |  | 1. 912 c . | May ${ }^{2}$ |
| 193 | 1150 | Sept. | 18700. | Mar 15 |
| 930. | .1920. | Jan | 22122 c . | Nov. 1 |

Pig iron


Dee 13. 1938, 814.92 a Gross Ton (Baspd on No. 1 heavy melting steel



The American Iron and Steel Institute on Dec. 12 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indi-
cated that the operating rate of steel companies having $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $57.0 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning Dec. 12, compared with $59.9 \%$ one week ago, $62.6 \%$ one month ago, and $27.4 \%$ one year ago. This represents a decrease of 2.3 points, or $3.8 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended Dec. 5, 1938. Weekly inestimated for the week ended Dec. 5, 1938. Weekly in-
dicated rates operations since Dec. 6, 1937, follow:

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Dec. 12 stated:
Steel production is offering strong resistance to the quieting influence of the approaching year-end
New business is slower, the result of the season as well as the forward commitments made in some products a number of weeks ago. Nevertheless, the additional etdown in operations prior to the usual holiday slump
schedules in most districts were unt
of steel output holding at $61 \%$. This compares with $27 \%$ the national rat Renewed buying of finished steel confidently is expected with the of the year. In contrast to the situation 12 months ago, consumers will enter 1939 with relatively moderate stocks of most products. Sheet and strip inventories, while heavy in some instances, will be lighter than was anticipated at the time buyers were actively covering forward needs.
Automobile bullders, operating at the best rate in 16 months, have placed some small fill-in lots of flat-rolled steel at full market prices. With sustained assemblies scheduled into January, sheet and strip quotations will be given a more severe test next month, when automotive orders for larger tonnages are expected.
In addition to the favorable outlook for the automobile industry, several other sources of steel business give promise of lending considerable support bar inquiries and quarter. The recent spurt in structural and reinforcing by the PWA pres under contract or bid by will flood the market the jaxt three weell Annual tract material buying by
purchases during ensuing months are likely to starting to appear, and year ago. Norfolk \& Western has placed 13.000 tons ahead of totals a 1939 requirements of rails and fastenings are estimated at 80,000 to Pacific's tons. This past year no new rails were bought by the latter

Recent improvement in railroad earnings enhance equipment buying prospects, but further substantial gains will be necessary to finance compre hensive programs of freight car and locomotive purchasing.

Automobile assemblies last week rose several thousand units to 100,705 cars and trucks, highest since August, 1937. The increase resulted largely and further expansion in Ford's operations. With retail buying sustained and stocks materially smaller than a year ago, the seasonal tapering in Tinction early next quarter is expected to be relatively moderate.
ght schedules, arryonedules, and all signs point to further gains after Jan. 1. Small production.
Steel ingot production expanded more than seasonally in November Gain over October was $14.6 \%$, largest for the month in history. Tota production was $3,117,934$ tons in October and , 7 , 105 increase over the latter month was period Eyen 1937 month since 1928, partly a November production was the largest for the month since 1928, partly a reflection of the fall introduction of new auto obile models.
Steel prices generally are steady, except for easiness in traditionally weak products. Several producers have announced reaffirmation of pig iron prices for next quarter. With a few exceptions, all iron and stee Steelmaking last established for the coming period.
points to $66.5 \%$ at Cleveland droped 4 points to $43 \%$ at Pittsburgh and 5.5 $59.5 \%$ at Chicago, 4 points to $80 \%$ in New England and 2 points to $86 \%$ at Detroit. Other districts were unchanged, including eastern Pennsylvania at 37, Wheeling at 62, Buffalo at 49; Birmingham and Cincinnati at 75, St. Louis at 51.5 and Youngstown at 65.
Except in areas influenced by export business, scrap markets are easy and the scrap composite is down 9 cents to $\$ 14.66$. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 56.50$ and the iron and steel composite holds at $\$ 36.36$.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Dec. 12 , is placed at $60 \%$ of capacity according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Dec. 15. This compares with $61 \%$ in the previous week and $611 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at $55 \%$, against $561 / 2 \%$ in the week before and $58 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $631 / 2 \%$, compared with $64 \%$ in the preceding week and $631 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. with the nearest corresponding week of of the percentage of production approximate changes in points, from the week immediately preceding:

|  | Industry |  | U. S. Steel |  | Independents |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{1937}^{1938}$ |  | - | ${ }^{55}$ | $-1 / 1 / 2$ | ${ }^{63}$ | -3/2 |
| 1936 |  | $+^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1934}^{1935}$ |  | ${ }_{-1}$ |  |  | ${ }_{64}^{87}$ | ${ }_{-3}{ }^{4}$ |
| 1933-.---.........- |  | +21/2 | ${ }_{301 / 2}^{28}$ |  | 38 35 |  |
| 1932 | 1451/2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1930 | -35 |  |  | -1 | ${ }_{22}^{24}$ | - ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1929 | $831 / 2$ | - ${ }^{3 / 2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{63}$ |  |
| 1927 -...... | 671/2 | $+$ | ${ }_{701 / 2}$ | +5 | 79 65 | ${ }_{+3}$ |

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks During the week ended Dec. 14 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 68,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 30,000,000$ in Treasury cash and $\$ 25,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and increases of $\$ 9,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, $\$ 13,000,000$ in gold stock, and $\$ 9,000,000$ in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $\$ 14,000,000$ in money in circulation and $\$ 6,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Excess reserves of member banks on Dec. 14 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 3,480$,000,000 , an increase of $\$ 40,000,000$ for the week.
The principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were an increase of $\$ 3,000,000$ in United States Treasury notes and a decrease of $\$ 3,000,000$ in United States Treasury bills.
The statement in full for the week ended Dec. 14 will be found on pages 3720 and 3721 .
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

|  | Dec. 14, 1938 | 2ncrease $(+$ ) or Decrease ( $-\rightarrow$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buls dis | 7,000,000 |  | 000 |
| U. S. Government securitles-....--:- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{815,000,000}$ commitm'ts | 16,000,000 |  |  |
| ese | 600,000,000 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ury | 2,784,000,000 |  |  |
| Member bank |  |  |  |
| Treastry | ${ }_{6}^{9,858,000,000}$ | $+68,000,000$ $+14,000000$ | $+2,150,000,000$ $+262,000,000$ |
| Treasury | 2,651,000,000 | $-30,000,000$ | ${ }^{969,000,000}$ |
| Treasury deposits with | 13,000,000 | +6,000,000 | +181,00 |
| eral Reserve ac | 809,000,000 | $-25,000$ |  |

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES
(In Millions of Dolars)


Liabuitites-

| Demand deposits-adjusted |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time deposits | ${ }_{601}^{8,884}$ | ${ }^{6,805}$ | ${ }_{662}$ | 1,643 469 | ${ }_{468}^{1,635}$ | 1,496 |
| United States Govt. deposits. | 115 | 115 | 364 |  | 82 | ${ }_{65}$ |
| Domestic banks | 2,703 | 2,659 | 2,021 |  |  |  |
| Forelign banks. | -442 | 426 |  | 9 | 10. | ${ }_{6}$ |
| ther llabilities | 56 | 350 | 366 | 18 |  |  |
| pital ascount | 1,487 | 1,490 | 1,483 | 258 | 258 | 247 |

## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week

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

In the following will be found the comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business Dec. 7 :
The condition statement-of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended

## Volume 147

Financial Chronicle
3685

Dec. 7: Increases for the week of $\$ 15,000,000$ in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, $\$ 126,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, $\$ 101,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 86,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks.

Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 5,000,000$ each in the Chicago and San Francisco districts and $\$ 15,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $\$ 116$, 000,000 in New York City and $\$ 126,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased $\$ 10,-$ 000,000 in New York City and declined $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Cleveland district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Boston district, $\$ 6,000,000$ in the Dallas district, $\$ 7,000,000$ in the Boston district, $\$ 6,000,000$ in Holdings of district, and $\$ 19,000,000$ at all reporting States Government increased $\$ 3,000,000$. Holdings of "other securities" increased $\$ 9,000,000$ in New York City and declined $\$ 2,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased $\$ 97,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 101,000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 12,000,000$ in the St. Louis district.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 34,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 12,000,000$ in the Richmond district, $\$ 9,000,000$ in the Boston district and $\$ 86,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Deposits credited oforeign banks declined $\$ 19,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 16,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 1,000,000$ on Dec. 7.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with chang
and the year ended Dec. 7, 1938, follows:

|  |  | Increase ( $(t)$ or $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { or } \\ \text { Since }\end{array}\right]$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. 7, 1938 | Nov. 30, 1938 | Dec. 8, 1937 |
| Assets- |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total_--21,450,000,000 +125,000,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commercial, industrial and agri- cultural toans .............. | 3,881,000,000 | +15,000,000 | $-747,000,000$ |
| Open market paper and dealers in : $336,000,000 \quad-2,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in | 838,000,000 | +126,000,000 | $-108,000,000$ |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 571,000,000 | -1,000,000 | $-83,000,000$ |
| Real estate loans..-.......-. | 1,165,000,000 | ${ }^{4,000,000}$ | - 3,0000000 |
| Loans to bank | 124,000,000 | +7,000,000 | $+47,000000$ $-15,000$ |
| Other loans ---i-at----- | ,545,000,000 | $+19,000,000$ -1 | +74,000,000 |
| U. S. Govt. direct obligations-----8,087,000,000 - ${ }_{\text {Obligations }}$ fully guaranteed by |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Onited states Government..---. | 3,218,000,000 | -2,000,000 | +353,000,000 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. ban | 7,395,000,000 | +58,000,000 | +2,104,000,000 |
| Cash in veult | 458,000,000 | +15,000,000 | +118,000,000 |
| Balances with domestic banks. | 2,487,000,000 | +27,000,000 | +684,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted_....-16,114,000,000 $+101,000,000+1,407,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: $+86,000,000+1,302,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Domestic bank | 92,000,000 | $\pm 16,000,000$ | +84,000,000 |
| Foretgn banks | $492,000,000$ |  | -12,000,000 |

Japan Indicates Intention to Abrogate Nine-Power Treaty-End of Open-Door Policy in China Is Seen-Great Britain Seeks United States Cooperation in Reprisals-Alleged Rate War Between American and Japanese Shipping Companies-Sino-Japanèse Conflict
Tokio advices of Dec. 9 to the Associated Press reported that the new Chinese Government established under Japanese protection would soon announce the renunciation of the Nine-Power treaty. Despite these reports, Kensuke Horinouchi, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said at Seattle, Wash., on Vec. 12, that Japan would not disturb the open door trade policy in China after it comdisturb the open door conquest of that country. Meanwhile, it was reported pleted conquest of that country. Meanwhie, it was reported from London on Dec. 9 that Great Britain was seeking
cooperation from the United States in applying retaliatory measures against Japan in an effort to maintain the open door principle.

Previous international protests regarding Japan's actions in China were noted in our issue of Dec. 3, page 3379. Associated Press Tokio advices of Dec. 9 sald:

The Nine-Power treaty, signed by China and Japan and seven Western Powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal and The Netherlands, pledges the signatories among other things "to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all the principle of equal opportunity Cor the
nations throughout the territory of China."

But this principle, that of the open door for trade in China, had vanished, in the view of Tokio. A full statement of the Japanese view was given yesterday, it is reported in authoritative quarters, by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita to the United States and British Ambassadors, Joseph C. Grew and Sir Robert Craigie.
Mr. Arita's expositions, frank and full, were said to have contained such phrases as "henceforth, you will be permitted" and "you will not be permitted" in connection with the privileges Western nations may enjoy in conducting commerce in China.
Japan's view will apply to occupied parts of China, nearly all of China of any importance in world commerce.
Mr. Arita is understood to have laid down two general principles upon which specific questions are to be settled:

1. The Chinese-Japanese conflict has changed the political situation in China and has virtually dismantled the Nine-Power pact.
he "New China" have become a new ecoomic bloc, although they do not intend to exclude foreign trade.
Western Powers will be expected to conduct their foreign trade on new principles. Mr. Arita is reported to have said the "New China" will not be subjected to the "colonial system."
A London dispatch of Dec. 9 to the New York "Herald Tribune," in connection with the open door policy, said:
The first step toward defense of Great Britain's rights under the NinePower treaty of 1922 was taken today when the Goverument announced
its intention of increasing the Board of Trade fund available for the
grant of export credits from $£ 50,000,000$ to $£ 75,000,000$ (from $\$ 233$, 500,000 to $\$ 350,000,000$ ). A source close to Whitehall hinted tonight that against their Japanese rivals in China.
The Government is studying also the possibility of extending export credits to China.

United Press Washington advices of Dec. 12 reported that the United States Maritime Commission is investigating an alleged rate war between American and Japanese shipping companies over the South American coffee trade. Regarding a dispute between the Government of Japan and Soviet Russia anent Japanese demands for an extension of fishing rights in Siberian waters under Russian control, Associated Press advices from Tokio, Dec. 12, said:
The Foreign Office disclosed tonight that Russian-Japanese fishery negotiations again were deadlocked and that a temporary arrangement was iegotiations again were deadiocked and The Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, Shigenori Togo, conferred with Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov yesterlay, the Foreign Office said, but Soviet Russia "rendered impossible conclusion of a new fishery treaty within this year."
The dispute concerns principally Japanese fishing rights in Siberian waters, a vital source of Japanese food. (Moscow dispatches on Dec. 8 reported a serious dispute had developed, revolving about Japanese demanda for an extension of fishing rights in Soviet waters and a Russian deman for payments in connection with the 1935 sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo.)
On Dec. 9 the United Press reported the following from Moscow :
Ambassador Togo explained that Japan cannot accept the Soviet proposals of this week, in which Russia agreed to a temporary renewal of part of the leases but insisted that Japan must find a way to make her ally, Manchukuo, pay the final instalment of the purchase price of rights in the former Chnese railway. He said the question of the rail way purchase cannot linked to the fisheries question and that Japan nsists upon a general co
M. Litvinov replied that Russia cannot negotiate further on the fisheries I. Litvinov rephed to about " $\$ 1,500,000$.
The present fisheries leases expire Dec. 31, and unless an ageement The present fisheries reached before that time Japanese rights automatically will expire. The annual Japanese catch in Soviet waters is valued at about $\$ 3,500,000$.

As to the course of the Sino-Japanese war, Associated Press accounts from. Shanghai on Dec. 13 said:
Chinese troops reported today that they had recovered virtually all the Chinese troops reported today they had lost in Hunan Province since the Japanese occupation of Yochow on Nov. 12.
They said their latest victories in the month-long counter-offensive included the capture of tbree villages east of Yochow and took them across the Hupeh Province border to within three miles of Tungcheng.
They reported Sunday [Dec. 11] that their forces farther west had dvar the miles of Yochow. Tunccheng is about 40 miles east of that salient.
Chinese advices also told of gains north of Hankow, former provisional capital which is the base Japanese operations on the Yochow front as well as those in Hupeh Province to the west and north. As a result of the recapture of three important towns east of the Peiping-Hankow Railway the Japanese troops in that sector Railway, these advicess said, miles northwest of Hankow.
had three towns said to be held by the Chinese were Loshan, 25 miles ast east saps of Sinyang. Sinyang is a Japanese base on the Peipg-Hankow Railway 110 miles north of Hankow.
We also quote the following from advices (Associated Press) from Shanghai, Dec. 11:

Guerrilla forces of China's famed Eighth Route (former Communist) Army were reported today to have killed 6,000 Japanese in a major setback to the invaders' long-heralded "mopping-up" campaign in Shansi Province. In addition, neutral reports said large supplies of arms and ammunition had been seized by Chinese carrying on ceaseless hit-and-run attacks againd Japanese attempting to gain comprete contio of the northe W

These advices said the Japanese had begun an onst shan, the Eighth Route Army's fortified base at the tain, but had been forced to withdraw in the face of the day-and-nigh harassing activities of the guerrillas. The Chinese were reported to be in control of the area surrounding Wuaishan, where Japa forays.
supply lines were being subjectea to rerted by the Chinese Fourth Route Other guerrila succems and San anking Army in Anhwel, Chekiang anpured cities, are in Kiangsu.

Under date of Dec. 6 the Associated Press reported the following from Hongkong:
Japanese reported today they had occupied Kongmoon, important treaty port 35 miles northwest of the Portuguese colony of Macao, further strengthpring their hold on Canton. They previously had occupied Kowkong, to oning thir ho more reported moving southward toward Sunwei, fa mous home town of many thousands of overseas Chinese.
Kongmoon, which was proclaimed a treaty port in 1904, was said to be the twerty-first treaty port to be occupied by the Japanese during the 18 months of hostilities.
Martial law now is in effect in the entire Chungshan district, with thousands of refugees pouring into Macao.

Recent references to the Sino-Japanese matters appeared theolumns Ot 29 page 2608; Nov 12, page 2943 Nov. 19, page 3089, and Nov. 26, page 3234 .

## Officers of Canadian Bank of Commerce Foresee Good Chances for Continued Dominion Economic Improvement in 1939-S. H. Logan and A. E. Arscott Report at Annual Shareholders' Meeting in

 TorontoMany of the essentials for further economic recovery are Mant in Canada, S. H Logan, President of the Canadian prese 13 Commerce, said on Dec. 13 at the annual shareholders' meeting in Toronto. Rêcent gains in manufactur-
ing, he said, have canceled about half the recession that occurred in the atter part of 1936 and the eariy months of 1938. He stressed the ransiormation of Canadian economy from one based primarisy on agricu.ture to one based in great part on mining and manufacturing as well. With regard thereto he said:
Agricuiture, of course, still directly supports our largest single occupational brup, as our farmers and their dependents constitute about one-third ment has taken p.ace for many years not been apprec.auly enlarged. Moreover, the self-suffciency programs of several major nations, ine high barriers erected by many countries against the inportation of foodstuffs and the long series of droughts suffered wetween $192 y$ and 19.8 by the Prairie grain growers have so degressed Canadan agriculture that it no longer maintains unchallenged suyremacy.
Whise we should by no means regard agriculture as at all eclipsed in imporance, we have to recognize the fact that new types of economic enterpr.se bave come into being in recent years and that Canadian economy as a wno.e has shifted to a more high.y industrialized plane.
There tave been many mater.al havautages in this notable change in the character of Canad.an business, but one, which cannot be measured in terms of dolars and cents, is of such consequence as to deserve special emphasis, In recent years the world has been subjected to rigid economic regulations, private enterprise has been penalized by heavy and increasing taxation, private capital has been fearrul of moving freely into investment hube expenditures have leen devoted shackied by restrictive devices and these l.andicups the world has lost at least temporarily, much because of war flexiuility and constructive enterprise. Cemporanily, much of its prebeen abie to broaden and diversify her productive facilities, and the to open for her people new sources of income and avenues of employment in peaceful pursuits.
In discussing the current business situation, Mr. Logan said:
As regards the current business situation, the recent progress in manufacturing hus canceled about half of the recession in the latter part of 1837 and the ear.y months of this year. The forest industries, however, may fuce d.fficult conditions during the winter, when the new wood cut will l.keiy be the smallest in several years. But the enterprise in this group is still as strong as that which overcame the conditions of the 1929-33 period, and succeened in limiting the decline in the lumber cut in British Columbia to only $151 / 2 \%$ and the fall in newsprint production to $24 \%$ during the past trying year. There is now a healthier undertone in these inaustries. Mining activity is greater than ever before, more metal properties are in operation, and nore people are engaged in this industry than in the previous year. It is estimated that over 100,000 persons are now employed in mining, and that their annual earnings aggregate fully $\$ 125,000,000$. The pro. uction value of the industry for the current year (about $\$ 450,000,000)$ may, because of lower base metal
prices, be fractionally less than the record established in 1937, but that of go.d, now at an annual rate of over $\$ 160,000,000$, has reached a new of go.d
peak.
Farm purchasing power, though no greater than a year ago, mainly because of low pricee for agricultural products and an unusually large prcportion of unmerchantable grain, is now much better distributed as a ese Pritie Provinces is $650,000,000$ bushels. The grain out-turn alone in in 1937.
The deep-sea fisheries have been slightly more profitable than in the previous year, a rise in the landed value of the Pacific Coast more than offsetting a decline in the Eastern area.
From th's summary of current conditions it will be apparent that many of the essentials for further economic recovery are now present in Canada. . I am confident, therefore, that if peace between the major Powers can be preserved end we can continue to expand our export business on reasonably satisfactory terms we shall experience substantially improved business conditions during the coming year.
A. E. Arscott, General Manager of the bank, reported that profits for the first 11 months of $19 £ 8$ were $\$ 2,648,975$ after taxes, while total deposits are $\$ 578,013,000$, an increase of $\$ 17,338,000$. In discussing the outlook for 1939, Mr. Arscott said:
The year now drawing to a close has been a difficult one. At its commencoment business was still suffering from the recession which began in the United States in the early months of 1937 as a result of too great and rapid an expansion in the latter part of 1936 and the first quarter of $1: 337$. Gradual readjustment occurred until about mid-year, when business activity showed signs of again advancing and the outlook was much improved. Following this encouraging turn we were, as you all know, plunged into a period of grave anxiety due to the international political situation which brought the major European countries to the brink of armed conflict. While diplomatic negotiations were in progress no one could foretell the outcome, business was, of course, profoundly affected, raw material markets much disturbed, security markets greatly depressed, Government bonds declining sharply and foreign currencies under heavy pressure against the dollar. It will readily be appreciated how seriously these disturbances handicapped trade and industry during those trying clays in September. However, when the crisis passed the movement toward recovery was resumed.
We have the new trade agreements which will become operative on situation. So far as I personally can judze bearing on our economic situation. So far as I personally can judge and interpret the views of
others, I have come to the conclusion that the agreements will others, thave come to the conclusion that the agreements will do much to rehabilitate the agricultural industry in this country, which plays so
vital a part in the structure of our economy

## Details of Bulgaria's Plan to Increase Remittances on Two League of Nations Loans and Various

 Pre-War LoansSupplementing the item appearing in our issue of Dec. 3, page 3381, we give below the details of the plan of the Bulgarian Government to increase its remittances during 1939 on the two Bulgarian League of Nations loans ( $7 \%$ 1926 and $71 / 2 \%$ 1928) and various Bulgarian pre-war loans. The details were contained in a communique published in London on Dec. 1 by the bondholders' organizations for the loans, and issued in New York this week through Speyer \&

Co., who, with J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., are American fiscal agents for the two Bu.garian League of Nations loans. The communique forlows:

## Bulgarian External Loans

The following announcement is issued jointly by the League Loans Committee (London), in respect of the two Bulgarian League of Nations loans ( $7 \% 1926$ and $71 / 2 \%$ 1928) ; the Council of Foreign Bondholders; the Association Nationale Des Porteurs Francais de Vaeeurs Molilieres; the Committee of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange; the Assoc.ation Belge pcur ta Defense des Detenteurs de Fonds Publics ; and the Swiss Bankers
 $5 \% ~ 1902,5 \% 1904,41 / 2 \% 1907$ and $41 / 2 \% 1909$ ), who, during the last
few days, have discussed the service of the Bulgarian loans with which they are concerned with MM. Bojiloff (Finance Minister of Bulsaria) and Stoyanoff (Director of the Debt Administration). M. Gouneff (Deputy (Governor of the National Bank) was also present.
The bondholders' organizations announce, with reference to their communique of Dec. 24, 1936, that the Bulgaran Government have duly carried out the undertaking set out in that communique regarding the current service of the above-named loans. The Bulgarian Government have thus continued to transerer $321 / 2 \%$ of the interest in foreign exchange on the instalment dates.
The Bulgarsan Government now propose the following arrangements for the service of the Bulgarian League and pre-war loans:
(1) The Bulgarian Government will provide the full service of these loans in their sudget for the financial year 1939.
(2) At the beginning of the financiul year 1939 they will hand to the League of Nations Commissioner non-interest-bearing leva Treasury bills for $613 / \% \%$ of the interest and the full amount of the sinking fund where
this applies. this applies.
(3) On the recognized instalment dates for each loan the Bulgarian
Gcvernment will transfer:

 coupon due May 15, $1939 ; 6 \%$ 1892 loan coupon due Jan. 14, 1939; $5 \% 189$ 1896 loan
coupon due Jan. 14, 1939; 5\% 1902 loan coupon due March 14, 1939; $5 \% 1904$ loan coupon due May 14, 1939; 41/2\% 1907 loan coupon due Feb. 1, 1939; 4 $4 \% \% 1909$
loan coupon due June 1, 1839 . loan coupon due June 1, 1839.
(b) $40 \%$ of the instalments of interest service due in forelgn exchange in respect of the following coupons: $7 \% 1926$ loan coupon due Jan. 1,$194 ; 73 / 5 \% 11288$ loan
coupon due Nov. 15,$1939 ; 6 \% 1892$ loan coupon due July 14,$1939 ; 5 \% 1896$ loan

(c) $40 \%$ of the further instalments of interest service due in foreign exchange As, under th 1939
provided in foreign exchange, as provisional payments Bulgarian Government have instalments of inters st towards the coupons due March 14, 1939, of the 1902 loan, May 14, 1939, of the 1904 loan, Feb. 1, 1939, of the 1907 loan, July 1, 1939, of
the 1926 1oan, and May 15, 1939, of the 1928 loan, they will forthwith provide additional sums in foreign exchange to raise these instalments to the $361 / 2 \%$ provel.
For the For the pre-war loans the percentages of the interest to be transferred in foreign exchange will be calculated on the percentages provided by the azreement of Dec. .11,
1926 , for the years 1930 to 1933. For the 1892, 1902, 1904, 1907, and 1909 loans the calculations will be based on the amounts due in gold francs as provided in the original contracts.
Coupons pald in accordance with the above provisions at $361 / 2 \%$ or $40 \%$, as the case may be, will be regarded as satisiled by those payments
including Dec. 31,1939 , in respect of coupons maturing after Jan. 1,1940 ine and transferred in foreign exchange as provisional payments on account which will in no way prejudice any ar
to which they relate.
(4) At the end of the financial year 1939, when the Bulgarian Government have duly transferred in foreign exchange the percentages of the interest service mentioned in paragraph 3 (a), (b) and (c), the League of Nations Commissioner will release to them the Treasury bills for $61 \% \% \%$ of the interest and the full sinking fund mentioned in paragraph 2.
(5) The Bulgarian Government undertake that, if they accord more favorable treatment to any other foreign obligation due from or guaranteed by the Bulgarian State, they will accord at least as favorable treatment to all the loans now urder consideration.
(6) The Bulgarian Government undertake to discuss the future service of these loans with the bondholders committees concerned before the frame their budget for the financial year 1940, and in any case before the end of the first week in December, 1939.

For the Bulgarian Government,
D. BOJILOFF, Finance Minister,

N: STOYANOFF, Director of the Debt Administration.
The bondholders' organizations have carefully considered these proposals and have also studied the situation of Bulgaria in the light of the information which has been made available by the League of Nations as well as holders to accept the Bulgarian Government's proposals. For the League Loans Committee (London) Bepals
For the League Loans Committee (London), Bessborough, Chairman; For the Council of Fo.
Philp the Council of Foreign Bondholders, Bessborough, President; A. L. For the Association
Fors Nationale des Porteurs "Francais de Valeurs du Comite :. Regard, President de l'Association ; Paul Gauthier, President For the Swiss Bank, Sous-Directeur
For the Swiss Bankers Association, M. Brugger, President of Balkans mittee; R. Dunant, Secretary to Balkans Committee
For the Association Belge pour la Defense des Detenteurs de Fonds Publics, Maurice de Cock, President; F. Van Roy, Vice-President. For the Committee of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, W. Cnoop Koop-

The announcement of the bondholders' organizations of Dec. 24, 1936, referred to above, was given in our issue of Jan. 16, 1937, page 365-366.

## 32 $1 / 2 \%$ of Jan. 1 Interest to Be Paid on Kingdom of Bulgaria $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1925-Stock Exchange Ruling

Speyer \& Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., New York, as American fiscal agents for the Kingdom of Bulgaria $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1926, announced on Dec. 13 that Jan. 1, 1939 coupons off dollar bonds of this loan, presented with an appropriate letter of transmittai, wis be paid on or after that date at the rate of $\$ 11.38$ pэr $\$ 35$ coupon and $\$ 5.69$ per $\$ 17.50$ coupon in fun settlem9nt for and against surrender of coupons. This payment represents $321 / 2 \%$ of the interest then due.

Volume 147
The New York Stock Exchange announced on Dec. 14 the adoption of the following rulings by its Committee on Floor Procedure pertaining to the Kingdom of Bulgaria $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1926;

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Committee on Floor Procedure

Dec. 16, 1938.
Notice having been received that payment of $\$ 11.38$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond will be made on surrender or $7 \%$ Settlement Loan 1926 dollar bonds, due 1967 :
The Committee on Floor Procedure rules that the bonds be quoted exnterest $\$ 11.38$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond on Jan. 3, 1939;
That the bonds shall continue to be dealt in "Flat" and to be a delivery in ettlement of Exchange Contracts made beginning Jan. 3, 1939, must carry the July 1, 1939, and subsequent coupons,

CHARLES E. SALTZMAN, Secretary.
$\$ 688,600$ of Republic of Cuba External Loan $30-$ Year $51 / 2 \%$ Bonds Drawn for Redemption Jan. 15
J. P. Morgan \& Co., New York, as fiscal agents, have drawn by lot for redemption on Jan. 15, 1939, at 100 and accrued interest, out of moneys in the sinking fund, $\$ 688,600$ principal amount of Republic of Cuba external loan 30-year principa amount of hepus, issued under loan contract dated sinking fund 51/2\% bonds, issued under on and after Jan. 16 Jan. 26, 1923. Payment will be made on and after Jan.
upon presentation of the bonds at the New York office of the upon presenta

## License Control of Imports and Exports Established by New Zealand-Foreign Exchange Resulting from Exports to Be Sold to Reserve Banks in

 Exchange for New Zealand CurrencyBy terms of regulations made public Dec. 6 the New Zealand Government has established a license control on all imports and exports, accorling to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from the American Consulate General at Wellington. The Department of Commerce at Washington, in making this known on Dec. 8, said:
The conditions governing the granting of import licenses have not been onnounced but the Minister of Finance stated that each application would be decided on its merits.
Merchandise ordered prior to Dec. 5 and arriving in New Zealand before Dec. 31, or which was on the sea on Dec. 5, will not need an inport license. In this connection exporters should assure themselves that licenses are held by importers before shipment is made of any merchandise which although ordered before Dec. 5 cannot be shipped so as to arrive in New Zea and before Dec. 31, it was stated.
The regulations permit the granting of export licenses freely, but the foreign exchange' resulting fron all export business must be so'd to the Reserve Bank of New Zealand in exchange for New Zealand currency. As a further means of restricting the use of foreign exchange, the Reserve Bank of Nw Zealand has suspended its statutory obligation to give sterling for its bank notes. The Minister of Finance further indicated that the overseas debt service will have first call on all foreign exchange derived from exports, the cable stated.
The imposition of restrictions is understood to be due to the sharp drop in, recent months in New Zealand's export trade balance, and in the overseas reserves (principally those in London) of both the Reserve Bank of New Zealand and of private banks, according to the Commerce Department.
Member Trading on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchange During Week Ended Nov. 26
During the week ended Nov. 26, which included the Thanksiving holiday, the percentage of trading for the account of all membrrs of the New Ycrk Stock Exchange account of all membrrs of the New Ycrk (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New Yrk week ended Nov. 19, it was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yestrrday (Dec. 16). Both the Stock and Curb Exchange were closed on Nov. 24, Thanksgiving Day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended Nov. 26 (in round-lot meemactions) totaled 1898,797 shares, which amount was $19.86 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $4,779,250$ $19.86 \%$ of total transactions on the exchange during the sharrs. This compar previous week ended Nov. 19 of $3,524,098$ shares, or $20.72 \%$ of total trading of $8,502,210$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended Nov. 26 amountgd to 372,605 shares, or $18.15 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange, of $1,026,580$ shares; during the preceding week trading fcr the account of Curb members of 588,230 shares was $20.82 \%$ of total trading of $1,412,350$ shares.
The data issued by the SEC are in the sories of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936 on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The figures for the weeks ended Nov. 12 and Nov. 19 were given in these columns of Dec 10, page 3535-3536. In making available the data for the week ended Nov. 26, the Commission said:
The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exc
members. These reports are classified as follows:

1 Reports showing transactions as specialits..............-
2 Reports showing other transactions initiated of the
2 Reports showing other transactions
floor................................................

Seo Yon
Stock
Exhanz
1,081
198
259
269
266
524
New York
Curb Exchange
.825
.104 259 62
hronicle

Note-on the New York Curb Exchance the round-lot transarflons nf spe ialsta "In stueke in whtch, pgiste ef are not strict tiv comnaroble with data dimilar'y degignated for the New York Stnck Fxchance, alnce aneclalists on the Now York Curb
Exchange perform the functlons of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer, as Exellange per orm the functions those of the speclallst
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
stock trangactions on the new york stock exchange for ACCOUNT OF MEVBERS* (SHARES)

Week Ended Nov. 26, 1938
Total for
Week
$4,779,250$
$\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Pent }}$
 transartions for odd-ot accounts of specialists and odd-
lot dealers):

ntal …........................................ $1,182,032$ STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NFW YORK CURB E
ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Week Ended Nov. 26, } 1938 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Total Jor } \\ \text { Week }\end{array} \\ & \end{array}$
$\stackrel{\text { Per }}{\text { Cen }}$
A Total round-lot volume.
$1,026,580$
B. Round lot transactions for account of members: 1. Transact'ons of peciolists in stocks in which they are
 108,890
142,355
 142,355
2. Other transactions inttlated on the floor-Bought..... 37,650
38,400
$\qquad$
3. Other transactions intiated off the floor-Bought.-

21,025
24,225
$\qquad$
4. Total-Bought 4,310

$\qquad$
C. Odd-lot transactions for account of speclallsts-Bought..-
$\begin{array}{r}81,7 \wedge 0 \\ 59,731 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total $141 . \Delta 71$
their firms

- The term "members" Includes all Exchange members, their firms and their Dartners, including spefial nartners. a Shares in member.' transactions as per cent of twice total round lot volume.
in ealculating these percentaze the total of members' transartions is commared with in calculating these nercertare the the the Exchange for the reason that the total of twire the total mollons Includes both purchases and sales whlle the Exchange volumo memhers transartio


## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During Week Ended Dec. 10

On Dec. 15 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended Dec. 10 of the made public ars on odd-lot stock transactions of odd-lot corrected figures on odd-lot stock rans Spalists on the New York Stock Exchange
dealers and speciale dealers and specialists on the New York Stock Exchange These data are based upon reports filed with the Commission
by odd-lot dealors and specialists. The Commission added: It will be noted that the summary made public today no longer shows semi-weekly corected figures, as was the practice over the three preceding semi-weekly corected presents daily corrected data, only Friday's and satur-
months, but rather pren day's figures being combined. This form, which will be continued in the future, was necessitated by a return of odd-lot dealers to the clearing procedure which they had followed prior to September, 1938
procedure Whan
ODD-LOT TRANSACTIONS OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIALISTS
OV THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-WEEK ENDED DEC. 10 , 1938

| Trade Date | $\underset{\text { (Customers' Orders to Buy) }}{\text { SALES }}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PURCHA SES } \\ & \text { (Customers' (orders to Sel) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Ord. | Shares | Value | No. Ord. | Shares | Vatue |
|  |  | 106,759 | 83,828,038 | 4,386 | 108,841 |  |
| Dee. ${ }^{\text {D }}$. | 4,750 | ${ }^{135,497}$ | - ${ }_{5}^{5,019,7335}$ | 5,422 <br> 588 | 141,799 | ${ }_{4}^{4,903,05}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 7$ |  | 112,684 | 3,900,935 | 4,392 | 110,600 |  |
| Dec. 9 and 10 | 5,779 | 162,466 | 5,839,179 | 7,392 | 189.107 | 5,970,998 |
| Total for week | 23.761 | $663.34^{\text {? }}$ | 323,931,061 | 27,180 | 687,419 | \$22,094,238 |

## Further Changes Made in New York Stock Exchange

 Ticker SymbolsThe New York Stock Exchange made known on Dec. 8 its sixth group of changes in stock ticker symbols under its plans announced Nov. 1 to improve the stock ticker reporting plans a by shortening symbols, which was noted in these columns of Dec. 1, page 3538. A change in one of the sym-
bols reported in our issue of Dec. 10, page 3538, which became effective Dec. 12, was also announced. Instead of IN for Interlake Iron Corp., the symbol IK has been designated. The following changes, announced Dec. 8 , will become effective Dec. 19:


## New York Curb Exchange Members Approve New Constitution and Interim Amendment

The membership of the New York Curb Exchange has approved, by a vote of 353 to 2 , the new constitution and an interim amendment, it was announced Dec. 12. The new constitution will become effective on Feb. 23, 1939, while the interim amendment becomes effective at once. The interim amendment will remain effective until Feb. 23, 1939 when the new constitution becomes operative

Under a recent amendment to the constitution at least 275 of the 550 regular members of the Exchange have to vote upon an amendment and a majority of the 275 must approve before such an amendment becomes effective.
Reference to the adoption of the new constitution and interim amendment by the Board of Governors on Nov. $亡 3$ was noted in thede columns Nov. 26, page 3237.

SEC Amends Rule Under Holding Company ActRestricting Acquisitions of Securities Without Permitted Approval of Commission
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 9 amended one paragraph of Rule U-9C-3 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 which permits a registered holding company or subsidiary company to make certain acquisitions of securities without seeking approval of the Commission. The Commission on Dec. 9 said:

Paragraph (8) of Rule U-9C-3, as now in effect, provides in general that any registered holding company or subsidiary which owns, directly or indirectly, all the outstanding securities of another company may acquire other securities owned by the other company without seeking Commission approval. The amended paragraph (8) will substantially restrict this exemption. By the amended paragraph (8) a registered holding company or subsidiary company is granted an exemption covering the acquisition of securities from the portfolio of wholly owned subsidiaries only upon condition that the total consideration paid for all such acqui-
sitions during any calendar year does not dition that the acquiring company value such securities on its books at a figure not in excess of the consideration paid. This amendment becomes effective Dec. 19, 1938.

SEC Adopts New Rule Under Holding Company ActSale of Utility Securities or Assets by Holding Company to Companies in Same Holding System Requires Commission Approval
On Dec: 9 the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted a rule, designated Rule U-12F-1, providing that, with certain exceptions set forth in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of the Rule, no registered holding company or sub sidiary shall, directly or indirectly, sell any of its public utility securities or utility assets to any company in the same holding company system or to any affiliate of a com pany in such holding company system, without first making application to the Commission. The Rule was adopted pri marily under Section 12(f) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. The Commission went on to say:
The subject matter of the Rule is aualogous to, and overlaps to some extent, that of Rule U-12D-1 which covers sales, direct or indirect, of public utility securities and utility assets by registered holding companies. There a sale by a registered holding company is subject to the provisions of both rules, a single application will serve to secure the approval of the Commission, since application under the two Rules are required to contain the same information. Applications with respect to sales of securities ander the new rule are to be made upon Form U-12D-1 and applications with respect to sales of utility assets upon Form U-12D-2, both forms previously adopted by the Commission to be used for applications under Rule -12D-1. The new Rule adopts the same form and no change will be made in the form except such changes in its title and the instructions to the form as are necessary to incorporate in the form reference to the The C
The Commission's order approving a sale of public utility securities or utility assets under Rule U-12F-1 shall be entered after an opportunity for of such sale are not detrimental to the public the terms and conditions consumers or investors and will not tend to circumvent or the interest of the Act or any rules, regulations or tend to circumvent the provisions
Section 12 (f) of the Act reads as follows:
It shall be unlawtul for any reristered holding company or substidary company
 of any transantion not otherwise unlewfulu, under this any step in the pertormance with any
the same holding-company system or with iny holding-company hosstem in contravention of such rules and reculations or or such
hers regarding reeorts. accounts, costs, maintenance of competitive conditions, dis-
closure of interest,
duration closure of interest, duration of contracts, and simillar matters as the Commission
deems necessary or appropriate in the public interest mot deems necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of in-
vestors or consumers or to prevent the elrcumvention of the provisions of this titie or the rules and regulations thereunder.

The text of the Commission's action follows:
The Securities and.Exchange Commission Adopts Rule U-12F-1 Under the Public Utility Holding Company Act̄ of 1935
Acting pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by sections 12(f), SEC deems it necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors and consumers, and to prevent the circumvention of the provisions of the Act, to adopt, and does hereby adopt a rule which shall be known as Rule U-12F-1 and shall read as follows:
Rule U-12F-1-Sale of Public Utility Securities and Utility Assets to Associate Companies or Affiliates
(a) No registered holding company or any subsidiary thereof shall, directly or indirectly, sell any security which it owns of any public utility company, or any utility assets, to any company in the same holding company system or to any affiliate of a company in such holding company ystem except upon application to the Commission and in compliance with an order of the
upon such application.
(b) An application with respect to a sale of securities subject to this Rule shall set forth the information prescribed in Form U-12D-1. An application with respect to a sale of utility assets subject to this Rule set forth the information prescribed in Form U-12D-2.
(c) The Commission, after opportunity for hearing, shall approve such application if it finds that the terms and conditions of such sale with respect to reports, accounts, costs, maintenance of competitive conditions, disclosure of interest, duration of contracts, and similar matters, are not detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers, and will not tend to circumvent the provisions of the Act or any rules, regulations or orders of the Commission thereunder.
(d) Paragraph (a) of this rule shall not apply to the sale of any security if the acquisition of such security by the other party to such transaction is not subject to approval of the Commission pursuant to sections $9(\mathrm{a})$ and 10 of the Act and if any of the following conditions are satisfied:
(1) The seller of the securitles so sold, prior to such sale, owns less than $5 \%$ (2) The security so sold is issued by a public utility company which does not operate. or have any subsidiary company which poerates, in the Tny whited Statess or or
(a) Such sale is to a company which owns, directly or indirectly, all the out (3) Such male is to a company which owns, dirrectly or indirectil, all the out-
standing securities (except the minimum amount of stock required to
qualify standing securities (except the minimum amount of stock required to qualify
directors) of the seller of such securitles: or directors) of the seller of such securitles: or
(4) The consideration for such sale and
class during the same calendar year aggregates less than $\$ 50,000$ and
(A) The security so sold is not a security of an assoclate company; or
(B) The security so sold is not
(B) The security so sold is not a voting security or a security convertible into
(e) Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall not apply to the sale of any utility asset where
(1) The gross consideration, or book value of such assets, whichever is the (2) The selling company har, prior to April 15, 1938, filed with the Federal
power Commission an application for approval of such sale (f) Commission an application for approval of such sal
(f) Paragraph (a) of this Rule shall not apply to the sale of any Fedility assets to any person if a sale of securities or utility assets to a Federal or State government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof such person, Provided, consummation of the sale of such utility assets to State twice the consideration paid by such person and (2) the utility at least be sold to such person are physically interconnected with facilities already owned by such person.
Effective Dec. 19, 1938

New. Rule Adopted by SEC Aimed to Increase Flow of Capital-Persons Purchasing Unsold Portion of Issue for Investment Not Subject to Liability as Underwriters
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on Dec. 14 the adoption of a rule under the Securities Act of 1933 the effect of which is to exclude from the category of "underwriters", as defined in the Act, persons whose connection with a distribution of securities is confined to supplying secondary capital by purchasing for investment any securities remaining unsold in the hands of the underwriter at the conclusion of the public offering.. Persons who have doubt concerning the application of this rule will find the staff of the commission at all times available for discussions of the scope of the rule and its application to their particular situations, said the SEC. The commission also parnounced that it regards the rule as tentative in character, and intends to study the effects of the rule in operation before adopting it permanently. The commission added that persons claiming the benefits of the rule will therefore be asked to supply the commission with information to facilitate the commis sion's study of the rule in operation. The full text of the commission's action in the promulgation of the rule is a follows:
The SEC, acting pursuant to authority conferred upon it by the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, particularly section 19 (a) thereof, and deeming such action necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act and necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of investors, hereby adopts the following rule:
Rule 142. Definition of "Participates" and "Participation", as used in Section 2(11), in Relation to Certain Transactions
(a) The terms "participates" and "participation" in section 2(11) shal not include the interest of a person (1) who is not in privity of contract with the issuer nor directly or indirectly controlling, controlled by, or under common control with, the issuer, and (2) who has no association with any principal underwriter of the securities being distributed, and (3) whos function in the distribution is confined to an undertaking to purchase al or some specified proportion of the securities remaining unsold after the lapse of some specified period of time, and (4) who purchases such securities for investment and not with a view to distribution
(b) As used in this rule:
and in the last sentence of section 2(11) meaning defined in section 2(4) and in the last sentence of section 2(11).
persons under which one- shall include a relationship between two (A) Is directly or indirec
control with, the other or controlling, controlled by, or under common
(B) Has, in common ${ }^{-}$with the other, one or more partners, officers, directors, trustees, branch managers, or other persons occupying a similar tatus or performing similar functions, or
(C) Has a participation, direct or indirect, in the profits of the other, or has a financial stake, by debtor-creditor relationship, stock ownership, ontract or otherwise, in the income or business of the other.
(3) The term "principal underwriter" shall have the meaning defined n rule 455.
With the publication of the rule the SEC also made public an opinion of its general counsel, Chester T. Lane, discussing the purpose and effect of the rule. The opinion follows, in part:

Rule 142 was adopted in recognition of the value of secondary capital in facilitating the flow of investment funds into industry, and of the fact that the owners of such secondary capital cannot practicably perform the duty of thorough investigation and analysis imposed by the Act of the under-
writer proper. The rule in no way limits the responsibility of the underwriter who actually serves as a conduit for the distribution of securities to the public, or of the underwriter who for a commission agrees with the issuer to purchase what the issuer is unable to sell to the public-thereby furnishing to the issuer the insurance without which the distribution would probably not be undertaken. The purpose of the rule is merely to make clear, what has admittedly been the subject of some debate in the past, that a person who does no more than agree with an underwriter to take over some or all of the undistributed portion of the issue, and who pur. hases for investment any securities which his commitment thus obliges him to take up, does not thereby subject himself to liability as an underwriter of the securities of the issue actually distributed to the public.
In considering the application of the rule to particular situations, it should be appreciated that it applies only to persons whose connection with a distribution is essentially non-distributive in character.
Some question will undoubtedly be raised as to the meaning of the term "purchases . for investment", as used in the rule. The application of this term is of course to be ascertained in any given case by refereintention was at that time is a question of fact.
Most prominent among the relevant evidentiary factors would undoubtedly be the length of time elapsing between the acquisition of the securities and their proposed resale. Although retention of the securities for any given length of time would in no event be conclusive, it is obvious that the longer they were held the easier it would be to maintain that they had originally been purchased for investment; and it is my opinion that if they were retained for a period as long as a year that fact would be sufficient, if not contradicted by other evidence, to create a strong inference that they had been purchased for investment. However, such an inference would be rebuttable; for example, it would fall in the face of evidence or a prearranged scheme to effect a distribution at the ond of the year.
Another factor which may be of considerable importance is the character of the regular business of the person who seeks to come within the rule. Thus, I have little doubt that insurance and investment companies not ordinarily engaged in the business of dealing in securities or under writing distributions could quite readily sustain the burden of proof that they had purchased for investment. On the other hand, in the case of a securities dealer or an investment banking house, the nature of the business ordinarily carried on would create an extremely strong presumption purchase resale. It is perhaps possible that a person engaged in the investmen banking business or in the securities business might, under some circum slasult it would be necsary to establish by the clearest kind of evidence result it would be necessary to estabish ib's business were consistent with that the coper than with view to distribution

Value of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported by New York Federal Reserve Bank-Total of $\$ 206,300,000$ Nov. 30 Compares with $\$ 213,100,000$ Oct. 31
The following announcement showing the total value of commercial paper outstanding on Nov. 30 was issued on Dec. 16 by the New York Federal Reserve Bank:
Reports received by this Bank from commercial paper dealers show a otal of $\$ 206,300,000$ of open market paper outstanding on Nov. 30, 1938.
This figure compares with $\$ 213,100,000$ outstanding on Oct. 31 and with $\$ 311,000,000$ on Nov. $30,1937$.

Below we furnish a two-year comparison of the figures:

 | Mar. 31_.... $2296,600,000$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Feb. 28_... 292,600,000 | June 3ay 31_..... 286,90, 28,000 |

Bankers' Acceptances Outstanding Increased \$3,765,177 During November-Total Nov. 30 Reported at . $273,327,135-\$ 73,699,858$ Below Year Ago
During November the volume of bankers' acceptances increased $\$ 3,765,177$ to $\$ 273,327,135$ Nov. 30 from $\$ 269,561,-$ 958 Oct. 31, according to the monthly report of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued Dec. 15. As compared with a year ago, the Nov. 30 total is $\$ 74,699,858$ below that of Nov. 30,1937 , when the acceptances outstanding amounted to $\$ 348,026,993$.

The increase during November was due to gains in all classifications of credits except those drawn for domestic warehouse credits. The loss from a year ago is attributed to decreased credits in all branches except domestic shipments and dollar exchange. The following is the report for Nov. 30, 1938, as issued by the New York Reserve Bank on Dec. 15:

BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING-UNITED STATES

| Federal Reserve District | Nov. 30, 1938 | Oct. 31, 1938 | Nov. 30, 1937, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Boston. | \$30,539,237 | \$29,274.625 | \$31,567,951 |
| 2. New York | 196,463,573 | 194,650,455 | 248,613.273 |
| 3. Philadelph | 11,154.862 | 10,930.422 | 16,079,328 |
| 4. Cleveland | 2,796,883 | 2,964,571 | 3,114,408 |
| 5. Richmond | 784,845 | 588.591 | 1.214,131 |
| 6. Atlanta | 1,761,375 | 1.667.025 | 1,950,589 |
| 7. Chieago | 6,336,066 | 6,701,668 | 13.524 .079 |
| 8. St. Lou | 732,979 | 793.512 | 874.387 $2,159.497$ |
| 9. Minneapo | 1,419,353 | 1,806,704 | 2,159.497 |
| 10. Kansas City <br> 11. Dallas | 1,957,753 | 1,800,143 | 3,007,922 |
| 12. San Francis | 19,380,209 | 18,375,442 | 25,921,428 |
| Grand to | \$273.327.135 | \$269.561,958 | \$348.026.993 |
| Increase for month, \$3,765,177. Decrease for year. \$74,699,858 |  |  |  |
| ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT |  |  |  |
|  | Noo. 30, 1938 | Oct. 31, 1938 | Nov. 30, 1937 |
| Import | \$94,483.766 | \$94.128,626 | \$122.058,013 |
| Export | 59,197,508 | 56,936,788 | $83.854,495$ |
| Domestic shipments. | 10.418 .913 | $9,537,139$ 49,538, 05 |  |
| Domestic warehouse | $49,038,333$ $3,459,888$ | $49,538,052$ $3,086,545$ | $70,487,210$ $1,489,015$ |
| Based on goods stored in or shipped between forelgn countries | 56,728.727 | 56.334.808 | 61,446,651 |

${ }_{\substack{\text { Own } \\ \text { Bill } \\ \text { Bills- } \\ \text { olt } \\ \text { oth }}}$
BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS
Bills of oth $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{\$ 1 2 4 , 2 3 6 , 5 0 2} \\ 98,023,913 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Tocreal-ar for month $\$ 222.260 .415$
$1,036,911$ CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS ACCEPTANCES

| Days- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers' } \\ \text { Buying Rates } \end{gathered}$ | Dealers' Selling Rates | Days- | Dealets' Buying Rates | Dealers' <br> Selling Rates |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1/2 | 7-16 | 150 | 5/8 | ${ }_{9}^{9-16}$ |
| 90 | 1/6 | 7-16 | 180 | \%/6 | $\begin{gathered} 9-16 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |

The following table, compiled by us, furnishes a record of the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding at the close of each month since Aug. 31, 1936:


## New York City's Credit Rating Upheld by J. S. Linen Assets and Credit Record of Municipality Sound Security for Bonds

There is apparently good reason for confidence in the ability of New York City to deal with its financial obligations on a satisfactory basis, John S. Linen, Second Vice President of the Chase National Bank, said on Dec. 8 in an address before the monthly meeting of the New York State Savings Bond Men in New York City. Mr. Linen based his conclusion on a survey of the taxable resources, the debt burden and the taxes required to support debt and operating costs, together with prospective operations under the new city charter and provisions of the recently-amended Constitution, giving at the same time consideration to the Constitution, giving at the same time consideration to the
additional debt incurred in connection with transit uni-ficaadditional debt incurre
tion. Mr. Linen said:
The taxable resources are of great variety and ample to support the debt permitted under the Constitution. The limitations on debt are definite and effective. Operations from a budgetary and fiscal standpoint kave been sound, with short-term borrowing and tax collections showing an improving trend. Relief has been carried without any undue strain or endangering of the current position, and the city has performed a noteworthy accomplishment in this connection which compares favorably with any city in the country. The new city charter and constitutional pro visions, while raising certain questions which will have to be dealt with, such as transit unification and pension requirements, are constructive an assure operating policies on a basically, sound foundation. In eamparle in
with other large cities, the debt burden and tax burden are reasonable in with other large cctes, relation to reso es, ill in all the holder of New York City obligations is must rembe wall constitutional and legislative provisions provide unusual protections as far as future prospects are concerned.
A press release further quoted from Mr. Linen's address as follows:
With respect to operating within the $2 \%$ tax limit, applying to costs of government other than debt costs,' Mr. Linen stated that mandatory provisions and increases required by State legislation. make many costs irreducible as far as budgetary authorities are concerned. The requirements for principal and interest on city general obligation debt are not subject to the tax limit. "This is important from the point of view of the bondholder as well as the city," he said. "The inelasticity of these mandatory items and the proportion which they occupy in the budget makes paring the budget much more difficult than is frequently realized. Some of the important mandatory items include salaries for school teachers, policemen, firemen, court employees, and many county employees. Pension fund contributions will also constitute an important item when the Police and Firemen's Funds are added on July 1, 1940, as contractual liabilities to those already existing, which include the reaches York City Fund, the Board of Education Retirement Fund and New York on Employeess . Retirement Fund. These last-named funds are alt on an actuarial basis. If for the year 1938 mandatory items and debt service requirements are aut $84 \%$ of the tax levy and approximately $70 \%$ of the total budget."

In conclusion, Mr. Linen said: "It is important to know what provision is made for operating deficits, when it becomes difficult to stay within strict fits. The new city charter is reassuring to the bondholder in this connection, as any emergency or unanticipated expenditures must not exceed /i of $1 \%$ of the tax levy. Tax notes may be issued to finance the same, and they must be provided for in the following year's budget. This cedure, which, if in discouraging and avoiding unsound budgetary proproblems."

Export-Import Bank Grants Credit of $\$ 25,000,000$ to New York Company -To Finance Exports of Agricultural and Manufactured Products to China and Imports of Chinese Wood Oil-Loans Guaranteed by Bank of China
The Export-Import Bank of Washington, has authorized credits to the Universal Trading Corp. of New York up to $\$ 25,000,00 J$, the proceeds to by used in financing the exportation of Am rican agricultural and manufactured products to China, and the importation of wood oil from China, it was announced Dec. 15 by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reannounced Dec. 15 by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Re-
construction Finance Corp. The loans will be guaranteed construction Finance Corp. The loans will be guaranteed
by the Bank of China and mature ovor a period of five years. by the Bank of Caine and mature over a period of five years,
The funds will be disbursed as needed. Mr. Jones further announced in a statement issued Dec. 15 , that of the \$5J,000,000 loan authorization to China in 1934 , only $\$ 17,105,-$ 385.80 was used. The announcement from the RFC goes on to say:
In April, 1937 a loan of $\$ 1,600,000$ was authorized for the purchase of locomotives in this country. This loan matures monthly over a period of bushels of wheat for a consideration of $\$ 7,212,826.56$.
All of these credits are now handled by the Export-Import Bank.
The total actual disbursements for loans to China since 1931 have been $\$ 27,051,412.36$. $\$ 14,419,892.36$ has been paid and the balance is being paid as it matures. $\$ 3,801,055.62$, including interest, has been paid since Sept. 30, 1937, the last payment having been made Sept. 30, 1938.
Reference to the sale of locomotives to China, in which the Export-Import Bank participated in financing, was made in oar issue of July 10, 1937, page $2 \cup 8$.

Steady and Profitable Expansion of Operations of
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Outlined by FHLBB
The expansion of operations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was outlined on Nov. 26 in a statement by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which surveyed the Corporation's accomplishments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. Reviewing its operations, the Board said it has steadily carried forward its principal function "to strengthen the confidence of the public in saveings and loan associations, one of the chief sources for home mortgage funds throughout the country." The Board said
It can be said with certainty that insurance of accounts has encouraged he flow of investors' money into savings and loan associations, decreased withdrawals, increased reinvestment of funds, increased the supply of mortgage funds, and in general has strengthened the confidence of the community in this type of home-financing institution.
Evidence of the beneficial effects of insurance is the growth in resources of those associations which have obtained insurance. This gratifying growth is reflected in our charts of operations of insured associations for he fiscal year. During the year private investments in 1,405 identical institutions, covering Federal and State-chartered institutions which were
insured over the entire reporting period, increased by $13.1 \%$ ensured over the entire reporting period, increased by $13.1 \%$.
The statement issued Nov. 26 by the FHLBB went on to say:
The Insurance Corporation, at the end of more than four years of operation, has been called on to refund losses of only $\$ 104,845$ while amassing reserves in excess of $\$ 15,000,000$, Nugent Fallen, General Manger, said. At the same time, Mr. Fallon stated, it is the purpose of the Corporation to increase its reserves to $5 \%$ of the risks that it insures. Reserves now are being accumulated, he explained, at the rate of more than $\$ 5,000,000$, per year.
Authorized in 1934 by Congress to insure the safety of investments in thrift and home-financing institutions up to $\$ 5,000$, the Corporation over ates on a paid-in capital of $\$ 100,000,000$.
In outlining the conservative financial policies of the Corporation, Mr. Fallow said:
"The corporation selects its risks, and further safeguards itself by annual examina-
tons and audits. and by compulsory establishment within 20 years of a $5 \%$ insurance tons and audits, and by compulsory establishment within 20 years of a $5 \%$ insurance "We are currently operating and meeting
premium receipts or admission fees or any of the earnings from our $\$ 100,000,000$
capital, all of these items being added to reserves."

Report on Assets of Members of United States Building and Loan League- $\mathbf{3 4}$ with Assets of Over $\$ 10$, 000,000 on July 1
The United States Building and Loan League made known in Chicago on Dec. 3 that there were 34 savings, building and loan associations, members of the League, who had assets of more than $\$ 10,000,000$ on July 1. Twenty of this group, it is pointed out, gained in assets during the first six months of the year, and five of them added on more than $\$ 1,000,000$ during that period. Two institutions entered the $\$ 10,000,000$ list at mid-years after hovering just below it at the beginning of the year. In noting this an announceit at the beginning of the year. In noting this an an
mont by the Building and Loan League continued:
of its member institutions the League lists 72 with assets between $\$ 5,000,000$ and $\$ 10,000,000$ as of the same period. Exactly half of these showed gains in assets during the first half of the year, and six associations by their gains entered the $\$ 5,000,000$ ranks for the first time. Analyzing the conditions reflected in this comparison of figures on the
larger associations, A. D. Theobald, Assistant Vice-President of the League,
pointed out that the gains have been widespread geographically, an indicaton that recovery in the thrift and home financing business is general. The over $\$ 10,000,000$ associations gaining in assets were scattered in a in the central part of the ending those on both east and west coasts and in the central part of the country. Six additional States are represented
by the $\$ 5,000,000$ to $\$ 10,000,000$ associations which have grown between Jan. 1 and July 1, 1938.
A third of the $\$ 10,000$
they did five years ago, most of the deflation of these institutions' holdings has taken place since 1933.
It is further pointed out that whereas the Chicago area five years ago had only one association in the above $\$ 5000,000$ group, it has three today, and one of them is more than $\$ 10,000,000$.

Tenders of $\$ 384,501,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills Dated Dec. 14 $\$ 100,716,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.013 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Dec. 12 that the tenders to the offering last nounced on Dec. 12 that the tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of $91-$ day Treasury accepted. As noted in our issue of Dec. 10, page 3538, the tenders to the offering were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Dec. 12. The Treasury bills are dated Dec. 14, 1998, and will mature on March 15, 1939.
Regarding the accepted bids to the offering, Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Dec. 12 had the following to say:
Total applied for, $\$ 384,501,000$
Total accepted, $\$ 100,716,000$
Range of accepted bids
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { High, } & 100 \\ \text { Low, } & 99.996 ; & \text { equivalent rate approximately } 0.016 \%\end{array}$ Average price, 99.997; equivalent rate approximately $0.013 \%$

## $\$ 360,000$ of Government Securities Purchased by

 Treasury During NovemberMarket transactions in Government securities for Treaswry investment accounts in November, 1938, resulted in net purchases of $\$ 360,000$, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on Dec. 15. This compares with net purchases of $\$ 1,044,000$ during October. The following tabulation shows the Treasury's transactions in Government securities, by months, since the beginning of 1937:
$\xrightarrow{1937-}$
1938-


## New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$ or Thereabouts of 91-Day Treasury Bills-To Be Dated Dec. 21, 1938

Announcement of a new offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, was made on Dec. 15 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The bills will be dated Dec. 21, 1938, and will mature on March 22, 1939, They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of bills on Dec. 21 in amount of $\$ 100,043,000$.

The tenders to the new offering announced Dec. 15 will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Dec. 19. Tenders will not, however, be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. In his announcement of Dec. 15 Secretary Morgenthau added:
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 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 in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by
a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, una deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, un-
less the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by less the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on Dec. 19, 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 allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect
shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the once or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury lance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or The Treasury bills will be exempt Dec. $21,1938$.
any gain from the sale or other disposition principal and interest, and from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise rec-

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ognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possestions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of

Final Figures on Treasury's Dec. 15 Financing-Cas Subscriptions of $\$ 731,445,700$ Allotted for $23 / 4 \%$ Bonds and $11 / 8 \%$ Notes- $\$ 9,379,334,350$ Subscribed-
Exchange Subscriptions of $\$ 929,084,200$ Allotted in Full
The final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering last week of $23 / 4 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1960-65 $11 / 8 \%$ Treasury notes of Series B-1943 and $2 \%$ Treasury bonds of 1947 were announced on Dec. 13 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasvry. The $23 / 4 \%$ bonds were offred for cash in amount of $\$ 400,000,000$, or thereabouts, and the notes in amount of $\$ 300,000,000$, or thereabouts, the $2 \%$ bonds were offered in exchange for the $11 \% \%$ Treasury the $2 \%$ bon s were offered in exchange for the $11 / \%$ o reasury notes of Series C-1939, maturing March 15,1939 , outstand-
ing in amount of $\$ 941,613,750$. Reference to the Dec. 15 ing in amount of $\$ 941,613,750$. Reference to the De
financing was made in our issue of Dec. 10 , page 3539 .

Cash subscriptions received to the offering totaled $\$ 9,379$, 334,350, Secretary Morgenth.au announced. The amount allocated was reported at $\$ 731,445,700$. A departure was made in the allotment of cash subscriptions in that no preferred allotments were made; this change in policy was reported in these columns of lats week. Subscriptions were on a straight percentage basis- $7 \%$ of the amount subscribed for the $23 / 4 \%$ bonds and $9 \%$ for the $11 / 8 \%$ notes. Al exchange subscriptions of the maturing $11 / 2 \%$ notes, amountexchange subscriptions of the maturing 1
ing to $\$ 929,084,200$ were allotted in full.
For the $23 / 4 \%$ bonds cash subscriptions of $\$ 5,732,477,150$ were received and $\$ 402,876,700$ allotted. The exchange subscriptions tendered and allotted for the bonds amounted to $\$ 188,196,700$, making a total of $\$ 591,073,400$. A total of $\$ 3,646,857,200$ was tendered in cash for the $11 / 8 \%$ notes, of which $\$ 328,569,000$ was allocated. The tenders and allotments of the exchange subscriptions for the notes were in amount of $\$ 39,382,600$, bringing to $\$ 367,951,600$ the amount allotted for the new notes.
The total subscriptions received and allotted for the new The total subscriptions received and allotted for the new holders of $\$ 12,529,550$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Treasury notes who did not exchange their holdings for either the new bonds or notes will be paid in cash when they mature on March 15 . Subscriptions and allotments, as announced by Secretary Morgenthau, were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:
$23 \%$ TREASTRY BONDS OF $1960-65$

| Federal Reserve District | Tctal Cash Subscriptions Received | Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted | Total Exch. Subscriptions Received (*) | Total Subscriptions Allotted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 575,029,450 | 40,326,900 | 7,062.450 | $47.389,350$ |
| New Yor | 2,681,340,350 | 187,858,650 | 152,955,150 | 340,813,800 |
| Philadelph | 376,825,400 | 26,581,650 | 3,860.250 | 30,441,900 |
| Cleveland | 351,262,400 | 24,734,250 | 6.495.350 | 31,229,600 |
| Richmon | 176,040,450 | 12,446.900 | 487.000 | 12,933,900 |
| Atlanta | 151,812,40G | 10,896,950 | 264,050 | 11,161,000 |
| Chicago | 581,061,9EC | 40,881,700 |  | 53,192,750 |
| St. Loul | 123,642,000 | 8,784,400 | 1,244,150 | 10,028,550 |
| Minneapoli | 85,817,156 | 6.079,400 | 197,750 | 6,277,150 |
| Kansas City | 99,414,550 | 7,041,250 | 1,406.500 | 8,447,750 |
| Dallas | 106,550,750 | 7,536,350 | 1,005,000 |  |
| San Franc | $\begin{array}{r}344,275,306 \\ \hline 79,405,000\end{array}$ | $24,145,150$ $5,563,150$ | 352,000 556,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 24,497,150 \\ 6,119,150 \end{array}$ |
| Treasury | 79,405,000 |  |  |  |
| Total | 15,732,477,1:C | 409,876,700 | 188,196.700 | 591,073.400 |

* Allotted in full.
$11 / 6 \%$ TREASURY NOTES OF SERIES B-1943

| Federal Resetve District | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total Cash } \\ \text { Subscriptions } \\ \text { Rectived } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Cash Subscriptions Allotted | Total Erch. Subscriptions Receited (*) | TotalSubscriptions <br> Allotted |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bos | 260,626,60G | 23,473,200 | 1,048,606 | 24,521.800 |
| New York | 1,690,081,906 | 152,141,006 | 33,484,000 | 185,625,000 |
| Philadelph | 211,008,500 | 19,006,006 | 603.700 | 19,609,700 |
| Cleveland | 278,367,500 | 25,075,900 | 301,400 | 25,377,300 |
| Richmond | 123,567,800 | 11,140,600 | 93,700 | 11,234,300 |
| Atlanta | 112,598,406 | 10,200,300 | 69,200 | 10,277,500 |
| Chicago | 394,808,00C | 35.604,400 | ${ }_{2}^{1,1958,700}$ |  |
| St. Louis | 103,290.100 | 9,313,400 | , 43 | ${ }_{4}, 287100$ |
| Kansas Clt | 78.332,506 | 7,075,500 | 208,400 | 7,283,900 |
| Dallas | 84,612,700 | 5.846,800 | 10.000 | 5,856,800 |
| ranc | 270,972,z00 | 24,394,900 | 156.700 | 24,551,600 |
| Treasury | 11,608,60¢ | 1,044,900 | 30,006 | 1,074,900 |
|  | 346.857.90C | 3)8.589 00\% | 39.38?.a06 | 367,951.800 |

* Allotted in full.
$2 \%$ TREASURY BONDS OF 1947


Total Subscriptions


Total-.......................................................
Notes exchanged for Treasury Notes of Series B-1943
Total notes exchanged

[^0]$\mathbf{7 0 1 , 5 0 4 , 9 0 0}$
$\mathbf{\$ 1 8 8 , 1 9 6 , 7 0 0}$ $\$ 188,196,700$
$39,382,600$

$70,504,000$ $\begin{array}{r}39,382,600 \\ 701,504.900 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 929,084,200$

Finland Only Nation to Meet Dec. 15 War-Debt Installment in Full-Hungary Makes Part Payment11 Other Nations Default
The Treasury Department announced on Dec. 15 that it had received that day the sum of $\$ 232,935.50$ from the Government of Finland, representing a payment of principal in the amount of $\$ 71,000$ and the semi-annual payment of interest in the amount of $\$ 142,905.00$ under the Funding Agreement of May 1, 1923, and $\$ 19,030.50$ as the eleventh semi-annual annuity due under the Moratorium Agreement of May 23, 1932. This payment represents the entire amount of May 23, 1932. This payment repre
due from the Government of Finland.

The Treasury also received on Dec. 14, 1938, from the Government of Hungary, through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, $\$ 9,828.16$ in cash, as a payment on account of the funded indebtedness of the Hungarian Government to the United States. Hungary owed $\$ 51,755$ in the current installment and was in default on debts amounting to $\$ 485,428$, a total of $\$ 537,183$, it is stated. The amount due from the 13 governments owing war debts to the United States was $\$ 2,051,707,241$. The Dec. 15 installment was $\$ 160,217,334$ and unpaid debts, previously due, totaled $\$ 1,891,489,906$. The governments which defaulted were: $\$ 1,891,489,906$. The governments which defaulted were:
Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Great Bri
Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Yogoslavia.

Maturity Value of "Baby Bonds" Sold Passes $\$ 2,000$,000,000 Mark-Sales from March 1, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1938, Totaled $\$ 2,013,114,000$-Represents Purchase of $7,200,000$ Savings Bonds by 1,400,00u Investors
The maturity value of United States savings bonds, or so-called "baby bonds," so.d to Nov, 30 has passed the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ mark, it was announced on Dec. 12 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. At the close of business Nov. 30, Secretary Morgenthau said, the total amount of bonds sold since tirst oftered on March 1, 1435, amount of bonds sold since tirst oftered on March $1,193 a$,
amounted to $\$ 2,013,114,000$, maturity value, representing a amounted to $\$ 2,013,114,000$, maturity value, representing a
sare of $7,200,000$ bonds which were purchased by approximately $1,400,000$ investors. The Secretary's announcement continued:
Primarily, savings bonds are not designed to meet the Government's current need for funds. They are offered to furnish à type of Government security which is attractive to any citizen desiring to lay asiue uunds for future use. They are particuarly intended as a repository for savinge in relatively small amounts. To safeguard them for that use, the amount
which any inaividual might buy is restricted to $\$ 10,000$, maturity value, in any one year.
More than 150,000 investors buy these bonds each month. Many thousands are investing under the Reguiar Purchase Plan offered by the Treasury. These investors buy savings bonds each week, each month, or a other intervals of their choice.
other intervals of their choice.
A savings bond matures in exactly 10 years. Hence, if a bond is bought each month these bonds will begin 10 years later' to mature and bought each month these bonds will begin for month the full maturity value for as many months as the pay each month the full mature made.
Although savings bonds are redeemed for cash on application of the owner at any time after 60 ciays have elapsed from the issue date, less than $10 \%$ of the total sales made in three years have been redeemed.
The sale of savings bends for the 10 -month period of 1935 amounted to $\$ 259,000,800$, maturity value; for the calendar year $1936, \$ 473,515,000$, maturity value; for the calendar year 1937, $\$ 635,419,100$, maturity value; through Nov. 30 of the present year, $\$ 645,179,100$, maturity value, or the stated total sale of $\$ 2,013,114,000$.
Recently a questionnaire was forwarded to each owner of savings bonds. The several hundred thousand answers to this questionnaire have been audited and show that the smaller income groups own the largest number of bonds. Skilled workers lead in this ownership, with clerks in second place; then follows housewives, saiesmen and teachers in the order named. The reasons given by individual owners for systematic saving through savings bonds put "funds for retirement" in the lead. "Funds for emergencies" based on the redemption feature of savings bonde, which permite an owner to redeem his bond for cash at any time after 60 days from its issue date, makes a strong appeal and is next in reasons assigned by owners for the purchase of these bonds. "Cash estate," "education of chil dren," "creating a nucleus for home building," "money for dependents," and "travel and recreation" have caused, according to the answers to the questionnaires, the investment
States savings bonds. States savings bond
The coownership feature, under which a man and wife, or any two
persons, may own a savings bond and either may redeem it without the persons, may own a savings bond and may be drawn on a joint saving signature of the mos popular method of registering savings bonds. There account, are almost as mand individual ownership constitutes the great majority of namestion Banks and trust companies own less than $10 \%$ in dollar registrint of the savings bonds outstanding, and corporations only about $5 \%$, The $\$ 100$ bond unit is the most popuar denomination and has accounted for more than $30 \%$ of the number of bonds sold; the $\$ 25$ unit is next with about $24 \%$ sold ; the $\$ 50$ unit is next with a sale of approximately $19 \%$; the $\$ 1,000$ unit with $18 \%$, while the $\$ 500$ unit accounts for approx mately $9 \%$.

President Roosevelt Breaks Ground for Memorial to Thomas Jefferson, Third President of United States
Ground was broken by President Roosevelt on Dec 15 on the site in Washington chosen for the erection, at a cost of $\$ 3,000,000$, of a memorial to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. In an address at the exercises President Roosevelt in landing the memory of Jefferson said that he "has been recognized by our citizens not only for the outstanding part which he took in the draiting of the Declaration of Independence, itself, not only for his authorship of the Virginia statute for religious freedom, but also for the services he rendered in establishing the practical
operation of the American government as a democracy and not an autocracy.
The memorial will form the fourth corner of a cross, the other corners being the Capitol, White House and Lincoln Memorial with the Washington Monument as the center.
Incident to the ceremonies the Associated Press accounts from Washington Dec. 15 said
Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the rear seat of an open automobile, and his words were carried to the nation by radio.
As he finished he asked Stuart G. Gibboney, Acting Chairman of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission, to turn the first earth for the emorial
The day was the 147th anniversary of ratification of the first 10 amend ments to the Federal Constitution. These amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, guarantee such fundamental rights as freedom of speech,
press and worship. The Presiden
address follows:
Neary a hundred years ago, the Congress of the United States, in the National Capital to the first President of the United States. Georg Washington. There followed many years of controversy both as to the type of memorial and as to its location. The Washington Monument emerged as the result of congressional action.
Half a century ago, again in response to public demand, the Congress began the consideration of a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln the preserver of the Union. Years went by and a distinguished committee, following the broad objectives of the original plan for the developin the general form of aplial, reconmended the creation of two broad axis past the Washing Mall White House past the Washington Monu near the river. In line with
In ine with this well considered plan, the Congress erected the Lincoln Mothorial at the end of the longer axis and it was then the clear intention who studied the subject to the many planning committees and erection of publice monument at the fourth corner of the cross.
For far more than 50 years, Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States, has been recognized by our citizens not only for the out standing part which he took in the drarting of the Declaration of Independ ence, itself, not only for his authorship of the Virginia statute for religious freedom, but also for the services he rendered in establishing the practical operation of the American Government as a democracy and not an autocracy.
For very many years, it has seemed appropriate that with. Washington and Lincoln, his services should be held in memory by the erection of a monument of equal dignity. We are breaking ground, today, for such a memortal. first appropriations for the consideration, chosen this site and made the
In the days tons
the National Capital will hen year visit permanent National Minare an adequate beautiful spot beraced at this American people feel a deep debt of gratitude to Thongessays: "The "honor the services rendered by him ",

## Continuance of Free Press Is Primarily Responsibility

 of Newspapers, According to President RooseveltPresident Roosevelt, in a letter to the St. Louis "PostDispatch," which was published Dec. 10, said that maintenance of a free press is primarily a responsibility of newspapers. Associated Press St. Louis advices of Dec. 10 quoted from the letter as follows:
Writing for the sixtieth anniversary section of the paper tomorrow, he expressed the hope that freedom of the press to criticize the Administration would "ever prevail-throughout this Administration and throughout every Administration in all the years to come."

It is not my purpose primarily to deliver a lecture on the ethics of journalism," wrote President Roosevelt. "But our newspapers are so essentially public institutions that they are subject to the closest scrutiny of their readers. Since it is the readers who make possible by their patronage the publication of all of our papers, perhaps the.readers are entitled to be heard on the age-old question of a free press.

But more forcible than any criticism from without is the self-searching inquiry of those within editorial tanctums and the newspaper counting rooms as to what constitutes their obligation to the readers of American newspapers."

Expressing doubt that freedom of the press was endangered "from without," the President went on:
edited in the interest of the general public from our newspapers cannot be edited in the interest of the general public from the counting room. And I wish we could have a national symposium on that question, particularly jured up by invoking that greatly overworked phrase!
"I do not think that anyone would seriously phrase !
the press to criticize the Administration seriously argue that the freedom of curtailed since the spring of 1933 . A casual reading of a manner, been digest would reveal the fallacy of allegations to the contrary. Praise be! And may that freedom ever prevail.
"A free press is essential to us as a people and to the maintenance of our form of government. On the other hand, however, our government, Federal, State and municipal, has rightfully and necessarily an interest in freedom of the news as well as in the preservation of a free press."
The President's letter was part of a section in the "Post-Dispatch" on the theme "Whither America?" which added an American chapter to a
notable symposium on the "drift of civilization"" published 10 years ago notable symposium on the "drift of civilization," published 10 years ago
on the fiftieth anniversary of the "Post-Dispatch." on the fiftieth anniversary of the "Post-Dispatch."

President Roosevelt to Contribute All His Archives to Public After Reirement-Will Donate Family Estate at Hyde Park to Federal Government to House Papers and Documents for Benefit of Historians
President Roosevelt issued a statement Dec. 10 announcing that he intends to preserve intact for the benefit of the people of the United States all his correspondence, public papers, pamphlets and books, as well as his private
collection of books, pamphlets and other valuable source material. He announced that he will create a special archives building on his family estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., to house these documents, and that he will vest title to the material in the Federal Government. The collection, he said, will be open to scholars and the public, and the estate after the President's death will be given to the Federal Government for the benefit of the public. The President's announcement of his plans was made as follows:

Since 1910-or in other words for a period of 28 years-I have carefully preserved all of my correspondence, public papers, pamphlets, books, \&c. mis includes all incoming material and copies of practically all outgoing York State Senate; seven and one-half years as Ascistant Secretary of the Navy, including the World War period and two trips to Europe; my business and legal correspondence; much political material between 1920 and 1928, including my campaign for the Vice-Presidency, the 1924 convention, and the 1928 convention; my campaign for Governor in 1928 and 1930; all of my personal papers as Governor of New York, 1929-33; the campaigns for the presidency, 1932 and 1936, and all of my presidential papers from March 4, 1833, to date.
Because these papers relate to so many periods and activities which are not connected with $m y$ service in the Federal Government, I do not wish to break them up, leaving a portion of them to the National Archives and dividing the rest between the State of New York Archives, the New York State Historical Society, the Dutchess County Historical Society, the Harvard College Library, \&c., tc.

In other words, it is my desire that they be kept as a whole and intact in their original condition, available to scholars of the future in one definite locality.
I have carefully considered the choice of locality and for many reasons have decided that it would be best that they remain permanently on the grounds of my family home at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. I realize that the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the New
York State Library, Harvard University and the York State Library, Harvard University and the New York State Historical Society would probably be glad to have the whole collection intact. It is my thought, however, that an opportunity exists to set up for the first time in this country what might be called
relating to a specific period in our
That part of my family's country place at Hyde Park on which we live will, without doubt, eventually go to the Federal Government to be maintained for the benefit of the public by the Federal Government.
It is, therefore, my thought that funds can be raised for the erection of a separate, modern, fireproof building to be built near my family's house at Hyde Park, so designed that it would hold all of my own collections and also such other source material relating to this period in our history as might be donated to the collection in future by other members of the present Administration.
I forgot to mention that in addition to the very voluminous correspondence I have also two rather specialized collections which are of some definite historic value: a collection of paintings, drawings, prints, manuscript letters and documents, log-books, pamphlets and books relating to the American Navy from 1775 to date; and a smaller collection of similar material relating to the Hudson River, and especially Dutchess County and the town of Hyde Park. These collections would be placed in the proposed building, together with the public papers, \&c.
I have also a very large number of books and pamphlets-far more than my children could possibly use, many of them inscribed by their authors to me. The bulk of these books would also be added to the contents of the building and, incidentally, they form the nucleus of a library relating to this period which would be available to students in the future.
It is my thought that if a building such as I suggest is erected and the material-not only my own but that of others would would contribute teeir own-material-is placed there, the title to the building and all the under the primary under whis winsury remporibity This would insure permanent care and the provision of adequate facilities material its at the same the bilal should much like to should much like to have the assistance of recognized scholars in American History and Government, past and present. This is why I believe that a
collection of this kind should be under the supervision of a committee of historians working in cooperation with the Archivist and the Librarian of Congress.
It is my hope that during my lifetime I will continue to live in the family home at Hyde Park, and if a period collection of this kind is permanently domiciled on what is my own place, I will be able to give bave said before, it is my expectation that while the title to the collections would vest immediately in the Government, my family's house and that portion of the place on which we live would revert to the Government on my death.
All of this has the approval and consent of my mother, who owns the property during her lifetime.
I may mention that the place at Hyde Park is located on the New York-Albany Post Road, two hours from New York City by train or motor, and four and one-half miles from the city of Poughkeepsie, which has good hotel and other accommodations.

President Roosevelt Hopeful of Early Agreement Between U. S. and Canada on St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project-President's Views Made Known to Members of National Seaway Council
President Roosevelt has expressed himself as "hopeful of early agreement between the Canadian Government and our own" in the matter of the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project. His views were conveyed on Dec. 9 to Fred J. Freestone, President, John C. Beukema, Chairman, Executive Committee, William George Bruce, Vice-President and R. F. Malia, Secretary of the National Seaway, who in a statement to President Roosevelt said in part:
The National Seaway Council, in session in Washington, wishes to convey to you its sincere appreciation of the efforts you are making to assure the undertaking of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and Power submitted for the consideration of the Dominion Government last May provides a basis for ultimate agreement between two neighbor peoples.

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granting full consideration for the vital interests of both nations.
We are convinced that an undertaking so comprehensive in its conception, embodying the combined stimulus to economic growth involved in cheaper navigation and abundance of low cost power, is bound to generate a new
optimism which will bring hope to the hearts of millions now facing the optimism which will bring hope to
future with a sense of uncertainty.
We recognize the tremendous odds which you have faced in your splendid effort to secure the initiation of this project. The opposition has been marshalled by special interests seeking to preserve their opportunity to exploit the needs of the people for their own profit. Although representing resources and influence on both sides of the border.
We assure you, Mr. President, of our whole-hearted cooperation in the continued endeavor to overcome such obstructive tactics which are delaying the restoration of prosperity in the country

A press release by the White House gives as follows the President's reply:

The President, speaking informally, replied as follows:
I have always appreciaced the support of the National Seaway Council in my efforts to assure the early undertaking of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Project. History shows that it has been the grand persistence of such organizations as yours which has ultimately enabled the country's leaders to overcome selfish opposition to great undertakings.
For many years it has been my sincere conviction that the St. Lawrence project would we a fforded an among nations.
"In my message of Jan. 10, 1934, requesting consideration of the earlier treaty, I expressed the belief that fears the St. Lawrence Project would work to the disadvantage of other transportation agencies were groundless. I am more than ever convinced of that fact today. In the vast system of interdependence of which we are all parts, selfishness works inevitably to the disadvantage of any group seeking to preserve its special position by blocking the opportunity of others to enjoy the full use of nature's resources. "The economic story of this continent is an extraordinary record of the extent to which stimulus to economic growth in one region reacts to the a greater market for the products of other regions. More products are exchanged and all transportation agencies participate in the growing prosperity.
"The two nations, Canada and the United States, share a great water resource which is today only partially used. Removal of the barriers to its full use cor navigation will release milhions of horsepower of cheap hydroelectric endrgy in sections in which the rapidly growing market for power will soon overtake present sources of supply. a aure to take advantage of this cheap power will not only the the purden on will conser soll follo failure to anticipate future require ments.
栾" In view of the importance of these considerations, I am hopeful of an early agreement between the Canadian Government and our own.'

President Roosevelt Convinced that 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act Is. Sound in Principle-Makes Statement In Message to American Farm Bureau Federation-Senator Bankhead Proposes New Cotton Loan Plan
In a message to the American Farm Bureau Federation, in convention at New Orleans on Dec. 13, President Roosevelt stated that "I am convinced that the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act is sound in principle," and that "the 1939 farm program formulated under this act . . can be put into operation for the 1939 crop years." At the same time he urged that "a diligent study" be made "to determine if additional legislation is needed to reduce price depressing surpluses," etc. The following is the President's message:
The American Farm Bureau Federation has always played a leading part in the fight for equality for agriculture. Two years ago you and your associates warned that without additional legislation low farm prices wer ound to return iow prices came before the additional legislation could surpluses and low
I am convinced that the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act is sound in principle. I am convinced that the 1939 farm program formulated under pris act and now being offered to farmers is the best farm program that can be put into operation for the 1939 crop years.
While the 1939 program is being put into operation, farm leaders should making a diligent study to determine if additional legislation is needed to reduce price depressing surpluses, to expand domestic consumption of such commodities, and to provide a more effective farm program for 1940 and later years. It will continue to be my policy to consult from time to time farm organizations concerning agricultural problems.
I wish to thank your organization for its splendid cooperation with various agencles of the Department of Agriculture. Through such coopera vion we can continue to make great strides toward a goal for agriculture which mean a great contribution to the national welfare.
At the convention a proposal was made by Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem.) of Alabama that the Federal Government give back to farmers the cotton upon which they had secured loans above the market price. The United Press secured loans above the market price.
Senator Bankhead favored the Government giving each farmer the quivalent of one-third of his normal yield if the producer would decreas his acreage proportionately. The Alabama Senator believed such a program would reduce the huge cotton surplus "four or five" million bales within a year.
Mr. Bankhead said he would ask the next Congress to create the office Mr. cotton commissioner with authority to barter cotton to foreign countries or manufactured goods. He added he "would be pleased" to cooperat in seeking similar commissioners for wheat and corn.

President Roosevelt Increases FHA Mortgage Insurance Limit to $\$ 3,000,000,000$

* President Roosevelt on Dec. 13 authorized the Federal Housing Administration to increase by $\$ 1,000,000,000$ the
amount of outstanding principal of mortgages which may be insured by the agency, thereby raising the aggregate limit rom $\$ 2,000,000,000$ to $\$ 3,000,000,000$. The President in exercising his power conferred by the Nationai Housing Act, approved the increase upon the recommendation of Stewart McDonald, Administrator of the FHA, who, in a etter to Mr. Roosevelt on Dec. 6, reported that the unobligated balance of the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ authorization on Dec. 1 was $\$ 415,000,000$. Mr. McDonald went on to say that with mortgages in process of appraisal on Dec. 1 amounting to $\$ 115,000,000$ and with applications for mortgage insurance being received at the rate of $\$ 100,000,000$ a month, the original authorization would soon be exhausted. President Roosevelt sanctioned the increase in a letter to Adminis trator McDonald, which, together with Mr. McDonald's etter to the President, were made pubiic at the White House on Dec. 13. Mr. McDonald's letter to the President follows:

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
Washington
Dec. 6, 1938.
My dear Mr. President:
Section 203'a) of the National Housing Act as amended Feb. 3, 1938, provides that the aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured and outstanding at any one time may not exceed $\$ 2,000,000$, may be increased to the approval of the President
The amended National Housing Act, with its liberalized provisions for encouraging the financing of homes in the moderate price class by private lending institutions, has been in operation for 10 months. This period has witnessed substantial recovery in the residential construction industry especially in the building of single family homes costing less than $\$ 0,000$ It seems apparent now that, largely because of the efectiveness of the amended Act, 1938 wil be the most prosperous ho ind bill 1929. Nevercheless, decencer construction to meet the country's needs
Moreover the public is beginning to
irst time in our first perienced builds a pensive and unsound financing, second mortgage rackets, high interest rates, hidden commissions and other discredited devices which contributed so largely to the real estate collapse of the early 1930's. In each of the 48 States, the FHA has established construction standards to eliminate jerry building. Through its land planning activities, the FHA is assisting in setting up effective barriers against neighborhood blight and the development of future slums. Accordingly, the demand for the services of the FHA is constantly increasing. FHA mortgage insuring operations are running more than double the rate of a year ago.
As of Dec. 1 the FHA had insured or had outstanding commitments including firm and conditional commitments to insure mortgages amounting to $\$ 1,585,000,000$. In transacting this volume of business, the FHA has incurred net losses of approximately $\$ 153,000$, to meet which has reserves available now the the insurance premus and appas the the able to month. ope Federal Gorme the substantily to the the rederal to meet possible future losses
On Dec. 1 the unobligated balance of the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ insurance authorization stood at $\$ 415,000,000$. In addition, mortgages in process of appraisal at Dec. 1 amounted to $\$ 115,000,000$ and applications for mortgage insurance with appraisal fees paid are being received at the rate of more than $\$ 100,000,000$ a month. Hence it is obvious that the $\$ 2,000,000,000$ authorization will soon be exhausted.
If residential construction is to go forward, I believe it will require continuation of the financing facilities now available.
I, therefore, recommend that in accordance with the authority conferred upon you by section 203(a), you approve the increase in the amount of outstanding principal of mortgages which may be insured by an additional $\$ 1,000,000,000$ making the aggregate $\$ 3,000,000,000$.
espectfully yours.
STEWART McDONALD, Administrator.
The President
The White House
Washington.
The President's reply follows:
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
Dec. 13, 1938
Honorable Stewart McDonald,
Administrator, Federal Housing Administration
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. McDonald: I have your letter of Dec. 1938 , in which you state that the unobligated thance of the present limitation of $\$ 2,000,000,000$ on the aggregate amount balance of the present limitation of $\$ 2,000,000,000$ on the aggregate amoun time was $\$ 415,000,000$ on Dec. 1, 1938, and in which you recommend that the present limitation be increased to $\$ 3,000,000,000$.
It is obvious from the statements in your letter that the present limitation will soon be reached and, if you are to continue insuring all eligible applica tions presented to you for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year 1940, it will be necessary for you to have an increase in the presen authorization.

Therefore, in accordance with the authority contained in Section 203(a) if the National Housing Act, as amended, I hereby approve an increase o $\$ 1,000,000,000$ in the amount of outstanding principal of mortgages which may be insured by the FHA, making an aggregate of $\$ 3,000,000,000$.

Sincerely yours,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
President Roosevelt Endorses Dismissal from WPA Rolls of Those Alleged as Eligible for Assistance Under Social Security Act-Gov. Moore of New Jersey Protests Action
Objection by Governor Moore of New Jersey, to President Roosevelt has been made in the matter of dismissal from
the rolls of the Works Progress Administration of persons over 63 years of age and mothers with dependent children. President Roosevelt in a letter to Gov. Moore says:

I have discussed with the Deputy Works Progress Administrator your wire of Nov. 30, protesting the dismissal from the works program of person

The question of employing on the workd program persons who are eligible under the Federal law for Social Security benefits is one to a long period of time. It involvestration hat only given consideration over necessity but a serious question of Federal policy.
It is assumed that Congress in euacting the Social Security Act intended to make provisions of a comparatively permanent nature for persons whose need is primarily due to eauses other than unemployment.
Under the circumstances, the WPA frels that their first responsitility; especislly in view of the fact the number of persons whom they can enploy is limited, must necessarily be toward those unemployed persons who cannot qualify for assistance under other Federal programs.
Moreover, since the public assistance features of the Social Security Act involve the States afsuming the primary responsibility for assistance to mothers of dependent children and to aged persons, both through the enactment of appropriate Legislation and the appropriation of State funds, there is a seripus question as to whether the WPA would not delay the assumption of this long time responsibility by the States if they continue to employ such persons on the Federal works program.

Trenton advices Dec. 10 to the New York "Times" contain Gov. Moore's reply to the above, and we quote in part what Mr. Moore has to say:
In answer to this Governor Moore wrote the President as follows: 1 really appreciate your consideration of my telegram of Nov. 30. There are very important considerations which the Deputy Works Progress Administrator apparently overlooked in advising with you as to the dismissal from the WPA of persons alleged to be eligible for public asWistance benefit under the Social Security Act.
With reference to . . . that part of your letter which says "Since the public assistance features of the Social Security Act involve the States' as-
suming the primary responsibility for assistance to mothers of dependent suming the primary responsibility for assistance to mothers of dependent
children and to aged persons, both through the enactment of appropriate Legislation and the appropriation of State funds," surely the Deputy Legislation and the appropriation of State funds," surely the Deputy
Works Progress Administrator who has discussed this matter with you realizes that in a majority of the States, as in New Jersey, the aid to realizes that in a majority of the States, as in New Jersey, the aid to
dependent children which is also part of our contractual plan of cooperation with the Security Board does not include assistance to mothers, Moreover, I know you are fully aware that the Federal Security Board itself, even for those few States which make assistance to mothers an addition to the grant of aid to children, does not match any part of the grant for the adult.
As I point out in my telegram, grants to mothers of such children in New Jersey are for the purpose of aiding the children and do not include assistance for adults. Even if the New Jersey law should be amended by acts of the Legislature to make it possible for the same administrative agency to include making assistance grants to mothers under the Federal Social Security Board Law, this could not be included for matching purposes with the Federal Government.
A further point in my telegram with that under date of Nov. 30 it was announced in New York City that the stringent orders for drastic reduction of the WPA rolls, which had been announced just as they have been in New Jersey, had been rescinded and that word had come from the WPA in Washington that the desirable reduction in WPA rolls would be accomplished by not filling vacancies if individuals
abled to return to private industry or other private employment.
abled to return to private industry or other private employment.
What I should like to urge upon you is that this same policy of not filling vacancles be considered as a means of reducing the WPA rolls in New Jersey and therefore that the WPA Administrator give full directions and authority to the local WPA Administrator to develop a procedure under which arbitrary and drastic elimination without more than 24 hours notice to the persons over 65 will be modified and a plan of having these people dropped only if they are certified as eligible by the division of old-age assistance be substituted in the interest. of conserving he morale and security of these individual needy aged persons.
I feel sure that either Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Williams of the WPA with their local representative, Mr. Robert Allan, can work out practical and
sensible solutions of these two very urgent problems by conference with Commissioner Ellis of our State Department of institutions and a wencies and I would urge upon you that they be requested to consider suggestions I have herein made.

## United States Sends Further Note to Germany on

 Anti-Jewish DecreeA further note to Germany,-the fourth, it is stated,from the State Department at Washington, was delivered in Berlin on Dec. 15 by Prentiss B. Gilbert, Charge d'A faires. It expressed "disappointment" that the German Government "has not yet conveyed the assurance which my Government falt confident would be received concarning nondiscriminatory treatment in Germany of American citizens without exception based on race or creed.
In Associated Press accounts from Washington Dee. 15 it was stated:
The latest American communication said the United States believed that Germany upon further consideration "will decide that American citizens will not be discriminated against in Germany on account of race or creed and that they will not be subjected to provisions of the nature of those embodied in the decree laws in question.
The German reply to the earlier request for such assurances, it was said authoritatively, dealt only with a Dec. 3 decree of Walter Funk, Nazi Economics Minister, and this was held unsatisfactory.
The new note said this country's desire for assurances had been reiterated several times since last May 9, when a United States communication was delivered to Berlin on the German-Jewish situation.
My Government is concerned with the provisions of the decree laws which if made applicable to American citizens would have the effect of arbitrarily dividing them into special classes and subject them to differential "It is on the basis of such classification," the latest note said.
istinction between American principles of my Government to make no uniformly in its relations with forelgn nations it has emph or creed, and
the right of those nations to apply on their part such discrimination as be"T American citizens.
This principle, furthermore, is applied by my Government to nationals foreign countries residing in the United States, including Germans. The application to American citizens of the measures referred to would be inompatible with this principle.
An earlier protist by the United States was noted in these columns Dec. 10, page 3534 .

## United States Supreme Court Rules Negro Is Entitled

 to Enter University of Missouri Law SchoolTribunal Refuses to Reopen Cases of 145 Dis charged Seamen Ordered Reinstated by NLRBThe United States Supreme Court, in a six-to-two decision on Dec. 12, held that Lloyd L. Gaines, a Negro residing in St. Louis, must either be admitted to the University of Missouri Law School, or the State must establish a school of law at Lincoln University, a Negro institution, to which he can be admitted. The opinion, was written by Chief Justice Hughes; dissenting views were those of Justices Butler and McReynolds. On the same day the tribunal refused to reopen a case in which the National Labor IRelations Board sought to force the re-instatement of 145 seamen who had conducted a sit-down strike on two ressels of the Peninsular \& Occidental Steamship Company. The Court also postponed a ruling on the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority.
In ruling that a State must give "equality" in educational privileges to white and Negro law students, the Supreme Court held that Missouri, in compelling Negro law students to attend school outside the State, had violated the "equal rights" provision of the Constitution Associated Press advices from Washington, from which we Associated Press advices from Wash
quote, reported further as follows:
Missouri provided that until a law school for Negroes was developed in the State the tuition of Negro law students should be paid at universities in adjacent States.
"The question here," Chief Justice Hughes said, "is not of a duty of he State to supply legal training, or if the quality of the training which which it does supply, out of its duty when it provides such training to furnish it to the residents of the State upon the basis of an equality of right.
"By the operation of the laws of Missouri a privilege has been ereated for white law students which is denied to Negroes by reason of their race,
"The white resident is afforded legal education within the State; the Negro resident having the same qualifications is refused it there and must go outside the state to obtain it.
the privileges which the State has set up, and the to the enjoyment of the privileges which the State has set up, and the provision for the pay-
ment of tuition fees in another State does not remave the discrimination
The Chief Justice's opinion reversed a devision by the Missouri suanem," Court in favor of the law school. Justices McReynolds and Buter dis. Court in favor of the law school. Justices McReynolds and Butler disable conclusion and its judgment should be affirmed."
"That court," Justice McReynol's said with Justice Butler's concurrence, "well understood the grave difficulties of the situation and rightly refused to upset the settled legislative policy of the State by directing a mandamamus.
"For a long time Missouri has acted upon the view that the best interest of her people demands separation of whites and Negroes in cchools. "Under the opinion just announced (by Chief Justice Hughes) I presume she may abandon her law school and thereby disadvantage her white citizens without improving petitioner's opportunities for legal instruction; or she may break down the settled practice concerning separate schools and thereby, as indicated by experience, damnify both races.
"Whether by some other course it may be possible for her to av
condemnation is matter for conjecture."
Charles Houshon, counsel for Lloyd L. Gaines, was reported as saying on. Dec. 12 that the Supreme Court decision probably would increase higher education facilities for Negroes in 16 States which now bar them from State professional schools.

The Court ruling affecting the NLRB was outlined as follows in a Washington dispatch of Dec. 12 to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

The Court made no comment on the lower court decision which overruled an order of the Labor Board directing reinstatement of C. I. 0 . seamen, but merely announced that appeal of the Board from this ruling was denied. The action is believed significant, however, in that it sastained the right of the master of the vessel to decide unort competency of his crew.

## Lower Court Ruling Given

It was also believed to be signifiant from the point of view of activities which crews may be allowed to engage in under the law. The decision of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals which the Supreme Court sustained in the case, held that sitdown strikes engaged in by the sea-
men in defiance of orders of officers "was at least prima facie evidence men in defiance of orders of officers "
that the crews were guilty of mutiny."
that the crews were guilty of mutiny,"
The first sitdown strike took place
The first sitdown strike took place on the steamer Florida at Miami on June 4, 1937, just a few minutes before the vessel was due to sail for Havana, heavily loaded with passengers, United States mail and freight. The men sat down on the steamer Cuba at Port Tampa on June 6 of the same year.

According to owners of the vessels, sitdown strikers took complete possession of the galley and food and would not permit any food to be prepared and served except to men on strike. They refused to permit the lighting plant and pumps to be operated so as to provide lights and canitary facilities. They demanded an exc'usive contract with N. M. U. affiliate
of C. I. O. as a condition of returning to work, even though there was no controversy about wages, hours or working conditions. The operators had a contract with the I. S. U., rival A. F. of L. affiliate.

Threats of Sabotage
"There were threats of sabotage and destruction of machinery, and plans to engage in further sitdown strikes and to tie up the ships because of rivalry between the two unions." the brief of the operators said.
"As a result intense bitterness was engendered, and the officers became
fearful of sailing the ships with safety. As the master of the Florida testified, 'I had adequate reason to believe the crew was not a safe crew. I feared for the discipline of the ship.'

Senate Finance Sub-Committee Hearings on "Incentive Tax"-Alfred P. Sloan Jr. Says Stability of Employ ment is More Important Than Profit Sharing-Others Heard
The sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee which is considering a proposal to levy an "incentive tax" on industry in the hope of encouraging further profit sharing, heard additional witnesses this week. Previous testimony was referred to in our issue of Dec. 10. pages 3387-88. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr. Chairman of the General Motors Corp, at the hearing on Dec. 9 said that "the best application of the tax incentive principle appears to me to be a reduction of the general taxes on business, because it has the economic effect of reducing prices and stimulating greater productivity of of reducing prices and stimulating greater productivity of
industry, resulting in the expansion of present units and the industry, resulting in the expansion of present units and the standard of living." Mir. Sloan went on to say:
All this means increased employment. The tax incentive principle as applied specifically to industry has been used in other industrial countriesome in rather a broad way, and has accomplished much for the general purposes that the Committee has in mind. There are difficulties involved in the application of certain of these plans due to limitations of definition but if there is a real desire to promote more and better jobs, these are not insurmountable.
I believe that the specific application of the tax incentive principle that offers the broadest opportunity for accomplishment and conforms to the essential general conditions is a plan to stimulate the substitution of new instruments of production for the old, thus creating employment in the a particularly promoting the use in industry of instruments of production which make possible lower costs of goods and services Speaking generally it is a fact today that America's production plant is obsolete, as measured by today's technology. The true way to enlarge present pay envelopes and provide more envelopes for more workers is to do those things that mean lower prices. This can only be accomplished by increased productivity. Today, the tax structure as constituted, and its administration, tend to discourage the substitution of the new for the old. Anything that can be done in the way of tax incentive-and I think much can be done in the general direction that I am urging-will, in my judgment, be a real step oward the objective which the Committee has in mind.
In addition to the general specific approach to the tax incentive principle, there are many detailed suggestions that might be considered that will tend oo simplify the present tax structure and act as an incentive in other ways, even if not exactly within the strict definition of what constitutes a tax
incentive; therefore they ought to be studied as well.

During his testimony Mr. Sloan made the statement that: When it comes to tax incentive as a principle, in the abstract, I am of the opinion that it is impossible to take a position for or against it. Each proposal Any plan should contemplate a broad application along the industrial front, otherwise it prejudices the competitive setup and may become a penalty. in some instances, even if it is an incentive in others. If the application is very limited, it becomes a subsidy, and that is highly undesirable.

Testimony to the effect that incentive taxation might help toward the relief of railroads was offered before the Senate Committze on Dec. 12, at which time Associated Press accounts from Washington stated:
R. V. Fletcher, general counsel for the Association of American Railroads, said the carriers should spend $\$ 1,000,000.000$ a year for the next 10 -years for modernization, replacement and repair. But before the railroads can do this, he added, they must squeeze about $\$ 4,000,000,000$ out of their topheavy capital structure.
The witness agreed with Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, committee member, that much progress could be made toward reducing the Class I railroads' $\$ 11,250,000,000$ bonded debt if the government waived income tax requirements on the "paper profits" that would accrue to the roads if they bought these outstanding bonds at their present market value of about $\$ 7,250,000,000$
$\mathbf{M r}$. Fletcher suggested also that the railroads be excused from paying undistributed profits tax on the money that they put into new equipment. The railroad counsel expressed hope that the adoption of some such principle of incentive thich collect the major share of taxes from-the carriers, to reduce taxes on roads which expand their equipment

In the argument in behalf of the railroads it was contended that the proposals made would tend to put 500,000 men back ts work in the heavy industries. The Associated Press also said:

Lovell Parker, 12 -years a tax expert for the joint Congressional Committee on taxation, testified that a reclassification of Federal taxes would increase employment and increase the national income. He suggested that three lasses of income tax be created, normal, surtax and a "super" tax, withou ttempting to raise the total tax level, taking a $\$ 1,000,000$ net income, now The Governm in taxes, as an example, Parker explained and surtaxes he said. The remaining $\$ 279,000$, called a super,tax, could be reduced through deductions for salaries paid to domestic servants, for increases in wages paid over the previous year, investment in homes, plants and ma chinery, and contributions to educationa, charitable and scientific enterprises.
The witness said he believed this might result in a drop in governmen revenues for two or three years, but he predicted that this revenue deficiency soon would be made up by increased national incom
J. A. Brown, Chairman of the Board of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., told the committee he believed incentive taxation would encourage busines expansion. Mr. Brown indorsed the principle of industrial profit-sharing. reporting that his company had paid $\$ 7,000,000$ or $11 \%$ of the net earnings

Charles P. Cooper, Vice President of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., told the sub-committee on Dec. 13 he would indorse a policy of sharing with the customers earnings
accruing in a regulated industry above those needed to provide good wages, favorable working conditions and reasonable returns to investors. A Washington dispatch of Dec. 13 to the New York "Journal of Commerce"" further said in part:

Mr. Conper believed, however, that for industry as a whole profit sharing would not be helpful, and said further that the principle of incentive taxation "is unsound as a national policy" because taxes should be levied by the Government for revenue purposes solely and not as a means of regulating or influencing the course of business.

Opposed as National Policy
"We do not want to be understood as advocating the abolition of profit sharing in those cases where it has been found satisfactory and helpful to both errployes and the einployed," he explained. "Our view is that for industry as a whole profit sharing as a national policy would not be helpfus. sions but would the to aimed at smoothing things out.
"Similarly, it is our belief that the principle of incentive taxation is unsound as a national policy. All taxes are restrictive, but they must be levied to provide for the espenses of Government. We believe that to influence the course of business by either penalties or incentives so far as taxes are concerned is unwise."

Senatcr Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, urged the substitution of incentive taxation for pump priming in Government efforts to revive business on Dec. 15, according to the Associated Fress, which added in part:
Predicting that some form of tax deductions to encourage industria expansion would find its way into the next Federal revenue bill, Senator Vandenberg said he believed testimonty before the Senate profit-sharing committee had demonstrated that incentive taxation is the major weapon that can be used for a final, successful assault upon the depression to produce a cure, American style.
The Michigan Senator and Senator Herring, Democrat, of Iowa, the members of the special profit sharing committee, are now engaged in writing their report, expected to be ready within a month. It will contain a profitharing formula calculated to stabilize employment and guarantee old age retirement funds for employes of en
It will be offered to indutry merely as a possible method of creating lone
try merely a possible method of creating long ime amicable labor relations
Under date of Dec. 7 the Associated Press, reporting the hearing said:
The Senate profit-sharing committee was told today that almost three quarters of this country's business men would increase employment if this would give them exemption from the undistributed-profits and excess profits taxes.
Leo M. Cherne, executive secretary of the Tax Research Institute of America, of New York, testified that 1,438 companies replied to an institute questionnaire that they would employ a stated percentage of additional workers if they were exempted from the two taxes. He reported that thes concerns now employed 373,440 workers.

TVA Again Rejects Proposal by Wendell L. Willkie for Sale of Utility-J. A. Krug Testifies Before Congressional Committee
The Tennessee Valley Authority has again rejected an offer that the Securities and Exchange Commission fix the value of the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Co., it was testified on Dec. 12 before a Congressional investigating committee by J. A. Krug, TVA chief planning engineer. Similar testimony the previous week was noted in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 10, pages 3545-46. On Dec. 12 Mr . Krug according to Press advices said that the TVA has offered $\$ 67,000,000$ to be paid by itself and public utilities in the Tennessee Valley for the electric property of the company, and that Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corp., holding company has suggested as the price about $\$ 90,000,000$. A Washington suggested as the price about York "Times" outlined this testimony as follows:
Saying that he spoke for the TVA board of directors, Mr. Krug again
rejected Mr. Willkie's proposal for arbitration of the dispute by the SEC or any other "impartial" tribunal on the ground that it was
intended only to delay and confuse the issue.. He characterized as "incorrect" a statement by Mr. Willie that the value of Tennessee Electric electric properties had been fixed at $\$ 94,000,000$ by the Tennessee Railroad and Utilities Commission.
Mr. Willkie issued two statements in New York attacking Mr. Krug's testimony. .. Mr. Willkie insisted that the $\$ 94,000,000$ figure was correct. He repeated his arbitration proposal, charging that TVA rejects it because it does not want to pay a fair price, and made public a letter he wrote last Saturday to David F. Lilienthal, TVA power director, asking why, if TVA is convinced its offer is fair, it should

## Holiday Adiournment Planned

Following a conference with President Roosevelt at the White House this noon. Senator Donahey, Democrat, of Ohio, committee chairman announced this afternoon that the committee would adjourn on Dec. 21 over the hoildays. He declined to expand his announcement, but Francis Biddle, committee counsel, and both Democratic and Republican members said that there had been unanimous agreement that the committee could not complete its investigation by Jan. 3, when it was directed to report to Congress.
The committee will make a partial report to Congress when it convenes, it is understood, asking for an extension of life and an additional appropriation in a revision of the joint resolution which created it last Spring. Con gress appropriated $\$ 50,000$ for the committee and the committee minority is pressing for another $\$ 50,000$ to complete the inquiry. There is sald
a deficit or take several months before the General Accounting Office can It may take several months before the General Accounting Office can
finish a thorough audit of TVA books. W. O. Heffernan, secretary and finish a thorough audit of Titt books. has received complete audits only through 1934. Several committee members insist that the audit must be completed through 1938 to make possible an understanding of the true cost
factors in the TVA yardstick for comparison as to the fairness of electric rates of utility companies.

Mr. Krug is said to have testified on Dee 13 that the, TVA power business was $\$ 1,000,000$ "in the red" last year, but predicted it would make a profit on the same accounting basis this fiscal year.

Annual Report of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace Regards Present Farm Program Best Thus Far Proposed-Commodity Loans of Ever-normal Granary Program Viewed as Indispensable in Emer-gencies-Domestic Two-price Plan Discussed
The present national farm program more nearly meets the Nation's requirements than any program that has ever been suggested, it is stated by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, in his 1938 annual report, issued Dec. 15. The report surveys sources of the agricultural maladjustment, shows its connection with urban employment and buying power at home and abroad, analyzes disparity between farm production capacity and the available market, and declares that prevailing conditions necessitate governmental action.

In his report Secretary Wallace says:
There is no way for the farmers individually to deal effectively with partial loss of the export market, rapid approach of stationary populations and increasing congestion in many rural areas that results from industrial depression and unemployment. Nor is there any individual remedy for the fact that technology increases farm production per agriculagriculture should decommercialize itself the market. Some people believe That would be a backward step. Meliferient. ing power of farmers would force some urban farming. Agriculture needs to get back on a business footing subsistence conceived national programs must help it to do so footing, and well
The report traces the development of the ever-normal granary under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. It outlines the situation of unbalanced production and surplus supplies, and says that even when "large surpluses already exist the application in the next crop year of the acreage adjustment phases of the ever-normal granary program does not contemplate reducing farm output as much as industry reduces the factory output in every business slump when inventories pile up.'

As to the commodity loan phases of the ever-normal granary program, the report states that these are indispensable in emergencies, but adds that loan rates should be conservative so as not to impound supplies or hamper the movement into foreign trade of surpluses of the export crops. Such dangers can be avoided, the report declares, by rational policies in determining loan rates, and by coupling loans with rational programs of crop adjustment.
According to the report, "agitation continues for the diversion of basic agricultural commodities into foreign diversion of basic agricultural commodities into foreign
trade under some two-price system." The report goes on to say:
On minor crops, and to a certain extent on such a major crop as wheat, this method has limited application in the present program. Export diversion and the two-price export system on a large scale would involve the adbandonment of our present integrated method of acreage allotment, soil conservation, marketing quotas, and pride-adjustment payments. Ten or 15 years ago the plan might have worked temporarily. The thought then was that an inexhaustible and complacent foreign market would allow goods to be dumped on it indefinitely. There is no basis for entertaining
that thought now.
The report adds
Plans that called immediately for greatly increased agricultural exports could not succeed. Importing countries would raise their tariffs or would exclude unwanted suppiies through quotas and embargoes. World prices would fall. Prices in the United. States would have to be fixed at high levels so that the farmers could break even. There would be loud protests from the consumers. Unlimited export dumping, with losses charged to the domestic consumer, is simply not practicable. If tried as a complete substitute for the present farm program, the results within a year or two would be disastrous both for agriculture and the other groups in the Nation whose welfare is bound up with that of agriculture.
As to domestic two-price arrangements, Secretary Wallace says, in part:
One feature of the program which probably should be given greater mphasis in the future is the distribution of surpluses to low-income groups that are under-nourished. This is not a sudden new idea. The department has cooperated for several years with relief agencies in distributing ree supplies of food to the destitute. Some of the marketing agreements that do not interfere with distributal at low prices of surpluses in waye feature of our program with distribution through regular channels. This eature of our program could be expanded. Some two-price arrangement by which low-income groups of consumers could buy surpluses price would provide farm rest of the population paid the regular market price would provide farm relief and consumer relief. . . There are should be accomplished with the cooperafion important that the distribution ather than in competition with cooperation of processers and distributors, the existing marketing organizations. in a manner that will not disrupt owest possible cost. . . The department, it should be done at the any extensive program of this kind, or one applic not ready to undertake in all parts of the country. It intends, however, to to all farm products in a small way under our present Farm Act.

From the report we also quote:

## The AAA Program for 1939

In most respects the AAA program for 1939 is similar to that of 1938. The essential parts are:
(1) Establishment of national allotments for soil-depleting crops and a national objective for soil-building crops and practices.
(2) Establishment of individual soil-depleting crop allotments for the following crops: wheat, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, flue-cured burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured, cigar-filler and binder, and Georgia-Furlorida cigar-wrapper tobaccos.
(3) A maximum payment for each participating farm for keeping within soil-depleting crop allotments, for attaining soil-building goals, and for the carrying out of good farming practices.
(4) Crop classifications and soil-building practices similar to those
approved in 1938. approved in 1938.
(5) Provision that land used for home gardens may be excluded in calculating soil-depleting crops for the farm. This is a new provision intended to raise the living standards of many farm families.
(6) Continued efforts to restore grass on land unsuited for crops in the Great Plains region.
The principal changes in the 1939 program as compared to the 1938 program were required by the acreage allotment and payment provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1238.
As in 1938, the general soil-depleting crop goal and the special soildepleting crop goals for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco will be ment for among States, counties and individual farms. The acreage allotment for wheat for 1939 has been established at $55,000,000$ acres. It is being apportioned among the States, counties and individual farms on the the 10 -year average of about in the Act. This allotment compares with 1938 of more than $80,000,000,000,000$ acres and an acreage seeded for 1938 of more than $80,000,000$ acres. Wheat growers who comply with price-adjustment payments, eligibility for for 1939 conservation payments, program is in effect next year policies.
Various sections of the report deal with national aspects of land-use planning and with the relief of under-privileged groups in agriculture. Secretary Wallace gives details of rural rehabilitation work and assistance to tenants in becoming farm owners. He discusses farm land values and farm credits and the farm tax system. There are chapters on technical progress, price spreads between town and country, the foreign trade situation, new goals in agricultural research and the bearing of farm technology on farm economics and rural life. There is an account also of recent organizational changes made in the department to unify its work and harmonize it better with farm planning and State agencies and farmers.
In the sections of the report dealing with farm production, prices and income in 1938 Secretary Wallace predicts that the cash farm income will show a gradual increase as the marketing season (1938-39) advances. There probably will be proportionately more improvement in the farm income, he says, than in the farm price level. He also says:
The general tendency to interpret agricultural welfare in terms of prices rather than in terms of income frequently obscures basic improvement of
this character.

Cash farm income, with Government payments to farmers, in 1938 may be about $\$ 1,000,000,000$ less than the corresponding grand total of $\$ 8,600,000,000$ in 1937 . Nevertheless the total will be greater by about $\$ 3,250,000,000$, or $75 \%$, than the cash income received by farmers in 1932.

## 1939 Crop Control Voted by Cotton Farmers-Tobacco and Rice Producers Reject Program

Announcement was made on Dec. 12 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that nearly complete preliminary and unofficial returns received up to noon Dec. 12 on the cotton, flue-cured tobacco, and rice referendums held for 1939 on the question of marketing quotas for these crops marketing quotas for farmers voted $84.3 \%$ in favor of marketing quotas for cotton, $56.9 \%$ in favor of marketing quotas for flue-cured tobacco, and $47.9 \%$ in favor of marketing quotas for rice. The AAA announcement added:
On the basis of these preliminary returns, cotton farmers have vote marketing quotas for 1939, and flue-cured tobacco and rice farmers have cast less than the necessary two-thirds majorities in the referendums to put marketing quotas into effect for their crops.
eport, 939,448 farmers the cotton referendum tabulated in the preliminary report, 939,448 farmers voted in favor of the quotas and 175,114 voted In the flue
with 122,069 farmers voting in favor of a total of 214,552 votes were cast, The rer 92,483 voting against. In the rice referendur of quotas is 56.9.
favor of the quotas and 3,896 total of 7,481 votes tabulated, 3,585 were in 47.9. .
In commenting on the results of the referenda, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said on Dec. 11 that "these decisions which have been made by farmers in the manner provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are a clearcut example of economic democracy in the operation of the new farm program." Secretary Wallace went on to say:
supplies go above specified the case of five basic commodities, whenever supplies go above specified levels, producers affected must be given an tion and acreage adjustment wher they want to supplement the conservain the form of adjustment part of the program with more positive control The cotton farmers studias.
prices and large accumulated their situation. They were faced with low or domestic outlets would take enough. There was no prospect that foreign manageable cotets would take enough cotton to bring the supply down to measures proportions without the continuation of existing control marketing In this situation, cotton producers voted decisively to use the ized in the controls in addition to the other features of the program authorized in the Act.
On the other hand the flue-cured tobacco farmers for five years have used
their programs fully and effectively. Their surplus their programs fully and effectively. Their surplus, while slightly above the reserve supply level, is not anywhere nearly so large as is that of cotton. Moreover, the price has been at or above parity. In this situation their judgment is that they do not need to use in the 1939 season other features
of the program than the soil conservation and acreage adjustment pro-
vision. Of course, if a year from now their price and surplus situation is more like that of cotton today, they can then by their own action go back to the use of quotas as a means of dealing with a difficult situation

The vote on flue-cured tobacco has no bearing on the Burley and dark tobacco referenda to be held on Dec. 17. Each of these kinds of tobacco is separate commodity. Factors Which have contributed to supples of orm those creating the situation of flue cured tobacco. On Dec 17 grow ers of Burley and dark tobacco will decide whether they wish to continue to use marketing quotas.
Under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the national farm pro gram is very flexible. Its provisions for soil conservation, acreage adjust ment, and parity payments are not affected by decisions of growers of any one commodity on the use of marketing quotas. The national farm program as a whole, open to the producers of all crops, will go on.

The States in which the referenda were held were: Virginia, sissippi, and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, MisNo.th Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas,Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Louisiana, Arizona and California.
On Nov. 29 Norris C. Williamson, President of the American Cotton Co-operative Association was reported as saying that cotton producers of the South will vote a year's extension of the present "marketing quota" law on Dec. 10, "because they are not going to give up what they have, when nothing else is offered." The New Orleans "Times Pecaynothing else is offered.
une" of Nov. 30 from whe we quote, also said:
The quota law is based on a two-year plan, with the first season drawing to a close. The law provides a referendum at the end of the first year for continuance, however, and next month $1,500,000$ cotton planters, farmers, ducers is required to keep the plan in effect during the 1939 crop year.

## Only Available Plan

"The quota plan has its defects." said Mr. Williamson, "but there is othing being proposed in its place. Most of the agitation against it comes from those who want no restrictions on planting, but with a carryover this year of $13,000,000$ bales of American cotton, equivalent to a year's average consumption, the end of crop control would be disastrous.'

From Associated Press advices from Washington Dec. 12 we take the following:
Under the 1939 cotton program, growers will be limited to the sale of the mount produced on a national allotment of $27,500,000$ acres. Individual acreage will be apportioned later. Sales from excess acreages would be ubject to a penalty tax of three cents a pound.

Producers of esire. Only those who comply with acreage allotments to be apportioned later, however, will be eligible for benefic payments, set tenta pound on tobacco and 22 cents a hundred pounds on rice.
Similar benefits, between 3.6 and 3.8 cents a pound, will be paid cotton Towers complying with quotas and acreage allotments.
ing quotas was predicated on experience with three growing season, each of which had taken the world's.supply of cotton to a new high record.
On the other side, the cotton growers had benefit checks in hand from the Government and they had a flat statement that there would be no more crop loans on cotton if there was no acreage control.
As they went to vote Saturday [Dec. 101 they had word that the 1938 39 world supply of commercial cotton would be about $50,900,000$ bales. This lacks but four million bales of being twice as much as the world is expected to use this year.
The world carry-over of cotton on August 1 had been $22,600,000$ bales$8,800,000$ larger than the year before and $4,250,000$ more than the previous historical high of 1932. It was during that early high that the price of cotton got down to about a nickel a pound. Loans and other Federal activities had held prices this time to about 8 cents, despite the fact that the ma
was cumbered with four and a quarter minis bales ore than in 1932 .
1032-1033 sease On $\$ 265,000.000$ in Government benefit payments. Last year they got only $\$ 72,000,000$ of such payments.

Additional Sale of $5,000,000$ Bushels of Wheat for Export to United Kingdom-Supplements Previous Arrangements for 20,000,000 Bushels-Plans of F. R. Wilcox of FSCC

Arrangements for the additional sale of $5,000,000$ bushels of United States wheat for delivery to flour mills in the United Kingdom were made known on Dec. 13. This follows the previously announced plans on Dec. 1 (referred to in our Dec. 3 issue, page 3391) for the sale of $20,000,000$ bushels to Great Britain, which it was stated would be delivered over a period of several months. The transactions are carried out under the wheat export plan announced by Secretary Wallace on Aug. 29. Respecting the plans of Secretary Wallace to place $100,000,000$ bushels of wheat in foreign Wallace to place $100,000,000$ oushels or whea" on Dec. 13 mark

Stating that $69,000,000$ bushels of the program have been completed, F. R. Wilcox, Vice-President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., held out high hopes for attainment of the full quota of $100,000,000$ bushels Unrevealed amounts of grain were said to have been negotiated with the Continent.

## Other Markets

In addition to the markets on the Continent, Mr. Wilcox said he plans further sales to China and Latin America, including a substantial purchase by Mexico within 60 to 90 days. A few weeks ago Mexican purchases aggregating several million bushels were worked.
As in the case of the ort dom, details of the belief is general that much of the sale wheal are Pacific Coast wheats.
involved Pacinc was not mentioned. The trade is aware, however, that low levels must have been received in view of the depressed condition of the world wheat market. This, in turn, means additional expensive subsidizing of the exports.

Trade observers believe that the subsidy to be paid on the British sale will prove costly. Estimates vary from 20 to 25 cents per bushel, with the rigure believed closer to the high. It is estimated that the total deal with the United Kingdom will cost the Government here close to $\$ 6,000,000$.

## RFC Reports on Purchases of FHA Insured Mortgages

 by FNMA-Statement of Condition as of Oct. 31, 1938The Federal National Mortgage Association, the entire capital stock of which is owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has purchased 18,716 Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages, aggregating \$74,765,453.31 and has commitments to buy 3,233 additional mortgages aggregating $\$ 14,499,042,86$, it was announced on Dec. 8 by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFC. The Association, it is stated, has authorized 12 large-scale housing tion, it is stated, has authorized 10 by mortgages insured by. FHA, aggregating loans, secu
In making this announcement Mr. Jones released the following financial statement of the Association, as at the close of business Oct. 31, 1938 :

Condensed Statement of Condition (as at Close of Bustness Oct. 31, 1938)


Total.

- \$63,682,784.23 Dy FHA - Commitments to purchase mortgages and make mortgage loans, insure Fourten mortgages having an aggregate unpaid principal balance of $\$ 53,665.70$ were delinquent 90 days with respect to matured instalments and 21 mortgage having an aggregate ungald days with respect to matured instalments.

Condenised Statement of Income and Expense Through Oct. 31, 1938 (The Federal National Mortgage Association commenced business May 3, 1938.)



RFC Authorized 4,825 Loans Aggregating \$837,559,610 from Feb. 19 to Dec. 7, Chairman Jones Reportsfrom Feb. 19 to Dec., Chair Man 4,281 Loans of $\$ 168,160,141$ Made to $\mathbf{B u}$
Banks Loaned an Additional $\$ 28,019,383$
Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on Dec. 8 announced that since the RFC resumed lending at the end of February this year it has authorized 4,825 loans aggregating $\$ 837,559,609.63 ; 4,281$ of these loans, aggregating $\$ 156,160,741: 01$, were to business, including $\$ 4,538,514.66$ later taken up by banks. Banks participated in 1,107 business loans to the extent of $\$ 28$,participated in 1,107 baking a total of $\$ 179,641,609.58$ loans to buisness.
AUTHORIZATIONS FROM FEB. 19, 1938, TO DEC. 7,1938 , INCLUSIVE

|  | No. of Loans | Amount <br> Authorized |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans to open b | 5 | \$402,500.00 |
| Loans to aid in the reorganization of liquidation of closed | 66 | 10,070,013.77 |
| Loans to building and loan associations | 14 | 5,739,766.90 |
| Loans to insurance companies | 2 | $1,432,891.91$ $2,113.786 .45$ |
| Loans to" Joint stock Land ban | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,113,736.45 \\ 50,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Loans to Federal National Mor | 16 | ${ }_{97,263,612.30}$ |
| Loans to business | 4,281 | 156,160,741.01 |
| Loans to mortgage loan compantes | 12 | 13,414,131.67 |
| aans for mining, milling or smelting of ores | 12 | 1,335,000.00 |
| Loans to self-liquidating project, under section 201-a Emergency Rellef and Consuruction Act of 1932 | 1 | 125,000.00 |
| Loans to public bodles under Section 5d, as amended.... | 77 | $127,742,591.81$ $212,250,000.00$ |
| Commitments to Commodity Credit Corporation.-.... |  |  |
| Other loans for financing of agicultural commonties of Itvestock. | 3 | $30,210,000.00$ 36000487.79 |
| Loans to the RFC Mortgage Company |  |  |
| Loans to drainage, levee, and irrigation di | 108 | $60,000,000.00$ |
| Loan to Rural Electrification Administration Ioan on preterred stock of an insurance com | 1. | 100,000.00 |
| Subscriptions for preferred stock of banks | 39 | 27.082,600.00 |
| Purchases of debentures of banks. | 5 | 1,375,525.00 |
|  | 165 | 1,353,712.01 |
|  | 4.825 | 8837,559,609.63 |

The resumption of RFC lending activities, authorized by President Roosevelt on Feb. 18, was noted in these columns of Feb. 26, page 1337.
RFC to Offer $\$ 50,000,000$ of Five-Year $15 / 8 \%$ Notes of Federal National Mortgage Association on Dec. 19 Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, on Dec. 14 announced that on Dec. 19, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the entire capital stock of
which is owned by the RFC, will offer $\$ 50,000,000$, or there abouts, of its $15 / 8 \%$ notes maturing in five years. The notes and the income derived therefrom are exempt from Federal State, municipal and local taxation except surtaxes, estate inheritance and gift taxes. The notes will be offered by the RFC through its loan agencies. The offering notice will contain a full description of the issue.

## Cotton Crop Control Viewed by New Orleans Cotton Exchange in Recent Annual Report as Meaning Disruption of the Industry-Outlines Basic Principles Toward Solution

If the present plan of crop control is to continue, says the annual report of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, "the South is facing a readjust ment of the most serious magnitude," which affects not only the industry but its people and the entire Nation. "Are we," says the report, going to give up our foreign markets and plan only tor domestic use, or are we to regain our world market and again take our pace as the greatest cotton-producing country?" According to the report, "to contro our cotton acreage to produce a crop for domestic consumption of $5,000,000$ to $7,000,000$ bales means the disruption and the demoralization of one of the greatest industries in the United States." The report, in outining five basic principles for the working out of a solution of "our present dilemma," says, in part
The 12 months constituting the fiscal year of the Exchange from Novembex, 1937, to October, 1938, embraced a mixture of uncertainty and appreheneion. The cotton trade had to cope with the largest crop ever grown, coupled with a lessened demand for consumption both at home and abroad, causing a record carryover. On the heels of this, and notwithgrowth for the $1938-39$ crop, the estimate of the contrul the acreage and culture for that crop is in excess of $12,000,000$ bales Department of Agri-
Your Board of Directors feel that if the present
in all its ramifications, is to continue, the South is facing if control, greatest economic crisis since the Civil War, certainly a readjustment of the most serious magnitude, which vitally affects not only the cotton industry and its people but the entire Nation. We are at the cross. roads. Are we going to give up our foreign markets and plan only for domestic use? Or are we to regain our world markets and again take our place as the greatest cotton-producing country?
To continue the present Government policy means the former, and it is unthinkable. To control our cotton acreage to produce a crop for a
domestic consumption of five to seven million bales means the disruption comestic consumption of five to seven million bales means the disruption and the demoralization of one of the greatest industries of the United States, forcing thousands of our citizens into other channels of employment and many more thousands into unemployment, thereby adding to the burden of the States and the Federal Government.
The next Congress must face this issue; it cannot longer be delayed. By the time this Congress convenes in January the Government will have in its possession some $11,000,000$ bales of American cotton which, due to our loan level of prices, the world cannot or will not purchase às long as foreign cottons can supply their needs at a cheaper basis, although the superiority of American cotton is still unquestioned. The proof of this statement is
former years.

We are confident every thinking man in the South is working toward a solution of our present dilemma and, while we do not suggest a solution, we do outline certain basic principles wherein the answer may be we do out

1. As long as our cotton farmer buys in a protected market, and sells in a iree
market, he must be compensated in some manner, to meet world conditions, is to receive a fair return insated in some manner, to meet world conditions, if he 2. That crop control must be continued until our present surplus is reduced to normal proportions.
2. Farm loans whi
proven that they produce no cures. We cannot have loans which creastes a false price level and in effect become purchases by the Government at a price above sumptive channels. Some plan must be put into operation whereby the farmer shall sell his cotton to any buyer at the world price and thron where adjusted the fayments recelve for his efforts a return equal to what he has received in the last two years.
3. That during any year of restricted acreage should the farmer tace 4. That during any year of restricted acreage, should the farmer face a disas 5 . That as soon as possible some plan shall be put nto effect for the liquidation
of the surplus holdings of Government coton and thls cotton should be liquildated of the surplus holdings of Government cotton and thls cotton ahould be liquidated through the facllitles of the cotton trade which are better equipped to handle such
liquidation than any new Government agency which may be established for purpose.
It can be readily seen that under some solution which would embody these five points, American cotton would not seek the world price but would make it and would meet all competition and in time eliminate the marginal producers of foreign countries who have sprung up under ou present policy of artificial price. We can easily visualize that a return to fundamental conditions would result in America recapturing her foreign markets, meeting competition of synthetic fibres and automatically increas ing the consumption of American cotton to figures which, compared with today's consumption, would seem astounding.
This is in no sense a criticism of Secretary Wallace and his associates. It must be realized that his hands are, at times, politically tied, which
frustrates his plans and in the end nullifies his efforts.
The report, dated Nov. 28 and signed by Garner H. Tullis, President, and Henry Plauche, Secretary, also said, in part: On Dec. 11, 1937, your Board endorsed the plan for the formation of a vational. Cotton Council, to represent, through cooperation of all the solid front for all cotton people and to bring about plan is to establish than competitive action on matters affecting the industry as a whole Representatives of our Exchange were present at the preliminary meeting for the formation of this Council at Cleveland, Mise., on June 15, 1938, and your membership was well represented at the formation of the Council at Memphis on Nov. 21.
Beginning Jan. 1, 1938, at the suggestion of the Commodity Exchange Administration, original margins on speculative accounts were made com pulsory. It is generally felt that this is a move in the right direction. In order to extend to the cotton trade as a whole the facilities of th Aew Orleans Cotton Exchange, a new class of membership was created n Jan. 18, 1838, designated as Associate Members. These membere are entitled to a special rate of commission on their own business as well a that which they directly secure from non-members for a carrying firm.

With a view of broadening the market and to afford facilities not heretofore available, your Board instituted a special rate of commissions on strad les between months in the New Orleans market.
Your President, with the Acting President of the Exchange, attended a Conference of representatives of the Cotton Trade held in New York on Oct. 27, 1988. The object of the conference was to discuss certain proposed changes in the futures contract concerning increased premiums for taple on cotton delivered on contracts having a length in excess of seveneighths of an inch. The shippers' association and the cooperative association alvocated an increase over the $60 \%$ of the average of designated
markets now allowed by the rulcs of the Exchanges on deliverics of cotton of a greater length than seven-eighths of an inch. The manufacturers' of a greater length than seven-eighths of an inch. The manufacturers'
associations were opposed to this and wanted the matter to remain in statu quo. It was finally decided to form a committee of shippers, manufacturers and members of the Exchanges, to endeavor to arrive at come agreement satisfactory to all interests.

Roger W. Babson Believes Most Business Analysts Are Convinced 1939 Will Be Year of Activity-Optimistic Despite Certain Factors Which May Affect Progress
At a meeting of the Knoxville, Tenn. Rotary Club on Dec. 13, Roger W. Babson expressed the belief that most business analysts are convinced that 1939, on the average, will be a year of activity-with higher prices for commodities, real estate and securities. At the year-end the press of this country will carry his definite forecast of wage, job, trade and living cost trends for 1939.
In part Mr. Babson says:
Over the months ahead watch the long-term tendencies.
1 Labon: The nation's economic growth may be slowing down by action
 by restricted output, padded prices, unearned bounties, non sececurtd loans and other interference with natural laws.
3 Confiderce: Growth rate of the nation's business demands the faith
of employers-which cannot flourish in the face of continual attacks by government and labor. 4 Muney Rates. Confidence of investors is being undermined by current
money rates which actudlly are fictitious. money rates which actudlly are fictitious. Money rates are being manipur ${ }^{1929}$ Gold: Day by day we are imperiling our future by the foolish policy of exchanging our real assets for the world's gold-good only to gild picture 6 Armament: Although temporarily stimulating to activity, our present
armament program cannot replace sound business enterprise. Are munitions armament program cannot replace sound business enterprise. Are munitions an asset or a liability
7 Relvef: The appare
rolls as permanent as the army and navy surely can have only a depressive
effect upen the effect upon the nation's progress.
8 Populatiun: Leveling off
8 Populatiun. Leveling off of our population curves, due in part to a lower
birth rate and restricted immigration, is now making itself felt. trend of population in the future may be intensified.
9 Taxaitim: Every one of the felt. This new 9 Taxatiom: Every one of the above menaces spells: Higher Taxes. Tax-
ation is one of the surest ways to rob a nation of the incentive for individual ation is one of the surest ways to
10 Religion: The current disregard for the Ten Commandments must in the long run, have a depressing effect upon employment and, if con-
tinued, affect the trend of the United States Line of Normal Growth. .
Let me make my position clear beyond the shadow of a doubt. For 1939, I regard the outlook as optimistic, notwithstanding the 10 above-mentioned factors.
I am today making no 10-year forecast, but I do say that 1939 and 1940 may be good business years while the nation as a whole may be making no now believe the next 10 years. will see a decline in living standards as well s in public morals

Superintendent of Banks White of New York Finds High Foreclosure Costs and Delays in Proceedings as Burden on Real Estate Market-Speaks Before Conference of N. Y. State League of Savings and Loan Associations-Comptroller Tremaine Urges Broader Use of Credit
Speaking before the mid-winter conference of the New York State League of Savings and Loan Associations in York State League of Savings and Loan Associations in
session at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York on Dec. 9 session at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York on Dec. 9,
New York Superintendent of Banks William R. White, said New York Superintendent of Banks William R. White, said closure proceedings constitute"a serious burden upon the real estate market in this State, where prospective borrowers are often discouraged because of the excessive cost of title examination, filing and attorneys' fees and other expenses He stated that the proposed uniform mortgage law offers a solution to most of these problems.
Mr. White addressed the meeting on the subject "Principles Worth Preserving," as to which a release by the conference says:
These he referred to as the basic characteristics of savings and loan operation upon which our institutions were founded as local institutions established to meet the needs of a community, the savings shares long-term in nature because invested in long-term mortgage loans. Stating that there had been some tendency to abandon the local character of the associathe principal White said he hoped that mere size would never become one of and lending policies are just bigness alone would not be glorified. Stability outstanding. "Savings and loan management has been successful in the past because it has inveated in mortage loans in communities with the past because it has invested in mortgage loans in communities with which conditions, where it could predict neighborhood trends, be in a position to follow interest, principal and tax payments, and supervise real estate acquired through foreclosure. It would be a mistake, I believe, to abandon their local character to acquire a larger volume of business,"' the Superintendent said.
"Broadening Credit by Modifying Fear" was the subject of the address by Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York, which was delivered by his secretary, Fred Hollowell, due to the Comprtoller's presence at a cabinet

Financial Chronicle
meeting with the Governor. The advices regarding this daress follow
The future of credit, said the message, is the determining factor in recovery to natural or normal conditions. The part we as savings and loan people must play in promoting the use of credit and thereby building up business was dwelt upon. He urged a better perspective and a more another, to the end that we release brozeness and government toward one initiative and personal performance America, instead of what's wrong , Let selves and our institutions, more confidence in the character in our initiative and integrity of the individual, these will help expand the use of credit and the consequent expansion of employment.

The theme of the conferene was "Management Policies for the Future" and each address of the numerous speakers bore upon that theme. President John S. Fitzpatrick, Flushing, opened the two-day sessions on December 8, with his Presidential Address. In part his remarks are summarized as follows:

The greatest problem facing our business today, is holding our rightful place as the leading source of funds in the home financing field, Mr. Fitzpatrick stated. He pointed to our century-old amortized mortgage plan as the one upon which the Federal Housing Administration based its plan and spoke of the entrance into the field of many competitive financial institutions. In maintaining our place, he recommended that we seriously consider adjusting our mortgage plans to meet the new competition, fashioning the mortgage to fit the borrower, adjusting our interest rates to the times, With a possible adjustment in dividend rates, maintaining a spread of at least $2 \%$ between the two, and offering prompt, efficient courteous service, of the business. He called a modern office the best advertisement an of the business. He called a modern office the best advertisement an not already done 0 , quarters, pointing to tion which has dind increase in business of every associaHe asked the member
mortgage debenture and mortgage indemnity year the pending legislation on there is no need for this further type of financial organization in the stat Last year, this legislation, introduced as "mortgage banks" was defeate. in this State, but we were warned of its reintroduction this coming session and asked to urge our legislators to defeat its passage, and to do so at once telling them there was no real need for such organizations.
William D. Flanders, formerly Senior Deputy Housing Administrator and since last August President of the Lawyers Title Corp. of New York, spoke on the subject, "Business and Government" and said that when he was in Washington he could clearly recognize two schools of thought among the heads of other agencies and departments-one which felt that everything should be done to improve the general business situation without regard to immediate reforms, and the other that felt reforms, no matter how drastic, should be made without delay so as to permit business to advance on more solid foundations. Whichever school of thought a visitor to Washington might come in contact with, reasonable cooperation between government and business can be expected, Mr.
Flanders said.

Gerard Swope Urges That Government Endeavor in Cooperacion with Business to Work Out Solution of Industrial Problems-Contrasts Conditions in United States, Great Britain, and Sweden
"Some Comparisons Between Industrial Relations in the United States, Sweden ánd Great Britain" were discussed before the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on Dec. 9 by Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Co., in which, in stating that while there should be recognition of the sovereign power over industry, he added that "the Government should not display an "inferi ority complex' in its relations with business" but should endeavor, in cooperation with business, to obtain the best solution of industrial problems, "leaving as much as possible to the self-regulation of industry," The United States he said, has made progress in industrial relations, but much still remains to be done. On this point Mr. Swope said in part:

In speaking on this question of industrial relations in Great Britain, Sweden and the United States, I want to call attention, in the first place, to several fundamenta

It must be borne in mind that in Great Britain "the term 'trade union' is not limited in its meaning to labor unions. It embraces combinations of employers as well as combinations of workers to regulate the relations
between employers and workers, or among workers, or among employers: or to impose restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, or to provide benefits for members." This is true also in Sweden. I am not sure that the significance of this statement is generally understood. In practice, employers usually belong to two distinct associations; one that deals only with industrial relations and collective bargaining; the other that deals with commercial matters and general policy, other than labor matters. The latter associations decide on policies and standards for the industry, of cooperation among their members rather than destructive competition; which may mean a division of the available business among the members or even an agreement on prices, for domestic as well as for export business. In some instances representatives of the Government sit in with the industry committee. Furthermore, these representatives have before them the business done and profits made by each of the individual members and the total of the industry. If these Government representatives feel that prices or profits are too high, they introduce more competition by lowering the tariff, or increased taxes on profits are imposed. These conditions are well known to the labor unions, and in
some instances wage rates are based on the prices prevailing in the some ins
industry.
In this country, to use a current expression, the Sherman law, adopted in the early 90 's-almost 50 years ago-might now be "regarded as part these laws over this long period, "as a liberal and ocially-minded member
of the bar has said, "from the standpoint of society, it is difficult, if not impossible, to differentiate between the greatest success that the Govern ment has had in enforcing this law and its greatest defeat, in the final being made on the the supreme court. In the studies that are now heped that they will study business in the United States, it is to be maybe come to a recognition in this country, as there is and Sweden, and maybe come to a recognition in this country, as there is abroad, that the sovereign power of the Government is supreme over any industry, no Government should not display scope and its power may be, and that th Government should not display an inferiority complex in its relations with mandatory legislation but endeavor, in cooperation with business will by out the best solution of industrial problems, leaving as much as possibl to the self-regulation of industry. In Great Britain they are jealous of their liberty and guard it zealously. Here we make as our goal equality In Sweden it might be said they strive for both liberty and equality.

Further comments by Mr. Swope on labor relations abroad follow
In neither Great Britain nor Sweden is the working week as short nor the standard of wages as high as in the United States, both in terms o money and in time required for the workman to secure the essentials of life-food, shelter and clothing.
In both countries the governments have organized divisions of concilia tion, but the acceptance of conciliation is entirely voluntary-not manda
tory-for each side, employer and worker, tory-for each side, employer and worker, to accept. Even when accepted, the determination is not necessarily binding, but is generally followed Both sides object to compulsory arbitration.
mine minimum wages and boards for the unorganized trades may deter mine minimum wages and maximum hours. These Boards are made up of employers and workers in equal number as to votes, with a group o mpartial men selected by the Government
As was stated in the report on Great Britain, complete agreement was believed that the general strike was a salutary lesson. It is generally drastic economic change be no repetition. The Government learned that fullest consultation with both labor and not be undertaken without the ccusultation had been general throughout the warer organizations. Such lative or administrative action is taken that war, and today before legis tinuity of employment, its wages, hours, cost of affect labor-its con ditions-the views of labor and employers alike of living, or working congovernmental recognition and utilization of the servvariably sought. Thie tions is thought to have played a part in enhancing thir these standing and increasing their sense of public obligations and heir public standing Social security has been in effect in both countries for a number of years and has had a beneficial effect on industrial relations. In Great Britain the unemploymtnt insurance, old-age pensions and invalidity insurance are on a three-way contributory basis, by the employee, the employer and the Government. In Sweden these are borne entirely by the employee and the Government. In our own country old-age pensions are borne by the employer and worker, in equal amounts. Unemployment insurance, on the other hand, varies in the different States; in some it is borne entirely by the employer, in others in part by the employer and in part by the ii he reduces une States an incentive-a lower tax-is given the employer minimuni annul wage. In both Grat Britain wor guaranteeing a he United States, workm, compenation is borme entirely by the in解 United States, workmen's compensation is borne entirely by the employer.
The development of industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden has taken time. Conditions and mentalities there are quite different from those that obtain here, so their methods cannot be transplanted as a whole. However, we should study what has happened over there and profit by their experience. The fundamentals of that experience are:

1. Growth and development of strong organizations of both emp
workers
2. Seli-regulation of employers associations and workers organizations.
3. Self-regulation of employers associather.
4. Mutual respect, the one for the other.
5. Voluntary-not mandatory-recognition of each other.
6. Voluntary agreement to negotiate, rather than to fight.

## Business Men Urged to Maintain Free Enterprise-

 Paul G. Hoff man Addresses Bond Club of New YorkBusiness itself must fight to maintain free enterprise and must resist elements from within it that might destroy such enerprise, Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Studebaker Corp., said on Dec. 8 in an address at a luncheon of the Bond Club of New York. He declared that business men must cease asking for special privilege of any kind from local, State or national governments, and he added that "if we wish to pass down to our children our heritage of free enterprise we should go to Washington for one purpose, and that is to insist that free enterprise be kept free in America.'
Mr. Hofmann said that if there are any monopolistic practices on the part of the so-called "big three" in the automobile industry he, as the head of an independent company, is not aware of them.
He said, in part
First of all, I think that business has to establish a sound relationship with government. We must recognize that the public interest is always enfranchised consideration. Those of us who work for a corporation ar that it should first of all protect public interest. That is No. 1-which means that in that area of our economy where public interest is best served by monopoly, where you have moncpoly, monopoly must be under regulation, perhaps strict regulation. But that doesn't mean control of management; it means regulation.
In that larger area of our economy where the force of competition itself is a better control from the standpoint of public interest, the Government, as I see it, has these obligations: It has to lay down the ground rules which will accomplish these purposes: first, those which will protect the public against fraudulent practices on the part of business, and second, which will prevent one competitor from having an unfair advantage over another competitor, and third, it has to guard the public against private monopoly. By private monopoly I mean monopoly that exists because of private agreements, \&c.; and whether because
real monopoly, the Government must take action.
Now I want to say a word for the Federal Trade Commission. I think if you look back of the history of the FTC you will find that on the the competitive system against the type of competition that will destroy
the system itself. To my way of thinking, it has been like a motorcycle traffic cop. It has been there, and it has protected our interest. We may not like it if we are trying to go fast, but in the long run it has been better for us to go slowly. Certainly the Department of Justice is charged with the prime responsibility of acting against monopolistic practices. As far as I am concerned, I think the determination they have today to clarify the laws as to what constitutes. monopolistic practices is com-
mendable. I think wherever the department proceeds against real monopoly it is it is entitled to full business support. It is not entitled to such support merely because it is big, because bigness doesn't mean monopoly.
merely because
Now I make that exception. Why? Because the automobile industry have had much discussion over the deulorable fact that $90 \%$ of the business in this industry is going to the three big companies, the Big Three as they are called.

Well, speaking as President of an independent company, I am here to say that if there are any monopolistic practices on the part of the Big Three I am not aware of them, and I am here to say that if an independent Three, it is not entitled to public patronage and shouldn't have any governmental support.

Report of New York Chamber of Commerce Warns Against Continuing Policy of Adding New Debt

## to Old Funded Debt of New York City

A warning that financial disaster to the city will result from a continuation of the policy of indefiniteiy adding new debt to the old funded debt was sounded in an interim report made public Nov. 21 by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and adopted by the Chamber on Dec. 1. Drawn by the Chamber's Committee on Taxation, the report urged that no capital expenditures which are not self-supporting, except those absolutely necessary, be authorized and that projects already approved should be canceled where possible, so that the city's credit may be protected and a free debt margin be provided for emergencies. Mayor LaGuardia and Comptrolled McGoldrick were commended in the report for emphasizing the necessity of caution in the city contracting additional debt in the new capital budget for 1939 which is now coming up for final consideration. The report says:

The Planning Commission, in preparing its first capital budget, is handicapped by the unwise and wasteful capital expenditures of the city over a period of years. The result is that the city is burdened with an enormous debt, and its borrowing
Constitution is nearing exhaustion.
Unless the capital budget greatly limits its program of expenditures, the Comptroller has stated "not" a single school, not a single hospital, the Comptroller has stated "not" a single school, not a single hospital, not a new police station or firehouse, not even a baby health station should be postponed unless extreme necessity demands them. There are should be postponed unless extreme necessity demands them. There are indefinitely add new debt to the old. It is obvious that such a course indefinitely add new debancial disaster.
The gross funded debt of the city as of July 1 this year was $\$ 2,500$,440,542 . The cost this year of carrying the city's gross debt is $\$ 133$,00,000 . Close to 29 c. out of every dollar collected by the city in real estate taxes go for debt service costs.
Ordinary prudence demands that the city maintain a safety cushion of ree debt margin in order to be in a position to meet unforeseen con-t tingencies that may occur in 1939.

The report was signed by the following members of the committee: James T . Lee, Acting Chairman; Thatcher M. Brown, George H. Coppers, Robert L. Houget and John J. Hopkins.

## President Lawrence, of New York Chamber of Commerce, Opposed to Senator Pittman's Proposal to

 Raise Silver PriceRichard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, on Dec. 14 criticized the demand made on Dec. 13 by Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, that the Government increase its subsidy to American silver producers. Instead of raising the price now paid for domestically-mined silver, the Government, Mr. Lawrence urged, should take steps to end all purchases of both American and foreign silver by the United States Treasury at the earliest possible time. Mr. Lawrence added:
It is to be hoped that. Senator Pittman's proposal that the Government should raise its price for domestically-mined silver from 64.64 to 77.57 ents an ounce will not be seriously considered at Washington. Silver is now selling in the open market at 42.75 cents an ounce and is sustained around that level only by continued purchases by the United States Treasury here and abroad.

Paul van Zeeland Urges World Cooperation to Solve Economic Problems-Ex-Premier of Belgium Addresses New York Economic Club-W. W. Aldrich dresses New York Economic Club-W. W. Aldrich Views on Munich Pact
World economic co-operation to bring about a solution of present conditions that threaten world peace was urged by Paul van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, on Dec. 12 in an address before the Economic Club of New York. Mr. van Zeeland called the Munich agreement a blank sheet of paper on which either peace or war may be written in the future said the New York "Sun" which stated that he regarded the pact in itself as the end of a period based upon the Versailles treaty rather than as the beginning of some new constructive effort.
A five-point program, as designed to further world economic recorery and promote world amity, was proposed by Mr. van Zceland, as. follows:
"First, some smoothing of tariffs.
Second, getting rid of a few industrial quotas.
Third, enlarging the tri-partite agreement.
Fourth, extending or returning to a more normal situation in the extension of short-term commercial credit facilities.
Fifth, some agreement on international debts or protracted payments."
Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Chase National Bank of New York who also addressed the gathering said, according to the New York "Journal of Commerce" that there is no more important thing that could engage their serious attention than world economics at the present time. He said he believed that there was much more at stake than peace or war. The account in the paper indicated continued:
"The pressure of the economic situation of the world today is so great that it is very difficult for us to preserve our own institutions.

## Preservation of Liberty

"I think that the ideal of preservation of individual liberty is one which is closer to our hearts than anything else, and I think that the most profound threat to individual liberty is the danger of internal the question of political appeasement in the world, not only the question of economic appeasement, but the question of accomplishing this appeasement in time to save the institutions of democracy."
Mr. Aldrich said he was in agreement with certain international trade expansion remedies suggested by Mr. van Zeeland and the desire to remove commercial barriers and deal with monetary questions and gold standards.

Referring to bilateral treaties, he said they have been regarded by some as instruments of political action, but are unworkable unless inequalitics in the trade between countries parties to these agreements can be ironed out through sale of excess goods in particular items involved under the agreement in the free markets of the world.

## Urges Trade Agreements

"After Munich, it seemed that the thing for democracies to do was to enter into trade agreements where tion not only of other democracies but of the autarchies themselves.
"There is no doubt in my mind whatever that it is essential for autarchies to engage in greater trade among the nations of the world. There is no doubt in my mind that economic appeasement is the most desirable thing that could happen, but it is perfectly obvious to me that democracies cannot implement economic appeasement, cannot implement world trade as fas as they are concerned, excent through the action of the individuals who are carrying on that trade."

Quoting Thomas W. Lamont and Owen D. Young, the New York "Times" said:

## Lamont for Lower Tariffs

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan \& Co. cited the benefits accruing to American commerce in the last 100 years as a result of the protecasked what would happen if the British Empire should dising. He He also asked what steps this country should take to preserve peace. Mr. Lamont concurred with what the other speakers had said in praise of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements. He asserted that the treaties might not be perfect, but they represented a "good start.". Mr. Lamont also suggested that benefits would result from "lower tariffs and freer trade."
Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Com pany, remarked that economics and politics in the United States usually did not mix well. He also paid tribute to the patience of Secretary Hull. Mr. Young based his "hope for better things" on the world-wide rejoicing when war was averted in Munich. He continued:
When one sensed in the United States the gratification which even respite gives, one must, if he believes in the ultimate force of public opinion, if he believes in the ability of masses of people to assert their will, if he believes in the invincible power of the right so universally accepted and acclaimed, one must have hope and one must have courage to do what there is to do, in order that the end of this menacing threat Jife and liberty everywhere may not be too far away."
Wendell. L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and President of the Economic Club of New York, presided.

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Says Wages-Hours Act Is Likely to Retard Business Recovery-Economist of Chase National Bank Tells Kansas City Chamber of Commerce New Law Can Work only Harm to Labor
The Federal wage and hour law, by increasing industrial costs, can easily bring à period of improving business to a premature close, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, told the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City on Dec. 14. Dr. Anderson, who spoke on "Wages, Hours and Profits," said that the most dangerous feature of the law may be the statutory enactment of the time-and-a-half provision for statutory enactment of the time-and-a-half provision for
overtime after 40 hours. "The theory that arbitrarily reducing hours and shortening wages," he said, "will increase the purchasing power of labor and thereby increase business actirity has been conclusively disproved, both by the 40 -hour week experiment in France and by our own National Recovery Administration." The sound way to raise wages and reduce hours, he continued, is through the growth of capital and technological progress, rapidly outrunning the growth of population." Dr. Anderson said, in part:
In the administration of the Act there is considerable discretion which, if used to recognize true seasonality of employment where it occurs and to mitigate the rigors of the Act wherever it is found to create real difficulties, might soften it in important particulars. There seems to be a tendency, however, on the part of those charged with the administration the Act to go beyond the law in interpretation.
The Administrator is quoted in the press as holding that any employer Who reduced hourly rates in anticipation of a sudden rush of business rate would be an obvious subterfuge to avoid the effects of the maximum hours provision even though the rate paid should be above the minimum

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set by law. There is nothing in the Act that says this. Section 18 does say that no provision "of this Act shall justify any employer in reducing a wage paid by him which is in excess of the applicable minimum wage under this Act, or justify any employer in increasing hours of employment maintained by him which are ahorter than the maximum hours applicable
under this Act." But this provision can hardly be construed as a under this Act." But this provision can hardly be construed as a and maxima set by the Act. It is rather an expression of a pious hope ald maxima set by the
It provides no penalties.
And if, in the interpretation and the application of this Act, this provision should be used to freeze existing hours and existing wages, aln incredible, dangerous and appalling inflexibility would be introduced usiness recession to a very great degree ind evils of any periods the necessary readjustments which are needed in a continual changing eco nomic life. The theory of the law is that it sets minima for wages and that it sets maxima for hours, but the law saya nothing with reference to what wages shall be or what hours shall be above the minimum wagee and below the maximum hours. If, in the administration of the Act, the Government undertakes to destroy flexibility above the minima and below the maxima, we face a very dangetous situation indeed.
It is too early to say that there is a settled policy of the administration of the wage and hour law. What has just been said has been said tentatively and in a friendly spirit. At best, the law is going to do harm, and probably a great deal of harm. But if the administration goes beyond the law, the harm will be intensified very greatly, And if the irdustrial committees are dominated by the North and the West they can do great damage to the South. On the other hand, these committees can Believers in the new Act would do well to urge a policy of moderation Believers in the
in its application.

Homer Martin Warns Against Unauthorized Strikes in Auto Industry-President of United Automobile Enforced
Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, sent a retter to local union officials and members on Dec. 7 warning that unauthorized strikes would not be countenanced. He urged members to take a strong position against such strikes, otherwise disciplinary action would be taken. From the Detroit "Free Press" of Dec. 8 the following is taken regarding the letter:
Mr. Martin's stand, said to have the unqualified support of the C. I. O. advisers, was in accord with
eld last month in Pittsburgh.
The U. A. W. President's orders followed a series of wildcat sit-down strikes in Detroit and out-state automobile factories.

I stand ready to authorize strikes on legitimate and just grounds, Ir. Martin said, "but unauthorized strikes will not be tolerated under any onditions
In his letter, Mr. Martin outlined the procedure necessary to call a U. A W, strike:
"Every strike that is authorized must be carried through the consti tutional procedure, requiring a two-thirds majority vote by secret ballot, and a written report on the issues involved. I will not authorize any strike without the sanction and recommendation of the International Executive Board member who is director of the region involved
"I will not authorize any strike until all steps of the grievance procedure provided in the agreement with the corporation have been exhausted, and proof has been furnished me thatsuch is the cas be trike must be in writing, either by telegram or by letter.

Marvin Bower Says Recognition of Need for Personnel Supervision Is Spreading in Dealing Constructively with Labor-Address Before American Society of Mechanical Engineers
"As our business enterprises have grown in size and beome more complex an increasing number of activities have fallen to specialists," said Marvin Bower on Dec. 6, and he addel: "This has many advantages, but is not without risk." Mr. Bower, of McKinsey, Wellington \& Co., management consultants, spoke thus in a speech at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City, at which time he also said:
When each executive has his own interests it is natural for him to ssume that all major tasks which are not his own have been assigned oo some other specialist, whereas they often have not been assigned an te not being carried out.
When businesses are small senior executives have opportunities to meet the customers and to know their habits and wants. This is out of the question in a concern of even moderate size, and provision should be
made for proper sales analysis and market research. Recognition of the nced for proper personnel supervision is likewise spreading rapidly, in order to deal constructively with labor and with, the training, health, safety and promotion of employees.
In smaller enterprises there may be no need for industrial engineering and manufacturing methods research, but in larger enterprises the possiilities for improvement may justify having several speciaists in thin the past two decades.
Since a tangled corporate harness has adverse effects upon net profits, the problem of the executive is to discover through study of the company's organization structure whether defects exist. There is a high degree of correlation between profitable operation and the use of an organization chart and an organization manual, designed to promote corporate growth and needed revisions in operating principles by preventing misunderstandir.gs of executive duties. Further benefits from this procedure are the elimination of personal animosities and corporate politics, and the encour agement of entlusiasm among executives and employees.

## Five-Day Trucking Strike in New York City Settled by Compromise Agreement

A five-day trucking strike which threatened to tie up shipments within New York City ended on Dec. 12 as a

York State Mediation Board. Platform men and checkers employed at long-distance truck freight terminals particilated in the strike, which was joined in a sympathy walkout by 1,000 out-of-town truck drivers, virtually paralyzing long-distance trucking to and from the city. Long-distance trucking returned to normal Dec. 13. In detailing the terms of settlement, the New York "Times" of Dec. 13 said: A compromise agreement brought about by the Mediation Board on the demands of the Motor Bus and Terminal Checkers, Platform and Office Workers, Local 21510, American Federation of Labor affiliate, at a meeting of representatives of the union and the Highway Transport Association, representing the out-of-town truck owners, was ratified by the union membership last night at a rally in St. Veronica's Hall, West Tenth and Washington Streets. All the men will return to work this morning.
The agreement is to be in effect for 21 months, until Sept. 1, 1940. It provides for a wage scale for the platform men and checkers of $\$ 5.50$ a cay for the first $101 / 2$ months and $\$ 6.50$ for the rest of the period. A provision for an eight-bour day and arrangementa covering payment for certain holidays was included.
The original demand of the union was for a scale of $\$ 6.50$ a day for a 40 -hour week, as compared with $\$ 4.80$ paid under the previous contract. The employers originally had offered a pay increase of $162 / 3 \%$.
The union vote on ratification of the compromise agreement was divided. It was ammounced to the several hundred strikers assembled that another meeting would be held sunday to consider the slation arising from individual settlements with truck owners, obtained during the strike on conditions originally demanded by the union.
The settlement was agreed upon at a conference of representatives of both sides at the office of the Mediation Board, called after Mayor LaGuardia had conferred at City Hall with officials of the striking union and of Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, whose port of the platform men and checkers.

An earlier adjustment of a trucking strike in New York City was noted in our issue of Oct. 8, page 2182.

Anthony Eden Says British Will Continue to Defend Democratic Principles-Former British Foreign Secretary Addresses National Association of Manu-acturers-Convention Adopts Resolution Opposng Wagner Act-H. H. Prentis Sees Awakening of Government Sense of "Social Responsibility" . The English people are now as firmly committed to the defense of democratic principles as at any moment in history, Anthony Eden, former British Minister of Foreign Affairs, said on Dec. 9 in an address delivered at the closing session of the National Association of Manufacturers convention in New York City. Mr. Eden arrived from England only a few hours before the final convention session, and sailed on his return trip from New York Dec. 15. On Dec. 13 the former Foreign Minister went to Washington, where he conferred with Under-Secretary of State Sumner Where he conferred with Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and with President Roosevelt. Mr. Eden and British advisers insisted that his visit to the United States was
entirely unofficial. As to this, we quote the following from entirely unofficial. As to this, we quote the
London Associated Press advices, Dec. 7 :

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, had gone to the United States to "present the British point of view," but that there would be no "official significance" in what he said there.
The Prime Minister's remarks were in answer to a series of questions on a statement by Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax on Dec. 1 that Captain Eden's trip had the "assent and approbation". of the Government.

More than 4,000 persons attended the dinner in New York City at which Mr. Eden spoke, and at which he declared that the English people were ready to defend themselves in behalf of their conception of the relationship of the individual and the State, which he said was challenged by rival indeologies. From Mr. Eden's address, as given in the New York "Times," we quote, in part:
The differences in my country and yours are many and varied; indeed, I am prepared to discover many more such differences in these next few days than I have been conscious of hitherto. Yet, despite them all, our conception of the State in our society is very much the same, and what is more important, I believe it is the right conception, a just conception and one that gives the best scope for human progress. I believe, too, that if we are determined that it shall survive it will survive, but if we are not so determined it may well perish. The clock of human progress will then be set back, and we shall not be faithful trustees of what we have inherited and we shall leave a legacy of strife and confusion to those who come after us.

I am not going to attempt to define democracy. There are many forms and shades of it in many countries, just as there are many forms and shades of dictatorship. I would therefore concern myself only with what is common to all forms of democracy, and what is the most mportant aspect of it to those who live
We and you stand for democracy because we stand for the rights of the individual ; because our purpose is to assure freedom for the expression of thought; to encourage conditions in which the individual human persenality can live and grow. Man was not, in our view, made for the state. The state was made for man. The art of government consists in stise a just balance between the
We are living through an attempt to persuade man to reverse his faith. After centuries of endeavor he is threatened by the State he has himself created. Man's purpose in creating that State was to enable him to live in order and security, to guarantee to him the opportunity to exercise his faculties freely.

It would indeed be the greatest irony in human history if mankind were to allow all progress to be stifled by the setting up of a new form of idolatry-the worship of the State, to which all men must bow down, and to which they must sacrifice their sreedom of faith, of speech, of worship. Yet such is now the doctrine in many lands, and it has passionate and ruthless devotees. "Man,", said Pascal, "is an incomprehensible creature"
No believer in democracy could ever accept such a state of affairs.

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It is not that we, to whom has been handed down this heritage of freedom, have a false conceit of ourselves. We in Great Britain know full well that we are no paragons. We acknowledge, of course, that there are many chequered pages in our long history. One of the worst concerns our dealings with you 160 years ago.
Yet, admitting all this, we know that there are certain standards in which we believe, and which we will not yield up.
In our conception a modern democratic State must be based upon racial and religious toleration. Each citizen must enjoy individual liberty, all must be equal before the law. The rights of minorities and majorities alike must be honored and respected. These beliefs are, we are convinced, the basis of all progress. As an Englishman addressing this great American audience toright, I tell you that these are the beliefs of our English people still, and that they will hold to them in the years that lie ahead.

Let us then sum up, and in so doing let us seek to look into the future. What do we see?
We see a world vigorous and vital, but ruthless and challenging: a world where force is for many the only instrument of policy.
In such conditions we know that we must believe in ourselves to live. We know that we must champion our ideals, and the faiths to which we We know equal strength, or others which we abhor will take their place. durance to the uttermost. For all this in spirit we argth and our endurance to the uttermost. For all this in spirit we are preparing. pull our chestnuts from the fire. We have no such intention. We know that we are destined, in our land and in our generation, to live in a period of emergency of which none can see the end. If throughout that testing time, however long or short it be, we hold fast to our faith, cradle it in stone, and set steel to defend it, we can yet hand on our inheritance of freedom, intact, to the generations that are to come.

At the start of his address Mr. Eden stated that his visit "is not official. It is not even semi-official. Nor even onesixteenth official. It is a visit of friendship from an Englishman invited to spend a few days in the United States of America." According to the "Times," only indirectly did Mr. Eden refer to his break with Prime Minister Chamber lain, and then in the terms of an Englishman exercising the right to criticize within his own family while presenting a unanimity of purpose to the outer world.

The "Program for American Progress" adopted at the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 10, pages 3549-50. On the final day of the session, Dec. 9 , the convention unanimously adopted the report of its "Employment Relations Committee," calling the Wagner Labor Relations Act a law contrary to principles of fairness. In summarizing this procedure, the New York "Herald Tribune" of Dec. 10 said: The manufacturers elected Howard Coonley, Chairman of the Walworth Co., Inc., of New York, as President, succeeding Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mills Co. of Middletown, Ohio. They heard Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, give warning that the wages-and-hours law would be enforced without leniency to violators, and heard him promise "helpfulness and tolerance for those who meet us halfway."

## Calls for Cooperation

The report of the Employment Relations Committee; presented to the convention by R. W. Moore, Chairman, said:
"The efficient production and distribution of goods essential to maintain and emprove the general standard of living depends upon intelligent cooperation between
mutual confldence, and mutual coperation can only come about as the result of mutual confldence, and mutual confidence can never be legislated. "We present these princlples with the confident hope that our legislators, sup-
ported by public oplnion, can and will observe them in all legislation affecting ported by public opinion, can and will observe them in all legislation affecting
labor relations:
"Flrst-The proper function of rights for both employer and employee, with due regard for the publio interest and the rights of individual cittzens. hrough representatives of their to self-organization and to bargain collectively voluitary exerclse of such right without any interference, restraint, or intimidation from any source. becomes necessary, such action should be in accordance with our long established
rules of judielal procedure. rules of judieial procedure.
-Fourth-Any legislation affecting the relations of employer and employee should rights of property and the right to work or not to work, in like manner and to th same extent that those rights are commonly enjoyed by other classes of citizens. "We believe that all labor legislation, Federal, state, and municipal, should be n conformity with these principles. It is generally recognized that the National Mr. Andrews Reports on Tour
Mr. Andrews, in his address on the application of the wages-and-hours law, told his listeners that he was ending an 8,000 -mile tour of major American cities in which he had found employers and employees alike anxious to give the new law their cooperation.
"The law," he said, "is rigid in its insistence that every American worth hiring is worth a living wage. It is flexible in its recognition that some industries may not be prepared to pay a substantially higher wage immediately.
In our administration of the Fair Labor Standards Act we intend to keep in mind two methods of approach. There will be no winking at, no leniency for violators; there will be cooperation and helpfulness and tolerance for those who meet us halfway."
Mr. Moore, in presenting his employment relations report, went beyond its phrasing in criticizing the present national labor relations law. Maladjustments arising from the administration of it, he said, show clearly the folly of hasty legislation. "Any law which does not seek to provide equal treatment for all who are affected by its provisions will not support a healthy and stable democracy. We believe the great body of our people, including industrial workers, would not like to defend the inequities of this statute. Its roots have grown deep into our economy, and for years we
shall suffer the consequences,"
H. H, P'rentis Jr., in a speech on Dec. 9 at the same meeting which Mr. Eden addressed, said that there is an "awakening of a new sense of social responsibility" in Government action as regards unemployment compensation, old-age pensions, labor relations, slum clearance, and the correction of abuses in the security markets. The "Times" of Dec. 10 gave the following abstract of the address:
He repeated the judgment spread before the Congress when it opened last Wednesday [Dee. 7] that public favor "seemed more sympathetic
toward American business than it bas been for a decade."
"However," he added last night, "the Nation will not-tolerate a return to the abuses that existed here and there in pre-depression days. So let us not grow weary in well doing. Let us guard against complacency, overcorfidence and backsliding.
Industry knows that practices that were common in business a generation ago are today taboo. Elevating the ethics of business by voluntary
action (a code was adopted by last year's Congress of American Industry) is doing much to confound the critics of American free enterprise. "A new generation of industrial executives is now growing up in America. ago by B. C. Forbes in his book, 'Men Who Are Making America, years three are today still active in business.
'It is imperative to recovery that the Federal Government's attitude National publicizing without prejudice the facts regarding Dean. William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbin public service. other speaker at the dinner, offered a susgestion to supplement this offer of new men in business, with new ethics, to match the New Deal.
He urged the manufacturers to get acquainted with their local superintendents of schools and members of the Board of Education in a cooperative
effort to prevent a division of the country and the possible rise of fascism. effort to prevent a division of the country and the possible rise of fascism. "We need more study and less talk, more scholars and fewer propagandists," he declared. "There is scholarship in the mill and market
place and on the farm, as well as in the halls of learning. There place and on the farm, as well as in the halls of learning. There is more knowledge in the world than we know what to do with. The problem is
how to coordinate and apply it."

## Mr. Andrews Gratified by Tour

Earlier in the afternoon a crowded session of the industrial congress heard from Elmer F. Andrews that he was returning to Washington after an 8,000-mile discussion trip through the Nation as Administrator of the the receive them.?"
For violators, he said, there will be "no winking and no leniency." Meanwhile a numerous minority that is not completely in accord with this year's attitude of organized industry demonstrated its satisfaction yesterday in an afternoon address by Senator Edwin R. Burke of Nebraska. Senator Burke noted the temperate criticism of industrial leaders, compared with last year, and urged that they should speak out vigorously against the Wagner Act as a trouble-making statute. They rose to their eet to cheer him as he finished.
But the resolution that the whole body adopted later called on Federal, State and municipal Legislatures only "for fair dealing between employers and employees upon a basis of equal rights and equal responsibilities; it is generally recognized that the National Labor Relations Act and certain State Acts do not so conform."

## Question of Continental Solidarity Occupies Delegates

 to Pan American Congress in Lima-Secretary Hull and Argentine Foreign Minister Cantile Make Keyand Argentine Foreign Minister Cantile Make Key-note Addresses-Many Latin American Nations Oppose Defense Pact
The problem of Pan-American solidarity, particularly in matters of defense against any attacks by nations outside the Western Hemisphere, was the chief subject of consideration this week by the eighth International Congress of American States at Lima, Peru. The consensus of opinion among the delegates from the 21 American Republics was that the Congress favored the principles recently enunciated by President Roosevelt, but would not adopt any pact binding the individual nations to come to the defense of others in the event of attack. The opening of the Congress was noted in our issue of Dec. 10, page 3552. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Argentine Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo, in keynote addresses on Dec. 10, advocated an embargo of totalitarian theories of racial supremacy, class differences and other contemporary ideas as unadaptable to the Western. Hemisphere. Harold B. Hinton, in a Lima dispatch of Dec. 10 to the New York "Times," outlined these addresses in part as follows:
Both statesmen, however, declared that it was the ideas, not the nations; the individuals, not the peoples, that they had in mind. The Secretary of State, outlining the forces and ideals he considered inimical to American
ideals, said that "their ominous shadow falls athwart our own hemispher ideals, said that "their ominous shadow falls athwart our own hemisphere."
Senor Cantilo advocated "combined and direct action against everything that implies a threat to American order, to every infiltration of men or ideas that reflect or tend to implant on our soil and in our spirit concepts foreign to our ideals.'

## Measures Up to Each State

However, both speakers agreed that the measure to carry out the recommended quarantine must be left to individual American republics and both held that the Americas could not isolate themselves and be indifferent to the happenings of the rest of the world.
Mr. Hull especially went out of his way to make clear that he was condemning only outworn philosophies that "for centuries held men in bodily
slavery and spiritual degradation," and he hoped for the adherence of "all slavery and spiritual degradation," and he hoped for the adherence of "all other nations or groups within nations which, at times against great odds, and in the face of heart-breaking difficulties, are working for a better
world." world."
The similarity in tone of the two leading speeches of the first business session of the conference revealed a spirit of unanimity, but it equally pointed to limited accomplishments. When Argentina and the United States reach the same middle-of-the-road position, approaching the question from opposite poles, it means that little that is concrete will result.
senor Cantilo was speaking directly in support of the anti-propaganda proposal that the Argentine delegation intends to present, but the North Americans understand how difficult it would be to translate such a project Dr. Carlos in the Unied states so long as civi rights are respected. conference, welcoming the delegates in the name of the Peruyian of the conference, welcoming the delegates in the name of the Peruvian Govern'racial" antagonisms separate the American peoples. He declared that the accelerating rhythm of recent times had touched the Western Hemisphere and had hastened to place America in the world's center of gravity. He recommended that the member republics strengthen their solidarity on the basis that a threat to any one of them menaces the security of the entire continent.

Foreign Minister Cantilo of Argentina, in a statement broadcast Dec. 12, explained why his nation opposed some of the proposals of the United States at Lima. From the "Times" of Dec. 13 we quote:
The Foreign Minister was quoted as stating that he opposed Secretary of State Cordell Hull's suggestion for a Pan-American pact against the totalus." He also suggested that the assumption that outside nations were preus. He also suggested that the assumption that outside nations were pre-
paring to attack Latin America might be the very best way to encourage them to carry out such ideas.
Senor Cantilo's statement was reported by Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, Columbia Broadcasting representative, at the conference. Speaking in a short wave hookup from Lima Dr. Inma said he had interviewed the Argentine Minister for ten minutes before Senor Cantilo sailed on his return o Buenos Aires yesterday.
Late this week it was reported from Lima that delegates to the conference appeared to be uniting in favoring a declaration of continental solidarity aimed at Germany. United Press advices of Dec. 13 from Lima summarized developments Press advices of Dec. 13 from Lima su:
Reduction of world trade barriers has long been advocated by United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull as a cure for the ills of the universe Meantime, it was said, Mr. Hull was so impressed by the text of Argentina's proposed draft of a continental solidarity declaration for hemispherical The Argentine proposal, based on Mr Huall.
The Argentine proposal, based on Mr . Hull's own plan which he was of State and Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo of Argentina Secretary the form, was said to go much further than even the most hopeful member of the United States delegation had anticipated. The project, reported virtually to parallel the original United States defense plan, provides for consultation among all American nations in event the sovereignty or political institutions of any one of them is threatened by an outside force.
The United States delegation withheld presentation of its own solidarity proposal pending decision of the Brazilians whether to submit a similar plan. It was generally anticipated that if Brazil offers a proposal it will not only be stronger than that of Argentina but also stronger than the United States is willing to go toward collective or committed action.
The United States definitely has stated its unwillingness to join in any collective action providing for naming an aggressor nation or imposition of sanctions, economic or otherwise.
Conference delegates, united on the principle of opposition to foreign aggression and undemocratic propaganda in this part of the world, began consideration of resolutions protesting against racial and religious persecutions and denouncing alien political activities in the Americas.
The conference steering committee, headed by Foreign Minister Carlos Concha of Peru and including the chairman of the twenty-one delegations, met and approved three resolutions for submission to tomorrow's plenary esssion.

The resolutions were: A Cuban resolution protesting racial and religious persecution; a Brazilian resolution regarding the activities of minorities in
the American republics; an Uruguayan resolution regarding foreign political the American republics; an Uruguayan
Meanwhile, in a radio address on Dec. 13 , Secretary Hull expressed optimism over the outcome of the conference. He declared that the American Republics are determined to defend their chosen principles against any alien threats, In part Mr. Hull said:
I am absolutely convinced that every one of the American republics desires to live in peace and work in friendly cooperation with every other nation in the world.
We do not seek to impose our form of government or our institutions upon other peoples. We do believe international relations can be conducted on the basis of peace and international law and order, an appreciation of each other's problems, and recognition that the welfare of peoples is the primary concern of governments.
In these beliefs and efforts we remain conscious of the ever-increasing interdependence of all nations. Hence we do not seek a merely regional solution alone, but one broad enough to take full account of
conditions and problems which materially affect regional welfare.
We are establishing among ourselves a system of relationships which is in of this system institutions and principles. We belleve the principal bases eagerly welcome the cooperation of each and every country in the world in their support.
At later opportunities we will report in clearer detail on specific matters under discussion at our meetings. For tonight let me conclude by simply expressing again my confidence that here at Lima we will carry further forward the work of the past.

To that end we must have the continued and increasing support of our peoples, for it is only with their support that our freedom, our individual liberty, and the security of our countries and our institutions can be safe-
Education Committee of I. B. A. Sponsoring Essay Contest to Stimulate Interest in Significance of Investment Banking Function-Contest Open to Undergraduates in American Colleges and Universities
Announcement of details of the I. B. A. Essay Awards, which were established by the Investment Bankers Association of America at its recent convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., was made Dec. 10 by Jean C. Witter, Dean Witter \& Co., San Francisco, President of the Association. In his announcement Mr. Witter said:
The Association has long recognized the importance of a fuller understanding on the part of the general public of the significance of the investment banking function in the American economy. Accordingly, one of the chief purposes of the Association has always been an educational one, to extend knowledge of the nature and purposes of the business not only among people in the business, but also, and more particularly, to the getieral public. As a part of its extended program for the coming year, the Education Committee of the Association is sponsoring the essay contest to stimulate interest in the subject on the part of that important segment of our population represented by college undergraduates. It is, naturally, the hope that many of the contributions will be worthy of publication in Investment Bankig, the jou, in that way, advance one in periodicals of more general interest, and, in that way, advance one

The competition, which will be open to undergraduates (men or women) in American colleges and universities, offers three cash prizes of $\$ 300, \$ 150$ and $\$ 50$ for the best essays which, in the judgment of the Jury of Awards, will contribute to a better public understanding of the business contribute to a better public understanding of the business
of investment banking. Papers are to be submitted by of investment banking. Papers are to be submitted by
July 1, 1939, and will be judged by a Jury of Awards made up of the following:
Kenneth C. Hogate, President the "Wall Street Journal," New York, New York.

James M. Landis, Dean Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.
Harold G. Moulton, President the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.
Robert G. Sproul, President University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
Robert E. Wood, President Sears, Roebuck \& Co., Chicago, Ill.
Francis F. Patton, A. G. Becker \& Co., Chicago, Chairman of the Education Committee of the Association, explained that there are no restrictions as to the scope and method of the essays sought. He added:

Students may treat the subject in its general aspects or concentrate on some special phase. Papers may deal with one or more of the economic or social factors involved, present proposals for changes in the technique of the business, or consider phases of the regulatory measures of recent years.

## Newspaper Group of Special Libraries Association Meets

The Newspaper Group of the Special Libraries Association, at a meeting, Dec. 7, was addressed by Frank N. Gunderson of the Recordak Corp., subsidiary of Eastman Gunderson of the Recordak Corp., subsidiary of Eastman
Kodak Co., and by Ralph H. Carruthers of the New York Public Library. Both speakers discussed microfilming, a photographic recording process. According to Mr. Gunderson, a great majority of the banks in this country and England are now using this method of making lasting records of checks and month-end statements. He also said that files of about 80 newspapers have been microfilmed. Mr. Carruthers's talk dealt with the history of microfilming and the use made of it by the New York Public Library.
Miss Mae E. Nyquist, Assistant Librarian of the New York "Herald Tribune," is this year's Chairman of the Newspaper Group. There were over 75 reservations for a dinner which preceded the meeting.

## Industrial Fellowship Established in Mellon Institute by U. S. Gypsum Co.

Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, Director, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, has announced the establishment of an Industrial Fellowship in that institution by the United States Gypsum Co., of Chicago, Ill. This Fellowship will conduct fundamental research on various products manufactured by the donor company, with the objective of developing new processes and technics which will have broad application in the field of building materials. This investigational work will augment the regular research activities carried on by the donor. Dr. H. E. Simpson, who has been appointed to the incumbency of the Fellowship, has been a member of Mellon incumbency of the Fellowship, has been a member of Mellon
Institute since 1936 . He received his professional education Institute since 1936. He received his professional education
at the Ohio State University (B.Cer.E., 1925; M.S., 1926; at the Ohio State University (B.Cer.E., 1925; M.S., 1926,
Ph.D., 1929). He served as Assistant Professor in the ceramic department at Rutgers University in 1930 and during the period 1930-36 was research engineer for the Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio. Since then Dr. Simpson has been on the staff of the Multiple Fellowship on glass technology in Mellon Institute.

Carl E. Parry Discusses Federal Reserve Regulation T Before Senior Margin Clerks Section of Association of Stock Exchange Firms
'Some Principles Underlying Regulation T," which has to do with margin requirements-was the subject of an address in New York on Dec. 15 by Carl E. Parry, Chief of the Division of Security Loans, of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the senior margin clerks' section of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. In his address Mr. Parry said "it seems to me that there are three general questions about Regulation $T$ that I should. take up"; "they are" he added:
(1) How does it happen that there is any such regulation at all?
(2) Why should a regulation relating to margins be issued by the Federal Reserve Board instead of by some otber agency of the Federal Government? (3) How do the operating rules that go to make up the body of Regulation $T$ happen to be just the particular kind of rules that they actually are?

We expect to refer further to Mr. Parry's address another week.
Daniel C. Roper Resigns as Secretary of Commerce in President Roosevelt's Cabinet-President Accepts Resignation, Effective Dec. 23
Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper on Dec. 15 resigned his post in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, to become effective Dec. 23. In a letter to the President, Mr. Roper expressed his desire to return to private life to give attention to personal affairs. In accepting the resignation "with very sincere regret," the President said he was pleased to have Mr. Roper's assurance that the retirement "will in no degree affect your interest in the great objectives for which we have striven." This is the second member of the Cabinet to resign in a month; Attorney General Cummings' retirement, to return to private practice of law, effective Jan. 1, was
announced on Nov. 15, as was noted in our issue of Nov. 19, page 3105. Mr. Roper has been a member of the Cabinet since President Roosevelt's first inauguration in March, 1933. Although no successor has yet been named, the appointment of Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the appointment of Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the
Works Progress Administration, to the post has been Works Progress Administ
mentioned as a possibility,

The White House announced the resignation on Dee. 15 by making public the letter of Mr. Roper and President Roosevelt's reply, which follow:

Secretary Roper's letter said:
My dear Mr. President:
On several occasions since March 4, 1937, I have expressed to you my desire to return to private life in order to give needed attention to my personal affairs and which I have not been able to do while in pubic office.
I hope it may now be agreeable to you to accept my resignation as Secretary of Commerce effective Dec. 23. You will recall, Mr. President, that I told you I was planning to go South at that time.
It has been a high honor and a privilege to serve under your outstanding leadership during one of the most trying times in all history. Your comprehensive vision and your courageous actions in meeting the emergencies of these times will go down in history as unexcelled in efforts to advance human welfare.
I assure you that my retirement to private life will not in any way lessen my keen interest in your objectives and my desire to assist you in the unfolding and safeguarding of democratic government.

With the highest respect, I am,
DANIEL C. ROPER.
In reply, the President said:
My dear Dan:
I have your letter asking to be relieved of your duties as secretary of Knowing the impelling personal reasons which prompt you, I accept your esignation with very sincere regret.
1 am, of course, pleased to have your assurances that your retiremient to private life will in no degree affect your interest in the great objectives for I should like an opportunity to talk with you before you leave on your outhern trip with reference to your first assignment for cooperation as private citizen,
realize that your retirement means no interruption of the ersonal association between us which has lasted for a quarter of a century I can never forget the many years you and I worked together in the Wilson which we strove for the cause of have been and always will be a mutual bond and in hese later years you and have had opportunity greatiy to advance them $t$ is good to know that we continue our work together.
With affectionate regards.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## A. O. Stewart Elected Chairman of Bancamerica-Blair Corp.-Succeeds John M. Grant, President of

 Transamerica Corp.At a meeting of the directors of the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., held in New York on Dec. 13, A. O. Stewart of San Francisco was unanimously elected a director and Chairman of the Board. He succeeds in the Chairmanship John M. Grant, President of the Transamerica Corp. Bearing on Mr. Stewart's financial career, an announcement says:
Mr. Stewart brings to his new duties a wide experience as financier and community and industrial builder. Born in Missouri, he went to California at an early age and immediately became active in financial circles. He contributed much to the building of San Francisco and surrounding areas, fathered many enterprises, and still exercises direction of many major institutions. He recently resigned as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.
Mr. Stewart now holds the Presidency of the Pacific Coast Mortgage Co., a firm with extensive holdings of Western mortgages and securities. Nine years ago he became interested in joint stock land banks and acquired Mr. Stewart also has extensive mining interests and is Chairman system. Board of the Carson Hill Gold Mining Corp., the Knob Hill Mines, Inc and the Anglo American Mining Corp., Ltd. As Chairman of the Board, Mr. Stewart expects to devote the major portion of his time to the interests and affairs of Bancamerica-Blair Corp.

United States Ambassador Kennedy Returns from Post in London for Vacation-Denies Any War Debt Offer
Joseph P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to London, returned to the United States on Dec. 15 aboard the Cunard White Star liner Queen Mary. Mr. Kennedy said that he is in this country for a vacation and would remain until February. Upon his arrival he stated that he would go to Washington and see President Roosevelt and would leave early next week for Palm Beach, Fla.., for a rest. In response to a question on the war debts the Ambassador is said to have denied the reports that he had brought any tentative offer from the British Government.

## Hampson Gary Appointed Solicitor for Export-Import

 BankJesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. announced Dec. 14 that Hampson Gary, formerly General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, has been appointed Solicitor for the Export-Import Bank, effective Dec. 16.

Five Elected to Membership in New York State Chamber of Commerce
At the monthly meeting of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, on Dec. 1, the Chamber elected the following new members: Richard B. Bole, Fred A. Hubbard, Fletcher W. Rockwell, Harold M. Sawyer and Gilbert Hudson Wehmann.
A reference to the nomination of these members appeared in our issue of Nov. 26, page 3251.

Comptroller of Currency Announces Transfer of Chief National Bank Examiners of Ninth, Tenth, and Twelfth Federal Reserve Districts
Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano announces that W. H. Baldridge, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Ninth Federal Reserve District, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., is being transferred to Chief National Bank Examiner for the Tenth District, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo. ; that Irwin D. Wright, Chief National Bank Examiner for the Tenth District is being transferred to the post of Chief National Bank Examiner for the to the post of Chief National Bank Examiner for the William Prentiss Jr., Chief National Bank Examiner for the Twelfth District, who had been selected for the post of Chief National Bank Examiner for the Ninth (Minneapolis) District, resigned on Dec. 6 to return to the private practice of law. Comptroller of the Currency Delano on Dec. 7 appointed L. H. Sedlacek to succeed Mr. Prentiss.

## Conferences Under Direction of Secretary Morgenthau

 on Functions of Internal Revenue Officers Relating to Establishment of Regional Plan for Handling Contested Tax CasesA series of field conferences, to launch the permanent phase of the decentralized program for handling contested tax cases inaugurated at the direction of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, were arranged on Dec. 7 by Com missioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The first of these conferences were heid this week, viz. : in Chicago, Dec. 12 and 13 ; and New York, Iec. 15 and 16. A meeting will also be held in Cleveland on Dec. 19 and 20. A Treasury Department announcement of Dec. 7 also had the following to say:
Similar conferences will be held after the first of the year in Boston, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Dallas and other cities immediately prior to the extension of the decentralized areas in which they are located. The purpose of Secretary Morgenthau and Commissioner Helvering in arranging the meetings is to provide final instruction for responsible officers in the field branches of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the changes in their functions and operations resultirg from the establishment of the regional plan for consideration of tax disputes.
Consistently with the new plan, the conferences will be held at the several field offices rather than at Washington, as has been the practice in the past when important Bureau changes have taken place.
Under the regional organization there are being established in all of the principal cities of the country agencies which, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have final authority to make adminstraly liability, subject to review only by the Board of Tax Appeals in the courts.
The new system is expected by Reve
venience to taxpayers and will shorenenue bfficials to be of great consettlenient of tax controversies. Other materially the time involved in the the country and will be in full operation by the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1939.

1939 Conference of National Association of Mutual Savings Banks to Be Held in New York, May 10-12
Officers and trustees representing more than $15,000,000$ depositors will meet in New York, May 10, 11 and 12, for the 1939 conffrence of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, it was stated in an announcement issued by the Association. This group of institutions' operating in 17 states, now holds in excess of $\$ 10,000,000,000$, distributed 17 states, now holds in excess of $\$ 10,000,000,000$, distributed
in accounts which average $\$ 672$ each. This is about one-fifth of all American bank deposits and the greatest accumulation of small capital eyer brought together byone class of banking institutions: The program for the 1939 conference will cover outstanding problems of tbe day as they concern the small savers of the country. Announcement of speakers will be made later.

## International Wheat Advisory Committee to Meet in

 London Jan. 10A meeting of the 21 member countries of the International Wheat Advisory Committee will be held in London on Jan. 10, it was announced on Dec. 6 in London by United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee. This was indicated in a cablegram to the New York "Times" from London, Dec. 6, from which we also quote:
They will consider "the present world wheat crisis, the imminence of which the committee emphasized in its report to its governments last July 15 " and "what action the committee should recommend to its contituent governments to cope with that crisis."
The report last July made no recommendations for dealing with the surplus from last year's record-breaking crop. The American plan, based proposals, was not formally considered. Wallaces ever-normal granary neeting to work not formaly conder. It was plane then to have crisis interfered.
Mr. Kennedy has summoned the January meeting in response to requests the single exception of affiliation with United States Governments. With the four principal wheat-producing countries, the danger of widespread dumping has increased in every direction since the committee last met.

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

Arrangements were made on Dec. 9 for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $\$ 70,000$. The previous transaction was at $\$ 71,000$, on Dec. 7 .

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- At a recent meeting of the Board of Goyernors of Commodity Exchange, Inc., it was decided to close the Exchange for all business on Saturday, Dec. 24. The Board voted that the Exchange remain open for business on Saturday, Dec. 31.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announces the appointment of W. Sproull Graves, as a Vice-President. Mr. Graves was formerly a Second Vice-President.

Thomas E. Murray Jr. was elected a Trustee of the Bank of New York at a meeting of the Board on Dec. 13.

At a moeting of the Board of Directors of the Chemica Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, on Dec. 15, the regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share was declared on the bank's capital stock, payable Jan. 3, 1939, to stockholders of record Dec. 19, 1938 . The directors also approved the transfer of $\$ 5,000,000$ from the Undivided Profit Account to the Surplus Fund, increasing the Surplus to $\$ 50,000,000$. The capital structure of the bank is now constituted as follows: Capital stock, $\$ 20,000,000$; surplus, $\$ 50,000,000$; undivided profits, $\$ 6,141,328$; and reserves, $\$ 5,240,138$, for a total of $\$ 81,381,466$. At the same meeting, the directors declared $3 \%$ additional yearly compensation as a Christmas bonus to all officers and employees.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., New York, held on Dec. 12, it was voted to recommend, at the annual meeting of stockholders on Jan. 17, next, the reduction in the amount of capital stock of the company from $\$ 10,000,000$ to $\$ 6,000,000$; and the reduction of the par value of its shares from $\$ 20$ to $\$ 12$. This action.when ratified by the stockholders, it was explained, will result in the transfer of $\$ 4,00,000$ from capital to surplus, will result in the transfer of $\$ 4,00,000$ from capital to surplus, and will have no

The Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, oldest and largest savings bank in the Bronx, and which, it is said, is the thirteenth largest in the State of New York, will mark a new milestone in its 48 years of community and financial history with the formal opening today (Dec. 10) financial history with the formal opening today (Dec. 10 , building, which houses the bank Fordham of its new building, which houses the bank's Fordham
office on the Grand Concourse at Fordham Road. The new office on the Grand Concourse at Fordham Road. The new building has a frontage of 150 feet on the Concourse and triples the space heretofore available for the bank's Fordham facilities, with 23 additional teller's windows, 15 additional booths for the convenience of safe deposit renters, added facilities for new accounts, and a double entrance. Howell T. Manson is the fourth President of the Dollar Savings Bank since its incorporation in 1800. Reflecting the growth of the Bronx, deposits of the bank at its main office in Thiri Avenue have increased from about $\$ 150,000$ in the first five years of the bank's history ( $1890-95$ ) to more than $\$ 101,000,000$ at the two offices today, a cumu lative rise of over $67,000 \%$. The bank's assets now exceed $\$ 119,000,000$, and there are more than 132,000 depositors of the Third Avenue and Fordham offices.

Edward G: H. Hudson, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has been Edward G: H. Hudson, of Scarsdale, N. Y., has been, unanimously elected President and a. I. Mr. Hudson, whose appointment becomes effective Jan. 1, will succeed Frederick C. Metz Jr., who has resigned the post in order to become Executive Vice-President of the First Citizens' Bank \& Trust Co. of Utica, N. Y. The new President for many years was private Secretary to De Lancey Nicoll and was associated with the National City Bank of New York for 17 years.

Albert W. Pickford, a Vice-President of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., died of a heart attack at his home in Cynwyd, (Philadelphia), on Dec. 11. He was 68 years old. Born in Fall River, Mass., Mr. Pickford received his early education in that city, and later was graduated from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania. He began his banking career with the old Girard National Bank of Philadelphia and when that institution was merged many years ago with the Philadelphia National Bank, became a Vice-President of the consolidated bank, the office he held at his death.

John A. Stevenson, Executive Vice-President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., has been elected to the Board of Managers of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, according to "Money and Commerce" of Dec. 3 .

The City National Bank \& Trust Co. of Battle Creek, Battle Creek, Mich., on Dec. 1 changed its name to the First National Bank of Battle Creek.

The Board of Directors of the Tower Grove Bank \& Trust Co. of St. Louis, Mo., announce the opening on Dec. 19 of Co. of St. Louis, Mo., announce the opening and Real Estate Department.

On Dec. 5 the capital stock of the First National Bank at Bessemer, Bessemer, Ala., was increased from $\$ 75,000$ to $\$ 100,000$.

James T. Van Dyke resigned recently as President of the Farmers' Loan \& Trust Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, to become President and Active Manager of the First National Bank of Thermopolis, Wyo., in which he bas acquired controlling interest. The "Commercial West" of Dec. 3, authority for this, continued in part:

Beginning his banking career in the First Trust \& Savings. Anthon, Iowa, 11 years ago, Mr. Van Dyke for the past several years has been an active executive officer of the Toy National Bank (Sioux City) as well as of the Farmers Loan \& Trust. He has gone to his new post at the invitation of business men, professional men and ranchers at Thermopolis, who decided only bank was to be liquidated. R. J. Ireland, Amityville. N. Y., who with other members of his family had operated the First National in Thermopolis several years, recently decided to discontinue his Middle Western operations. When Mr. Van Dyke accepted the bid of local interests to purchase majority stock and direct the new bank's operations, a new charter was approved and transfer of assets completed on Thanksgiving Day. The new institution opened Friday (Nov. 25) with $\$ 50.000$ capital, $\$ 25,000$ surplus and about $\$ 800,000$ deposits.

Several changes in the personnel of the United States National Bank of Portland, Ore., became effective on Dec. 1, as follows:
Charles R. Harding, formerly Manager of the bank's branch at The Dalles, promoted to be an Assistant Vice-President in the loan department of the head office in Portland; L. A. Littleton; heretofore Assistant Manager of The Dalles office, advanced to Manager to succeed Mr. Harding, and C. A. Reynolds, formerly a banker in Oregon and until recently connected with the Comptroller of the Currency's office and located in
appointed Assistant Manager in lieu of Mr. Littleton.
At the La Grande branch J. H. Fournier who has been Acting Assistant Manaer has returned to his former position at the Portland head office, while Roulo Smith heretofore loan executive of the Pendleton branch, has become Assistant Manager in the La Grange office.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Industrial specialties received considerable speculative attention during the present week and several prominent issues in the group worked upward to new tops for the year and in some instances to new peaks for all time. Aircraft shares continued firm but the gains were largely fractional. In the public utility section there were some good advances but the changes were, as a rule, among the preferred stocks. Oil shares were quiet during the fore part of the week but improved later on though the changes were small.
Curb stocks firmed up during the abbreviated session on Saturday, and while there were a number of weak spots in evidence from time to time, the advancing tendency was strong enough to check the decline of the previous session and show some modest gains at the close. Specialties were the strong stocks and a number of the more active issues climbed to higher levels. Colts Patent Fire Arms was especially active and strong and forged ahead 7 points to a new high for the year at 94 . Aircraft issues continued to work upward although the changes were largely fractional. Public utilitie moved within a narrow range and oil shares were quiet.

Specialties again led the advance as the market resumed its sessions on Monday and several of the popular trading stocks moved into new high ground for the year. Colts Patent Fire Arms and Midvale Co were in brisk demand and forged ahead to new high levels. Midvale Co. moved ahead $81 / 2$ points to $1071 / 2$, while Colts Patent Fire Arms added $41 / 2$ points to its previous gain and closed at 98. Some modest advances were registered by the public utilities, particularly Utilities Light \& Power pref., which surged forward $31 / 2$ points to $121 / 2$. In the general list a number of forward $31 / 2$ points to $12 \frac{1 / 2 \text {. In the general iscluding among }}{}$ prominent stocks moved against the trend, including among others Singer Manufacturing Co., which dipped to sherwinbottom at 200 but later moved back to 203, and
Williams, which slipped down 1 point to $1011 / 2$.
Higher prices were in evidence oñ Tuesday, and while the changes were not particularly noteworthy, they were well scattered through the list and gave the market an appearance of strength. Specialties continued in demand and led the forward movement. Public utilities were somewhat higher but the changes were generally fractional. The transfers for the day were 223,835 shares, against 195,940 on Monday. Outayding among the rains were Aluminum Co of America, 3 points to $1243 / 4$; Niles-Bement-Pond, $13 / 8$ points to $567 / 8$; United Gas pref., $11 / 4$ points to $811 / 4$, and Aluminium Ltd., 2 points to 141 .
Moderate gains were registered in practically every section of the Curb list on Wednesday and a fairly large number of the market leaders moved into new high ground for the year Aircraft stocks were stronger and moved forward but the advances were generally under a point. Oil shares were inclined to advance after several days without noteworthy movement. Public utilities were generally higher but the movement. Public utilities were generacks in the preferred group.Jones \& Laughlin Steel represented the steel stocks group. Jones a lid climbed upward 2 points to on the side of the advance as it climbed upward 2 points to 38. Other gains were Aluminum Co. of America, 3 points to $1273 / 4$; Sherwin-Williams, 3 points to 105; Colts Patent
Fire Arms, $41 / 4$ points to $941 / 4$, and Midvale Co., $5 \frac{1}{4}$ points to 114 .

Aircraft stocksiwere in demand on Thursday as the upward trend in the curb market continued unbroken. Lockheed Aircraft Corp. moved briskly forward to a new peak at $311 / 2$ and Bell Aireraft Corp. reached a new high level at $31 \frac{2}{3}$. New tops were also registered by Midvale Co. at 115 and Aluminum Co. of America at $1291 / 2$. Specialties were prominent in the general advance as Singer Manufacturing Co. moved up 6 points to 208 at its top for the day and Pepperell Manufacturing Co., 2 points to 72. Other strong stocks were Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., 3 points to 120; Niles-Bement-Pond, $23 / 8$ points to $607 / 8$; National Steel Car, $31 / 8$ points to $695 / 8$; St. Regis Paper pref., $31 / 2$ points to 56 and Lynch Corp., 1 point to 323 .
Irregular stock movements and declining prices were the features of the dealings on Friday. The opening hour was fairly active and the market was inclined to move upward, but trading gradually fell off as profit taking appeared and prices turned downward. There were occasional movements prices turned downward. There were occasional movements against the trend but these were generally in the slow moving
stocks and were without special significance. As compared stocks and were without special significance. As compared
with Friday of last week prices were generally higher, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $1281 / 4$ against $1213 / 8$ on Friday a week ago; Aluminium Ltd. at 140 against $1361 / 2$; American Cyanamid B at $265 / 8$ against $257 / 8$; American Gas \& Electric at $325 / 8$ against 30 ; Carrier Corp. at 20 against $171 / 8$; Electric Bond \& Share at $101 / 2$ against $93 / 8$; Humble Oil (new) at $681 / 2$ against $65 \%$; International Petroleum at $265 / 8$ against $25^{3 / 4}$; New Jersey Zine at $571 / 2$ against $55^{3 / 4}$ Niagara Hudson Power at 8 against $71 / 2$ : Sherwin-Williams Co. at 106 against $1051 / 4$ and United Shoe Machinery at
DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

| Week Ended Dec. 16, 1938 | Slocks(NumberofShares) | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | eton nment | Foresgn Corporate | Total |
| Saturday_-.-.------ | 95,520195,410 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 802,000 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 5 5 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ | $\$ 9,000$ | $817,000$ | \$828,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wednesda | 224,055 | $1,518,000$ 2036000 | 24,000 | 38,000 | 1,578,000 |
| Friday. | 334,962 334 | $1,0364,000$ 1 1,650 | 33,000 32,000 | 28,000 43000 | $2,097,000$ $1,729,000$ |
|  | 253,195 | 1,218,000 | 62,000 | 21,000 | 1,301,000 |
| ta | 1,437,262 | 88 | \$193,000 | \$157,000 | 88,733.000 |
| Saleo a <br> New York Curb Exchanoe | Weak Ended Dec. 16 |  | Jan. 1 to Dec. 16 |  |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 |  | 1937 |
| Stocks-No. of shares. <br> Bonds <br> Domestic |  | . 1,099,489 | 46,368,172 |  | 101,131,846 |
| Foreign corporate...-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,383,000 \\ 193,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6,390,000 \\ 258,000 \end{array}$ | \$337,787,000 |  | \$407,308,000 |
|  | 157,000 | 88,000 |  | 72,000 | 9,606,000 |
|  | \$8,733,000 | \$6,737,000 | 8351,1 | 44,000 | 3428,965,000 |

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

|  | Dec, io | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon. } 12 \end{aligned}$ | Tues., Dec. 13 | Wec. 14 | Thurs. <br> Dec. 15 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fri.. } \\ \text { Pec. } 16 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boots Pure Drugs ..... |  | $39 / 11 / 2$ | 39/11/2 | $39 /-$ | 39/- | $35 / 101 / 2$ |
| British Amer Tobacco. |  | $99 /$ | 99/- | 99/- | $98 /-$ | ${ }_{98 / 6}{ }^{3 / 2}$ |
| Cable \& WIre ordinary- |  | ¢323/4 | ¢ $351 / 2$ | £351/2 | £361/2 | £361/4 |
| Canadian Marconi- --- |  | 51 | 4/- | 5/- | 5/- | 5/- |
| Central Min \& Invest.- |  | 18181/2 | 11884 | ¢19 | ¢191/4 | £1934 |
| Cons Goldrields of S A. |  | ${ }^{62} / 6$ | 65/- | 65/- | . $65 / 71 / 2$ | $65 / 71 / 2$ |
| Courtaulds S \& Co..-- |  | 291- | 29/6 | 29/- | 281-. | 28/- |
|  |  | 281/2 | £73/4 | c7\% | £7\% | £7\% ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ |
| Electric \& Musical Ind. |  | $91 / 6$ $10 / 6$ | ${ }_{10}^{90 / 6}$ | 90-1 | 89/- | $89 / 6$ |
| Ford Ltd.-.......... |  | 17/3 | 17/- | $17 /$ | $10 / 9$ | $10 / 9$ |
| Gaumont Pletures ord. |  | 4/6 | 4/6 | 4/6 | 4/6 | 16/9 |
| Audsons | Hollday | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 | 1/3 |
|  |  | 23/6 | ${ }_{122}^{22 / 6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $22 / 6$ | $22 / 6$ | 22/6 |
| London Midland Ry... |  | 121/8 | $1807-3$ | 18176 | ${ }_{\text {130/6 }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{130 /-}$ |
| Metal Box-........... |  | 75/- | 75\%- | 75/- | 75/- | ${ }_{75 /-}$ |
| Rand Mines. |  | ¢81/2 | ¢81/2 | 183/4 | 183/8 | ¢891/8 |
| Rio Tinto |  | ¢135 | £13 3 \% | £137/8 | £141/4 | £14/8 |
| Roalls Royce...-.-...- |  | $16 /-$ $110 /$ | 18/\% | 110/- | 16/- | 16/- |
| Royal Dutch Co |  | ${ }_{£ 36}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {136 }}$ | 110/- | $110 /-$ | $110 /$ |
| Shell Transport--..... |  | $\underbrace{¢} 4$ | $\pm 4$ | $\pm 4$ |  | £41/8 |
| Swedish Match B....- |  | 28/- | 28/- | 27/6 | $27 / 6$ | 27/9 |
| United Molasses.......- |  | 31/3 | 21/- | ${ }^{31} /$ - | 36/6 | $36 /-$ |
| Vickers |  | 22/- | 22/6 | 22/3 | 22/3 | 21/.̈. |
| West Witwatersrand Areas. |  | ¢6 $63 / 8$. | \&61/2 | ¢63/8 | £63/8 | ¢63/3. |

## ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET-PER CABLE

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

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat. } \\ & \text { Dec. } 10 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., Dec. 12 | тиes., Dec. 13 | wed., Dec. 1 | Thurs., <br> Dec. 15 | Fri., Dec. 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sllver, per oz |  | $201 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 203 -16d. | $201 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 20 1-16d. | $1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$ |
| Consols, $21 / 2$ | Hollday | ${ }_{\text {c697/3 }}^{1488.101 / 2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{498.13 / 2} \mathrm{~d}$ | 1498 | 1488.8 d . | 1485 |
| British 31/2\% |  |  |  |  | £70 |  |
| War Loan <br> British 4\% |  | ¢98 | ¢981/8 | $¢ 98$ | £981/8 | £97\% |
| 1960-90 | Hollday | £1071/8 | £108 | $\mathrm{flO}_{107}$ |  |  |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days has been:

| Bar N.Y.(for.). | Closed | $423 / 4$ | $423 / 4$ | 423 | $423 / 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| U. . Treasury | $423 / 4$ |  |  |  |  |
| (newly mined) | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 |  |

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { (newly mined) } & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64\end{array}$

## 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

We act as New York correspondent for commercial banks in all parts of the world.

## 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
cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL REJERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930 DEC. 10, 1938, TO DEC. 16, 1938, INCLUSIVE


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Dec. 17) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $0.7 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 7,154,236,062$, against $\$ 7,106,614,242$ for the same week in 1937. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $5.0 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Dec. 17 | 1938 | 1937 | Per. Cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | \$3,713,407,605 | \$3,537,710,995 | +5.0 |
| Philadeliphia | 313,349,648 | 283,054,182 | +10.7 |
| Boston | ${ }_{204,602,843}$ | 250.00,00 | . 1. |
| Kansas | 82,391,720 | 82,338,735 | +0.1 |
| St. Louls. | $85,700,000$ | 80,600,000 | $+6.3$ |
| San Franc | 135,722,000 | 148.817.000 |  |
| Detroit | 115.420,692 | 135.313,744 | $-14.7$ |
| Cleveland |  | 104,842,232 | ${ }_{-12.1}$ |
| Baltimore | 59,802,144 | 71,411,791 | -16.3 |
| Eleven elties, five day | \$5,231.108.505 | 85,094, 305,857 |  |
|  |  | 357,01, |  |
| Trotal all cilties til | 961, 863,385 | \$5,952,007,387 |  |
| e d | 1,192,372,677 | 1,154,606,855 | $+3.3$ |
| Total all citles for week | \$7,154,236.062 | 87,106.614,242 |  |

[^1] foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them today, inasmuch as the week ends today (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon today. Accordingly in the above the last day of the week in all cases has to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended Dec. 10. For that week there was an increase of $10.3 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 6,077,727,270$, against $\$ 5,512,232,006$ in the same week in

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1937. Outside of this city there was an increase of $0.7 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of $17.3 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals show an improvement of $16.2 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $12.1 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $6.7 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals record a falling off of $4.0 \%$, and in both the trict the totals record a falling off of 4.0 , and Reserve DisRichmond Reserve Districts and the Attanta Resers a loss tricts of $0.1 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District shows a lasin of $4.7 \%$, but the St. Louis Reserve District shows a gain of $6.2 \%$ and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $1.7 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is an increase of $6.5 \%$, but in the Dallas Reserve District there is a decreas of $1.3 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $0.7 \%$. districts:

| Week Ended Dec. 10, 1938 | 1938 | 1937 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Dists. |  |  | \% 12. |  |  |
| 1 st Boston .-. 12 cities | 254,245,210 | ${ }_{3}^{22280,764,074}$ | +12.1 | 2,90,639,524 | - $\begin{array}{r}257,749,391 \\ 3,432,236,952\end{array}$ |
| 2nd New York-13 ** | 3,812,525,822 | 3,220,164,450 |  | $3735,812,480$ | 364, |
| 8rd Philadelphialo | 359,753,691 | 350,250, | +6.0 | 302,568,870 | 257,106,535 |
| 4th Cleveland.- 5 | $249,825,169$ $130,764,714$ | 260,2 130,8 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{-4.0}$ | 302,5868807 $137,805,077$ | 119,695,235 |
| 5th Richmond - ${ }^{8}$ ". | 130,562,903 | 152,568,678 |  | 157,211,462 | 133,771,438 |
| Atlanta----10 | 152,562,903 | 1544,167,057 | -4.7 | 511,526,799 | 440,353,544 |
| 7th Chicago -.. 18 | + ${ }^{432,765,396}$ | 4341,701,604 | +6.2 | 153,194,561 | 131,104,775 |
| 8 th St. Louis- ${ }^{4}$ | 139,920,208 | 101,064,184 | +1.7 | 105,520,557 | 94,807,914 |
| 9 th Minneapolis 7 |  | 101,064,184 | +6.5 | 137,120,119 | 130,833,924 |
| 10th Kansas City 10 | 129,452,268 65,887,421 | 121,5738,244 | $\pm 1.3$ | 65,605,424 | 701 |
| ${ }_{12 \text { th San }}$ Sran_... ${ }^{6}$ | $65,887,421$ $247,268,621$ | 24, $24,072,630$ | -0.7 | 256,539,757 | 240,552,109 |
|  |  | 5.512,232,006 |  | 452,716,488 | 0,599,703 |
| Outside N. Y. Clty | 2,387,583,105 | 2,350,259,6 | +0. | 2,599,478,192 | ,522,617 |
| Canada | 362,350,024 | 385,008,305 | $-0.7$ | 376,240,172 | 327.382.7 |

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

| Clearings at- | Week En |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | $1937$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{gathered}$ | 1936 | 1935 |
|  |  | rict-Boston |  | 8 <br> 719,697 |  |
| First Federal e.-Bangor | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} \text { Reserve Dist } \\ 545,13 \\ 2,129,729 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | rict-Boston | $+7.2$ |  |  |
| Portland...---- |  | 1,890,901 | +12.6 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,278,034 \\ 223,727,466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 640,715 \\ 1,960,196 \end{array}$ |
| ass.-Bost | $217,524,914$ | 192,481,900 |  |  | $220,000,000$ |
| Fall River | $\begin{array}{r}705,470 \\ \hline 381,512 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $350,523$ | +23.0 | 358,543 | $\begin{aligned} & 881,645 \\ & 373 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Lowell-- |  |  | +8.8 +5.8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 373,597 \\ & 771,172 \end{aligned}$ |
| New Bedio | 727,440$3,325,153$ | $\begin{array}{r}687,385 \\ 3,049,508 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +5.8+9.0 | 816,577 $3.604,044$ | 3,170,676 |
| Springfield |  |  |  | $2,249,985$$10,911,142$ |  |
| Worcester.... | 1,987,909 | $1,945,725$ $11,173,888$ | $+2.2$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,748,905 \\ 13,32,592 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Conn.-Hartiord New Haven. | $\begin{array}{r} 11,143,082 \\ 4,355,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,173,888 \\ 3,489,488 \end{array}$ | $\underline{+24.8}$ | $10,911,142$ $3,998,171$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,647,976 \\ 10,791,100 \\ 450,817 \end{array}$ |
| R.I.-Providence | $\begin{array}{r} 10,813,100 \\ 605,899 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,080,600 \\ 531,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +7.3 \\ +13.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,717,100 \\ 470,949 \end{array}$ |  |
| N.H.-Manches'r |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal (12 cit |  |  | +12.1 | 260,639,524 | 257,749,391 |
| Second Federa 1 | 1 Reserve Di | strict-New | York- | 17,771,439 | 1,799,626 |
| Y.-Alban | 6,378,203 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,158,332 \\ 868,532 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.5 \\ +3.6 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Buingamto | $899,894$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 17,1814,914 \\ 32,600,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 895,130 \\ 30,100,000 \end{array}$ |
| Elmira_ | $31,600,000$ 513,638 | $29,300,000$ 448,942 | $\begin{array}{r} +7.8 \\ +14.9 \end{array}$ |  | $80,10,442$881828 |
| Jamestow |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 440,529 \\ 689,529 \\ 3,161,972,344 \end{array}\right.$ | +7.6 | 766,213 |  |
| New Yor |  |  | +17.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,863,238,296 \\ 8,162,441 \end{array}$ | 681,828 $3,318,077,086$ |
| Roche | 3,710,144,165 ${ }_{6,738,940}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 3,161,972,344 \\ 7,527,080 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r\|r} 3,318,077,086 \\ 1,429,219 \end{array}$ |
| Syracuse | $4,310,985$ <br> $3,874,854$ | \| $\begin{aligned} & 3,691,768 \\ & 3,4991862\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +16.8 \\ +10.7 \end{array}$ | 3,673,622 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,679,410 \\ & 2,605,679 \end{aligned}$ |
| Westchest |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} +10.7 \\ -4.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,545,465 \\ & \mathbf{4 , 0 4 9 , 0 1 3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,605,679 \\ & 2.898 .716 \end{aligned}$ |
| Conn.-Stamford | $3,511,319$ <br> 4,374 |  |  | -391,134 | $\begin{array}{r} 582,987 \\ 18,884,603 \\ 33,792,226 \end{array}$ |
| N. J.-Montelair | $\begin{array}{r} 374,337 \\ 16,204,497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 391,854 \\ 17,548,608 \\ 37,358,378 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.5 \\ -7.7 \end{array}$ | 18,925,135 |  |
| Newark <br> Northerr | $\begin{aligned} & 16,204,497 \\ & 26,337,539 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 35,462,573 |  |
| Total (13 cities) 3 | 3,812,525,822 | 3,280,164,450 |  |  | 83,432,236,952 |
| Third Fed | 1 Reserve Dis | ct-Phila | delphid |  |  |
| a.-Altoo | 401,471 | 434,744 | -11.7 | ${ }_{300}^{555,2}$ | 4762,548 |
| Bethlehem | 849,245 | 476 | +11.6 |  |  |
| Chester. | 405,585 <br> 199,439 | ${ }^{376,622}$ | $+0.7$ | 1,397,401 |  |
| Lancaster | 344,000,000 | 326,000 | +5.5 | 363,000,000 | 347,000,000 |
| Reading | 1,290,203 | 1,289,491 | +0.1 | 1,217,170 | 1,248,605 |
| Scran | 2,276,808 | 2,279,386 | $-0.1$ | 2,807,065 | 2.581,104 |
| Wilkes- | 806,846 | 900,192 | -10.4 |  |  |
|  | 1,281,494 | 1,400,205 | ${ }^{14.7}$ | 1,654,412 | $1,553,180$ $8,910,000$ |
| , J. | 7,242,600 | 2,960,100 |  | 3,498,00 | 8,910,000 |
| tal (10 citles) | 359,753,691 | 337,250,458 | +6.7 | 375,812,48 | 364,230,185 |
| Fourth F | al Reserve D | istrict-Clev | $\underset{\mathbf{x}}{\text { eland }}$ |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {x }}$ |
|  | 52,762 | 53,003,61 | ${ }_{-0.5}$ | 61,685,593 |  |
| Cleveland | 83,135,128 | 82,630;140 | +0.6 | 87,829,434 | 77,884,850 |
| Columb | 10,661,500 | 11,781,800 | 9.5 | 18,3 | 1,281,400 |
| Manstiel | 1,660,203 | 1,407,941 | +1 | 1.746,562 | 1,246,054 |
| Young |  |  |  |  | 13,87 |
|  |  |  |  | 132,968 |  |
|  | 249,825,169 | 260,240,439 | -4.0 | 302,568,870 | 257,106,535 |
| Fifth Federal | Reserve Dist | tict-Richm | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ond- } \\ +14.4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $347,491$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225,234 \\ 3.107 .000 \end{array}$ |
| W.Va.-Hunt'ton | - 344,286 |  |  |  |  |
| Va.-Noriol | - 3, 3,231,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,014,000 \\ 37,887,199 \\ 1,199070 \end{array}$ | +7.2 +2.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,447,000 \\ 40,739,138 \end{array}$ | $36,777,952$1045,100 |
| Richmond | 38,905,536 |  | -6.5-5.1 |  |  |
| S. C. -Charleston | $* 1,050,000$$62,963,395$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,122,870 \\ 66,336,987 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,312,906 \\ 68,301,358 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,04.5,100 \\ 57,601,759 \\ 20,938,190 \end{array}$ |
| Md.-Baltimore |  |  | +9.1 +9.0 |  |  |
|  | 130,764,714 | 130,929,532 | $-0.1$ | 137,805,077 | 119,695,235 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sixth Federal | Reserve Dist | $\text { trict-Atlant } \mid$ |  | $3.706,869$ |  |
| enn.-Kno |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}+13.2$ |  |  |
| Nashville | 18.522,298 | -$16,356,711$ <br> 50,900 | +13.2 | 17,598,549 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,893,975 \\ & 48,700,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Au.-Atlan | $\begin{array}{r} 1,119,473 \\ 979,053 \end{array}$ | $1,248,075$ | $-10.3$ | 1,608,620 | 1,157,766 |
| Augusta |  |  | $+20.2$ | $1,169,140$$16,938,000$ |  |
| Fla,-Jack'nville- | 21,035,000 | [ 17,089,000 | +23.1+3.3 |  | $1,014,244$ $14,172,000$ |
| Ala.--Birm'ham - | 17,834,828 |  |  | 19,610,913 | 16,665,723 |
| Mobile | 1,675,538 | 1,493,929 | +12.2 | 1,616,21 | , 563,658 |
| iss.-Jackso |  |  | +3.2 | 215,25 | ${ }_{112,215}$ |
| Vicksburg - . | 199,433 | 42, 4269,162 | +18.1 | 37,848,907 | 32,117,169 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (10 cities) | ) $152,562,903$ | 152,588,678 | -0.1 | 157,211,462 | 133,771,438 |



| Cleartngs at- | Week Ended Dec. 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | Inc.or Dec. | 1936 | 1935 |
| Toro | 132,415,752 | 128,765,306 | +2.8 | 127,264,264 | $108,901,563$ |
| Montreal | 113,915,633 | 111,700,935 | +2.0 | $113,627,702$ | -89,590,452 |
| Winnipeg | -38,539,255 | 33,302,719 | +15.7 | ${ }^{37,141,369}$ | - $47,713,158$ |
| Vancouver | 18,187,637 | $16,948,334$ $44,680,820$ | +7.3 -37.4 | $20,362,299$ $30,192,246$ | 18,606,398 |
| Ottawa | $27,991,813$ $5,945,674$ | $44,680,820$ $5,053,738$ | -17.6 | - ${ }^{4,736,640}$ | 4,140,978 |
| Quebec | 2,940,838 | 2,985,740 | -1.5 | 2,513,420 | 2,264,049 |
| Hamilto | $5,301,853$ | 5,362,476 | $-1.1$ | 4,801,716 | ${ }_{6}^{3,984,623}$ |
| Calgary | 6,661,610 | 6,352,087 | +4.9 -10.1 | -5,998,216 | 6,882,319 |
| ctorla | $1,869,031$ | 1,607,227 | +16.3 | 1,839,711 | 1,675,082 |
| Londo | 3,054,738 | 2,701,501 | +13.1 | 2,769,182 | 2,781,382 |
| Edmont | 4,071,105 | 4,059,984 | +0.3 | 4,064,296 | $4,045,457$ <br> 4,377005 |
| Regin | 4,059,429 | ${ }^{4,298,590}$ | +0.2 | , 330,484 | 290,198 |
| ando | 529,141 | 626,936 | $-15.6$ | 570,171 | 565,714 |
| Saskatoon | 1,390,474 | 1,359,996 | +2.2 | 1,499,467 | , 532,541 |
| Moose Jaw | 609,113 | 598,344 | +1.8 | 716,897 |  |
| Brantford | 1,078,518 | 944,012 | +14.2 | ${ }_{773,589}$ | ${ }_{677,730}$ |
| Fort Willam-..-- | 808,425 | ${ }_{640} 334$ | +0.2 | 642,798 | 508,166 |
|  | 249,890 <br> 249 | 238,594 | +4.7 | 229,175 | 258,379 |
| Peterborough | 660,607 | 635,088 | +4.0 | 649,251 | 671 |
| Sherbrooke | 723,709 | ${ }^{679,529}$ | +6.5 | 560,801 <br> 965,489 | 612,595 $1.010,792$ |
| Kitchene | ${ }^{1,226,865}$ | $1,039,785$ 3,009727 | + +18.9 +2.9 | 3,220,697 | 2,282,50 |
| Windsor. | 3, 3288,748 | 3,308,984 | +6.4 | 330,755 | 331,597 |
| Prince Al | 839,237 | 911,962 | -8.0 | 800.823 | 767.8 |
| Kingston | 701,514 | ${ }_{671}^{66071}$ | +6.3 | 596,293 617.701 | 505,61 |
| Chatha | 701,807 699713 | 671,640 801,089 | +4.5 +16.4 | 640,017 | 503,1 |
| Sarnia | ${ }_{857,307}$ | 914,284 | 6.2 | 78 | 968 |
| Total (32 c | 382,350,024 | 385,008,305 | -0.7 | 376.240,172 | 327,382, |

[^2]
## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF OCT. 31, 1938

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of Oct. 31, 1938, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Since the statement of 1938.
Since the statement of July 31, 1938, the report has been made up somewhat differently from previous reports in that agencies and corporations financed wholly from Government funds are not listed separately from those financed only partly
from Government and partly from private funds. In the footnotes to the table below, an explanation is given of the simfrom Government and partly from private funds. In the footnotes to the table below, an explanation is given of the sim-
plification of calculation of proprietary interest. As now computed, the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these agencies and corporations, as of Oct. 31, was $\$ 3,904,576,625$, and that privately owned was $\$ 379,433,507$.
SUMMARY OF COMBINED STATEMENT OF ASEXS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENGIES OF THE


|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Excess } \\ \text { of Assets } \\ \text { Onabutures } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Propritaty Interest |  | Distribution of United States Interests |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Guaranteed Untted States | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Not } \\ \text { Cuaranteed by } \\ \text { United States } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total |  | Privately Owned, | Owned by United States | $\begin{gathered} \text { Capitalal } \\ \text { Stock } \end{gathered}$ | Surplus | $\begin{gathered} \text { Interagency } \\ \text { Interests } \end{gathered}$ |
| Reconstruction Flnan |  | ,270, |  |  | 5 |  | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ | 5 |  |
| Commodity Credit Corporation- | 206,949,277 | ${ }_{74,006,960}$ | ${ }_{280,956,237}^{605}$ | 102,406 |  | 1,232,554,468 <br> 101,406,885 | $500,000,000$ $100,000,000$ | 205,850,400 | 26,704,068 |
| Federal Crop Insurance Corporation |  | 296,955 | ${ }_{296,955}^{42,529}$ | $22,106,869$ <br> $5,928,914$ |  |  | 21,000,000 | 1,106.869 |  |
| Federal Depositit Insurance Corporatio |  | 151,097,090 | 151,097,090 | 289,299,557 | 139,299,557 | 150,000,000 | 5,000,000 $150,000,000$ | 14 |  |
| Pubile Works Administration. |  | 7,126,463 | 7,126,463 | 216,970,002 |  | 216,970,002 | ${ }_{217}^{217,525,500}$ |  | 555,498 |
| United States Maritime Commission |  | 96,478,515 | 96,478, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{94,271,364}^{39,29,767}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners' Loan Corporatlon | 2,914,822-16i | 110,394,769 | 3, $025.216,930$ | - $76,813,040$ |  | 76,813,040 | ${ }^{\text {a 34, }}$, 446,553 |  | 42,366,487 |
| Federal Savings \& Loan inssoctatlo |  | 1,039, 794 | 1,039,794 | 114,903,808 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}63,105,502 \\ 114,903,808 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $200,000,000$ $100,000,000$ | c46,894,498 <br> 14,903,808 | 69,000,000 |
| Federal Home Loan banks |  | 109,444,364 | 109.444, 364 | ${ }^{47,053.200}$ |  | 47,053,200 | 47,053,200 |  |  |
| Federal Housing Administrati | 1,100,740 | 1,068,077 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}, 168,817$ | 178,578,309 | 45,426,959 | 124,741,000 | 124,741,000 |  |  |
| Farm Credit Administration. |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{1,292,619}$ | 154,519,250 |  | 154,519,250 | 1,000,000 | 144,509,250 | 9,010,000 |
| Federal Farm Mortgage Corporatio | 1,411,080,556 | 849,993,067 | .461,073,623 | 1198,8788,590 |  | ${ }^{1199,852,109} 1$ | 2119,852, 109 |  |  |
| Federal Intermediate Credit bant |  | 1,844;460,301 | 1,844,460, 301 | 528,511,015 | 190,699,223 | 337,811,792 | 124,960,250 | 1182,570,700 | - $\begin{gathered}\text { b41,231,410 } \\ 30,280,842\end{gathered}$ |
| Banks for cooperative |  | 819,630,384 | 19,766,441 2 | 188, ${ }^{187}$ | 4,007,768 | 92,187,0 | 70,000,000 | 46,26 | b24,073,628 |
| Regional agrreautural credt |  | 226,021 | ,226,021 | 121,919,286 |  | - $12184,471,650$ | 129,000000 | ${ }^{11,398}$ | 24,073,628 |
| War emergency corporatlons and agencles (in Ilquidation): |  | 3,875,443 | 3,875,443 | 18,151,577 |  | 18,151,577 | 5,000,000 | 13,151,577 |  |
| Navy Department (sale of surplus war supplies) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States Housing Corporation |  |  |  | 4.685,766 |  | 4,885,766 |  |  |  |
| United States Railiroad Administra |  |  |  |  |  | 2,014,906 |  | c32,164,023 |  |
| War Finance Corporation |  |  |  | 744,182 |  | 744,182 | $\mathbf{a} 115,685$ <br> 100,000 |  | 450,000 |
| Other: |  | ,57 | 57 | 81 |  | 9,981 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Electrle Home and Farm Authority |  | - 22,002 | 22,002 | 9,191,181 |  | 9,191,181 | 10,000,000 |  |  |
| Federmal Securty Adminitstration... |  |  | ,044,591 |  |  | 913,491 | $8,850,000$ | 63,491 |  |
| Federal Prison Industries, Ino... |  | $\begin{array}{r}31,160,639 \\ 198,583 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 32,569,436 |  | 172,569,436 | a $10,000,000$ |  | $21,229,72 \overline{6}$ |
| Interlor Department (Indian loans) |  |  | 198,583 |  |  | 6,892,309 | 4,113,380 | 2,778,929 |  |
| Panama Rallroad Co |  | $1,062,873$ |  | - 2 2, $2,356,962$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2,135}$ | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ |  |  |
| Puerto Rican Reconstr |  | 692,623 | '692, 623 | 45,063, |  | ${ }_{45,063}$ | ${ }_{7} 7$ |  | 6528,215 |
| RFC Mortgaze Co |  |  |  | 4,492 |  | 4.492,142 |  |  |  |
| Tennessee atives, Ine Valley |  | 1,040,896 | 1,040,89 | 46,731 |  | 46,731,417 | 25,000,000 | 624,31 | 21,107,098 |
| Treasury Department: |  |  |  | 301,395 |  | 301,395 | 1,000 | 300 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Securitles recelved from the RFC |  |  |  | 30,230, 233 |  | 30,230,233 | 330.23 |  |  |
| ter-agency Items |  |  |  | 2,707,400 |  | 2,707,40 | a 2,70 |  |  |
| Due from governm or ageuties... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due to governmental corporations or |  |  |  |  |  |  | 88,411,322 |  | 6688,411,322 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 212,166,897 |  | 12,166,897 |

## FOOTNOTES FOR TABIE PRECEDING

a Non-atock (or includes non-stock proprietary interests).
b Excess inter-agen
c Deficit
(deduct).
d.Exclusive of inter-agency assets and liabilities (except bond investments and
deposits with Reconstruction deposits with Reconstruction Finance Corporation)
e Fxcludes unexpended bals nces of appropriated funds
f Also includes real estate and other property held
\& Adjusted tor inter-agency items and items in transit.
h Also includes deposits with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and accrued interest thereon.
1 Shares of State building and loan assoclations, $\$ 41,761,510$; shares of Federal
saving and loan assoclatlons, $\$ 171,851,800$. savings and loan assoclations, $\$ 171,851,800$.
Jassets not classifled. Includes ouly the amount of shares held by the United k Net after dedueting reserve for estimoted amount of uncollectible obligations held hy the Farm Credit Administration.
1 Includes $\$ 411,041$ due to Federal La
for includes stinn, the due to Federal Land banks trom the United States Treasury
 and of Government agencies, which agencies are not included in this statement. which are not deducted trom the capltal stock and pald-in surplus of the corresponding organizations.
Note-Etfective with the statement of July 31, 1938 , the proprietary Interest represented by the capital stock, paid-In surplus, and non-stock interest in governmental corporations and agencies which were offset by a corresponding ftem under
"inter-agency proprietary interest" of the Treasury, have been omitted (except for such tems as are included in the Inter-agency assets and liablitites shown herefn) for the purpose of simplification in form.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Nov. 30, 1938.

## GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to $£ 326$,-
414.426 on Nov. 23,1938 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday 150,000 of bar gold has been dealt in at the daily fixing during week-end resulted in a new record high price for gold being fixed last Week-end resulted, in a new record high price for gold a keep buyer. On Monddy, the outook in France appearing somewhat easier, and with sterling firmer, some selling from the continent came on
the market at the falling prices. This however was more than offset by fresh buying again on Continental account, and on most days the Authori-
ties have had to find the bulk of supplies. ties have had to find the bulk of supplies.
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Quotations: } & \text { Per Fine } & \\ \text { Ounce } & \text { Per Fine } \\ \text { Ounce }\end{array}$
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold,
 Belgium France
raq-...-.-.

$$
\overline{\text { E754,019 }}
$$

$\longdiv { £ 8 , 8 1 2 , 5 9 3 }$
The SS. Ranpura which sailea from Bombay on Nov. 26 is reported to be carrying gold to the value of about $£ 69,000$ and silver to the val
$£ 100,000$, thel atter being understood to be on Government account.
$\left.\begin{array}{llr}\text { The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of } \\ \text { gold for the month of October, 1938. } & & \text { Imports }\end{array}\right)$ Exports

## SILVER

229,446,660
£73,521,540
Official quotations moved only within 1-16d. until yesterday when the January, 1924 pred to the " casixing', of prices at $201 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. for cash and $191 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. the drain upon London stocks represented by consistent American demand for cash whilst the great bulk of selling has been for forward, but the maintenance, by periodical carrying, of short positions, Which are probably
hedge sales against production, is also a factor. Stocks here are due to be replenished shortly by important arrivals but continuance of the same factors may cause the premium to remain substantial.
Yesterday's cash price was above American
Yesterday's cash price was above American buying parity and attracted farther, there has been a return to that parity, prices having declined farther, for cash and $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. for forward to $201-16 \mathrm{~d}$. and $193 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. India has effected both profit-taking and fresh sales during the week and
has also sent a few forward buying orders, but at the present level American demand, which is again in evidence as we write, remains the chief support. The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on Nov, 21 to mid-day on the Nov. 28, 1938 .
Exports.

x Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Quotations during the week:
Quotations during the
IN LONDON
Bar Silver


IN. NEW YORK
Per Ounce 999 Fine)

 3 cents
3 cents
3 cents
3 cents
3 cents
3 cents The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period
from Nov. 24 to 30,1938 , was $\$ 4.68 \frac{1}{4}$ and the lowest $\$ 4.621 / 4$.

## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Nov. 30, 1938, are set out in whe following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury of Nov. 30, 1938.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Assets -
GOLD
Gold (oz. 408,910, 398.6)
Total.
$\$ 14,311,863,950.14$

Ltablitites

Gold certificate fund-Board of Governors, Fed. Res. System.-. $\$ 2,891,176,239.00$ | Redemption fund-Federal Reserve notes-........................ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gold | $10.812,289.33$ |

Note-Reserve against $\$ 346,681,016$ of Unlted States notes
and $\$ 1,168,022$ of Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. Treas-
ury notes of 1890 are also secured by sllver dollars in Treasury.
$1,800,000,000.00$
Gold in general fund:
\$13,644,303,194.21
Balance of increment resulting from reduc-
duction in the welght of the gold dollar.
$\$ 142,173,722.20$
$525,387,033.73$
R67,560,755.93

Assets
Assets-
SILVER
SIIver (oz. $858,580,993.8$ )
Silver dollars ( $0 \mathrm{z}, 388,975,797.6$ )
Total. 81,613,002,720.24
Labilitites-
Silver certificates outstanding 81,572,051,295.00
Treasury notes of 18900 outstanding $1,168,022.00$
$39,733.403 .24$
Total .....-................................................... $\$ 1,613,002,720.24$

GENERAL FUND




Federal Reserve notes
Federal Reserve bank
National bank notes.-...--
Unclassified-Collections, \&o
$2.630,155.00$
$11,923.350 .00$

 National and other bank depositaries:
To credit of Treasurer United States.

17,737,875.01
$17,737,875.01$
$31,792,775.03$
$1,125,186.36$
To credit of other Government officers.-.................................
Foreign depositaries-To credit of Treasurer United States.
To credit of other Government officers.-...............................
© Total.
$1,508,102.99$
$1,599.029 .69$
Liabuitues
$\overline{\$ 2.625,325,036.40}$

| Treasurer's checks outstanding |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Deposits of Govt. officers-Post Office |  |



Deposits for:
Redemption of National bank notes ( $5 \%$ fund, lawful money) .
285,033.28
\$177,976,514.40
Balance today-Increment on gold (as above) $\quad \$ 142,173,722.20$

Total.
2,447,348,522.00
................................205,325,036.40
a The welght of thls item of sllver bullion is computed on the basis of the average
cost per ounce at the close of the month of October, 1938.
 icates lssued on account of silver acquired under the silver Purchase Act of 1934 and Note 2 - The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencles today was $2,565,409,483.63$.

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

|  | Mar. 31, 1917. Pre-War Debt | Aug. 31, 1919, When War Debt Was at its Peak | Dec. 31, 1930, Lowest Post-Waf Debt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross debt $\qquad$ <br> Net bal. in gen. fund... | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,282,044,346.28 \\ 74,216,460.05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26,596,701,648.01 \\ 1,118,109,534.76 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316.026,087,087.07 \\ 306,803.319 .55 \end{array}$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. in gen, fund... <br> Gross debt per capita...Computed rate of int. per annum on interestbearing debt outstanding (percent) | \$1,207,827,886.23 | \$25,478,592,113.25 | \$15,719,283,767.52 |
|  | \$12.36 | \$250.18 | \$129.66 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.395 | 4.196 | 3.750 |
|  | Non. 30, 1937, a Year Ago | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } 31,1938 \text {, } \\ & \text { Last Month } \end{aligned}$ | Oct. 30, 1938 |
| Gross debt. $\qquad$ Net bal. in gen. fund.-. <br> Gross debt less net bal. in general fund. $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 837,093,523,041.22 \\ 2,608,228,140.44 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 838,423,086,174.84 \\ 2,569,150,637.94 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 838,603,351,360.66 \\ 2,447,348,522.00 \end{array}$ |
|  | 34,485,294,900.78 | 35,853,935,536.90 | 36,156,002,838.66 |
| Gross debt per capita.-Computed rate of int.per annum on int.-bearin debt outstanding (per cent). | 2285.94 | b294.74 | b295.55 |
|  |  |  | $\cdots$ - |
|  | 2.550 |  |  |

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS ANDJEXPENDITURES
Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers today the details 1938 and 1937, and the five months of the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1937-38:

| General \& Spec |  |  | July 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal | 1938 | 1937 |  |  |
| Income tie |  |  |  |  |
| ell, internai revenü | 35,800,576 |  | 654,034,234 |  |
|  | 474,780 | -14, | 2,674 |  |
| Taxes under Soctal se | 2,785,786 | 55,96, 018 | 276, ${ }^{212,12,12}$ | 271,56,657 |
| ployees |  |  |  |  |
| Customas.- | 27,33,863 | 31,513,356 | - 138,498,381 | 183,639,417 |



Expenduures-

Ceneral:-Departmental a.-
Pubble buildings a............
Puble highways a-mor
River and harbor work and
flood and harbor work and
feclamatlon pprojectsan.......
Panama Canal.

U. S. Housing Authorit
Dist. of Col. (U. B. Bha
National detense: a
 Agreans Administration a-:Farm Tenant Act. Program Farm Credit Adminlistration_a
Tennessee Valley Authortity.-
Interest on the public debt..Intersst on the pubulio debt.
Refunds-Customs.......... Internal revenue
 Recove
Agricult
Feder
on
Feder
Comm
(gee
Rubtit.
Publlo w
Publio works 1)............. Reclamation proterk relié) Publlionation projects. ...Public highways-...-.-.
River and harbor work and
fload Rural Electrifleation Adm:-
Works Progress Admin Works Progress Admin....
Pub. Wks. Adm. grants (Act Jus. Adm. Grants 21,1938 )....
Ald to home--...-.
Home Loan system_........
Emergency housing-r.
U. B. Housing Authority
Federal Housing Admln U. S. Housing Authority..-
Federal Housing Admin
Farm Security Administra'n Miscellaneous:
RFC (see Note 1)
Export-Import Bank of
Admin. for Indus. Recovery
Sub-total_..........
8. Revolving funds (net):
Agricultural ald:
Agricultural ald:
Farm Credit Administra'n_
Publie works:
Loans and grants to States,
munlelpgilties

| Farm Credit Administra'n_ Publie works: | bl, 140,415 | b1,739,426 | b4,451,819 | b9,269,268 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and grants to States, |  |  |  |  |
| munjelpalities, \&o | 7,982,401 | b16,108,269 | -48,596,674 | 47,346,934 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| une 21, 1938) .....- | 52,820 |  | 752,820 |  |

4. Transters to trust accts., \&c.:-Old-age reserve accounti.-.-: Govt. employeess retirement
funds (U. S. share)

Sub-total...-...............-
6. Debt retirements (sinking

Total expenditures
Excess of recelpts.. Summary
Excess of expenditures ( + ) o
${ }_{\text {Less publl }}^{\text {recelpts }(-)}$ debt retirements..................
Excess of expenditures ( + ) or
recelpts $(-)$ (excluding publio
 \&e., excess of receipts $\xrightarrow{-}$ or or
Less nat. bank note retirem'ts

## Total excess of expenditures

 ( + ) or recelpts $(-\rightarrow)$ general fund balance $(-)$ in Increase $(+$ ) or decrease $(\rightarrow)$ in the gross publle debt-.......... ef month or year........... Gross$\begin{array}{llll} & 36,423,085,175 & 36,956,368,229 & 37,164,740,316\end{array} 36,424,613,732$


| 32,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 173,000,000 | 205,000,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15,550,000 | 14,000,000 | 71,000,000 | 72,000,000 |
| , |  | 75,106,600 | 73,255,000 |
| 48,500,000 | 55,000,000 | 319,106,600 | 351,255,000 |



| Month |  | -Tuly 1 to Non. 30 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | 1937 | 1938-39 | 1937-38 |
| 14,282,803 | 21,514,054 | $\stackrel{8}{\mathbf{1 7 7 , 7 3 8 , 3 7 6}}$ | 8 $154,320,189$ |
| 19,451 | 36,423 | 275,900 | 180,539 |
| 10,405,239 | 5,559,551 | 31,594,503 | 38,257,791 |
| 125,069,230 | 85,308,750 | 365,414.516 | 274,921,843 |
| 32,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 173,000,000 | 206,000,000 |
| 16,500.000 | 14,000.000 | 71.000.000 | 72,000,000 |
| 198,276,823 | 167,418,778 | 819,023,295 | 745,680,362 |
| 11,257,785 | 20,184,243 | 160,450,017 | 165,271,911 |
| 8,322,141 | c19,468,791 | c108,779,808 | b c $34,245,164$ |
| c688,582 | c420,973 | b c220, 888 | c855,446 |
| b33,223 | 4,354,190 | b52,900 | 12,164,070 |
| c20,566,954 | c19,691,252 | b c186,767,210 | b c46,019,846 |
| b10,518,791 | 1,411,129 | b53,673,148 | 29,131,994 |
|  |  |  |  |



| Sub-total | 539,244,127 | 229,258,292 | 3,201,851,517 | 1,658,249,379 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adjusted service bonds | 510,650 | 1,036,150 | 3,105,600 | 6,358,500 |
| Exchanges: Tressury notes. Treasury bonds. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,250,000 \\ 404,707,100 \end{array}$ | 775,604,200 |
| Sub-total <br> Special serles: |  |  | 423,957,100 | 775,604,200 |
| Adjusted service certif. fund (certificates) |  |  |  |  |
| Unemploy. trust fund (etis.) - | 93,000.000 | 78,178,000 | 179,000,000 | 261,536,000 |
| Old-age reserve acc't (notes)- | 32,000,000 | 41,000,000 | 168,000,000 | 205,000,000 |
| Raliroad retirem't acc't (notes) | 1,500,000 | 10,000,000 | $8.000,000$ | 40,000,000 |
| For. Serv, retirem't f ${ }^{\text {d }}$ (notes) |  |  | 81,100,000 | 71,300,000 |
| Canal Zo. retire't fund (notes) |  |  | 374,000 459,000 | 367,000 469,000 |
| Alaska RR retire't fund (notes) |  | 14,000 | 195,000 | 227 |
| Postal savs. Sys. (notes) | 10,000,000 |  | 20,000,000 |  |
| Govt. Ilfe Insur. fund (notes) | 4,100,000 |  | 6,100,000 |  |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes) |  |  | ,10, |  |
| Sub-total | 143,600,000 | 129,192,0 | 33,228,000 | 78,899,000 |
| Total public debt recelpts.- | 683,354.777 | 359,486 | 2.142 | 99.111.0 |
| Expenditures-Marketoperations |  |  |  |  |
| Cash: Treasury bills --...- | 488,343,000 | 200,457,000 | 2,083,044,000 | 411,447,000 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 1,150 | 36,200 | 179,850 | 659,550 |
| Treasury notes. <br> Treasury bonds | 1,288,200 | 1.530,900 | 20,443,050. | 38.235,250 |
| U. S. savings bonds | 6,553,346 | 5,165,671 | 32,019,200 | r 36,000 |
| Adjusted service bond | 3,198,250 | 6,473,400 | ${ }_{21,552,150}$ | 44,132,000 |
| First Liberty bonds. | 153,450 | 717,350 | 1,339,900 | 2,148,950 |
| Fourth Liberty bonds. | 457,500 | 723,450 | 2,423,850 | 4,230,800 |
| Postal Savings bonds |  | 600 | 201,280 | 719,500 |
| National bank notes and | 95 | 20,388 | 111,529 | 231,8 |
| Fed. Res, bank notes.- | 2,034,000 | 5,343,670 | 16,805,255 | 29,226,591 |
| Sub-tot | 501.048 .59 | 220.468 .67 | 2.181.128,102 |  |

## Exchanges:

Treasury notes.
Treasury bonds $\qquad$
$501.048 .591 \xlongequal{220.468 .699} \xlongequal{2.181 .128,102} \xlongequal{1.555 .786 .571}$

 Cavilisead retirem't acc't (notes)
For. Serv. retirem't fund (notes) For. Serv. retire't rund (noteses)
Canal Zo. retirem't fund notes)
Petes) Canal Zo. retire't fund (netes)
Postal Savings System (notes)
Govt. Ife ins. fund (notes)
Fed. Dep. Ins.


Sub-total.-..-.....-------
Total publle debt expend's_ Excess of recelpts... $=\frac{2,041,000}{503,089,591}=\frac{1,863,000}{222,331,629}=\frac{68,446,000}{2,673,531,202}=\frac{18,611,000}{2,350,201,770}$ Excess of expenditures.-......-Increase ( + ) or Decrease
in Gross Publtc Debt-

## Treasury onations:

Treasury bllls-_-.-.............

Other debt items.-....-.-.-.
National bank notes and Fed-
$+13,798,000$
$-1,150$
$-1,281200$
 $+90,248,000$
$-689,55$
$+88,25,250$
$-231,83$
National bank notes and Fed-
eral Reserve bank notes
Sub-total $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$
 Total $\qquad$ a Additional expenditures on these relief" and "Revolving funds (net)," the classification of which will be shown ind the statement of classified recelpts and expenditures appearing on page 7 of the dally breasury statement for the 15th of each month.

C Revised to adjust classification as referred to in note 1.
Note 1 - The expenditures shown for these captions represent adjustments on ascount of revisions in classitication as referred to in the announcement accompany-
ing the daily Treasury statement for July 1, 1938. See also Note 9 on page 7 . daily Treasury statement for Nov 15. 1938 , Note 2-Beginning Dec. 31,1937 , transiers from the General Fund have been
treated as recelpts instead of oftsets against expenditures. The igures and the fiscal year 1038 have been revised accordingly and in that respect disanre and the fiscal year 1938 have been revised accordingly and in that respect disagree
with the figures published prior to Dec. 31, 1937.

Volume 147
Financial Chronicle
PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES NOV. 30, 1938
The preciminary statement of the public debt of the United States Nov. 30, 1938, as made up on the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:

V. S. Sevings bonds (current redemp. value):


Adjusted Service bonds of 1945 _-.....-....
(Government Life Insurance Fund series).-
Total bonds.-
Treasury Notes


3\% Old-Age Reserve account serles, maturing
June 30,1941 and 1943 ..................... $3 \%$ Rallroad retirement acount series, maturlag June 30 , 1942 and $1943 . . . . .$.
$4 \%$ Civil Service retirement fund, series 1939 4\% Forelgn service retirement fund, series
1939 to 1943 ............................ 4\% Canal Zone retirement fund, series i940 4\% Alaska Railioad retirement fund series. maturing June 30, 1941 to 1943_...........
2\% Postal Savings System serles, maturing June 30, 1940,1942 and 1943 .-..............
$2 \%$ Government life insurance fund series, maturing June 30, 1943.-A. De...............

Certuficates of Indebtedness-
\% Adjusted Service Certificate Fund series,
maturing Jan. 1, 1039.......................

Treasury buls (maturity value) ... ........ Total interest-bearing debt outstanding-..OId debt matured-1ssued prior to Adr. $\mathrm{L}, 1917$
(excluding Postal Savings bonds) (excluding Postal Savings bonds) .-............
 $4 \%$ and $414 \%$ Becond Liberty Loan bonds or $41 \%$ Third Liberty Loan bonds of 1928 .-...
$4 \% \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38.. $4 \% \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38...
$3 \%$ and $4 \% / 4$ Victory notes of $1922-23 . . .-$ Treasury notes, at various interest rates..... Treasury bills-................--..........
Treasury savings certificates
Debt Bearing No Interest-
United States notes.
Less gold reserve.

Deposits for retirement of National bank and Federai Reserve demand notes and fractional currency-
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassi-
$\$ 49,800,000.00$ $28,894,500.00$
$117,867,240.00$

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 179,446,655.25 \\ 330,074565 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $330,074,563.75$
$434,155,007.75$ $399,144,731.25$
$55,922,815.01$ $\$ 300,254,700.00$
$500,157,956.40$
$1,398,743,773.01$
800,412,656.40
$\overline{\$ 25,108,140,319.41}$
$\$ 196,561,740.00$
00 00 .00
00
00
$\qquad$
$22,712,422,150.00$
.00
$9,503,800.00$
$1,293,714,200.00$
526 $1,293,714,200.00$
$526,232,500.00$
$941,613,750.00$
$\begin{array}{r}941,6134,750.00 \\ 426,554,600.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$1,378,364,200.00$
$738,428,400.00$
$737,1161,600.00$

| $787,161,600.00$ |
| :--- |
| $676,777,600.00$ |


| $503,877,500.00$ |
| :--- |
| $204,425,400$ |

$204,425,400.00$
$426,349,500.00$
$426,344,500.00$
$342,143,300.00$
$232,375,200$
$629,116,900.00$
$\$ 9,066,568,450.00$
$830,300,000.00$
$74,200,000.00$
461,900,000.00
$3,547,000.00$
$4,030,000.00$
$522,000.00$
$52,000,000.00$
4,100,000.00
$105,000,000.00$
$22,700,000.00$
$1,032,000,000.00$
$10,602,167,450.00$
$1,054,700,000.00$
1,303
$\$ 38,068,027,769.41$
$\$ 3,911,290.26$
$40,720.00$
$13,435,000.00$

- $1,300,300.00$
$1,300,300.00$
$2,068,600.00$
$20,888,700$
$2,068,600.00$
$20,888,700.00$
649800.00
$649,800.00$
$19,536,000.00$
478590000

| $19,536,000.00$ |
| :--- |
| $4,785,000.00$ |
| $37,829,000$ |

$4,785,000.00$
$37,829,000.00$
$236,600.00$
$\$ 346,681,016.00$
$156,039,430.93$
$156,039,430.93$
$\$ 190,641,585.07$
$104,681,010.26$
$234,722,196.50$
$2,031,728.28$
$3,247,071.14$




 10 Hotel Trust Touraine.-................ 24 Old South Building Association, par \$75...-................ 10 Eldredge Brewing Co .............

Co., common \$4 paid in Ilquidation; 100 Baush Machine Tool Co., common
 Estat Improvement Trust, par $\$ 100 ; 63 / 2$ Unity Building Trust., par $\$ 10-\$ 60$ lot
E Houghton \& Dutton Building Estate Improvement Trust, par \$100; $63 /{ }^{2}$ Unity Building Trust, par $\$ 10-\$ 60$ ot
80 Houghton \& Dutton Building, Inc., par $\$ 5 ; 109$ Commonwealth \& South-
ern, warrants --
$\$ 1,000$ Washington Building Realty Co. 78, July 1,$1945 ; 12$ shs. Washington
Building Realty Co., common; 20 shs.' Washington Building Realty Co.,
 67 Internartonal Hydro-Electric System, pref. Dar $\$ 50$; 40 Cities Service
Retining Co. of Mass., pref., Dar $\$ 100$; 40 Cities Service Refining Co. of






By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:


 Utilities, Inc., com. V. t.e; 38 El Conquisador
$\$ 1,150$ the Prudential Securtity Co., com. A, par $\$ 1$; 30 Devonshire Building
Trust, com., par $\$ 100 ; 2$ E-B Liquidatlon Co... com., par $\$ 5 ; 2$ Ebaloy FounTrust, com., par $\$ 100 ; 2$ E-B Liquidation Co., com., par $\$ 5 ; 2$ Ebaloy Foun-
dries. Inc., pref., Dar $\$ 5 ; 4$ Batavia Body Co., come., par $\$ 5 ; 5$ Monarch
Royalty Corp., com.; 10 Monarch Royalty Corp., pref., par $\$ 1 ; 200$ Guardian
 par $\$ 21,5 ; 500$ Radio Television Industries Corp., par $\$ 100 ;$ ist motge. note
tor $\$ 500$, dated Aug. 1, 1927, on propervy at 141 Day $8 t$. , New Haven


 300 American Ship \& Commerce Co., common..............................................
Bonds-
8400 National Service Cos. 68, Feb. 15, 1952.
$\$ 400$ National Service Cos. 68, Feb. 15, 1952..
$\$ 1,000$ southwest Gas Co. 1 st mtge $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, May, 1937


 By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:
Shares Stocks
$\qquad$

15 Philadelphia National Bank, par $\$ 20$..
5 Ninth Bank \& Trust Co.. par $\$ 10$ 5 Ninth Bank \& Trust Co., par' $\$ 10$
20 Germantown Trust Co., par $\$ 10$
 20 Whittier Centre Housing Co., par $\$ 50$
 5 Emergency Aid Realty; pref., par $\$ 100$ (with $23 / 2$ shs. com.).......................... $\$ 1$ lo 70 Thomas Conway Jr.. Corp., class A, preferred, par $\$ 100$-...................... 83.10
$221 / 2$ The North Shore Corp., $5 \%$ pref. and $671 / 2$ the North Shore Corp., com 801 lo $221 /$ The North Shore Corp., $5 \%$ pref. and
15 Tacony Steel, $8 \%$ preferred, par $\$ 100$. 15 Tacony Steel, $8 \%$ preferred, Dar $\$ 100-\ldots . .$.
25 Suffolk Anthracite Colleries, preferred, par $\$ 100$
60 Owners Mutual Tire Factories, capital par
 4 Philadelphia and Grays Ferry Passenger Ry, Co., par $\$ 50$.-....................... $\$ 111$


 100 International Match Co., participating preference... ${ }^{50}$ Continental Securities Corp. © Tradesmen's National Bank \& Trust Co
-.......................... 127 12 Chelten Corporation
12 Metropolitan Credit Corp., preferred and 14 common.-.................................................... 8310 ${ }_{2}^{12}$ Metropolitan Credit Corp., preferred and 2 common
Bondshouse Equities, Tnc., v. t. e.)



## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND

 NOTICESBelow will be found a iist of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":
Company and Issue-

debenture debs-------J.--Dec. 2




Flatbush Industrial Building, ist mige. bonds

Gair Realty Corp.. 1st mitge. $58 . .-{ }^{2}$
General Public Service Corp. $51 / 2 \%$ debs..........
Georgia Carolina Power Co.. 1st mtge. 58.
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co.. 18t, mtge. 5 , 1957
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. $5 \%$ bonds, 1957
Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co. $5 \%$ bonds, 1957
Greenwich Water \& Gas Systems, Inc, coll, trust

* Gulf \& Ship Island RR. 1st mtge. 5s
Gulf \& Ship Island RR. 1st mtge. 5s-...
Hackensack Water Co, pirst mortgage 4s 1952.
 Hoover Ball \& Bearing Co. $18 t$ mitge. 6 B..........
Houston Gas Securities Co., $5 \%$ coll. trust bonds Houston Gas $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indiana General Service Co., } 5 \% \text { 30-year 1st mtge. ids.-. } \\ & \text { Inland Steel Co. 1st mitge. } 3 \mathrm{~s}\end{aligned}$ International Ry. Co., $5 \%$ mortgage bonds. International salt Co. 1st mtge. 5 s ................. Kansas City Gas Co. 1st mtge. 5 s ............ * Kerry Lumber Corp., 1 st mtge. bonds.

Narragansett Electric Co. 1st mtge. bonds. 1966 Nashville Railway \& Light Co. 1 st mtge. 5 s . National Gypsum Co. preferred stocks--
New Orleans Public Service Inc. gen. lien $4 / 28$
 Pittsburgh Steel Co., 20 -year $6 \%$ debentures
Platte Valley Telep. Corp. 18t mtge. 6 s , 1947 Public Service Co. of Nor. Ill. 1st llen \& ref. bonds:
Series E.


 Bibley Manufacturing Oo. 1st mitge. 7s........ Strawbridge \& Clothier, $7 \%$ preferred stock


Tidewater Associated OiI Co. 15-yr $37 \%$ debs., 19752 United States Cold Storage Co. 1st mtge United States Cold Storage Co. 1st mtge. 6s Wirginia Elec. \& Power Co.. 1 st \& ref. mtg
 * Announcements this week.

## 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 September, October, November and December, 1938:

| Holdings in U. S. Treasuty | Sept. 1, 1938 | Oct. 1, 1938 | Nov. 1, 1938 | Dec. 1, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $6$ | $964,811,367$ |  |  |
| Net silver coin and bullion | 521,013,074 | 512,581,792 | 531,497,362 | 58,503,575 |
| Net United States note | 2,671,714 | - 3,381,540 | 3,280,519 | 2,630,155 |
| Net National bank note | 893.189 | 757,25] | 634,256 | 1,261,196 |
| Net Federal Reserve notes | 14,318,778 | 13,180,140 | 11,126,500 | 11,923,350 |
| Net Fed Res. bank not |  | 278,966 | 294,325 | 704 |
| Net substidary silve | 9,903,313 | 9,102,170 | 7,897,998 | 5,789,758 |
| Minor coin, |  | 12,312,729 | 15,021,475 | 8.210,899 |
| Less gold resherve fund. |  |  |  |  |
| ash |  | 80,376,524 | 88 | 1,266.044,393 |
| Dep. in spec'l depositories account Treas'y bonds. Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 747,237,000 | $735,802,000$$589,717,674$ |
| Dep, in Fed. Res. banks | 208.617 | 963,178,151 | 603,000,049 |  |
| Dep, in National banksTo credit Treas. U. S.- |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 15.18 | 7,493 |  |
| To credit disb. office |  | 28 | 31.005,56 | 31,792.775 |
| Deposits in forelgn depts. Net cash in Treasury and in banks | 2.025.087 | 2,184,23? | 1,918.257 | 1,599.030 |
|  | 2,401,843 | 2,673.316 | 1,986,310 | 2,631,289 |
|  | 2,407,154,032 | $3,163,771,057$ |  |  |
| Deduct current liabilitles- | 147,578,569 |  | 163,861,734 | 177.976.514 |

Available cash balance $\overline{2,259,575,463} \overline{2,978,460,220}|\overline{2,569,150,638}|$

* Includes on Dec. $1 \$ 518,720,172$ silver bullion and $\$ 3,512,455$ minor, \&c., coin
as included in statement "Stock of Money."


## CURRENT NOTICES

-William F. Leiv, a general partner in the firm of Leiv, O'Connor \& the exchange announced formerly held by Harold L. Mack Jr.
-Dyer, Hudson \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that they will reopen their Nassau, Bahamas office in the British

Dec. 10 to Dec. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lase } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of Prices <br> Low High |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Whek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | no | Hid |  |
| Allegheny Ludlum Steel . .- | 26\% | 243/8 | 271/8 |  | 525 |  | Mar |  | Nov |
| Arkansas Natural G Df. 100 |  | 71/8 | $\begin{gathered} 778 \\ 5418 \end{gathered}$ | $100$ |  |  |  | Dec |
| Blaw-Knox Co.. | 1638 |  | 5432 | 3,659 369 | 24 | Mar | 5432 | Dee |
| Byers (A M) com | 123/8 | 111/8 | 121/8 | 165 |  |  | $151 / 4$ |  |
| Carnegle Metals Co | 50 c | 50 c | 50 c | 6,015 |  | May | 1.75 | Jan |
| Clark (D L) Candy |  | $63 / 4$ | $63 / 4$ | 100 |  | Jan |  |  |
| Columbia Gas \& Electric-* | $65 / 2$ | $63 / 8$ | 71/8 | 1,485 |  | Mar |  | Oct |
| Copperweld Steel_-...-10 | 257/8 | 25\% | 251/8 | 10 | 19 | June | $301 / 8$ | Aug |
| ${ }_{\text {Duguesne Brewing Co.-5 }}$ |  | $111 / 2$ | 12 | 200 | 8 | Apr |  |  |
| Jones \& Laughlin St pfo 100 |  | 10 63 | ${ }_{63} 11 / 2$ | 125 | 5 |  | 20 | Oct |
| Koppers Gas \& Coke pt 100 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 100 | 681/2 |  |  |  |
| Lone Star Gas Co |  | 9 | 91/4 | 1,657 |  |  | 101/2 |  |
| McKinney Mig Co.....-* | 60 c | 50 c | 60 c | 900 |  |  | 1.50 | Feb |
| Mountain Fuel Supply -. 10 | 4\% | $41 / 8$ | 478 | 3,361 |  | Apr | 65/8 |  |
| Nat1 Fireprooting Col Pittsburgh Brewing |  | ${ }_{2}^{25 / 3}$ | $23 /$ | ${ }_{725}^{323}$ | 1/2 |  | $33 / 4$ |  |
| Preferred | 21 | 268 | $271 /$ | 282 |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsbuigh Fo |  |  | 8\% | 300 |  |  | 113/8 |  |
| Pittsburgh Oil \& Cas, |  | 11/4 | $11 /$ | 50 |  | July | 11/2 |  |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass_-25 | 1053/4 | 105 | 105\% | 130 |  | Apr | 1141/2. |  |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Boit- | $83 / 8$ | $83 / 8$ | $91 / 6$ | 335 |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh Steel Foundry | 77/8 | 77/6 | 7\% | 180 |  | Dec |  | Oct |
| Plymouth Oil ${ }^{\text {Shamrock }}$ Oll |  | $207 / 8$ | 2136 | 30 | 153/8 |  | 251/8 |  |
| $6 \%$ pret | 40 |  | $4{ }^{21 / 2}$ | 574 50 |  |  |  |  |
| United Eng \& Foundry -. 5 |  | 327/8 | 331/8 | 165 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Vanadium Alloy S |  | 25. |  | 110 | 25 | Sept |  |  |
| Victor Brewing Co |  | 40 c | 40 c | 210 | 35 c |  |  | Feb |
| Waverly Oil Works cl |  | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | 220 |  | Dec |  | June |
| Westinghouse El \& Mfg-50 | 1187/8 | 11318 | $301 / 6$ $1201 / 8$ | ${ }^{1} 1,084$ |  | Mar | ${ }_{1247}^{33}$ | Nov |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unlisted- } \\ & \text { Pennroad Corp v t c. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 13/8 | 13/4 | 238 214 |  | June | 124/8 | Jan |
| * No par value. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## NATIONAL BANKS

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

## COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Dec. 3-The People's National Bank of Keyport, Keyport, N. J. Amount
From $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 25,000$ a amount of reduction
PREFERRED STOCK "A" DECREASED
Dec. 3-The People's National Bank of Keyport, Keyport, N.J.-
From $\$ 115,000$ to $\$ 57,500$ a a mount of decrease.PREFERRED STOCK "B" DECREASED

Dec. 3-The People's National Bank of Keyport, Keyport, N. J.-
From $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 5,000$; amount of decrease.......
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED
Dec. 5-The First National Bank at Bessemer, Bessemer, Ala.-
From $\$ 75,000$ to $\$ 100,000$; amount of increase
$\$ 25,000$
VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION
Dec. 5 E-First National Bank in Thermopolis, Wyo Effective Nov. 25, 1938 Liquidating Agent, H. Live Davis.
Thermopolis. Wyo suceeded by First National Bank at Thermopolis, Wyo., Charter No. 14.404.

## CURRENTNOTICES

- Jackson \& Curtix, 115 Broadway, New York City, have issued a chart comparing the market performance of long-term bonds issued by the Port of New York Authority, Triborough Bridge Authority and New York City. - Fred C. Hahnel and Edmund J. McBrien have joined the sales staff of M. E. Cornelius \& Co., Inc.


## DIVIDENDS

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

| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Holders } \\ & \text { ef Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acme ${ }^{\text {cl }}$ | 871/2 | Dec. 28 |  |
| Acme Giove Works, Ltd. (q) | 121/2 |  | Dec |
| Aeronautical Securities (special) |  | Dec. 28 | De |
| Aetna Casualty \& Surety (quar | 75 c | Jan. 2 | Dec. |
|  | ${ }_{411}$ | Jan. | Dec. |
| Aetna Life Insurance Co. (quar | 30 c | Jan. | Dec |
| $\underset{\text { Affiliated }}{\text { Extra- }}$ Fund | 15 c |  | Dec |
| Ainsworth Mrg, C | 25 c | Jec. 29 | Dec. 31 |
| Air Reduction Co | 25 c | Jan. |  |
| Akron Brass MIfg. (incr | 221/2 | Dec. | Dec. 10 |
| Alexander \& Baldwin (final) | 83 | Dec. 15 | Dec. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Altra- | ${ }_{5}^{25 c}$ | Dec. 30 |  |
| Allen Electric \& Equipn |  |  | Dec. |
| llegheny \& Western |  | Jan. | Dec. 20 |
| American Agricultural Ch | 31 | Dec. 22 | Dec. |
| American Baking Corp., class A | Suc | Dec. 27 | Dec. |
| 7\% preferred | \$135 |  | Dec. |
| American Brake Shoe \& Foundry |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{51 \% \%}$ conv. preferre | \$1.311/4 | Dec. | Dec. |
| ${ }_{\text {American }}$ Colortype Co.. 5 |  | ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}{ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | Dec. |



| Name of Company | Pere | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Phenen } \\ & \text { Pavabe } \end{aligned}$ | Name of Company |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| National Inve | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{2}$ Dec. 24 Dec | United Shirt Distributio |
| (eater | ${ }_{510}{ }_{50}$ |  | Unitedefred (lacani. |
|  | 680 ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  | Utility Equitios ${ }^{\text {U }}$ Orp |
| \%preferred (quar.) |  |  | viche |
| Navarro Oil Co. (quar.) | 10c | Jan. ${ }_{3}$ Dec. | ${ }^{\text {Pr miterred ( }}$ |
|  | 40 c | Jan. 3 Doc. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Wapazaer Baking Corp }}$ |
| New Haven wazaerer Co. |  |  | Waiker \& ${ }^{\text {Weotern }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{82}^{814}$ |  | Wester |
| Mexico Easter |  |  | 5\% preferred (gid |
|  | ${ }_{\$ 1} 1$ | Jan: ${ }^{\text {Sabe }}$ | Westmoreland |
|  | 81 |  | Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ W |
| Wera Wire Weavin coict (quar. | 8250 | (eay | 6\% preferred (semp-annuail |
|  |  |  | Winn $¢$ Lovett Grocers, class A (qua |
| tar oill $7 \%$ prefefred |  |  | Clase B |
| ur |  |  | red guar |
|  | \$114 | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }_{\text {Jand }}$ |  |
|  | \$1 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}{ }^{2} 2 \mathrm{Dec}$. | Yosemite Portiand Cement Co., $4 \%$ pref. (qu.). |


| Per | erere | $\underset{\text { Pavaob }}{\text { When }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Dec. 27 |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan | ${ }^{\text {Doec. }} 20$ |
|  |  | Joe. 27 | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ |
|  |  | Doc. 27 | Dec. |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {D }}$ | Dec. 17 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Dec. }}$ Dec. 2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ Jan: | Do |
|  |  | Dec. ${ }^{\text {D }}$ 28 | ${ }^{\text {Dece }}$ |
|  |  | Dec. 19 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. | Dec. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

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


Volume 147
Financial Chronicle

| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payableo } \\ & \text { Helders } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Refining Co．pref．（qua | ${ }_{251}^{51}$ | Feb．${ }^{1}$ Jan．${ }^{6}$ |
| Autocar Co．$\$ 3$ cum．partic．prefe＇．（quar．） |  |  |
|  | 373／2 | Jan |
| Preferred（quar．） | $811 / 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{De} \\ & \mathrm{De} \end{aligned}$ |
| Baldwin Co．， 6 |  |  |
| 硡 | 81 |  |
| Bangor Hydro－Electric，7\％pref． |  |  |
| Bank of America（Los Angeees）${ }^{\text {a }}$（qua | 660 | Dec． 311 De |
| nk Group Shares（final） | 23／2 |  |
| Bank of the | 20 c | Dec |
| Bankers T Fust | 50 | Jan |
| Bathurst Powir \＆Paper Co |  | Jec． |
| Bayuk Cigars，Inc．，pref．（qu | S155 | Jan． |
| Extra－ | 75 |  |
| Preferred（quar | 1 14 |  |
| Beatty Bros．Ltd． $7 \% 2 \mathrm{~T}$ | \＄336 | Jan． 3 Dec．${ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| Beech Creek RR．．．－． |  |  |
| Boech－Nut Pac | 251 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ |
| Belding－Corticelii，Ltd．（q |  | Jan．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Dec． |
| Preferred（quar | \＄18 | ${ }_{\text {Jan．}}{ }^{\text {Jan．}} 16$ |
| Bell Telephone of Canada（quar．） | \＄15\％ | Jan． 14 Dec |
| Beneficial Industrial Loan | \＄140 | Jec．${ }^{28} 8$ Dec．${ }^{\text {Jec }}$ |
| $5 \%$ preferred |  |  |
| B－G Foods．Inc．，7\％p | ＋55\％ | Dec |
| Binks Mig．Co－${ }^{\text {Bra }}$－ | 10 c | Dec． 288 Dec． 15 |
| Birmingham Electric | 81 | Jan． 3 |
|  | ， |  |
| Bliss \＆Laughlin |  | Jan． 5 De |
| Preferred（qua |  |  |
| och Bros．Tob |  |  |
| min |  | 0 De |
| Borden Co．common（qua | \＄214 | Dec． 21 Nov． 30 |
| Boston Elevated Ry． |  |  |
| Boston Herald－Trav | 40 c |  |
| Boston Wharf |  | Dec． 22 Dec． 68 |
|  | zuc | Jan． 14 De |
|  | c | De |
| Brazilian Traction Ligh |  |  |
|  | 50 c |  |
| Bridgeport Gas Light（qu |  |  |
| riggs MPg． C | 50 c |  |
| Brillo MPE．Co．，common（quar | 20 c |  |
| lass A（quar |  |  |
| British Columbia Ele |  | Jan． $14{ }^{\text {Jec．}}$ Di． |
| Broad street Investing（qua | 18 c | Jan．${ }^{3}$ De |
| Brunswick－Balke－Collender（special） | s1 |  |
| eferred |  |  |
| Buckerfield＇s，Litd． 7 | \＄13／4 | Dec． 31 Dec |
| Bucyrus－Erie Co．，pr | \＄154 |  |
| Bucyrus－Monighan，ela | ${ }^{450}$ | Jan．${ }^{1}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
| Budd Wheel Co．ist pref | \＄13／4 | Dec． 31 Dec，17＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |
| 1 st preferred（partic． |  | Dec． 31 Dec．17＊ |
| Buffalo National Corp．， 6 | \＄1／2 | Joc． 22 Dec． 15 |
| 1 ist preferred（quar．） | \＄114． | Feb． 1 Jan |
| Burlington Steel Co．（qu |  |  |
| Burt（F．N．）\＆Co | \＄114／4 | Jan． Jan． 3 |
| Calamba Sugar Estate | 40 c | Jan．3／Dec |
| Preferred |  |  |
| California Ink Co．， |  |  |
| Camden \＆Burlington Cou |  | 3 Dec .15 |
| ampbell（A．S．）Co．， | 25c | Dec． 28 Dec |
| anada Cement Co． 6 | ＋30 |  |
| $7 \%$ cum．preferred（qu | \＄1\％ | Jan． 16 |
| Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp |  |  |
| aniadian Canners Ltd．， | 挷5c | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ |
| 2nadian Car \＆Foundry，pref | 44 c |  |
| Canadian Celanese Ltd． | ，${ }^{\text {寺5 }}$ |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quar．） | ＋${ }^{1}$ | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jec．}}$ Dec． |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄11／2 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 2{ }^{\text {dec }}$ |
| anadian General Eliectric（qua | 121／2 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 16$ Dec． 31 |
| Bearer（quar．） | 12／3 |  |
| Canadian Malartic Gold Mines |  | Dec． 20 Dec． |
| Canadian Oil Cos．，Ltd． $8 \%$ pr | ＋82 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {Joc }}$ |
| Canadian Wirebound Boxes，Ltd．，$\$ 11 / 2$ class ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 71／2 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 2$ |
| Canfield Oil Co．pref．（quar．） | 11 | Dec． 24 Dec |
| Cannon Mills ${ }^{\text {coort－in }}$ | ${ }^{25} 5$ | Jan．${ }^{\text {Jan，}}$ |
| Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co． |  | Jan． 3 Dec． 7 |
| Extra． | $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Jan． 3 Dec． 7 |
| Carnation Co．（semi－ann．） |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extra－e }}$ | \＄14 | Jan．${ }^{\text {J D Dec．}}$ |
| Carolina Telep \＆Teleg．Co．（qua | 10 | Dec． 21 Dee． |
| Carrenas Ltd．，Am．dep．rec． |  |  |
| American deposit receipt $\mathbf{B}$（fin | 20\％ | Dec． 24 Dec． 7 |
| Carriers \＆General Corp． |  | Jan． 3 Dec． 19 |
| Carter（J．W．） | \＄130 | Jec． 22 Dec |
| Cease（J．i）Co．．pre | \＄1 1 |  |
| Celo cum．1st parti |  | Dec． 31 Dec． 16 |
| Central Aguirre Assoc | 371／2c | Jan， 3 Dec． 16 |
| Central Hanover Bank \＆Trust Co．（quar．） | 118 |  |
| Central | ＋25c | Dec． 20 Dec． 9 |
| Central Maine Power $6 \%$ prefer |  | Jan． 3 Dec． 10 |
| 86 preferred | 格13 | Jan． 3 Dec． 10 |
| 7 7o preferred－${ }^{\text {cen }}$－ | \＄1 ${ }^{1}$ | Feb． 1 Jan． 10 |
| Central Patricia Gold Mines（quar．） | 4 c | Jan， 3 De |
| Central \＆South West Utilities，\＄7 pr | \＄13／4 |  |
| 86 prior lien－$-\cdots$ | S |  |
| Central Steel \＆Wire Co． $6 \%$ preferred（quar．） （anar | \＄11／2 | Jan． 1 Dec． 15 |
| Chesapeake Corp．，stock divide |  | Dec． 19 Dec． 3 |
| Six－tenths sh．of com．stk，of Ches．\＆Ohio Ry．for each share held． |  |  |
|  | 50c |  |
| hesap |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prefer }}$ |  |  |
| Extra |  |  |
| hicago Burlington \＆Quincy |  |  |
|  |  | Dec．23．Dec． 13 |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When Holders } \\ & \text { Payable of Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chic | 5 c |  |
| Chicago Towel ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  | Dec． 20 Dec |
| \＄7 preferred | \＄1 | Jac．${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Churngold Corp－－．－－－ |  | Dec． 22 Dec |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {Janc．}} \mathbf{}$ |
| Common |  | Dec． 22 Dec． 1 |
| Cincinnati \＆Suburban Bell Telephone（quar．） | \＄1．12 | ${ }^{\text {Jan，}}$ Jan．${ }^{\text {l }}$ |
| City Bahing Co．，7\％prer．（qu | \＄134 | Feb |
| Clearrield \＆Mahoning Re．（semi－anual | \＄11／2 | Jan． 3 Dec． 20 |
| Clearing Machine Corp（initial） | 20 c | Dec． 20 Dec．${ }^{5}$ |
| eveland Cincinnati | \＄1 | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}} 31{ }^{31}$ Jan． 21 |
| Cleveland Electric Illuminating（quar |  | 碞 |
| Year－end dividend． | \＄15c |  |
| leveland Hobbing Machin | 10 c | Jan． 3 Dec． |
| Class A \＆ |  |  |
| ass A \＆B | 155 |  |
| Cluett，Peabody \＆Co．，Inc． |  | Dec． |
| Preferred | ¢ |  |
| Colotate－Palmoilve－peet Co．pref | \＄1 |  |
| Cumulative preferred series B | 1 |  |
| Colt＇s Patent Fire Arms Mfg．（quar．） |  | Dec． 20 De |
| Commerciai Aicohols，Ltd．， $8 \%$ cum．pref．（qu．） | 10 | Jan．${ }^{15}$ Jan．${ }^{2}$ |
| Commercial Investmen | 1.064 | Jan．1 Dec．10＊ |
| Oommonwealth \＆South | 75 | Jan． 3 De |
| Commonwealth Telep．Co．（Madison |  |  |
| Commonwealth Uutilites Corp．，\＄7 preer．A（quar．） |  | n． 3 |
| 86 preferred B（quar．） | \＄1 |  |
| Oonfederation Life Absoc． | s1 | Dec． 31 D |
| Congoleum－Nairn， |  | Dec．${ }^{22}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {Dec }}$ |
| Connecticut Light \＆Pow．Co．．．（q） | 75c |  |
| Consolidated Aircraft Corp，（special | 75 c | Dec．${ }^{\text {De }}$ Dis ${ }^{\text {Dec．}}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {Dec．}} 14$ |
| Consolidated Biscuit |  |  |
| Consolidated Cigar C |  |  |
| Orior preferred（quar．）－${ }^{\text {Pansolidated Edison }} \mathbf{C o}$ |  |  |
| Consolidated Film Industr |  |  |
| Consolidated Gas Elec． |  |  |
|  | \＄17／ | Feb．${ }^{3} \mathrm{~J}$ an |
| Consolidated Min．\＆Smelt．Co．（Cana |  | D |
|  |  |  |
| Consumers Gas of Toronto（qua |  |  |
| Consumers Power |  | Jan． 3 D |
| Continental Assurance | 50 c | Dec． 31 Dec． 15 |
| Continental Baking Co．，preferred | 20 c |  |
| Continental Can Co．，Inc．，\＄41／2） | \＄176 |  |
| Continental Gas \＆Electric prior pre |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Dec． 20 Dec |
| Continental Telep．${ }^{\text {co }}$－ $7 \%$ \％partic． | 818 | Jan． |
| 61／2\％treferred（quar |  | Jan． 3 De |
| Cooper－Bessemer Corp，prior pref．for each sh． Stli．div．of 1－20th sh．of com． |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Coronet Phosphate ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  |  |
| Cosmos Imperial Mills，Ltd． $5 \%$ |  | Jan 2 |
| Crandall－McKenzie \＆ |  | Dec． 28 Dec． |
| Creameries of Amer | 10c | Dec． 27 Dec． |
| Crowell Publishing |  | Dec．${ }_{3}^{4}$ Dec．14＊ |
| Crown Cork International Corp．， | 125 2 c | Jan． 3 Dec． 13 |
| Crum \＆Forster（quar．） |  | Jan． 14 J |
| Snecial |  | Dar．${ }^{\text {Dec．}}$ |
| $8 \%$ preferred（qua | \＄2 | Dec． 24 Dec． |
| Crum \＆Forster Insuranc |  |  |
| Commion A and B （spec |  | ${ }_{\text {Dec．}}{ }^{\text {Jan．}} 10$ Dec． |
| Crystal Tissue Co． $8 \%$ pre |  | Dec． 28 Dec． 17 |
| Cunningham Drug stor |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred B（quar．） | \＄13／2 |  |
| Dairy League Co－operative，5\％pr | \＄154． | Joe． 21 Jec．${ }^{\text {Jand }}$ |
| Darby Petroleum Co | 3120 c | Joc，${ }^{\text {J }}$ J Dec． 17 |
| avega store |  |  |
| David | 10 c | Dec． 31 Dec． 15 |
| Davidson－Boutell Co．． $6 \%$ pref |  |  |
| Davidson Bros．，Inc．（irregu |  | 12 l 15－39 ${ }^{\text {Nov．}} 30$ |
| Davis coal ${ }^{\text {Dayton } \& \text { Michigan RR．}} \mathbf{8}$ \％preferred |  | Jan． 3 Dec．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Dejay stores，Inc | 50 c |  |
|  | \＄31／2 | Dec． 24 D |
| Delaware RR， Co |  |  |
| Dentist＇s Supply Co．of N．Y． $7 \%$ pref．（quar．） | 515 | Dec． 23 Dec． 23 |
| Deposited Bank Shares N．Y．，serles A．．．．－．．．－ | 21／2\％ | an． $2{ }^{\text {Nov．}} 15$ |
| Payable in stock． |  |  |
| Detroit Gasket \＆ |  |  |
| Detroit Gray Iron Foundry（ |  | Jan．${ }^{\text {Dec．}} 20$ Dec． 10 |
| Extra－anual．）．．．．．． |  | Dec． 20 Dec． 10 |
| Detroit，Hills | －${ }^{52}$ | Jan，${ }^{5}$ Dec． 22 Dec．${ }^{\text {Dec．}} 16$ |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．） |  |  |
| Diamond Matca ${ }^{\text {Diamond Portland Cement }}$ Co．（fin |  |  |
| Distillers Corb－－Seagrams，Ltd．pref．（qu | \＄1814 | Feb． 11 Jan． 20 |
| Dixie Vortex Co．（int |  | Jan．${ }^{\text {J }}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {D }} 1$ |
|  | 73 c | Dec． 29 Dec． 5 |
| Dominion Foundries \＆Steel Ltd |  | Jan， 3 Dec． 20 |
| Dominion Coal Co．．，Lta．，$\$ 6$ pref．（qu | ${ }^{338 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan．}}$ Jan．${ }^{3}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {Dan．}} 15$ |
| Dominion Glass，Lit | \＄13／4 | Jan． 3 Dec． 15 |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．） |  | Jan．${ }^{16}$ Dec．${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Dominquez Oil Fields Co．（year－end） |  | Jen．${ }^{\text {J }}$ Dec |
| ${ }_{\text {Draper }}^{\text {Special }}$ Corp．（quar | ${ }^{1}$ | Jan． 3 Dec． 3 |
| Dravco Corp．${ }^{\text {bö }}$ \％preferred |  |  |
| Duke Power Co．（quar | \＄1\％ | Jan． 3 Dec． 15 |
| Duplan silk Corp．， |  | ${ }^{6}$ |
| du Pont（E．I．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ）de Ne | \＄1 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Etarly \＆Dantel Co．，pref．（quar．） |  |  |
| Pr | $\$ 13$ |  |



| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } \end{gathered}$ | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lorillard (P) Co. (final) | 51 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |
| Los Angeles |  |  |  |
| Los Angeles Oil |  | Dec. 21 | 5 |
|  | 13 |  | Dec |
| 6\% cumulative preferred (qu | 1 | Jan. | Dec |
| $5 \%$ cumulative preferred ( |  |  |  |
| Louisville Gas \& |  | D |  |
| nkenheimer Co | \$1\% |  |  |
| Lykens Valley RR. \& ${ }^{\text {coa }}$ | 40 c |  |  |
| Lynchburg \& Abingdon Teleg. | \$3 | Jan. |  |
| McGraw-Hill P |  |  |  |
| McCooli-Frontenac |  | Ja |  |
| McKee (A.G.) \& |  | Jan. |  |
| Class B (extra) | 755 | Ja |  |
| $\mathrm{Magor} \mathrm{Car}_{\text {(qu }}$ |  |  | D |
| Preferred | \$1304 | D |  |
| Mallory (P. R.) 8 |  |  |  |
| Manischewitz | \$134 |  |  |
| nufacturers |  |  |  |
| Mapes Consol. Mig. Co. (d | 50 c |  |  |
| Extra | 50 c | Dec. |  |
| archant Calcu | 5 |  |  |
| Oil | 355 |  |  |
| Marine Midland Corp. | 12 c | Jan. 3 |  |
| Marine Midland Trust | 3712 c |  |  |
| Marin rockwell | 25 c |  |  |
| Mathieson Alkali $\mathbf{W}$ | 373, |  |  |
| Mead Joh |  | Dec | De |
|  |  |  |  |
| Melchers Distilieries, $L$ | \$114 |  |  |
| Merchants \& Miners Transp |  | Dec. 29 |  |
| Merck \& Co. 86 pref. (quar.) | \$1 | Jan. ${ }^{1}$ | Dec. 20 |
| Mesta Machine $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |
| Metal \& Thermit Corp. $7 \%$ pr | \$133 |  |  |
| ${ }_{86}$ eumul. preferred (quar | \$13/2 | Dec. 29 |  |
| $\$ 5$ cumulative preferre | 81 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\$ 5} 5$ prior preferred (qu |  |  |  |
| Michigan Associated Teleph |  |  |  |
|  | 60 c |  |  |
| ddlesex Water Co., $7 \%$ pr | \$31/2 |  |  |
| Midiand Steel Product | 50 c | Dec |  |
| $\$ 2$ preferred |  |  |  |
| Midvale Co | \$2 | Dec. 17 |  |
| Midwest Piping \& Supp | \$11/2 |  |  |
| Mississippi Valley Public |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred B B (quar.)-- |  |  |  |
| Mitchell (J. 8.) \& $\mathbf{C O}, 7 \%$ | \$134 |  |  |
| M. J. \& M. M. Consol. Oil (extra)-rep. (s,-a.)--: | \$2 |  | Dec. 1 |
| ock, Judson, Voehringer |  |  |  |
| 7\% preferred |  |  |  |
| Moneta Porcupi | 3 c | Jan. 15 |  |
| Monongahela West Penn |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| onsanto Chemi | \$214 |  |  |
| Montgomery Ward | ${ }_{25 \mathrm{c}}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jan. 14 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Class }}$ | \$134. |  |  |
| Moore Cor |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ | \$1 |  | Dec |
| Moore (W.R.) D | 81 | Jan. |  |
| Morris Finance Co., clase | \$2 |  |  |
| Class B common (qua |  |  |  |
|  |  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jec. }}$ | Dec. 15 |
| Mother Lode Coalition M |  |  | Dec. 7 |
|  | \$156 | Dec. 28 | 8 Dec. |
| Mutual Investmen |  | Dec. 27 | 7 Dec |
| Mutual system, | 50c |  |  |
| iss (F. E.) \& Br |  | Dec. 27 |  |
| Narragansett Racing Associatio | 35 c |  |  |
| ashville \& Decatur | 93, ${ }^{\text {acc }}$ |  | Dec |
| letional ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ (quar | \$11/4 |  | Dec. 10 |
| National Bond \& Share Corp | 10c | Dec. 21 | Dec |
| National Breweries, |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan. }}$ | 3 D |
| National Candy Co. | \$134 |  |  |
| National Casualty | 20c | Dec. 22 |  |
| \$3 pref. (quar | 75 c | Feb. |  |
| Class A (quar |  |  |  |
| National Dairy Pr | 171/2c | Jan. |  |
| A \& $\mathbf{B}$ (extr | ${ }^{7} 12 \mathrm{c}$ | Dec. 21 |  |
| tional Lead Co | 1213, |  |  |
| Preferred B (quar. |  | Dec. |  |
| National Standar | 25c | Jan. ${ }^{3}$ | 3 Dec |
| National | 25 c | Jan. | Dec. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Natomas Co. (qua | 0c |  |  |
| tra |  | De |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ | 81 |  |  |
| New England |  | Jan. ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |
| New England Telep. \% Teleg. (quar | $813 /$ | Dec. 21 |  |
| New Idea, Inc. (8p |  | Dec. 21 |  |
| New Jersey Power | \$13/3 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 5}$ preferre | \$1 | Jan | Dec. 15 |
| New Pro |  | Dec. | Dec. 19 |
| New York \& Hariem | \$2 |  | Dec. 13 |
| New York Lackà | \$134 |  |  |
| W York Mutu |  |  |  |
| NY PA NJ Utilities Co. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 83 | 815 |  |  |
| York Power \& Light $7 \%$ pred | \$1/2/ | Jan | Dec. 15 |
| ${ }^{\text {mbber }}$ |  | De | Dec. 10 |
| agara Hudson Power | \$114 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



gitized for FRASĖR

## Weekly Return of the New York City

 Clearing HouseThe weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

| Clearing House | - Captal | $* \begin{array}{c}\text { Surplus and } \\ \text { Undutded } \\ \text { Profted }\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net Demand } \\ \text { Deposits } \\ \text { Averape } \end{gathered}$ | TVme Deposts. Aoeras |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| of Manhattan ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 20,000,000 | , |  |  |
| National City Bank-- | 77,500,000 | 59,145,000 | ,601,974,000 |  |
| Chem Bank \& Trust | 20,000,000 | 55,282,700 | 517,084,000 |  |
| T | 90,000,000 | 182,041,200 | 465,936,000 |  |
| Manuracturers | ${ }^{42,305,000}$ | 45,129,400 |  |  |
| nt Hanover B | 21,000,000 | 18,54, | ${ }_{259}$ | $\xrightarrow{24,260,000}$ |
| xen Ban | 15,000,00 |  | ${ }_{5086}{ }^{20,4}$ |  |
| Irving Trust ${ }^{\text {In }}$ | 10.00 |  |  |  |
|  | 50,000, | ${ }_{4}^{1} 27,200$ |  |  |
| Chase National Ba | 10,270,000 | 131,406, |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Title Guar \& Trust | 10 |  |  |  |
| Marine Mta |  | 9,088 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 340,831,000 |  |
| m'1 Nat |  | 229 | $81,401,00$ $85,172,000$ |  |
| Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 523,075,000 | 913,814,700 | 10,700,839, | 615,820,000 | * As per offlecial reports: National, Sept. 30, 1938; State, Sept. 30, 1938; trust companies, sept. 30.1938

(c) $\$ 6,762,000 ;(d) \$ 101,831,000 ;(e) \$ 344,2433,000$.

The New York "Times" publishes regularly each week returns of a numbers of banks and trust companies which returns of a numbers of banks and trust companies which following are the figures for the week ended Dec. 9:
institutions not in clearing house with the closing of BUSINESS FOR THE WEFK ENDED FRIDAY, DFC ${ }^{9}$. 1938 .
NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS-AVERAGE FIGURES

|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | Other Cash, Including Bank Notes | Res. Dep.. <br> N. Y. and Elsewhere | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\underset{\text { Deposits }}{\text { Gross }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhattan- |  | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{5}$ |  |
| Grace National | 22,845,100 | 124,600 | 7.187,300 | 2,973,600 | 29,161,500 |
| Steriling National - | 19,132,000 | 756,000 | 5,857,000 | 6,401,000 | $\begin{array}{r}28,300,000 \\ 6,957 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Trade Bank of N. Y. Brooklyn- | 4,690,263 | 316,624 | 2,844,208 | 260,361 | 6,957,036 |
| Latayette National.- | 6,789,200 | 371,700 | 1,635,200 | 538,300 | 8.463,600 |
| Penple's National. | 4,930,000 | 106.000 | 933,000 | 587,000 | 5,952,000 |


|  | Loans, Disc. and Investments | Cash | Res. DeD., N. Y. and Elserokete | Dep. Other Banks and Trust Cos. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Depostis } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manhatt | ${ }^{\mathbf{5}}$ | ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |  |  |
| Emplre | 56,954,800 | *5,019,400 | 9,209,500 | 2,725,000 | 64,297,800 |
| Federation | -9,550,616 | 192,100 | 1,527,52C | 1,935,960 | 11,055,754 |
| Flduclary | 12,006,226 | *1,348,091 | 686,608 | 23,025 | 11,203,345 |
| Fulton- | 19,835,400 | *5,349,000 | 424,600 | 305,900 | 21,487,160 |
| Lawyers | 28,004.400 | *9,705,300 | 626,100 |  | 36,345,500 |
| United States Brooklyn- | 55,848,324 |  | *57,206,362 |  | 83,201,395 |
| Brooklyn-1- | 80,882,000 | 3,745,000 | 31,479,000 | 5,176,000 | 113,331,000 |
| Kings County | 34,214,902 | 2,275,015 | 11,919,896 |  | 42,764,262 | * Includes amount with Federal Reserve as follows: * Empire, $\$ 3,000.800 ;$ Fidulary, $\$ 769,687$; Fulton, $\$ 5,040,000$ : Lawyers, $\$ 8,959,100$; Unlted States, $\$ 37,-$

## 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 Dec. 14, 1938, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Dec. 14, 1938 | Dec. 7, 1938 | Dec. 15, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- <br> Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury.x. Redemption fund-F, R. notes Other cash $t$ | \% | - \$ | \$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,123,695,000 | 5,109,042,000 | 3,458,263,000 |
|  | 1,300,000 | 1,484,000 | 1,437,000 |
|  | 98,485,000 | 99,100,000 | 77,389,000 |
| tal | 5,223,480,000 5, | 5,209,626,000 | 3,537,089,000 |
| Blls discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed. | $2,393,000$ 384,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,368,000 \\ & 300.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{3} 993,000$ $\mathbf{3 1 2 , 0 0 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| bills | 2,777,00 | 1,668, | 4,305,000 |
| Blils bourht in open ma | 216,000 |  | 1,004,000 |
| Industrial advances | 3,583,000 | 3,587 |  |
| United States Government securities: Bonds. <br> Treasury notes <br> Treasury bills. |  |  |  |
|  | 250,391,000 | 250,391,000 | 222,584,000 |
|  | 371,314,000 | 370,360,000 | 327,441,000 |
|  | 193,717,000 | 194,671,000 | 189,679,000 |
| Total U. S. Government securities.- | 815,422,000 | 815,422,000 | 739,704,000 |
| Total bills and securitles......-......- | 821,998 | 820,891,000 | 749,597,000 |
| Due from forelgn banks Federal Reserve notes of other banks... | 64,000 | 950 | 71,000 |
|  | 5,417,000 | 4,950,000 | 5,947,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of other banks_-. <br> Uncollerted Items. | 205,809,000 | 174,192,000 | 193,335,000 |
| Uncollerted Items <br> Bank premises. $\qquad$ <br> Il other ase | $9,791,000$ $16,336,000$ | $9,791,000$ $15,988,000$ | $9,969,000$ $\mathbf{1 0 , 6 9 3 , 0 0 0}$ |
| All other assets. <br> Total assets. $\qquad$ | 6,282,895,000 | 6,235,504,000 | 4,506,701,000 |
| Liabuldtes |  |  |  |
|  | 1,020,878,000 | 1,014,943,000 | 955,207,000 |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation-...-. Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't.- | 4,616,129,000 | 4,580,040,000 | 2,980,729,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc't. <br> U. S. Treasurer-General account. <br> Forelgn bank <br> Other deposits $\qquad$ | 55,465,000 | 55,467,000 | 29,442,000 |
|  | 66,638,000 | 78,715,000 | 78,539,000 |
|  | 211,578,000 | 217,281,000 | 158,578,000 |
| Total deposite | 4,949,810,000 | 4,931,503,000 | 3,247,288,000 |
| Deterred avallabilty items............- | 189,168,000 | 166,444,000 | 182,176,000 |
|  |  | $50,906,000$ | 51,049,000 |
|  | 51,943,000 | 51,943,000 | 51,474,000 |
|  | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 | 7,744,000 |
|  | $8,210,000$ $4,237,000$ | $8,210,000$ $3,811,000$ | $\mathbf{9 , 1 1 7 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{2 , 6 4 6 , 0 0 0}$ |
| Total liablittes | 6,282,895,000 | 6,235,504,000 | 4,506,701,000 |
| Ratlo of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note llabilities comblned. Contingent llability on bills purchased tor forelgn correspondents. | 87.5\% | 87.6\% | 84.2\% |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to make industrial ad-vances vances |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,411,000 | 4,612,000 |
| + "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.08 cents; these certifleates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provislons of the GoId 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
lescribed 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 mounts of (1) commercial, industrial and asricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying
ecurities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York Oity and those locat ed ecurities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and deaners in securities discoted in.", Wíth "acceptances and commer cutside New York Oity. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted "With

Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, Industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans would ene detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1037, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON DEC. 7, 1938 (In Millions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Distrias- | Tot | Boston | New Yort | Phua. | Cleveland | Rcchmond | Allanta | Crisajo | St. Louts | Mınneap. | Kan. $\mathbf{c u t}$ | Dal | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loans and investments-total. | $\stackrel{8}{81,450}$ | 1,144 | ${ }_{8}^{8,692}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,152}$ | 1,804 | 674 <br> 240 | 年 ${ }_{313}$ | ¢ <br> 2,976 <br> 833 | 705 318 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,149 \\ & , 988 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }_{3,881}$ | 258 | 1,532 | 183 | 231 | 108 | 171 | 471 | 194 | 81 | 154 | 159 | 339 |
|  | 336 <br> 838 | 68 28 28 | 143 693 | 23 <br> 19 | 25 | 3 | ${ }_{7}$ | ${ }_{38}$ | 6 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - 12 |
| Lonns to brokers and desiers in eecrirs Other loans tor purchasing or carting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| urttes | 11 | 82 | ${ }_{220}^{26}$ | ${ }_{58} 5$ | 170 | 32 | 29 | ${ }_{94}$ | 48 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 382 |
| Real estate loan | 1,1 | ${ }^{2}$ | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Loans to bank | 1.545 | 114 | 505 | 105 | 174 | 67 | 86 | 13 | 46 | 62 | 4 | 46 | 184 |
|  | 8,087 | 399 | 3,106 | 348 | 789 | 326 | 158 | 1,444 | 227 | 160 | 17 |  |  |
| Obligations tully guar. by U. S. Govt. | ${ }^{1,685}$ | ${ }^{31}$ | ${ }^{868}$ | -938 | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{41}$ | ${ }_{87}^{42}$ | ${ }_{468}^{231}$ | 69 99 | ${ }_{41}^{15}$ | ${ }_{122}$ | ${ }_{56}$ | 320 |
| Other securities. | ${ }_{7}^{3,218}$ |  |  | 236 |  | 150 | 105 | 1,131 | 161 | 75 | 166 | 88 | 340 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks- | -4585 | 142 | 85 | 20 | 43 | 0 | 12 |  | - 12 |  | 13 | 11 |  |
| Cash in vaut----. | 2,487 | 136 | 169 | 169 | 284 | 154 | 141 | 401 | ${ }^{122}$ | 115 | - ${ }^{273}$ | 221 | ${ }_{211}^{302}$ |
| Balances mith ormestic | 1297 | 75 | 570 | 84 | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted. | 16,114 | ,036 | 7,449 | 775 285 | ${ }_{734}$ | ${ }_{195}$ | 184 |  | 185 | 118 | 142 | 133 | 1,022 |
|  | ,533 | 10 | 128 | 38 | 29 | 21 | 35 | 100 | 7 |  | - 21 |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposit |  | 247 |  | 310 | 348 | 257 | 230 | 904 | 275 | 123 | 365 | 221 | 287 |
| Domestic | ,28 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rrowings. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $32 \overline{3}$ |
| Other liabilitles | ${ }_{3,683}$ | 242 | 1,619 | 226 | 362 | 94 | 91 | 388 | 91 | 57 | -97 | 84 |  |

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

The following was issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 15, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURGES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE banks at The CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 141938


Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federat Reserve System (Concluded)
WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EAGH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT GLOSE OF BUSINESS DEG. 14, 1938

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at- | Total | Boston | New Yort | Phlla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicajo | St. Louts | Minneap. | an Cut | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SSETS | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | S | \$ | \$ | \$ | S |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury | 11,713,718 | 665,533 | 5,123,695 | 529,903 | 738,368 | 356,588 | 261,961 | 2,182,639 | 314,411 | 253,895 | 302,357 | 198,207 | 86,161 1,728 |
| Redemption fund-Fed. Res. notes.-- | -9.592 | -346 | 1,1,300 | 1,319 | 844 | - ${ }^{\text {, } 575}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}682 \\ 4985 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 861 18.681 | 612 6,733 | 520 13,535 | ${ }_{13,651}^{202}$ |  |
| Other cash *-....-.............---.--- | 339,729 | 35,337 | 98,485 | 24,863 | 19,145 | 17,644 | 12,119 | 49,855 | 18,681 | ,733 |  |  |  |
| Total reserve | 12,063,039 | 701,216 | 5,223,480 | 556,085 | 758,357 | 374,80 | 274,683 | 2,233,176 | 333,953 | 261,240 | 316,412 | 212,060 | 817,570 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct and (or) fully guaranteed. |  | 277 | 2,393 384 |  |  |  |  |  | 348 109 |  |  | 14 <br> 48 | 190 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bills discount | 6,997 | 277 | 2,777 | 1,325 | 410 | 167 | 283 | 115 | 457 |  | - 682 |  | 3 |
| Bills bought in |  |  | 216 | 56 | 10 | 24 | 19 | 68 |  | 2 | ${ }^{16}$ |  | 39 1,352 |
| Industrial advances. | 15,573 | 2,117 | $\begin{array}{r}3,583 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,132 \\ 684 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}619 \\ 79 \\ \hline 168\end{array}$ | 1,490 36,947 | $\begin{array}{r}823 \\ 32.096 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 415 84.870 | 32,792 | $\begin{array}{r}17.446 \\ \hline 985\end{array}$ | 34,774 | - $\begin{array}{r}744 \\ 28,943\end{array}$ | 62,242 |
| U. S. Government securites-B | $\begin{array}{r} 787,327 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 59,255 | 250,391 | 68,403 101,437 | $\begin{array}{r}79,168 \\ \hline 117403\end{array}$ | 36,947 54,790 | 32,096 47,595 | 84,870 125,859 | 32,792 48,629 | 17,446 25,872 | - 51,570 | 42,922 | ${ }_{92,301}$ |
| Treasury notes Treasury bills. | 1,167,565 | 87,873 <br> 45,843 | 371,314 <br> 193,717 | 101,437 52,921 | 17,403 61,249 | 54,790 28,584 | 47,595 <br> 24,831 | ( 65,660 | 45,370 | 13,497 | 26,904 | 22,393 | 48,154 |
| Total U. S. Gov | 2,564,015 | 192,971 | 815,422 | 222,761 | 257,820 | 120,321 | 104,522 | 276,389 | 106,791 | 56,815 | 113,248 | 94,258 | 202,697 |
| tal bllls and se | 587,13 | 5,406 | 821,998 | 227,274 | 258,899 | 122,002 | 105,647 | 276,987 | 107,294 | 58,051 | 14,2 | 95,080 | 04.281 12 |
| Due from forelgn banks. | 1782 |  | ${ }_{5} 64$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,020 | 724 | 3,913 |
| Fed. Res. notes of other bank | $\underset{790}{25,038}$ | 803 <br> 73.300 | 5,417 205,809 | 1,006 63,119 | 1,419 95,481 | 1,210 61,725 | -2,033 | 104,858 | 2,791 <br> 34,272 | 18,191 | 38,956 | 27.293 | 38,610 |
| Uncollected items. | 790,067 44,106 | 73,300 2,950 | 205,809 9,791 | 63,699 | 95,481 6,029 | - ${ }_{2}^{1,627}$ | 28,080 2 | $\begin{array}{r}4,490 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,297 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,536 | 3,091 | 1,264 | 3,252 |
| All other assets- | 56,183 | 3,414 | 16,336 | 8,679 | 5,778 | 2,971 | 2,398 | 5,068 | 1,992 | 1,282 | 2,123 | 1,862 | 4,280 |
| Total assets | 15,585,739 | 977,102 | 6,282,895 | 860,879 | 1,125,979 | 565,350 | 415,300 | 2,627,52 | 482,602 | 342,081 | 475,822 | 338,288 | 1,071,918 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 989,873 | 182,585 | 137,120 | 170,264 | 81,058 | 355,489 |
| F. R. notes in actual circul Deposits: | 4,432,967 | 387,110 | 1,020,878 | 321,767 | 427,153 | 209,260 | 150,410 | 989,873 | 182,58 |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve | 9,033,512 | 434,711 | 4,616,129 | 383.107 | 501,502 | 235,791 | 173,735 | 1,351,629 | 212,465 | 124,224 | $\begin{array}{r}228,738 \\ 18,604 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 178,291 30,218 5 | 593,190 27,442 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General account.- | 412,790. | 18,487 | 55,465 | 28,805 | 38,866 | 31,348 7 7 388 | $\begin{array}{r}38,518 \\ 6,501 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53,361 22,105 61 | 28,742 5 5 6,573 | 42,934 4,272 | 18,604 <br> 5,387 |  <br> 50,387 | 13,188 |
| Forelgn bank. | 185,705 365,162 | 13,374 <br> 26,077 | 66,638 211,578 | 18,204 9,433 | 14,678 | 7,987 3,430 | $\mathbf{6 , 8 0 1}$ 4,895 | 61,812 | 6,598 | 5,075 | 1,847 | 2,244 | 17,495 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total depo | 9,997,169 | 492,649 | 4,949,810 | 439,549 | 572,13 | 278,556 | 223,649 | 1,488,90 | 253,378 | 76,505 | 254,5 | 216,1 | 651,315 |
| Deferred avallablit | 777,496 | 72,890 | 189,168 | ${ }^{62,701}$ | ${ }^{93,711}$ | 62,344 | 28,124 | 102,967 | 35,897 | 19,074 | 40,699 | $\begin{array}{r}29,904 \\ 3,953 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 40,017 10,351 |
| Capital pald in | 134,157 | 9,412 | 50,905 | 12,213 | 13,401 <br> 14,323 | ${ }_{4}^{4,997}$ | 4,481 <br> 5 <br> 1826 | 13,404 22,387 | 3,934 4.667 | 2,903 3,153 | 4,613 <br> 1,68 | 3,892 | 9,805 |
| Surplus (Section Surplus (Section 13-B) | 147,739 27,683 |  | $\begin{array}{r}51,943 \\ 7 \\ \hline 744\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 12,38 1,429 | 4,545 | 1 | 1,142 | 1,270 | $\stackrel{2,121}{2}$ |
| Surplus (Section 13-B) | 27,683 32,672 | 2,874 1,448 | 7,744 8,210 | 4,411 2,000 | 1,007 3,176 | 3,401 <br> 10 | 1,603 | 7,035 | 1,215 | 1,873 | 935 <br> 90 | $\begin{array}{r}1,776 \\ \hline 295\end{array}$ | 2,000 820 |
| All other llabilitles. | 15,856 | +819 | 4,237 | 4,772 | 1,073 | 419 | 677 | 1,521 | 381 | 452 | 390 | 295 | 820 |
| Total liablitles | 15,565,739 | 977,102 | 6,282,895 | 860,879 | 1,125,979 | 565,350 | 415,300 | 2,627,523 | 482,602 | 342,081 | 475,822 | 338,288 | 1,071,918 |
| Contingent liability on bilis purchased for foretgn correspondents.c..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commitments to miake indus. advs...- | 14,949 | 1,320 | 3,410 | 1,517 | 2,251 | 1,301 | 159 | - 58 | 525 | - 214 | 1 552 |  | . 3,59 |

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

| Three Ciphers ( 000 ) Omitted Federal Resetve Bant of - | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleoeland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chicaigo | St. Louss | Minneap | Kan. Cut | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: |  |  |  | 310529 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $421,197$ |
| Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R, Agent Held by Federal Reserve Bank | $4,759,331$ <br> 326,364 | 406,371 19,261 | 1,130,634. | 340,529 18,762 | 448,025 <br> 20,872 | $\begin{array}{r} 222,129 \\ 12,869 \end{array}$ | 163,702 13,292 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,015,797 \\ 25,924 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200,306 \\ 17,721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}141,197 \\ 4,077 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,356 \\ 10,092 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,088 \\ \quad 8,030 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 421,197 \\ \quad 65,708 \end{array}$ |
| 1 | 4,432,967 | 387,110 | 1,020,878 | 321,767 | 427,153 | 209,260 | 150,410 | 989,873 | 182,585 | 137,120 | 170,264 | 81,058 | 355,489 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: | 4,432,862 | 387,10 | 1,020,878 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury .... Eligible paper- | $\begin{array}{r} 4,835,000 \\ \mathbf{6 , 0 5 7} \end{array}$ | 410,000 <br> 277 |  | $\begin{array}{r}345,000 \\ 850 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 451,000 <br> 191 | 225,000 167 | $\begin{array}{r} 169,000 \\ 263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,030,000 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 1030\end{array}$ | 207,000 398 | $\begin{array}{r}143,500 \\ \hline 158\end{array}$ | 185,000 661 | 90,500 60 | $\begin{array}{r} 434,000 \\ \quad 193 \end{array}$ |
| Total collater | 4,841,057 | 410,277 | 1,147,724 | 345,850 | 451,191 | 225,167 | 169,263 | 1,030,115 | 207,398 | 143,658 | 185,661 | 90,560 | 434,193 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Dec. 16 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bta | Asked |  | Bud | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 211938 | 0.05\% | ---- | Feb. 81937 | 0.05\% |  |
| Dec. 281938 | 0.05\% | --.-- | Feb. 151939 | 0.05\% |  |
| Jan. 111939 | 0.05\% |  | Feb. ${ }^{\text {Far. }} 11939$ | 0.05\% |  |
| Jan. 181939 | 0.05\% |  | Mar. 81939 | $0.05 \%$ |  |
| Jan. 251939 | 0.05\% |  | Mar. 151939 | 0.05\% |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Dec. 16
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturtu | ${ }_{\text {Int }}$ Rate | ${ }_{\text {bud }}$ | Asked | rity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}{ }_{\text {Int. }}$ | Bud | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 101. | 101.10 | Jun | 13\% | 102.11 | 13 |
| Dee. 15.194 | 121/6 | 101.7 | 101,9 |  |  | ${ }^{102.23}$ |  |
| Deo. 1519419 | 13\%\% | 101.30 | 102 | Mar. 15194 |  | 103.25 | 103.27 |
| Dec. 151939 | 13\%\% | ${ }_{1}^{102.1}$ | ${ }_{102.20}^{102.3}$ | Dec. 15194 | 11\%\% |  | ${ }_{104.29}^{103.31}$ |
| June 15194 |  | 102.18 100.8 | 102.20 | Sept. 151942 | ${ }_{23}^{23} \%$ | 101.31 | 102.1 |
| Mar. 15.1941 | 13\% | 102.23 | 102.25 |  |  |  |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


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

Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 3737.

Stock and Bond Averages-See page 3737.

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

Dec. 10 Dec. 12 Dec. 13 Dec. 14 Dec. 15 Dec. 16
France Prancs

|  |  | 9,100 | 9,100 | 9,100 | 9,200 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1,291 | 1,287 | 1.281 | 1,480 |  |
| Banque de l'Union Parislenne.- |  | + 465 | +467 |  | ${ }_{212}$ |  |
| anadian Pactitic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| anal desuez cap |  | 74 | 747 | 763 |  |  |
| Distr |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |
| General |  | 51 | 49 |  |  |  |
| Cie Generiare Tramalia |  | 55 | 568 | 85 | 600 |  |
| mptit Nationale |  | 874 | 870 | 75 |  |  |
| Coty 8 A |  | 210 | 21 | 10 | 210 |  |
| rie |  |  | 析 | 88 | 208 |  |
| edit Commerclal |  |  | 43 |  | 509 |  |
| edit Lyonnaise |  | 1.490 | ${ }_{1}^{1,470}$ | 1,520 | 1,500 |  |
| Eaux des | day |  |  |  | 342 |  |
| Eneralie Electique du Litorai.: |  | 575 | 566 | 570 |  |  |
| uhlmann |  | 76 | 678 | 71 | 888 |  |
| L'Air Liqu |  |  | 1,270 | 1.270 |  |  |
| Lyon (PLM) |  | 870 | 852 | 882 | 872 |  |
| Nord Ry |  |  | 416 |  | 416 |  |
| Orieans ${ }_{\text {Pathe Capl }}$ |  | 33 |  | 33 | 88 |  |
| Pechiney |  | 1.762 | 1.773 | 1,763 | 1.780 |  |
| ntes Perpetual |  | ${ }_{83}^{81.20}$ | ${ }_{83} 81.40$ | ${ }_{83.00}^{11.50}$ | ${ }_{83.60}$ | 84.50 |
| Rentes 4\%, 1917 |  | ${ }_{82} 8$ | ${ }_{82.80}$ | 82.75 | 83.50 |  |
| Rentes |  | 87.00 | 86.90 | 86.90 | ${ }^{88.10}$ |  |
| Rentes 4/5\% 1920 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rentes, $5 \%$ |  | 6.260 | ${ }_{6,410}$ | 6,550 | 6,570 |  |
|  |  | 2,077 | 2,099 | ${ }_{2} 2.108$ | 2,118 |  |
| nnelder |  | 1,220 | 1,210 | ${ }^{1,212}$ |  |  |
| te Francaise |  | ${ }_{90}^{61}$ |  | 87 | 90 |  |
|  |  | 1,488 | 1.475 | ${ }^{1.523}$ | 1,516 |  |
| te Ma |  | 6 |  |  | ${ }^{624}$ |  |
| ubize Artilical silk preferred.. |  | 155 | 454 | 459 | 478 |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{77}$ | 77 | 77 | 78 |  |

# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY <br> Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One 

NOTIOE-Oase and deferred delivisery yalee ared disregarded in the day's range, unlese they are the only tranesaction of the day. Ne account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

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

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


New York Stock Record

|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { olot } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Range Stice Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On } \\ \text { Basse of 1 } 100-\text {-share } \\ \text { Lots }\end{array}$ |  | canof for Prestous |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}$Mond |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{5}$ per share |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Adam-Muls |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,500 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,300 | A. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{*}+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}{ }^{4} 61^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ |  | ${ }_{* 5814}^{17}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




Volume 147
New York Stock Record-Continued--Page 4





| D HIGH SAL |
| :--- |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c}\text { Monday } \\ \text { Dec．} 12\end{array}\right.$ |
| s per share | | $\$$ per shate |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $712_{2}$ | $71_{2}$ |
| $243_{4}$ |  |
| $1131_{2}$ |  |
| ${ }^{21148}$ | $1131_{2}$ | $5^{20}$

包 봉ํ
















STOCKS
NEW YORK ST STOCK $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Range Ssnce Jan．} 1 \\ \text { On Bass of } 100-\text { Sharas } \\ \text { Lots }\end{array}\right|$ $\qquad$
Rano．Yor Paratoun Indian
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\left|\begin{array}{r}
3,800 \\
6,800 \\
28,600 \\
22,700 \\
9,800 \\
9,
\end{array}\right|
$$

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { Par } \\ \hdashline 10\end{array}$
 share
Mar 29
Mar 31
Mar 25
Feb 8
Mare 17
Apr 30
Mar 26
Mar 30
June 10
Mar 29
Mar 30
Mar 26
Mar 26
Mar
May
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| low and high sale prices－per share，not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { foe } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { STOCLS } \\ \text { NORE } \\ \text { EXCHANGE }}}{\substack{\text { STOCK }}}$ | Range Slince Jan， <br> On Baste of 100－Shars Lote |  | Range for Prevtous Year 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lowost | Hithest | Lowest | Highast |
| ${ }_{*}^{\delta}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { spers } \\ 100_{8} \end{gathered}$ | $\$ p \text { pr }{ }^{2}{ }^{2} 3_{8}$ |  | 103 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,200 \\ & 30^{3,800} \end{aligned}$ | ．．．No par |  | Ot 27 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { Aeb } \end{aligned}$ |
| 4 |  |  |  | ${ }^{238}$ | $\begin{gathered} 411_{2} \\ 17 z_{4}^{4} \end{gathered}$ |  | Corpo par |  | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & \text { Oct } 27 \\ 171_{8} \\ \text { Dec } 16\end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 63_{4}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{25}$ | Oet | Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Panandie Prod deer new |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1112}$ 9718 ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }_{9714}^{1214} 12$ | ${ }_{99}^{12}$ |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{111_{4}^{88}} 12{ }^{12}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  | 00 |  | 16 |  | 1812 | ${ }_{\text {an }}^{\text {an }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8，500 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{814} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 411_{4}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{42}{ }_{*}^{42}{ }^{42}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 13 Mar | ${ }^{12}$ |  |  |
|  | $1{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{178}$ | ${ }^{19} 4$ |  | $1{ }^{5} 4$ |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | 1058 | $9{ }^{38}$ | 912 |  | $11^{18}$ |  |  | ${ }_{88}{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 114 5684 56 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{8}$ |  | 7 Nor |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 7，10 | ${ }_{\text {Penn Coal }}$ | $1{ }^{14}$ Nov | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |
|  | ＊37888 |  | ${ }^{3 / 8} 8$ |  |  | 2，600 | － | M |  |  | Feb |
| ${ }_{213}^{2118}$ | ${ }_{13}{ }^{2012}$ | ${ }_{1212}^{22}$ | 2234 |  |  | 300 |  |  |  | ${ }_{1312}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Dec}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \＄7 conv pret－－．．．．．．No par |  | 21 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 2612}^{1958}$ | ${ }_{2612}^{196_{4}}$ | ${ }_{26}^{203_{8}}$ | 1 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 212}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}{ }_{* 32}{ }^{* 11} & 16 \\ 36\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{32}^{1312}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*} 25_{8}{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{8}{ }^{7}$ |  | ${ }^{19_{18}}$ | ${ }^{6} 4$ | 00 | Pet |  |  |  | ar |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{42}{ }^{78}$ |  |  |  | Ptelt | ${ }^{43_{4}}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{*}^{411_{2} 1_{2}}$ | ${ }_{*}^{4}{ }^{42}$ | ${ }_{3914}^{4314}$ | －${ }^{4318}{ }^{4318} 4{ }^{4378} 4$ | 37,000 600 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 9$ |  |  |  |  |  | \＄Ph |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $92{ }^{14}{ }^{14}{ }^{1{ }^{14}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,200 \\ 11,500 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3841 |  | $5 \%$ conv pret series A．．． 100 | 41 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 38}^{* 5}$ | ${ }^{* 55^{518}}{ }^{318}{ }^{578}$ | 00 | Phillips Jones Corp．．．．No par | $32^{418} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{41}$ | ${ }_{41}{ }^{3} 1_{8} 4^{42}$ |  |  | 20，400 | Phillp |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Plence }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 碞 | 24 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 40 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 15 51 | ＊91 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{314}$ | ${ }_{718}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ＊2112 $22^{512}{ }^{512}$ |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | 41 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pitts | 145 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | Pltts se | ${ }_{712}{ }_{7} 78$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 190 | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{* 2218}$ | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  | 5\％pre | ${ }_{23}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 45 |  |  |
| ${ }^{34}$ |  |  |  |  | 1312 | 910 | Pitteburg |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，600 | ${ }_{\text {Plymo }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }^{83_{4}} 888_{4}$ | ${ }_{200}$ | Pond C |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | crer | 00 | ${ }_{\text {Poor }}^{\text {Porto }}$ | ${ }_{12}{ }_{12}^{18}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Portlass B |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}^{\substack{\text { an } \\ \text { an } \\ \\ \text { a }}}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 158 |  | \｛ Postal Tel |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ Feb |
| ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{1012}^{1012}$ |  |  | 1 | ${ }^{1} 1218$ |  | Pressed |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{30}{ }_{3}{ }^{3} 3_{4} 30{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 3414 |  |  | $133_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  | ${ }^{86512}{ }^{86} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $1153^{3} 117$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5518 \\ 116 \\ \\ & 11\end{array}$ |  |  | $114{ }^{\text {N }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 30143114 | 33588318 | 12，900 | Pub | ${ }_{8614}^{25}$ |  |  | cel |
| ${ }_{1014{ }^{1013_{4}}}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 11418}^{103} 116$ |  |  | 12 | 134 |  | an |
|  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{132}^{12} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{15012}$ | llt | ${ }_{\text {an }}^{\text {an }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Pub ser |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 34 |  | 600 | 边 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊82 |  | －1018 | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }_{* 841}^{101}$ |  |  |  |  | 850 | ${ }_{107}^{248} \mathrm{Feb}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7959} 789$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Purty |  |  |  |  |
| ， | ， |  |  |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{78}$ | 67，800 | ${ }_{85}{ }^{\text {Radio }}$ | 6014 | 80 |  |  |
| ＊75 | 34 | ${ }^{75}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6612}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{23}$ |  |  |  |  | 8 | $\xrightarrow{3,920}$ | ${ }_{\text {trad }}$ |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{28_{8}}$ |  |  |
| 19 |  | ${ }^{19}$ | ${ }^{193} \times 163_{3} 20$ |  | ${ }^{2012} 2012$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}* 16{ }^{3} & 17 \\ 23 & 17 \\ 23\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 23}^{1614}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D |  |
| ${ }^{1412} 121412$ | 1 |  |  | （1458 |  | 2，100 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{174}$ | 1，100 | 4\％2 | ${ }^{131}{ }^{2}$ ，${ }^{\text {Ju }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ＊412 |  |  | ${ }_{* 47212}^{412}$ |  |  | Real |  |  | d | ${ }^{133}{ }^{18} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| 11 | ${ }_{* 8}^{*}{ }_{4}^{472}$ 11 | ${ }_{*}^{472}$ | ${ }_{* 8}{ }^{47}$ | ${ }_{* 812}{ }_{*}^{4} 11$ |  |  | Rels |  | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }_{712}{ }^{2}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 10 i_{8}} \mathbf{*}$ | $\underset{\substack{103_{8} \\ * 881}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{x 101 \\ 181}}$ |  | （14 ${ }^{1018}$ | 700 | Rellia |  | ${ }_{13} 1_{2}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{4} 512{ }^{15}$ | 涛4 |  | ${ }^{15}{ }^{3} 4$ | 18 | 1578 | 700 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊64 | ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{* 57}^{* 7312} 76$ | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 75 \\ * 56 \\ & 69\end{array}$ | ${ }_{63}^{78}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 69 | ${ }^{1}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{5}$ |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{114}^{14_{4}} 1{ }^{188}$ | 78，500 |  | 1 |  | 121 |  |
| ${ }_{72}^{223}$ | ${ }_{7014}^{2214}$ | ${ }^{223} 8$ |  | ${ }_{771}^{237_{8}}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}233^{2} & 23 \\ 70 \\ 70\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{65}{ }^{15}$ |  |
| ＊68 70 | ${ }_{* 66}^{7014}$ |  |  |  |  | 1，00 | 6\％conv prior pret ser A． 10 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1774}$ | ＊34 | ＊34 | ＊35 | ， | $18{ }^{1888} 19$ | 9，00 | ${ }_{\text {Rever }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊34 | ${ }_{* 75}^{*}$ | ${ }_{78}$ |  | ${ }_{76} \quad 78$ | 50 | 7\％ |  | 85 Ja | ${ }^{766_{4}}$ |  |
| \％ |  |  | ＊ 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{60} 123_{4}$ |  |
| H218 11 | 0， | ${ }^{1112} 1111_{2}$ | ${ }_{770}^{113_{4}}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}121^{12} & 127_{8} \\ * 70 & 802_{2}\end{array}$ |  | 3，500 | Reynol | ${ }_{8014}^{10} \mathrm{D}$ |  | D | 34 |
| － | ${ }_{98}$ | $9{ }^{9} 4$ | ${ }^{18}$ | 488 | ${ }^{* 93} 43_{4} 10$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 58 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{4612}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}43 & 4378 \\ 57 & 478\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 44 \\ \\ 188\end{array}$ | （ex | 10.800 30 |  | ${ }_{5114}{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{15} 16$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{13}^{1418} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{33}^{20}$ | －1818 |  |
|  | ${ }^{2914}$ | ＊1 | $303^{2}$ | ${ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{3,400}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Rub }}$ fru | ${ }_{1} 13 \mathrm{M}$ | 49 | 1 2612 |  |
| ${ }_{4} 3^{7_{8} 8_{8}} 43$ | 1 | 1 |  | ${ }^{137}$ |  | 4.800 <br> 4.900 | St Jo | ${ }^{251}{ }^{25}$ | 49 |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | ${ }^{1 H_{4}}$ |  |  |  |  | 119 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* * 3}^{13_{4}}{ }^{183_{4}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | 27 | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{2678}$ |  | ${ }^{27} \quad 278{ }^{87}$ | 00 |  | ${ }_{58}^{12} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 1644^{3} 4106$ | ${ }^{* 954}$ | 174 |  | ${ }^{1022_{4}}$ | 103 |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Arms Corp．．．－－No pe |  |  |  |  |




## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bond Record，Thursday，Weekly and Yearly

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

| N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec． 16 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Wen } \\ \text { Ran } \\ \text { Brid }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { day's } \\ \subset \text { Asked } \end{gathered}$ | 感荡 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Range } \\ & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Jan. } \end{aligned}$ | BONDS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Dec． 16 |  | Week＇s Range or Fridaz＇s Bld \＆Asked |  | Range Jan． 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －U．S．Government |  |  | Htoh |  | Low | gn Govt．\＆Mun．（C） |  |  | No. | Low Htoh |
| Trea | 0 |  |  | 29 | 19.5 | hile Mtg Bank（Concluded） |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury | d 11 | 114 | 114.9 | ， | 111.22114 .23 | －Guar sink fund 68．．．．．．．．．． 1961 | A 0 1436 | 143／4 143／4 | 58 | 121／4 18 |
| Treasury 3\％8．．．．．．．．－．－1946－1956 | M S | 113.9 | 113.10 | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | 11.8113 .18 |  | A O 1278 | 122／6 $\quad 127 / 6$ | 2 | 123／4 $127 /$ |
| Treasury $38 / 8 \mathrm{~B}$－．．．．．．．．－．－191941－1943 | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{106.27}^{105}$ | ${ }_{106.28}^{105.5}$ | 11 | 106．16108．2 | －Guar sink fund 68．．．．．．．－－1962 | m |  | 2 |  |
| Treasury 31／88．．．．．．．．．．．．－1943－1947 | 3 D | 109.30 | 110.1 | 7 | 107．18110．25 | －Chlean Cons Munlo 7 F － | M S ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 133／4 14 | 11 | 11／2 16\％ |
| Treasury 3188．．．．．－．－．－．－－19431 | F A 107. | 107.8 | 107.10 | 3 | 106.26108 .14 | ${ }^{-}$Chinese（Hukuang Ry） 58. | 1 D | 13\％ 14 | 11 | ${ }_{18} 11 / 3.18$ |
| Treasury 348．．．．．．．．．．．．．1943－1945 | O 109 | 109.24 | 109.29 | 85 | 107.2110 .5 | $\bullet$ Cologne（Clty）Germany 6138 s －1950 |  | 3／2 |  | 18 22\％／4 |
| Treasury 3188－．．．．－．－．－－1944－1946 | A O－－－－ | 109.27 |  | 21 | 107110.3 | Colombla（Republic of）－ |  |  |  |  |
| Treasury 313 B －．．．．－．－－－1946－1949 | $)^{\circ} \mathrm{D} 109.9$ | 109.7 | 109.10 | 14 | 105.27109 .10 | －6s of 1928－－－－－－－Oct 1961 | A 0 2076 | 19 207／8 | 1 | 10 20\％ |
|  | ${ }^{J} \mathrm{D} ~ 118.31$ | 108.31 | 108.31 | 28 | 105.19108 .31 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CBs}$ ext1 8 f gola of 1927－Jan 1961 |  | 191／8 20\％ | 126 | 10 203／4 |
|  | M s 107.4 | ${ }_{107}^{108.16}$ | 107．8 | 57 | ${ }_{103.26107 .8}^{105.24}$ | －Coiombia Muge Bank |  | 25\％${ }^{1}$ |  | $173 / 26$ $1631 / 26$ |
| Treasury $21 / 6 \mathrm{~B}$ ．．．．．．．．．－． $1955-1960$ | M s 104 | 104.7 | 104.16 | 97 | 101.24104 .21 | $\bullet$ Sinking fund 78 of 1927．．．．．1947 |  | 25\％ $25 \%$ |  | $17.257 / 8$ |
| Treasury 2588－．－．－－－－－－1946－1947 | M s 107 | 107 | 107 | 126 | 103.25107. | Copenhagen（Clty） $58 . \ldots \ldots$ | JD 95\％ | 947／6 95\％ | 72 | 833／8 1017／6 |
| Treasury $25 / 8 . . . . . . . .-1948-1951$ | M s 105.25 | 105.25 | 105．26 | 16 | 101.271105 .27 | 25 year gold 43／8， | M N 93\％ | 933／8 ${ }^{933 / 4}$ | 14 | ${ }^{83} 1001 / 5$ |
| Treasury 23／8－－．－－－－－－－1951－1954 | 3 D 104.3 | 104 | 104.6 | 16 | 100.26104 .7 | f－Cordoba（City） 78 unstam |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { M S } & 103.9 \\ \text { D } & 102.18\end{array}$ | ${ }_{102.18}^{103.6}$ | 10312 | 10 | 100.14103 .17 | \＄r7s stamped－－－－－－－－－－1957 |  | 521／2 $5151 / 2$ | 2 | $43.843 / 2$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll} \\ J & \text { D } & 102.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102.18 \\ & 102.7 \end{aligned}$ | 102.9 | 31 | $\begin{array}{lll}100.6 & 102.29 \\ 102.7 & 102.9\end{array}$ | Cordobs（Prov）Argentina 78＿－1942 |  |  | 11 | $711 / 290$ |
| Treasury 21／8 | d | ${ }^{1} 108.4$ | 106.12 |  | 102.14108 .12 | ${ }^{\text {－Costa Rica（Rep of）78．．．．－．} 1951 ~}$ | 20 | 191／4 21\％ | 32 | 4 |
|  | M s | 105.9 | 105.13 | 14 | 101105.13 | Cuba（Republic） 58 of 1904．－．．－1944 |  | 1071／2 1071／2 | 1 | $1011 / 1071 / 2$ |
| Treasury 21／8 ．．．．．．．．．．．－1949－1953 | J D 102．1 | 102.14 | 102.21 | 36 | 99.18102 .21 | External 5s of 1914 ser A．－．－1949 |  |  |  | 102\％1103／2 |
| Treasury 21／88．．．．．．．．．．．1950－1952 |  | ${ }_{1023}^{102.19}$ | 102.26 | 59 <br> 27 | 100.4102 .26 | External loan 4138 ser C．－．－1949 | F | ＊10036 |  | ${ }^{963 / 102} 10$ |
|  |  | 102.3 | 102.5 | 27 | 102，3 102.5 | 43／3 external debt－－－－．－－7－1977 | J | $591 / 4$ |  | 523／4 62 6 |
| 318．＿．．．．．．．．Mar 15 1944－1964 |  | 107 |  |  | 103.28107 .10 |  | 73 |  |  | ${ }_{62316} 10818$ |
| 38－．．．－．－．．．．－May 15 1844－1949 | M N 106.26 | 106.26 | 106.30 | 20 | 103.4106 .30 | Crechoslovak（Rep of） $88 . . . .-1951$ | A O－－．．． | ${ }^{775} \quad$ a75 |  | 104 |
|  | ¢ $\mathrm{M}_{8} 105$. |  | 108 |  | 103.22106 .18 | Slinking fund 8s ser B．．．．．．－1952 |  | $75 \quad 75$ |  | 105 |
| ome Owners Loan Corp－ |  |  |  |  |  | Denm | 103 |  | 45 |  |
| 3s вerles A．．．．－May 1 1944－1952 | M N 10 | 08.25 | 106.27 | 96 | 103.9108 .27 | Externe |  | $1003 / 8100$ |  |  |
| 2\％s serles B．．Aug 1 1939－1949 | A 102 |  | 102.13 | 46 | 101.9103 .13 | External g 43／68．．．．．Apr 151962 | 98 | $981 / 498$ | 41 |  |
| 21／8 serles G．－．．．．．．． 19 | 104 | 04 | 104.13 | 8 | 101.5104 .15 | Deutsche Bk Am part ctf 68 ＿－ 1932 \＄＊Stamped extd to Sept 11935 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Domintcan Rep Cust Ad 51／8．＿1942 |  |  |  |  |
| Foroign Govt \＆Municipal－ |  |  |  |  |  | st ser $51 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1920 | 65 | 641／8 65 | 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 d serles sink func | － 65 | ${ }^{65}$－65 |  |  |
| －Gtd slnk fand 68．．．．．．．．．．－1947 | F A | 25\％ |  | 6 |  | Customs Admins 53／88 2 d ser－1961 |  | 66 66 <br> $* 65$ 70 <br> 6  |  |  |
| ＊Gtd sink fund 68．．．－．－．－－－1948 |  | $25 \%$ | 25 | 5 | 173\％ 25 | 53／38 2 d seriles |  | ${ }^{* 60} 875$ |  |  |
| A kershus（King of Norway）48－1968 | － | 941 | 841／2 | 5 | 93.9615 | $\bullet$ Dresden（Clty）ex |  |  |  |  |
|  | ，9\％ | 81 | 93 | ${ }_{47}^{63}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －External of 78 serles B．．．．．． <br> ${ }^{-}$External f \＆ 7 s serles C | $9^{3 / 4}$ | $81 / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93 / 4 \\ & 9 y / 2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{16}^{47}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| －External f 7 7 series D．．．． 19 | J J 9 良 | 8 | 93 | 34 | 6．${ }^{69 \%}$ | Estonia（Repubilic of）${ }^{\text {Finland（Republic）ext }}$ |  | a 105 | $14 \mid$ |  |
| ${ }^{-}$External 8 I 7818 st serles | A 0 812 | 714 | 83 | 55 | 47／6 8\％／6 | －Frankfort（Clty of） f 6 $6 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$－－1953 | M ${ }^{\text {N }}$｜ $193 / 8$ | 19.198 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1041 / 51083 / 8 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ |
| －External sec sf 78 2d series 195 |  | 71／8 | $83 / 4$ | 43 | $5{ }^{53 / 4}$ | French Republic 7 $1 / 8$ stampedi－1941 | D 108\％ | 1081／4 108\％／4 | 17 | 1097／8 |
| ${ }^{-E x t e r n a l ~ s e e ~} 8178888$ series－ 1957 | I | 71／2 |  | 24 | 53／6 8\％ | 71／3 unstamped．．．．．．．．．－1941 | 1031／2 | 1031／2104 |  | 104 |
| Antwerp（City）external 5s．．．． 1958 |  | 94 |  | 9 | $851 / 1001 / 2$ | External 78 stamped．－．－．－．－． 1949 |  | ${ }_{* 1038}^{112} 112$ | 1 | 1043123 |
| St external 4 | M N 87144 | 84 | 8714 | 82 |  | German Govt International－ 1949 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 f extl conv loan 48 Feb ．．． 1972 |  |  | 793／8 | 91 |  | ＊53／8 of 1930 stamped．－．－．－ 1965 | D 21 |  |  |  |
| Sf extl conv loan 48 Apr－．－－18 |  |  | 79 | 65 |  | ＊51／88 unstamped ．－．－．－．－1965 | D． | 193／4 20. |  | 26 |
| Australia 30－year 58， | 1017 | 1003 | $101 \%$ | 194 | 88.1064 | 5 $53 / 9 \mathrm{~s}$ stamp（Canad＇n Holder）＇65 |  |  |  |  |
| External 58 of 1927－－－－－－1957 | M s ${ }^{\text {chen }}$ | 10031 | $1011 / 2$ | 149 | 87131063 | －German Rep extl 7 s stamped＿1949 | $261 / 4$ | 251／2 263 | 4 | 231／6．38136 |
|  | J ${ }^{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{N}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 973 / 8 \\ & 197 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 991 / 2 \\ & 221 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | 143 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 851 / 51021410 \\ & 17 \quad 1051 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ＊（Cons Agric Loan） $61 / 38$－－－1958 |  | 28 |  | $24 \% 29$ |
| Belgium 25－yr extl $63 / 88 . . . . . .1949$ | 5 106\％ | 1081／4 | 1083 4 | 21 | ${ }_{98}^{17 \%} 108$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －${ }^{\text {d }}$ 105\％ | 1041／2 | $105 \%$ | 18 | ${ }_{963 / 107108}^{98}$ |  | F A | ＊221／2，271／8 |  | 1924 29 |
| External 30－year \＆ 8 78 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D}$ | 114 | 115 20 | ${ }_{1}^{20}$ | ${ }_{18} 1185$ | －6s part pald ．－．－．－．．．．－－1988 | 20 |  |  | 191827 |
| ${ }^{\text {Ex }}$ External binking |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －Brazil（U）Of）external 89．．．． 1941 |  | 113 | 1234 | 80 | 118123 | ${ }_{\bullet \text { Hamburg（State）}}$ 68．．．．．－－－1946 | A O | ／2／ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |
| －External 1816368 of 1926．．－19 | A 0 － $10 \%$ | 87／8 | 1036 | 218 | $83 / 193$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}$ External 8 f $61 / 38$ of 1927．．－1957 | D 10 | 88 | $101 / 2$ | 169 | $83 / 197 /$ | Helsingtors（City）ext $61 / 58$－ 1960 |  | 37 |  | $102105 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ |
| 78（Central Ry）－$-\cdots \cdots \cdots-{ }^{1952}$ | ${ }_{8}$ |  | 1014 | 8 | $88 / 4191 / 6$ | Hungarlan Cons Municipal Loan－ |  |  |  |  |
| Slisbane（ City） |  | ${ }_{961 / 2}^{961 / 4}$ | ${ }^{971 / 8}$ | 14 | ${ }_{95}^{95} 102{ }^{102}$ |  | J S $101 / 2$ | 1／2 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{D}$ | ${ }^{* 9}{ }^{61 / 2}$ | $1001 / 2$ |  | ${ }_{98}^{95} \quad 10310$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}$ Sinking fund $71 / 28$ ser B ．．－． 1961 | ， | ＊934 14 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{*} \mathbf{7 0} 1 / 4$ |  | 23 | $73 \quad 23$ | $\bullet$ Hungary（Kingiom of）71／38－．1944 |  | $371 / 2371 / 2$ | 5 | 37 597／8 |
| －68 stamped－－－－－－－－－－－1961 |  | ${ }^{7} 70$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | 1 | $781 / 485$ 685 | Extended at 43／6s to．．．．．．－－1979 |  |  |  | 323／6 43 |
| 961／8 stamped－－－－－－－－－－－1961 | F A | ＊60 |  |  | 64 793／ |  |  |  |  |  |
| External $8143646468 .-\ldots$. |  | 51 | 5398 | 59 | 49\％／6 70\％ | Italy（Kingdom of）ext1 78．．．． 1951 | J D $76 \%$ | 751／4 |  |  |
|  | F A | $55^{7 / 8}$ | 54 | 25 | $47.70 \%$ | Italian Cred Consortium 78 ser B ${ }^{\text {c }} 47$ | M | $793 / 8$ | 3 | 631／6 81\％／ |
| External ：e－adj 43／8－4\％／88．．－1976 |  |  |  | 13 | 52 l 50 $501 / 8$ | Italian Public Utillty exti 7s | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{811}^{55}$ ，${ }^{\text {561／8 }}$ | 33 | ${ }_{31}^{43}$ ． $651 / 3$ |
| 8\％external \％\％bonds．．．－－－1984 | － | ${ }_{371 / 2}$ | 381／2 | 1 | $\begin{array}{ll}50 \\ 361 / 8 & 723 / 2\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}813 / 9 & 841 / \\ 643 / 4 & 651 / 2\end{array}$ |  | 128 81 |
| Bulgaria（Kingdom 01）－ －Secured $8178 \ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  | －Jugoslavia（state M Mge Bk） 781957 | A  | 35.36 |  | $30{ }^{46}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{32}^{36 \% / 8}$ | ${ }_{34}^{365 / 8}$ | ${ }_{17}^{11}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {－Leipzig（Germany）}}$ ¢ 78．－．－1947 |  | $20 \quad 20$ | 3 |  |
| ization loan 7\％／28－－－－1968 |  |  |  | 17 | $313 / 235$ | －Lower Austria（Province） |  |  |  | 2416 271／6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { A } & 0 & 1108\end{array}$ | 1103 | 11036 | 58 |  |  | J D |  | 1 |  |
| 10－year 21／88．－．．．．－Aug 151945 |  | 110 | 1103 | 43 <br> 14 | $1061133 /$ |  | M N |  |  | ， |
|  | J J 103\％ | 103\％ | 103\％ | 12 |  |  |  | \％ | ${ }_{4}^{1}$ | ／1／8 |
|  | J J－ | $1017 / 8$ | 10238 | 12 | 98\％ $9741023 / 6$ | －Assenting 58 of 1899．．．．．．．．． 1945 <br> －Assenting 5 s large | Q | ＊ $1 / 8$ |  | ／1／8 |
| 30－year 38－7．－．－－－－－－－－－19 |  | 98 | 983 | 99 |  | －Assenting 5 s smal |  |  |  | $13{ }^{13}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{J}{ }^{19}$ | 19 | 20 | 13 | 16\％ $623 /$ |  | J D－－－．－ |  |  |  |
| －Cent Agric Bank（ Ger）78－2．－1950 <br> ＊Farm Loan Bt 68＿－July 151960 | M S ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | $311 / 8$ | 3132 | 12 | 291／2 38 | －Assenting 4s of 1904．．．．．．．． 1954 | J D ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
| －Farm Loan st 68＿－．July 151960 <br> －68 July coupon on－．．．．－1960 |  | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ | 27 | 6 | $27.323 / 6$ | －Assenting |  |  | 10 |  |
|  | A ${ }^{-0}$ | 27 | 27 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}27 & 27 \\ 28\end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| －68 Oct coupon on ．．．．．－． 1960 |  | ＊22 | 29 | 18 | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \\ 18 & 263\end{array}$ | mal |  |  |  |  |
| $\bullet$ Chile（Rep）－Extl s f 7 s ．．．．－ 1942 | M N $161 / 4$ | 163 | 1636 | 27 | $143 / 6197 / 6$ | Milan（Cyty，Italy）extioliza | A 0 | 541／4 |  |  |
| ${ }^{\circ} 7 \mathrm{~s}$ assented－－－－－－－－－－1942 |  | 143／3 | 14\％ |  |  | Minas Geraes（State）－ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 6 \text { External sassented }}$ | A O 16 | 1614 | 16 | 43 | $14 \% 197$ |  | M |  | 11 |  |
| Extl alnking fund 6sa－－－Feb 1961 |  | $143 / 8$ | 147 | 32 | $1438151 /$ |  | M S | 63／4 71／8 | 9 | $63 / 13$ |
| $\bullet$ 6s assented |  | ${ }^{1614 \%}$ | 15 | 22 | ${ }^{15} 53 / 88$ |  |  | ${ }_{46}^{48}$ | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}381 / 4 & 61 \\ 37 & 57\end{array}$ |
|  | J | 1614 | 161／2 | 47 | 15 | New So Wales（State）exti $56 . \ldots 1957$ | F A | ${ }_{99}{ }^{46}{ }^{59} 9$ | 14 |  |
|  | J ${ }^{\mathbf{J}} \mathbf{}$ | 143／8 | $143 /$ | 30 | $143 / 8143$ | External $\mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{5B}$－－－－$-\cdots \mathrm{Apr} 1958$ | A O | $993 / 8.9976$ | 59 | 887／103\％ |
| $\bullet$ Extl sinking fund 68．．．Sept 1961 | M S | ${ }_{* 14}^{163 / 8}$ | $1{ }^{168}$ | 20 | 15.1976 | Norway 20－year－exti 68. | 1043 | $104.1041 \%$ |  | 103\％107\％ |
| $\bullet$ External sinking fund $68 . .1962$ | A S ${ }^{-16}$ | －16\％ | $16 \%$ | 10 |  | 20－year external 68 | 1043\％8 |  |  | ／6 |
| ¢08 assented－．－．．．－－－－1962 |  | ＊1438 |  | 0 |  |  | A S | 1021／2 $1031 / 8$ |  | 983／31043／4 |
| $\bullet$ External stnking fund 68．．－1963 | M N 163 |  |  | 22 | 1438 | 4 s 8 f ext loan－ | F A 101 | $1001 / 4$ | 20 | 983\％103\％ |
|  |  | 1439 | 148 | 6 <br> 41 |  | Munlclpal Bants extis $58 .-1970$ | $J$ | － |  | 13 |
| ${ }^{\bullet} 61 / 28$ assented． |  | ${ }^{12} 1248$ |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | J D ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 143 | $14 \%$ | 11 | $12 \%$ 18\％ |  |  |  |  |  |
| －6\％／3 assented．－．－－－．．．．－ 1961 | 27／6 | 127／8 | 127／8 | 10 | 127／6 121／6 |  |  |  |  |  |



## Bennett Bros. E Johnson

## $\overline{\text { IMUNICIPAL BONDS }}$

New rork, N. $\boldsymbol{T}_{\text {O }}$<br>One Wall Street DIgby 4.5200

N $\boldsymbol{r} .1 .761+\begin{aligned} & 135 \text { So. La Salle St } \\ & \text { Randolph } 7711\end{aligned}$

| BONDS |
| :---: |
| N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE |
| Week Ended Dec. 16 |



Chlcago Union Station-


Cleve Cin Chic \& St L Len $4 \mathrm{~s} \ldots-1993$
General 5 s geries B
J
D


 Cleve \& Pgh gen gu 41/2s ser B_1942 A
 Gen 4
Gen \&
Cleve

 Coal River Ry lst C .


Columbla G\&E deb 5s_...May 1952 M N
 Columbia \& H V ist extg $4 \mathrm{~s} \ldots$...1948 A Columbus Ry Pow \& Lt 48.... 2\%/4s debentures Commercian Invest Tr deb $33_{2} 1951$ J J Commonwealth Edison Co-

 from Sept 301938 ) Passump River $18 \mathrm{Bt} \mathrm{ta}_{\mathrm{s}}-1943 \mathrm{~J}$ Stamped List \& ref 43/3 Conn Red Pow 4 f 3 Sis.
Consol Edison ( $\mathrm{N} Y$ Y) deb 3 $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
31/6 debentur
$33 / 18$ debentures.
315 debentures.
315 den

of Upper Wuertemberg 7s__1956 J
 - Debenture 4 s

 $18 t$ mege $181 / 28$
lst mtge $31 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$.

For footnotes see page 3737.




In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Dec. 10, 1938) and ending the present Friday (Dec. 16, 1938). It is compiled entirely rom the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and









## Watling, Lerchen \& Hayes

Now York Stock Exchange
Mombers
Detroit Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange DETROIT
Telephone: Randolph 5530

## Detroit Stock Exchange

Dec. 10 to Dec. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
Stocks-
Allen Flectric com
Auto City Brew co Baldwin Rubber com Bower Roller.Bury Biscuit com Capital Clity Prod
Chrysier Corp com Consolldated Paper com_10 Crowley Milner com
Cunninghm Drug co Consumprs steel _....... 10
Det \& Cleve Nav com.. Det \& Cleve Nav com--100
Detroit-Edison com.-100
Detroit Gray Iron com-.-5 Detrolt-Mich Stove com
Dettoit Pader Prod com. Detroit Steel Corp. Federal Mogul com.
Federal Frankenmuth Brew comGar Wood-ndust com-
General Finance com General Motors com Goebel Brewing com Grand Valley
Hall Lamp com
Home Dairy class Hoskins Mfg com com_ 10 Houdaile-Hershey
Hudson Motor Car Hurd Lock \& Mfg com Kinsel Drug com. Kresge (8 B(com.
La Salle Wine.... Mcasco screw Prod McClanahan Oil com Mich Steel Tube Prod Michlgan Sugar com Preferred
Mid-West uarray Corp com Parker Rust-Proof com 2.5
Parker Penin Metal Prod com. Prudential Invest com. Reo Motor com--
Rickel (H W) com River Basin Paper com Scotren-Dillon com.-...
Standard Tube B com. Tivoli Brewing com_ Unlon Investment comUnited Specialties -B-...-. Warner Alreraft c Wolverlne Brew com
 $\underset{\text { FTi }}{\text { Lo }}$ Lruat
Last
Srice $\left|\begin{array}{c}\text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low High }\end{array}\right|$ Sales
for
Week

Shares \begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\multicolumn{2}{c|}{ Range Since Jan. 1, 1938} <br>
\hline Low \& High <br>
\hline

 

$\begin{array}{c}\text { Antr } \\
\text { Mar } \\
M a y\end{array}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





| Stocks（Concluded）Pat | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Lasast } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Week＇s Range of Prices Lovo High | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sules } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wherk } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Stnce Jan．1， 1938 |  | Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Wetk's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { High } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wetek } \\ \text { Shares } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Lov） | Htgh |  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Lehigh Coal Lehigh Val | $\begin{aligned} & 31 / 86 \\ & 41 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | \％ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { May } \\ 3 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { 51/8 July } \\ 71 / 4 & \text { July } \end{array}$ | Di Giorg Fruit Corp pref－－ Electric Prod | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 93 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}16 & 16 \\ 93 / 40 \\ 10\end{array}$ | 130 <br> 414 <br> 20 | $\begin{array}{ll} 16 & \text { Nov } \\ 93 / 4 & \text { Dec } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 28 & \text { Jan } \\ 10 \% / 8 & \text { Dec } \end{array}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Nat Power }}$ |  |  |  | $47 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |  | $1834181 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Pennroad Pennsylvan | 2075 | ${ }_{193}^{13 / 81}$ | 11，860 | ${ }^{11 / 6} 1{ }^{\text {dec }}$ | 23／8 Jan | ${ }_{\text {Emp }}$ | 144＊46 | ${ }_{34}^{143 / 5} 15$ | 2，025 | ${ }^{9} 15 \% \mathrm{Mar}$ | 37 |
| Phina Elee | 30 | 1163\％ 118 |  | ${ }_{112}^{14 / 8} \mathrm{May}$ | 11818 Dec |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}34 & 35 \\ 82 & 83\end{array}$ | 320 <br> 130 | ${ }_{62}^{2614} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & \text { July } \\ 88 & \text { June }\end{array}$ |
| Phila Elee Pr |  | 先 $30 \%$ |  | ${ }^{291 / 8}$ | 323／Nov |  |  |  |  | $17 . \mathrm{Mar}$ | 368 Nov |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \% & 21 / 4\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}^{1 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2 / 3 / 2}$ Jun |  | 50 | $\begin{array}{ll}1.40 \\ 483 / 3 & 1 . \\ 70\end{array}$ | 3，076 | ${ }^{1.25} \times 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{53}^{2.60}$ July |
| Philadelph Reo Motor |  | 6\％．8 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}834 & \text { Nov } \\ 3 \\ 314 & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |  |  | $71 \% 71 \%$ | ， 22 | 25\％ | ${ }^{10}$ |
| Salt Dome | 1／8 | $17^{11 / 8} 17174{ }^{17 / 4}$ |  | $13 / 6 \mathrm{Dec}$ $10 \%$ | 27\％May |  |  |  |  |  | Juyy |
|  |  |  |  | 3514 M | 51 |  |  | 131／2 |  |  |  |
| Tonopah－Belmo |  |  |  | 116 | $1 / 6$ | Hanco |  | ${ }^{13} 1839$ |  | 25.4 | 44 Oot |
| Tonopah Mining |  |  |  | \％／Nov | ${ }^{1.2}$ J Jan | Hawaita Holly D | 950 | $17^{3 / 4} 18$ |  | $174{ }^{4}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Transit }}$ Truvest | 20 | $2 \%$ |  | ${ }^{15 / 4}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 / 8 \%} \mathrm{Nov}$ | Home F | ${ }_{38}^{95}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}900 & 1.00 \\ 38 & 38\end{array}$ | 700 |  | ${ }_{\text {1i }}^{1.30}$ Sept |
| United Corp |  |  |  | $17 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{4 \%} 80 \mathrm{Oct}$ | Honolulu 11 Cl C | $231 / 2$ | ${ }_{23}^{38}$ | 740 | 13\％Mar |  |
| Unreferred | \％ |  |  |  | $37 \%$ Oct $12 \%$ Nov | Hunt brose | 1.50 |  |  |  | an |
| Preterred | 10， | $1123 / 81133$ | －154 | 99\％／8 | $113{ }^{1}$ | Langendor | 17／6／8 | 17\％ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {June }}^{\text {Jov }}$ |
| Westmoreland |  |  |  |  | $103 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ | Lesilie Salt Co | 40 |  |  | $323 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 41. Nov |
| Westmoreland C |  |  |  | $8{ }^{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 101／May | ${ }^{\text {Leto }}$ Lourneau（ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $311 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}28 \\ 293 \\ & 31 \\ 31\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{13}$ | 323／Nov |
| Elec \＆Peo tr etts |  | 71／8 | 27.000 | Apr | 91／2 Nov | Lyons－Magn |  | 293／8 |  | 6\％\％Mar | $351 / 2$ $51 / 2$ Dug |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1－4， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid－Western and Southern Securities |  |  |  |  |  | N American Oill Cons．－．10 | 10 | $\begin{array}{ccc}10 \\ 180 & 10 \\ & 18\end{array}$ | 100 | ${ }^{7 \%}$ | 1358 Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Oilver Utd Filte | 50\％ | ${ }^{180}$ | 178 | ${ }^{15}$ | ${ }^{30 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{30 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ Aug |
| New York Stock Exchange ${ }^{\text {Mew }}$ New York Curb（Associate） |  |  |  |  |  | OHiver Utd Futers | 51／ |  |  |  | ${ }_{10} 73 / 8 \mathrm{July}$ |
| Chicago Stock Exchange <br> 315 North Fourth St．，St．Louis，Mo． |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{P}$ | ${ }_{93}^{6}$ |  | ${ }_{220}^{470}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & \text { Jan } \\ 12 & \text { Oct }\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hic | 2.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone Central 3350 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Noe |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ee |
| ec． 10 to Dec．16，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pace Light }}^{\text {Pacilil Light }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42 \\ 1081 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pac Light |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Pac }}$ | 20 |  | ，016 |  | v |
| Stocks－Par | F＇ridayLastSalePrice | Week＇s Range of Prices Low High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{c\|} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}\right.$ | Range Stince Jan．1， 1938 |  | Paratifine |  |  |  | ${ }_{89}^{873 / 2}$ Apr | ${ }^{1193 / 4}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  | w | High | Pre | 1.10 | 1．00 1.05 | 320 673 | 1.004727 | 2．75 July 916 Nov |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { American Inv com＿．．．．．．＊}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | RE\＆RCo |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1104 \\ & 464 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 3314 $331 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}65 \\ \hline 35 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | Rayonier | $\begin{aligned} & 42^{78} \\ & 1634 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 27^{4 / 8} & \text { Sept } \\ 8 & \text { May } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101／8 | ${ }^{233}$ 23／Aug | Repu | 22\％ | －${ }_{\text {22\％3／8 }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,404 \\ 945 \\ 100 \end{array}\right]$ | 173\％June |  |
| tral |  |  |  | 17／8 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{30}^{2 / 9} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Coca－Col |  |  |  | an | 234．Nov | Rhe | 12\％ |  | 8154.464 | $9 \%$$4 \% \mathrm{Mar}$4ar | ${ }_{\text {14 }}^{141 / 2} \text { July }$ |
| Columbia Brew |  |  |  |  |  | Richtie |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collins Mor |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 27 & 28 \\ 10 & 10 \\ 17 & 18 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 350 \\ & 350 \end{aligned}$ |  | 101／2 Nov | Roos | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 43 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 4,4647825 | 12. | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 51 / 8 \mathrm{Jan} \\ & \text { Dec } \end{aligned}$ |
| Drder MIg | 10 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 350 \\ 25 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | 230 | ${ }_{21}^{11}$ June | Ryan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ely \＆Walker D Gds comer |  |  | 15 |  |  | ${ }^{\text {scheo }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.00 \\ & 51 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 2.00 July |
|  |  |  |  | 107 Ju | 121 Oct | Shell |  |  | ${ }^{100} 1016$ | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Apr}^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| d pre |  | $102{ }^{73 / 4} 102$ | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 252 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |  | $51 / \%$ preterred．．．．－100 | ${ }^{105} 5$ | ${ }^{105}$ | 10 |  |  |
| Hamiltan－Brn Shoe com－＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | ${ }_{12}^{6}$ | ${ }_{12}^{6} \quad 1{ }_{12}^{61 / 2}$ |  |  |  | Sherwood swan \＆Co A． 10 |  | $501 / 23$ | 200 | ${ }_{4}^{4 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 25 <br> 50 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sign }}^{\text {Soun }}$ | ${ }_{30}^{303 / 2}$ |  | 421 1,370 | ${ }^{18} 14 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 5\％Mar |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{45}$ Oct | 50$501 / 20 c$Aug |  | ${ }_{95}^{20}$ | ${ }_{941 / 2}^{193} 201 / 2$ | 1，3 |  | ${ }^{95}$ 95 Nov |
| Hyde Park Brew |  | ${ }_{27}^{47}$ |  |  |  | So |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hydraulic Pr |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 798 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  | $501 / 2 \mathrm{Aug}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { \％} \\ 36\end{gathered} \mathrm{July}_{\text {Jan }}$ | Sou | 181／2 | 171／2 | ${ }_{2}^{2,615}$ | ${ }^{28} 96 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 224 Jan |
| Internation |  | ${ }_{6}^{30 / 4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{36}$ Aug |  |  |  |  | 100 July | 700$34 \%$Aug |
| app M |  |  | 20 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ |  | Stanc | 28 |  |  | 253 |  |
| Laclede Steel |  |  | 195 | ${ }_{25}^{14}$ June | ${ }^{21}$ Nov | Texa |  | ${ }^{2236}$ | 13 | ${ }_{30}$ | ${ }_{1}^{25}{ }^{25}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Nov |
| McQuay－s |  | 2614 |  |  | ${ }^{32}$ Jan | Tlde | 123 | $123 \% 18$ | 44 | $103 / 8$ | 155\％July |
| Meyer Blank |  | 1518 | 25 |  | 154．Dee | Trans |  |  | 27 | $51 / 2$ | 12\％Jan |
| Porest |  | 11 | 120 | ${ }_{8}^{91 / 4} \mathrm{Funeb}$ | 131／2 July | Treadw |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nati Candy |  |  | 860 |  |  | Unlon Oil Co ot C | 183 | $1818181 / 2$ |  | 173，M | 2231 |
| 1 ist pret． |  | $105{ }^{105}$ | 95 | 95 June | 107 Sept | $\underset{\text { Union Sugar com }}{\text { United AIr Lines }}$ | 11 | $\begin{array}{cc}63 / 8 \\ 110 & 717\end{array}$ |  |  | 22．Mar |
| ational Oats Cocom |  | 163／617 |  |  |  | Universal Consol Oll | 15 |  | 1， | 6 | 2036 Aug |
| Rice－stix D Gds ist ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  | 109 2 | ${ }_{50}^{44}$ | ${ }^{99}$ June | 109 Deo | Victor Equip Co co | 37／8 | $37 / 837$ |  | $21 / 8 \mathrm{M}$ | 43.4 July |
| St Louis Pub |  | ${ }_{50}{ }_{5 c}$ | 250 | ${ }^{\text {be }}$ Dee | 15 D Des | Watalua Agricultural |  |  | 17 |  | ${ }_{36}^{41 / 2}{ }^{\text {J }}$ |
| Preferred A |  | $2.25 \quad 2.25$ | 418 | ${ }^{750}$ June |  | Yosemite Port Cem ple | $31 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 2 & 31 / 2\end{array}$ | 118 | ${ }_{2}^{2.75} \mathrm{Jun}$ |  |
| Scullin Steel co |  | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 13 \\ 1.75 & 1.75\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{31 / 4}$ Apr | 1356 Nov |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sterling Alum |  |  | 5 | 41／8 June | $81 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$ | Am Rad \＆St | 18 |  | ，231 | 103／6 Mar |  |
| x Baer \＆Fulle |  | $61 / 8$ $30 \%$ 30 | 707 | ${ }_{16}^{6} 1 / 2$ Oct | ${ }^{81 / 23} \mathrm{Feb}$ | American Tel \＆Tel Co | 1473／4 | $147 / 1493$ | ， 31 | 1114／4．Apr | $149 \%$ Jan |
| Wagner Electr |  |  | 2,707 |  |  | Anaconda Copper | 35 | 341／8 35 | ${ }^{745}$ | May | 40\％Oct |
| ond Suburb $P$ |  |  |  |  |  | Anglo Nat Corp | ${ }^{93 / 6}$ |  | 1, | $71 / 8$ De |  |
| Louis Car 68 e |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {A Pancame }}$ | 3\％ |  | 1，76 | 21／2 De |  |
| tUnited Ry 4 sc c－d＇s |  | 241／4 241／4 | 1，000 | 19．June | 28 Nov | Bendil | 2514 |  | ， |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cal |  | 1.15 |  | 1.10 May | ${ }_{1}{ }^{250} 50 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Cities service Co cot | 1 |  | 760 |  | 103／ 21／4 Jay Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{31 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | ． 100 | ${ }^{280}$ Jan | 50 C Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Domingue | 硅 | － 37348 | 1，38 | 36\％／Nov | $44 \%$ Feb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gt West Elec Ch | 130 | ${ }_{124}^{431 / 2} 132$ |  | 323／2 July | 1374\％Oct |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gt West Elec Chen | 243／4 | $22^{3} / 848$ | ${ }_{3}^{1,01}$ | 20 ${ }^{42}$ | 24\％${ }^{\text {Deec }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Idaho－Maryland |  | ${ }_{541 / 8}{ }^{6 / 1}$ |  | ${ }_{44}^{4.95}$ Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | In |  |  | 31 |  |  |
|  |  | fices in San Fra |  |  |  | Ita | ${ }_{2.35}^{290}$ |  | 1，000 | ${ }_{1}^{230} \mathbf{5 0} \mathrm{Mug}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2038 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | M | 168 | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 180 } & 18 \mathrm{c} \\ 108\end{array}$ | 50 | 140 | 㖪 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ranje Stinco | Jan．1， 1938 | Monoilth Port Cem com－${ }^{\text {a }}$＊ | 333／4 | 64／43／8 | 765 <br> 765 |  | ${ }_{9}^{4} /{ }^{\text {June }}$ Jan |
|  |  | O20 H10 |  |  |  | North America | 17 | 165\％ 18 | 2，6 | ${ }^{61 / 6} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 183\％Dec |
| Stocks－ |  |  |  | Low | Htgh | Oahu Sugar I Olaa Sugar C |  | 22 |  | 19\％6 May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Onomea sug | 20 | 201／8． | 125 | 201／D | 35 Jan |
| gro American Minit | ${ }_{8}^{27 c}$ | 27 c | 270 | ${ }_{8} 16 \mathrm{c}$ June | ${ }^{45 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{JJan}$ | Pacific Porri | ${ }_{41}^{1.8}$ | ${ }_{41}^{1.80} \quad 2$. |  | ${ }_{41}^{1.60} \mathrm{Aug}$ | ${ }_{56}^{31 / 2} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| Anglo Calli Nat Bank | 4\％${ }^{83 / 4}$ |  | 3,270 360 |  | ${ }^{19} 51 / \mathrm{Jan}$ | ${ }_{\text {Preater }}$ | 4 |  | 1，190 | ${ }_{41}^{41 / 6 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |
| Associated Ins Fund |  |  | ${ }_{687}$ |  | ${ }^{510}$ M Mag | Riverside |  |  | 1，190 |  |  |
|  | 1672 | 161／2 $17 / 4$ | 352 | 133／2 Mar | 22 July | seara | 60 | 60 c 60 | 134 | 0c | ${ }^{85 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
| lamba Su | 1734 | $17.17^{3 / 4}$ | 965 | 17．Mar | $211 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |  | $223 / 22$ | 23 | 193／2 Mar | $247 / 2 \mathrm{July}$ |
| alit Art Tl |  |  | 20 |  | 143\％July |  |  |  | 36 |  | Dec |
| Calit Cotton Mills com | 11鮈 | 111／2 $111 / 2$ | 50 | Mar |  | South Ca |  |  | － 43 | 251／6 | 283／Nov |
| Calit Packing C | 5／ | 153／617／6 | 4，413 | 15\％／Mar | 24 Jan | ${ }^{\text {Stu}}$ | 71／2 | 71／2 | ${ }^{43}$ |  | 936 Oct |
| dilf Packing Cord pre | 48 |  | 70 | 451／2 Apr |  | Unlon Carbide \＆Carbon | 89 |  |  |  | 8914 Dee |
| alif Water Service pt | ${ }_{3}^{96}$ | ${ }_{316}^{96}{ }^{96}$ |  | ${ }^{87} \mathrm{Marar}$ |  | United Aircraft Corp cap | ${ }_{3}^{41}$ | 3 | ${ }_{7}^{634}$ | 191／4 M | 414 414 Deet Oct |
| arson Him Gold Min cap－1 | 105 | ${ }^{31 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {c }} 105$ | 1,200 10 |  | ${ }_{1081 / 6}^{40 \mathrm{e}}$ Jept |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{3} / 88$ |  | 1．65 Jan | 106\％July | Warner Bros Plctures．．．．． | 57／8 | 57／8 $61 / 8$ | 1210 | $4 . \mathrm{M}$ | 7\％／6 July |
| Pre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nso | 17\％ | 17\％／820 | 1，449 | ${ }^{17 / 8} 7$ | ${ }^{33}$ 153／Jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crown | ${ }_{86}^{173 / 3}$ | ${ }_{86} 12 / 48$ | ${ }^{3} 130$ | ${ }_{58}{ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{92}^{15 / 2}$ No | ${ }_{2}$ Listed．$\dagger$ In |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities -Friday Dec. 16




| Port of New York Authority Bonds |  |
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|  | (1003/ |


| United States |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Federal Land Bank Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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New York Trust Companies

|  |  |  | Bd |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New York...- 100 | ${ }_{415}^{376}$ |  |  | 235 |
| Bronx County -.........--7 |  |  |  | 10 |
| Brooklyn .-.-....... | 73 | 78 | Kings County ......-.-100 ${ }^{10}$ |  |
| Central Hanover---- 20 | ${ }^{280} 3$ | 83 3/2 |  |  |
| Chemical Bank \& Trust-10 | ${ }^{338}$ | ${ }_{65}{ }^{401 / 4}$ | d |  |
| Cinton Trust--..-.-.-. ${ }^{\text {Colonial }}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{5}$ | $101 /$ | New York.-.-.-.......-.-25 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | 123 |  | Titte Guarantee \& Tr--200 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1/4 |  |
| Corn Exch BX \& Tr .-. ${ }^{20}$ | 14 | 15 | Underwriters--...-.-. 100 | ${ }_{500}^{90}$ |

FISCAL FUND, inc.
Bank Stock Series
Insurance Stock Series
Transcontinent Shares Corporation, Sponsor
LOS ANGELES
JERSEY CITY
BOSTON

| New York Bank Stocks |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of Manhattan $\mathrm{Co}^{\text {Par }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co. ${ }^{\text {Bra }}$ | ${ }_{x 38}^{14 / 2}$ | ${ }_{42}^{16}$ |  | ${ }^{43}$ | ${ }_{23}^{48}$ |
| Bensonhurst National. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | ${ }_{75}$ | 100 | National Sarety Banix-12 | - 113 | 233/4 |
| Chase----1.-.-.-. 13.55 | 30 | ${ }_{32}$ | Penn Exchange........10 | 10\% | 111/2 |
| Commercial National_. 100 | 141 | 147 | Peoples National......... 50 | 48 | $5^{5}{ }^{2 / 3}$ |
| Firth A Penue- - -100 | 700 | 740 | Pubile Natlonal......... 25 | ${ }_{2814}$ |  |
| First National of N Y_-100 |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Sterllng Nat Bank \& Tr } \\ & \text { Trade Bank........12/6 }\end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }_{15}^{21}$ | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Chicago \& San Francisco Banks



Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 86 d \\ & 84 \\ & 551 / 2 \\ & 531 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A s k \\ \cdots \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Nat Union Mtge Corp- } \\ & \text { Serles A } \\ & \text { Sores } \end{aligned}\right.$ | ${ }^{\text {bld }}$ | ${ }^{\text {Ask }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 90 |  |
|  |  |  | nd Corp (all |  |  |
| Cont' Inv Bd Corp $2-52$ '53 | ${ }_{69}^{88}$ |  | C Cons Deb C | 86 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ire | 53 |  | Potomac Deb Cory 3 -68 | 501/2 |  |
| erstat | 47 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Potomac Maryland D |  |  |
| Nat Bonaho |  |  | Potomac Realty Atiant |  |  |
|  |  |  | Deb Corp ${ }^{\text {dobs }}$ | 53 |  |
| series A | ${ }^{23}$ | 27 | Realty Bond \& M |  |  |
| Nat Cons ba Corp $2-58$ | ${ }_{52}^{86}$ | 55 |  | ${ }_{47}^{62}$ |  |

## Miscellaneous Bonds

Bear-Mountatn-Hudson
River BrIdge 78
78 Commodity Credit Corp K\% notes Nov 21939. Federal Farm Mtge Corp


 2s May 16 1943-odt'39 Home Owners' Loan Corp
$11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.......June 11939


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Dec. 16-Continued

> Guaranteed Railroad Stocks Joseph Walker \& Sons

| Mombrrs New York Stock Exbange |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 120 Broadway NEW YORK | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dealers in } \\ \text { cuARRNTED } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tel. RE ctor } \\ 2.6600 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Sincel 185 |  |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

| (Guarantor in Parentheses) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |

Public Utility Stocks

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7396 \\ & 822 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 7456 \\ & .8412 \\ & 84 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 57 \\ 65 \\ 63 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{69}^{60}$ |
| ated Gas |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 23/6 | 31 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{113}{ }_{5}^{5}$ |  |  |  | 5\%/4 |
|  |  |  |  | 243/4 |  |
| Birmingham El |  | 91 | Pub Serv $7 \%$ pret .... 25 |  |  |
| Butralo Niagara |  |  | 7\% preferred | 85 |  |
| na Pr | ${ }^{20}{ }^{20} 81 / 2$ | 203/4 | Nassau \& Sur Ltg |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 101/3 | 11\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{7812}^{88}$ | ${ }_{81}^{90}$ | New Eng Pub Sorv Co- | ${ }_{93}^{35}$ | 361/3 |
|  |  | 90\% | New Ori Pub Serv $87.7 \mathrm{pt}-{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Consol }}$ Consol |  | $52^{2} / 2$ | New York Power \& Light- | $81 / 2$ | 100 |
| me |  |  |  |  |  |
| inental | $811 / 4$ | 831/4 | Northern States Power(Del) $7 \%$ pref |  |  |
|  | 1157/8 |  | (1) | ${ }_{9884}^{101}$ |  |
|  |  | $38^{-1}$ |  | 1083/ |  |
| ex Hudson |  |  | Ohlo Power $6 \%$ pref.-. |  |  |
| deral Wate |  |  | Ohio Pub Serv 6\% Dft 100 | 1881/2 |  |
|  | 171820 | $181 / 2$19323 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 8712 |  |
| H | 203 | 23 |  |  |  |
|  | 1063/4 |  |  | ${ }_{31}^{18}$ |  |
|  | $\stackrel{23}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Interstate Power 87 preit_* |  | $\begin{gathered} 25 \\ 5 / 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 98876/ | ${ }^{997 / 8}$ |
|  |  |  | Southern Calif Edison- |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{888}^{54}$ | ${ }_{90}^{56}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2789 \\ & 5812 \\ & 66 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | 283/4 |
| Jer Cent P |  |  | 7\% proterred. |  |  |
|  | chisk | ${ }^{118}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Texas Pow \& Lt $7 \%$ \% pri 100 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2722 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 583 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1101 / 4 \\ 1121 / 2 \\ 781 / 4 \\ 511 / 2 \\ 147 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1223 / 6 \\ 76 \\ 50 \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| (eme |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Chain Store Stocks

| $\xrightarrow{\text { Pa }}$ | Bid | Ast | Par | 3id | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Berland | 8 | 10 | Kobacker Stores |  |  |
| B/G Foods Inc iommen |  | 2 |  |  | ${ }_{15}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Bohack }}(\mathrm{HC})$ common. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{18}^{23 / 4}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | Muller (I) Sons common | $121 / 2$ |  |
| 7\% preterred..-.-... 100 | 18 | 21 |  |  | 24 |
| Dlamond Shoe pret.-... 100 | 101 | 106 | Reeves (Danlel) pret - 100 | ${ }_{9}{ }^{109}$ |  |
| Flahman (M H) Co Ino. | 7 | 93/2 | United diga | 30 | 313/ |




## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Dec. 16-Continued

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Industrial Stocks and Bonds




Water Bonds


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


For footnotes see Dage 3753.

## 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. 3893 and 3894) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 397,050$.
Texas, has filed Public Service Co. (2-3893, Form A-2), of Fort Worth, par common stock Of the shares registered, 27,309 are now held by Inter${ }_{2}^{\text {national Utilities Corp., } 9,337 \text { by General Water Gaas \& Electric. Co. and }} 2,175$ by Securities Corp. General. The offering is being made for the account of these three stockholders. The offering is being made for the
atral Republic Co. and orthers
and to be named by amendment will be the underwriters. R. L. Bowen is
President of the company. Filed Dec. 10,1938 . Paramount Fire Insurance Co. (2-3894, For
N. Y., has filed a registration staterent (2-3894, Forring interim A-1), of Nocip Now Yor 50.000
shares, $\$ 1$ par, 25 cents cumulative preferred shares, $\$ 100$ par, common. The $\$ 1$ par 25 cents cumulative preferred is to booffered at \$1 a share and the \$10 par conts cumulative preferred is to
bhare. Proceeds are to be used for capital sur is to bo offered at $\$ 200$ a share. Proceeds are to be used for capital surplus and working capital.
No underwiter nammed. Owen M. Murray is President of the company. Filed Dec. 12, 1938 .
The last previous list of registration statements was given iv our issue of Dec. 10, page 3602.

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.-Deposit AgreementJ. Armitage Ewing, H. R. Stephenson and J. Colin Kemp, members of
the preferred stockholders' protective committee for the $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ prethe preferred stockholders' . protective committee for the $7 \%$ and $6 \%$ pree
ferred stock of the compan
arreement of June 10,1932 . Siave announced termination of the deposit agreement of June 10, 1932. Six monthn afted taternination of the depposit
of such termination, transfer books for the cortificates of deposit notice closed. Holders have been adxised to turn in such certificatese for shares
to the City Bank Farmers Trust Co. and the Montreal Trust Co.-V. 147 , to the ci . 3442 .
Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.- $\$ 2,500,000$ Debentures Placed Privately-Corporation, it was announced Dec.14. has sold privately to an insurance company $\$ 2,500,000$ 15year $35 \% \%$ sinking fund debentures.
Sinking fund requirements are's150,000 annually. The proceeds of the
issue will be used to refund $\$ 1,550,000$ debentures called for payment issue will be used to refund $\$ 1,550,000$ debenty.

The.annual interest and sinking fund requirements will, it is said be les
han on the debentures being retired which were due from 1939 to 1945
 It is expected that construction of additions to the company's plant wil
commence early next month. - V. 147, p. 3002 .
Aeronautical Securities, Inc.-Special DividendAt a meeting of directors held Dec. 13, a special dividend of 20 cents a
share was declared on the common stock, payable Dec. 28,1938 , to stnckshare was declared on the common stock, pa
holders of record Dec. 21.-V. 147, p. 100.
Aetna Casualty \& Surety Co.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share on the capital stock, par $\$ 100$
both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 10 . Like amounts were paid on Jan. 3, 1938.-V. 145, p. 3964.
Aetna Life Insurance Co.-Extra and Larger Dividend The directors have declared an extra dividend of 15 cents per share in
addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the capital stock, addition to a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on
par soin. both payable Jan. 2 to holders of recor Dec. 10 .
previously Previously, regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were dis-
tributed. An extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Jan. 3,1938 .- V .
$145 . \mathrm{p} .3964$.

Ainsworth Mfg. Co.-Common DividendA dividend of 25 cents was voted on the common stock by the directors

Akron Brass Mfg. Co., Inc.-Dividend Increased-
Directors have declared a dividend of $221 / 2$ cents per share on the common
tock payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 10 . This compares with 15 stock payabe Dec. 20 to holders of record
cents paid on Sept. 30 and on Aug. 1 last: $121 /$ cents paid compares with 15
Say 20,1938, and a regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. 27, 1937.

Alabama Power Co.-Seeks Exemption-
The company, subsidiarr of Commonwealth \& Southern Corp., has
Sked for a Securities and Exchange Commission
exemption under the Utility Act of a a proposed issue of collateral notes and an issue of $4 / 5 \%$
first and refunding mortgake bonds, due 1967 to be pledged sas security the notes. While the application covers an aggregate of $\$ 1,500,000$ collateral notes and \$2,000,000 mortgage bonds, the company said it plans at present to issue to Rural Electrification Administration not more than
$\$ 39.000$ of the notes
struction of ele make appication to the raid.- ${ }^{\text {to }} 147, p$. 3301 Electrification Administration for more

Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.-Earnings-
 $\times$ Profit-- $\quad 173,000 \quad 13,500 \quad 1,907,500 \quad 2,307,500$ charges, but before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes.-V. $V$. 147,
p. 3148 .

Alexander \& Baldwin, Ltd.-Final DividendDirectors have declared a final dividend of 83 per share on the capital
stock. payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 5 . This compares with
 a dividend of 88.25 was paid on Dec. 15,11937 , and a regular quarterly div. of

Allied Kid Co.-Sales-
Company reports Novemioer sales approximately $51 \%$ ahead of the same
month last year in physical volume and about $35 \%$ greater in dollar volume. Thisth last year in physical volume and about $35 \%$ greater in dollar volume. This improvement continues the sharp upturn in the the companys business
which began in october when both unit and dollar volume exceeded the same month of the precering year for the first time since May, 1933 . For October physical volume was approximately $33 \%$ anead of October, 1937 ,
and doliar volume was about $17 \%$ greater. For the five months ended
 of the company's normal plant capacity compared with $70 \%$ a month ago. the low point reachedin in the spring of 1938 and are at approximately the
same levels as prevailed at the close of 1937.-V. 147, p. 1025 .

## Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Net income after all charges Months Ended Aug. 31, 1938
 -V. 147, p. 3301.

Aluminium, Ltd.-Funds for Bond Call DepositedCompany announced it has deposited with Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh,
unstee funds for the redemption of $\$ 3,000,000$ principal amount of its $5 \%$ sinking fund debenture gold bonds, which have been called and adverolders of said called bonds may present and surrender same to Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, trustee, and receive full payment of principal
premium and interest to Jan. 1, 1939.-V. 147, p. 3301.

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Del.)-Initial Dividend on Nєw SharesDirectors have dectired an initial dividend of 35 cents per share on the
new stock now outstanding, payable Dec. 27 to tolders or record Dec. 16.
Stock was recently spilit up, three new no par shares being issued for each old no par share outstanding, A dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on the old stock on sept, 80 and on
June 3 Olast, and one of $\$ 1.25$ per share was paid on March 31 last. p. 2521 .

American Bemberg Corp.-To Pay $\$ 14$ DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 14$ per share on acoount of
ccumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payanle Dec. 17 to
 dividends of $\$ 14$ per share were paid on Dec. 23 and July 1,1937 and a
dividend of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Dec. $15,196.6$.
Accumulations after the current payment will amount to $\$ 3.50$ per share. -V. 146 , D. 4105 .

American Business Credit Corp.-Smaller DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of seven cents per share on the
common stock class A, payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov, 30 . This compares with 10 cents paid on Oct. 5 , July 5 and April 14. last, this latter
being tne initial dividend.-V. 147, p. 2077 .

American-Canadian Properties Corp.-15-Cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 12 . A dividend of 25 stock, payabie Dec. 23. to holders of record Dec.

American Capital Corp.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cum. pref. stock, no par value payable Dec. 24 of accumulations on the 8 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payable Dec. 24
to holders of record Dec. 10 . 1 is compares with 5 cents paid on Oct. 1
and on July 1, last. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on March 15 , last

 on Dec. 28, 1933. The latter payment was the first made since Oct. 1,

American Car \& Foundry Co. (\&Subs.)-Earnings-

 American Commercial Alcohol Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.
 Total income
 Provision doubtfulacers. Oss on sale corn options,
Depreciation-:-.....-:
 Federal income taxes.-.
Profit. - For res. .for est.
Approp
unrealized profit on

 x No provision made for possible surtax on undistributed profits.-v. 147 , p. 181.
American Products Co.-Acquisition-
E. J. Mills, President of the company, has announced the purchase of the business of the Visco Chemical Products Co., of Cleveland. The
American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-



 Net income $-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p}, 360 \overline{3}$.

American Light \& Traction Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
12 Months Ended Oct. $31-$ - subsidiary companies 1938

Net earnings from operations of subsidiary cos_
Non-operating income of subsidiary companies...
Total income of subsidiary companies.
Interest, amort. and pref. divs. of sub. cos.
$8,500,179$
Dr 181,049 $\$ 9,011,018$
Cr60,287 $\$ 8,319,129$
$4,530,620$ $\$ 9,071,305$
$4,268,334$
Balance.$\$ 3,788,509 \$ 4,802,971$ Proportion of earnings, attributable to minority
common stock 6,999 11,375

Equity of American Light \& Traction Co. in , $\$ 3,781,510 \quad \$ 4,791,597$ $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { earnings of subsidiary companies } \\ \begin{array}{c}\text { Income of American Light \& Traction Co. (excl. of } \\ \text { income received from subsidiaries) }\end{array} & \$ 3,781,510 & \$ 4,791,597 \\ & 1,561,164 & 1,596,907\end{array}$ | Total_-1 |
| ---: | :--- |
| Expenses of American Light \& Traction Conn | Taxes of American Light \& Traction Co.........- $\frac{186.958}{\$ 4,957,833} \frac{223,821}{\$ 5,936,868}$




American Thermos Bottle Co.-To Pay Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 17. An extra of 50 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share

American Type Founders, Inc.-Bonds CalledAmerican Type Founders, Inc.- $\begin{aligned} & \text { A total of } \$ 25,900 \text { 15-year convertible s. f. debentures due July 15, 1950, } \\ & \text { has been called for redemption on Jan. 15 at } 105 \text { and acrued interest. } \\ & \text { Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.-V. 147, }\end{aligned}$. Paymen
p. 3150.

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly Output -
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
Works \& Electric Co. for the week ended Dec. 10 . 1938 totaled Woutput of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water
kwh., an increase of $7.1 \%$ over the out Dec. 10,1938 , totaled $47,052,000$
the output of $43,910,500 \mathrm{kwh}$, for the kwh ., an increase of $7.1 \%$ over the output of $43,910,500 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the
corresponding week of 1937 .
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five

$\underset{\text { Out of } 1938 \text { earning -Dividends- }}{\text { Amoser }}$
Out of 1938 earnings directors have ordered a distribution of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the common stock and the regular rate of $\$ 4.50$ a share on the preferred,
each dividend payable in two instaiments. one-half on Jan. 5,1939 to each dividend payable in two instaiments, one-half on Jan, 5,1939 , to
holders of record Dec. 24,1938 , and the other half on July 5,1939 , to stock of record June 24,1939 .
A year ago a distribution of $\$ 4$ was ordered on the common, $\$ 2$ of which was payable in December, 1937 .
Directors also voted to hold the anual meeting in the Sears Bldg., Directors also voted to hold the annua
Boston, on Feb. 1, 1939.-V. 146, p. 1538.
Anglo American Corp. of South Africa, Ltd.-Results of Operations for the Month of November, 1938-

|  | Tons Value of (South African Currency)- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Companies x- | Milled | Gold Declared | Costs | Profit |
| Brakpan Mines, Ltd.- | 135,500 | £255,414 | ¢147,102 | £108,312 |
| Daggafontein Mns., Ltd. | 145,500 | 291,307 | 148.602 | 142,705 |
| Springs Mines, Ltd | 154,000 86,500 | 132,032 | 155,032 | 17,000 |
| The South African Land |  |  |  |  |
| \& Explortn. Co., Ltd. | 55,000 | 111.277 | 70,190 | 41,087 |

$\&$ Explortn. Co., Ltd.
$\times$ Each of which is incorporated in the Union of south Africa. Note-Reven
-147, p. 3150.
Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\$ 7$ cumulative preferred stock, no par value, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $\$ 6$ cumula tive preferred stock, no par value, both payable $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 15 \text {. Similar payments were made in each of the } 13 \text { preceding quarters } \\ & \text { Der }\end{aligned}$ and compare with $\$ 1.17$ and 01 . per share, respectively, previously disributed each three months. (For detailed dividend record see V. 140 p. 1996 -V. 147 p. 3446.

## Arundel Corp.-Earnings-

 x After depreciation and expenses, but before Federal income tax. Current assets as of Nov. 30,1938 , amounted to $\$ 3,557,219$ and current
liabilities were $\$ 496,889$, comparing with $\$ 3,168,028$ and $\$ 828,999$, reliabilities were $\$ 496,889$, comparing with $\$ 3,168$
spectively, on Nov. 30,1937 .-V. 147 , p. 3150 .
Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-FPC Opens Investigation After having been delayed for nearly three years, the Federal Power
Commission on Dec. 14 began its investigation into the Associated Gas $\& 8$ Electric system, with the inquiry directed toward certain "'service" charges which are paid by system affiliates.
The Commission on Dec. 14 examined J. A. Wilhelm, formerly an accountant for the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission but at present an accountant for the Publined that this position was of a : temporary" nature. Mr . Wilhelm identified several exhibits which were read into the record as being prepared by him. These exhibys, will show that charges made by the system forvices" were exces sive in that they were made for services that the companies in some instance. never.received.
Weekly Output-
For the week ended Dec. 9 Associated Gas \& Electric System reports a new peak in its net electric output at $98,225,962$ units (kwh.). This is
$8,267,817$ units or $9.2 \%$ above production of $89,958,145$ units a year ago. $8,267,817$ units or $9.2 \%$ above production of
The increase of $9.2 \%$ is the best comparative showing for any week
since early in September, 1937, a period of 15 months.-V. 147, p. 3603 .
Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe RR.-Denied Bus Purchase The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 12 refused to sanction the
acquisition by Santa Fe Trails of Illinois, Inc., of the Peoria-Rockford Bus Co., contending it would result in an extension of the railroad's influence into territory not naturally served by it. by the Atchison RR. through the
The Santa Fe company is controlled bit
 acquire the Peoria-Rockford company for $\$ 35,000$. The commission said it expected the railroad to take prompt steps to divest itself of any
control or power over the bus company which may exist.-V. 147, p. 3446

Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies SS. Lines (\& Subs.)





Net loss.-

Atlas Corp.-25-cent Dividend-

 distributed.
Fiscal Year Changed-Assets-
Floyd B. Odlum, President of the corporation, notified shareholders
on Dec. 14 that the board of directors has deemed it advisable to change the fiscal year of the orrporationtors the calemdar year. Since the consolidation of Atlas and itts subsidiaries in october, Year. St, the Atlase fiscal
year ended as of Oct. 31. The next fiscal year of Atlas Corp. will be the same as the calendar year. In view of this change the audited report Or the year ended Oct. 31, 1938 , which is due at this time, will be included
with a full report as oi Dec. 13 , 1938 .
The asset value of the common stock of Atlas Corp. at Oct: 31,1938 .
 company subsidiaries were $\$ 67.6866380$ and the net assets on Oct. 31
were $\$ 64,326,609$, which is equivalent to $\$ 139.20$ per share of outstanding preferred stock. inge

## Automobile Insurance Co.-Extra Dividend-

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 40 cents per share in
addition the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 10 . An extra 30
 Bakelite Corp
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 6.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred class A stock, payable Balaban \& Katz Corp.-Dividend Omitted
Directors at their meeting held Dec. 8. omitted the dividend usually payabie on the voting trust certifcates ror common shares at this time.
A dividend of $\$ 4$ was paid on Dec. 24 , 1937, and a dividend of $\$ 5$ per share was distributed on Dec. 9, 1936, this latter being the first payment made since July 2.1932 , when a dividend of $371 /$ cents per share was distributed.
Surplus earnings will be used to reduce bank loans and other current accounts payable, it was announced . the earnings of both are consoildated, the omission of the dividend will have quarter of 1938 . Last year the dividend was declared pictures for the final tributed profitst tax. toly Balaban, secretary and Treasurer of Balaban \& Katz, announced insurance coverage of so,000,000 for emplopees of the operating company,
Publix Great States Theatres, Inc., and subsidiaries'. More than 2ño employees in the offices of the companies and in more than 1,000 theatress
will be covered. The entire cost will be met by the employers. The will be covered. The entire cost will be met by the employers. The
insurance was placed with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the
United States.

Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-
The dollar value of orders taken in November by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Co, was an-
nounced on Dec. 15 as $\$ 1,534,862$, as compared with $\$ 1,198,162$ for
November, 1937 . November 193 month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for
The the first 11 months of 1938 to $\$ 23,477,799$, as compared with $\$ 31,154,265$ Consomeidated shipstyents, including. Midvale, in November aggregated. $\$ 1,966,826$, as compared with $\$ 3,769,436$ in November of last year.
Consolidated shipments for the first 11 months of 1938 were $\$ 83,738,377$, as compared with $\$ 36,701,195$ for the first 11 months of 1937. amounted to $\$ 13,638,649$, asoc compared with $\$ 23,757,714$ on Jan. 1,1938 ,
and with $\$ 24,606,164$ on Nov. 30,1937 . All figures are without intercompany eliminations.--V. 147, p. 3302.
Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-

| (IncIuding Baltimore Coach Co.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| erating revenues. | - 9996.6 |  |  |  |
| Operating expens | 819,957 | 828.720 | 9,054,938 | 9,146,303 |
| Net 0 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 176,711 \\ 88821 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8176,420 95,33 | \$1,475.622 | 81,745,279 $1,050,651$ |
| peratin | \$87,890 | \$81,087 | 09,70 |  |
|  | 1,674 | 1,373 | 19,945 | 20.983 |
| Gross income xed charges. | \$889,565 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,460 \\ 5,574 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8529,645 \\ 82,177 \end{array}$ | 1 |
| de | and 5 | 86 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 467.468 \\ & 235,243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 640.010 \\ & 353,077 \end{aligned}$ |

Remainder_....................................... $\$ 232,225 ~ \$ 286,934$ Note-IItierest deductions for series A $4 \%$ and $5 \%$ debentures, in the
cumouative figures, are for the sis months to June 30 only. Interest for the
five months July to Nowember inclusive five months, July to November, inclusive, at the full stipulated rates, for
which no
147, Do 3447 .

Banc Ohio Corp. - Extra Dividend-
in The directors have declared an extra dividend of two cents per share ingaddition to the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on
thea common stock, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 2 .
Like amounts were paid on Dec. Like amounts were paid on Dec. 27, 1937. -V. 145, p. 4110 .
Bastian Blessing Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
stock payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 19 . 20 cents was paid on Nov. 25 , last and acc. regular quarterry dividend of
25 cents per share was paid on Oct. 1 , last. -V. 147 ,

* Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.-Subscription Offer

TR The company is offering 150,000 shares of prior preference stock $\$ 2.50$ dividend series of 1938 for subscription at 850 per share to holderec of pref
stock series A of the corporation. Each holder of preferred stack io
 share of preferred stock held by such holder and surrendered by him for
redemption. However if the number redemption. However, iot the number or thares of surrendered by him for 1938 prior preference
stock so subscribed for by such holder shall stock so subscribed for by such holder shall exceed one share of preference 1938
prior preference stock for each $11 / 2$ shares of preferred stock held and so surrendered by such holder such subs scrares or proferred stock held and so
will be subject to allotment by the corporation to the extent of such excess
Only will be subject to allotment by the corporation. to nly full shares may mbe be
subscribed for. Subscriptions, on forms of a subscribed for. Subscriptions, on forms of agreement supplied by the
corporation and accompanied by certificates for preferred stock required
tolbe surrendered in connetion


CorDoration has called all of its outstanding preferred stock for redemp tion on Jan. 9, 1939. Payment for shares of 1938 prior preference stock
subscribed for by holders of preferred stock pursuant to this offer may be made only by application of the redemption price receivable by them in
respect of shares sarrendered for redemption in conect Offering by Underworiters-The underwriters have severally agreed on certain terms and conditions to purchase from the corporation specified
percentages of any of such stock not unrchased by holders of preferred stock. Each underwriter may, prior to the expiration of the subscription offer, sell all or any part of the portion of the 1938 prior preference stock underwriten by it, at 850 per share plus accrued dividends from Dec. 20.
1938. to the date of payment and delivery, subject to prior subscription lharefor by the holders of preferred stock; and the underwriters propose after the expiration or said subscription offer. to offer to the public, at 5 tho
per share plus accrued dividends from Dec. 20, 1938, to the date of payt per share plus accrued dividends from Dec. 20 , 1938 . to the date, of pay-
ment and delivery, any of said shares which shall not have been purchased by holders of preferred stock or others prior to the expiration of subscription representing shares sold by the underwriters will be ready or or delivery form orfice of Eastman, Dillon \& Co., New York, on or about Dec. 27, 1938 . History \& Business-Corporation is a holding company, the subsidiaries of which are engaged in the personal finance business, and the acceptances
business and activities related thereto. It was incorporated in Delaware on May 9 , 1929 .
Neither the corporation nor any of its subsidiaries has any plant or other operating unit except office premises, all of which are leased. The operating and two in Canada. Corporation's principal or statutory office is located at 1300 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. for the three years ended Dec. 31,1937 and the six months' period ended

Capitalization-At June 30, 1938 the capitalization of the corporation
was as follows: Prior preference stock (serial) (no par)
Pref (no par)
Common stock (no par)
and X On Dec. 5, $1938,150,000$ shares of the prior preference stock were designated as prior preference stock $\$ 2.50$ dividend series of 1938 (dividends
cumulative) by action of the board of directors. Such 150,000 shares are the shares now offered. Application of Proceeds-All of the net proceeds (after deducting expenses
estimated at $\$ 49,337)$ to be received by the corporation from the sale of the seeted to be 87 , which net process after deducting such expenses are for the retirement or the 215,413 outstanding shares of preferred stock series A of the corporation.
Underverters
vercentage of the unsubscribed 1938 prior preference stock which each has agreed to purchase, are as follows:
Eastman, Dillon \& Co., New York-.
Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New York
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc., New Yor
Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., New York
Hayden, Stone \& Co., New York.
Wm. Cavalier \& Co., San Francisco
Hornblower \& Weeks, New York-
Whiting W eeks \& Knowles, Inc., Boston-
Mackubin, Legg \& Co... Baltimore.
Stroud \& Co., Inc., Phila
Putnam \& Co., Hartford
Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, Minneapolis
Mitchum, Tully \& Co., San Francisco
To Redeem Perferred Stock--
Holders of preferred stock series A are being advised that corporation ha emption pre $\$ 52.50$ per share plus 68 cents per share re at the re accrued and unpaid dividends thereon from Oct. 30, 1938 to the redemption corporation for payment and red stock series A should be surrendered to the Wilmington, Del. From and after the redemption date all dividends on shares of preferred stock series A shall cease to accrue and such shares shal . 3604 deemed to be outstanding for any purpose whatsoever.-V. 147.
-
if Benson \& Hedges - $i^{\prime}$ P Pay Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on account of of record Dec. 17 . Like amo:nnt was paid on Dec. 27,1937 , and a dividend of $\$ 2$ Was paid on Dec. 19, 1936, this latter being the first dividend paid
since Al.g. 1.1931 , when a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents ner share since Alg. 1, 1931, when a regular qua
was disuributed.-y. 146, p. 1231. ind

Berghoff Brewing Corp.-Earnings-

琙x After depreciation and Federal income tax. y On 300,000 shares_of
capital stock.-V. 147, p. 2236 .

Birmingham Gas Co.-Assents to Plan-
The company announced Dec. 13 that 20,884 shares of preferred stock, or $74 \%$ of the amount neecssary for consummation, had been deposited in
favor of the amended plan of recapitalization. In addition, $\$ 356,000$ of the $6 \%$ notes, or $77.1 \%$ of the necessary amount, has been deposited and con-
senits have been received from holders of $\$ 5,762.000$ of American Gas \& Power Co. debentures, which represents nearly $83 \%$ of the amount required. V. 147, p. 2860.

Bliss \& Laughlin, Inc.-Common DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Jan. 5 to holders of record Dec. 24 . This will be the stock, par \$5, payable Jan. 5 to holders of record Dee. 24 . This will be the
first dividend paid on the common shares since Dec. 24, 1937 when an first dividend paid on the common shares since Dec. 24, 1937 when an
extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 50
cents per share was distribrited.-V. 147, p. 2385.18
Bond Stores, Inc.-Sales--

Extra Dividend-
tion to a quarterly dividend of lika dividend of 20 cents per share in addipayable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 19 . payaboe Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 19 . This compares with 20 cents
paid on March 31 , last and dividends of 40 cents per share paid on Dec. 15,
Sept. 30 and on June 21,1937 , this last being the initial distribution on
the issue.-V. 147 , p. 3303 .

WBoston Insurance Co.-Special Dividend-
To The directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 5$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 4$ per share on the capital stock, both
payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 13 A similar special dividend was
paid on Jan. paid on Jan. 3, 1938, Jan. 2, 1937, and on Jan. 2, 1936.—V.145. p. 3967.

Bourjois, Inc.-To Pay 40-Ceni Dividendstock, no par value, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This compares with a dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 11,$1937 ; 75$ cents paid on
Dec. 11,1936 , and 25 cents per share distributed on June 1, 1935.-V. 147 ,
p. 2239 .

## Volume 147

Financial Chronicle

Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings -
 income taxes.-V. 147 p. pental and interest, but before amortization and
(E. J. Brach \& Sons-Extra and Special DividendThe directors have ecclared a s special dividend of 30 cents per share an,
tra dividend of 40 cents per share, and the regular quarterly dividend extra dividend of 40 cents per share, and the regular quarterly dividend
of 30 cents per share (or a total of $\$ 1$ per share) on the common stock, no
 special dividend it is not contemplated there will be any dividend paid
April 1, 1939, according to E.M. Kerwin, Vice-President.-V. 147, p. 2385 .

## -Breeze Corp., Inc.-To Pay 40 -cent Dividend-

The directors haved deciared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the capital
stock payable Dec. 17 to holders of record Dec. 15. This compares with stock payabbers Dec. 17 to to holders or record Dec. 15. This compares with
50 cents paid on Dec. 21,1937 and an initial dividend of 30 cents paid on

Broad Street Investing Co., Inc.-Dividends--
Directors have deciared a dividend of 18 cents a share on the capital stock, payabe an.

 extra div

Brooklyn Edison Co.-Loan Placed Privately-The P. S. Commission of New York has autnorized the company to issue and sell not more than $\$ 4,240,000$ of conso'. mtge. $3 \%$ bonds due in 1968. The company has made arrangements to sell, the issue privately to a group of four insurance companies.
Proceeds from the sale or the issue will be applied to the payment of
$\$ 4,240,000$ of first-consolidated mortgage $4 \%$ bonds due on Jan. 1,1939 , of the Edison Electric Clumininating Oo. of Prookyn, a constituant company.
The company will write off $\$ 2,000,000$ from the plant account and debit The company will write off $\$ 2,000,000$ rrom the plant account and debit
the surplus account as of Aug. 31 , 1938 . It will save $\$ 42,400$ in interest the surplus account as
through the new issue
The four insurance companies and their participations in the issue are Co. of the United States, $\$ 1,300,000$ N New Fork Life Insurance Co., The new issue is redeemathe at 104 until 195, at diminishing premiums
until 1966, and thereafter at 100.-V. 1477 p. 2861 at

Company has elected to redeem on Feb. 1, $1939, \$ 60,000$ Pace value of its 15-yearany has siected forking fund debentures due 1950, at $105 \%$ and acrued
interest. These debentures, which have been drawn by lot, will be payabl interest. These debentures, which have been drawn by lot, will be payabl
at the office of Goldman, sachs \& Co., fiscal agents, 30 Pine Street. New
York City -

Bruck Silk Mils,

| Mruck Silk Mills, |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross profit from trad'g. | ${ }_{\text {\$295,722 }}$ | \$329,953 | \$301,894 | \$459,105 |
| and | 220 |  |  |  |
| nd inte | 27,8 | 28,386 | 28,919 |  |
| Bond discount amort |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44.924 | 93,876 | 90,3 | 86,937. |
| Operating income <br> Div eint rec oninvest | 81 | \$21,429 | 33,250 622 | $\$ 167,141$ 4.689 |
| Total income $\qquad$ Res. for income taxes. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4,72 |  |  |
| Profit for year Previous surplusItems charged in 1936-37 reversed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 612 |  |  |  |
| Total surplus Add'l income taxes Adj. of deprec. applic. to Dividends paid $\qquad$ | \$469,472 | , | 2, | 77 |
|  | 460,472 | ,290 | , |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 25,000 | 100,000 | 150,00 |
| Balance, Oct. 31 Shs. com. stock (no par) Earnings per share. $\qquad$ | \$469,472 | 8467,0 | \$475, |  |
|  | $\$ 0.0$ | \$0 | 125,000 $\$ 0.02$ |  |
|  | Balunce Sheet Oct. 31 |  |  |  |
| Assets- <br> $\times$ Land, buildings plant, mach., \&c | 1937 | Ltabuluties- |  |  |
|  |  | y Common stock | ${ }_{4188,600}$ |  |
|  | 45,218 | $k$ of Mon |  |  |
| Cash surr, valuelife insurance |  | loan |  |  |
|  | 58,67 | Accounts payabl |  | 0,07 |
| Deposit with insur. | 10,913 | Bills payabie-co- Reserve for income |  |  |
| Trade actrets.ers re-:- |  |  | 8 |  |
| Mveestoriestars.... | 59 | Res. for conting_ | 77 |  |
|  |  | us. |  |  |
| Cash in sink, fund- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Trademarks, pro- 105,176 | 105,176 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Total..........s1,815,805
$\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation reserve of 8724,454 in 1938 and $\$ 879,655$ in 1937

## y Represented by 125,000 no par shares.-V. 146, p. 102.

Bucyrus-Monighan Co.-Extra Dividends-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the
ciass A stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dect 10.
ciass A stock, payabre iec. . The regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents per share was also deciared on the ceass A Acock payable Jan, 1 to holders of record Dec. 10 .
An extra dividend of
s.25 was paid on Dec. 23, 1936--V. 147, p. 730

## Bush Terminal Buildings Co.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of depositary
certificates representing 70,000 shares of new $7 \%$ cum. prep stock $\$ 100$
 bonds $5 \% \%$, (stamped), due April 1, , 1960 , guaranteed by Bush Terminal Co.
upon the plan of reorganization becoming effective.

 the U. S. District Court ofr the Eastern District or New York dated Aprin 11 1937. To effectuate the provisions or the plan a deposit asfernen erainal
as or April 1 , 1937, was made between the Buildings company, the Terinal
company, the holders from time to time of depositary certifceate and
 dated as of April 12 , 1934 , was made between the Build ang supplemental indentur were approved by an order of the Court dated May 3, 1938, which order directed the officers and directors of the Buildings company,
among others, to take such steps as might be required to put said deposit among others, to take such steps as might be requred
agreement and suppemental indenture into effect.
The issuance of the depositary certificates and the extion of the supplemental indenture were authorized by the board of directors of the Buildings company, in conformity with
Court, at a meeting held on July 28, 1938.

Income Account for 9 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938
Revenue: Rentals and other services
Inter
 nterest on advances to Bush Terminal RR. (less reserve of
 $\$ 1,744,496$
928,549
 other taxes, $\$ 38,359$; interest
amortization of bond discount, $\$ 10,685$; charges, $\$ 1,698 ;$ do-
 Net profit for period

Balance Sheet as at Sept. 30, 1938

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Properties, facll, \& equip---- $13,155,938$ | Mortzage indeb | $\begin{array}{r} 511,000 \\ 55,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | Street improvement assesss-..- | 17,891 |
| Miscell. invest'ts \& accts...- $\quad 680$ | Acets. pay \& acorued exps.- |  |
| Statutory d | Acerued int. on tunded debt- | ${ }_{963}$ |
| ,030 | Acerued taxes ------------ | ${ }_{3}{ }^{7,993}$ |
|  | Prepald re | 1.354,180 |
|  | R \% | $7,000,000$ |
| Der'd charges \& prepatd exps. $\quad 368,864$ | Comm |  |
|  | Corel ${ }_{\text {Coplital surpus, }}^{\text {Earned surplus. }}$ | 242,017 |
|  |  |  |

Total.
146, p. 4109. s17,464,211
. $817,464,211$

## Burry Biscuit Corp.-Earnings-

$\qquad$

Comparative Balance Sheet

| Assets- oct. 29, 38 Oct. 30, '37 |  |  |  |  | \$73,519 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in ba |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}{ }^{\text {on hects }}$ | ${ }^{3723} 507$ | 165,608 |  |  |  |
| Inventories |  |  | - | 5,859 | 0 |
| Investments. | 86,875 | 88,325 | Res. for loss on | 8700 |  |
| yProperty | 357 | 385,649 | 6\% cum. conv, prit. | 0 |  |
| d |  |  | stock (par 8500 ) | 493,500 | 93,500 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 121/2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Carr }}$ | ${ }_{108,220}$ | 116,181 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ( $\$ 9,955$ in 1937 ) y After reserve for derereciation and amortization of

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Gross sales, less returns and allowncs
Oost of gods sold, advertising sell-
ing distributing and



|  | $\$ 863,365$ | \$1,084,484 104,024 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 352,511 \\ & \hline 109,603 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| v. for e |  |  |  |
| ta | 104,923 |  |  | Prome for est. Fed. \& Dom. of Can.

income taxes
Prov. for est. Fed. tax on undis. pfts.

## 


 $x$ Loss on bottles and cases 87,757 , adjustment of reserve for valuation
of cases to equal $25 \%$ of ledger value, $\$ 25,337$; expense of foreclosure of Hupfel mortgage, $\$ 1,500$. YTo reduce mortgage receivable to nominal
amount of $81, \$ 999,999 ;$ provision for possible future loss on beer cases and bottles $\$ 88,000 ;$ provision for depreciation of cases (ocher than beer cases),
$\$ 274,275 ;$ Federal income taxes applicable to prior years (net) sit.977, and transfer to capital surplus of amount equai to charges made there against as of Oct. 1, 1932 , representing reduction of
equipment to approximate 1931 price levels, $\$ 424,701$.

- Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

|  | ${ }_{8}^{1338}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,853,194 |  |
| a Notes, dratts and |  | 1,248582 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { argets. reeelvable } \\ \text { mts. recelv from } \\ \text { 1,306,998 } & 1,248,562\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Advs for trav. exp. $10,694 \quad 8,379$ |  |  |
| Huptel Brewing |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Inventories....... |  |  |
|  | 24 |  |
| Depos.rec. for containers return'le |  |  |
| by customers.-- | 372,349 |  |
| $b$ Propert | 732 |  |
| Deterred charges.- | 182,053 | 8,101 |
| dwill, tr.-mks.., |  |  |

Total_........12,081,281 $\overline{11,925,198}$ Total.......... $\overline{12,081.281} \overline{11,925,198}$ a After reserves for uncollectible notes and accounts of $\$ 76,239$ ( $\$ 82,593$
in 1937 After reserve oro depreciation. $c$ Represented by shares of in 1937 ) b After reserve for

California-Oregon Power Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the cumutative prerered stock, par $\$$ cur $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share
$6 \%$ cumulatve preferred stock,
on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, series C of 1927 , par $\$ 100$, all pay
able (on account of accumulations) on Jan. 16 to holders of record Dec. 31 .
Arrearages after these payments will total $\$ 7$ on the $7 \%$ stock and $\$ 6$ per are on the 6\% stock.-V. 147, p. 3605.
California Packing Corp.-Common Dividend OmittedSalaries Reduced-
Directors at their recent meeting decided to omit the dividend or-
dinarily due at this time on the no par common shares. Dividends of 25 cents per share were paiid on Nov, 15 and on Aug. 15 , last, and previousiy regular quarterly dividends of dirrectorsts feer share were distributed. in view op conditions in canning industry."'
Directors also voted reduction of from $10 \%$ to $20 \%$ on sliding scale in
salaries of officers reeciving $\$ 4,20$ a year or more and announced the employees annuity plan, with which company has been employees, has been temporarily suspended effective Jan. 1.-WV. 146, p.
3947 .

Canadian Dredge \& Dock Co., Ltd.-Common Dividend The company announced the declaration of a 81 dividend to common
stockholders payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 17 The last pay-

Canadian National Rys.-EarningsEarnings of System for the Week Ended D $\epsilon c \cdot 7$ Gross revenues-

## 5. $\begin{array}{ll}\mathbf{\$ 3 , 5 2 5 , 1 3 2} & \mathbf{8 3 , 7 5 7 , 4 8 6}\end{array}$

${ }_{\$ 232,354}$

## Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

Earnings for the Week Ended Dec. 7
Traffic earnings.
V. $147 ;$ p. 3605
.

Increase
$\$ 78,000$
Carson Hill Gold Mining Corp.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $11 / 2$ cents per shara on the common
stock. payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 13 An initial dividend of two cents was paid on Sept. 20, last
(J. W.) Carter Co.-To Pay 15-cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 2 to holders or record Dec. 15 . Like amount was paid stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Like amount was paid
on Aug. .4 and April 1 last dividends of 2 cents wertepaid in ewach of the
four preceding quarters and previously regular quarterly distributions of four preeeding quarters and previoussly regulart quarterly distributions of

Central Illinois Public Service Co.-Gets ExemptionThe company on Dec. 9 was granted an exemption by the Securities and
Exchange Commission from declaration requirements of the Public Utility 1939 series A due 1968 , and $\$ 10,000,000$ of $31 / 2 \%-4 \%$ serial debentures, due Stuart same time, the Commission approved the application of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., covering acquisition by it, as one of several under-
writers, for resale to the public, of $\$ 3,000,000$ of the proposed $33 \%$ bonds Writers, for resale to the pubilic, or $\$ 3,000,000$ of the proposed 3
and a pro rata share of the serial debentures.--V. 147, p. 3605 .
Central Maine Power Co.-Hearing on Bond Issuea hearing on the application of the commpany in connectioned withil Dec. 28 its $3 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds, series $\mathbf{H}$, due 1966 , and 5,000 shares common
8 tock
Accumulated Dividends-
The directors have dechared the following dividends payable Jan. 3 to
holders of record Dec. 10. $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $\mathrm{j}^{7} \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\mathbf{~ p a r} \$ 100$ ).
$\$ 1.50$ per shars on the $\$ 6$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ).
Similar distributions were made on Oct. 1 , July 1 , April 1 and Jan. 1 , of the above rates were made each of the nine preceding quarters. Re-half preferred dividends had been paid quarterly from time of issuance up to
and including July 2,1934 .- V. 147, p. 3305 .

Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings-

 | Net rev. from ry. oper. | $\$ 77,751$ | $\$ 13,655$ |  | $\$ 178,233$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway tax accruals. | $\$ 805,947$ |  |  |  |  |


 Inc avail for fixed



## Chain Store Investors Trust-20-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common was paid on Oct. 15 , last, one of 12 yecornts we. was paid on on July 1 , last and previously regular quarteri.
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.- $\$ 30,000,000$ Bonds OfferedPublic offering was made Dec. 12 by Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and Otis \& Co. on behalf of a banking group, of $\$ 30$,$000,000 \mathrm{ref} . \&$ impt. mtge. $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, series F , to be due Dec. 1, 1963, subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bonds were priced at $1011 / 2$ and accrued interest, to yield $3.41 \%$.
The company's firrst consolidated mortgage $5 \%$. 50 -year gold bonds due $\$ 1025$ per $\$ 1,000$ bond, in payment for series F bonds at office or agency of company in New York Cint. and int. (J. \& D.) payabon bonds in denom.

 registered bonds interchangeable. Red. at option of company upon 30
days
notice otice if redemption atate be an int. date and otherwise upon 60 days notice, and redeemable for operation of sinking fund on and any interest date
upon 30 days' upon 30 days' notice, at following prices plus accrued interest to redemption
date: on or
1948 at or prior tor Dec. 1 , 1443 at $105 \%$; thereater to and incl. Dec. 1 .
 $101 \%$; thereafter to maturity at $100 \%$. In the opinion of counsel, these
bonds will bettegal investments for savings banks in New York, Mass.,
Conn. and certain other States. Pe deposited with the corperater with other funds of the company, will and improvement mortgage for the purpose of retiring thy 's refunding
 maturity May 1, 1933 , and under certain conditions. for the purchase before retirement of such bonds in whole or in part. Upon the retircment
of all such bonds, the first consolidated mortgage will be satisfied and in
due course due course discharged of record.
Sinking Fund-In a supplemental indenture to be dated as of Dec. 1 , benefit of the series F bonds through provide a sinking fund for the sole
Inc., as sinking fund trustee under the Inc., as sinking fund trustee under the mortgage, each Jung, 1 and Dec. .,
commencing June 1, 1939, and continuing to and including June 1,1963 . of
amounts sufficient to retire $\$ 300,000$ of bonds semi-annually. Such pay-
ments are calculated as sufficient to retire not less than $49 \%$ of this issue by maturity
 company's annual interest requiremants by \$450,000, ${ }^{\text {Compant }}$ On Dec. 31 . 1937 , company operated 3,103 miles of road of
which 2,765 miles were owned in fee, 9 miles were operated under lease which 2,765 miles were owned in fee, 9 miles were operated under lease,
8 miles were operated under contract and 321 miles were operated $u$ under trackeage rights. operated under contract and 321 miles were operated under
Dec. 31,1937 there has been no material change in such mileage.
The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision dated April 2, 1929 , authorize the company to acquire control of the Pere Marquette Ry. .y
purchase of capital stock. Coorpany now owns directly $48.26 \%$ or the
caital stock of the Pere Mareuete capital stock of the Pere Marquette Ry. and through wholly owned sub-
sidiaries an additional $0.9 \%$ of said capital stock sidiaries an addititional $0.9 \%$ of said capital stock. accuire control, by the acquisition of numerical majority of the capital stocks, of the Erie RR. and New York, Chicago \& St. Louis RR. Company
now holds directly $55.68 \%$ of the capital stock of the Erie Re (which is now in process of reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act) Virginia Transportation Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary, owns $42.75 \%$ of the capital stock (common and preferred), of the Chicago \& Eastern
Illinois Ry., which is now in process of reorganization under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The plan of reorganization of the Chicago \&\% Eastern Illinois Ry, approved by Division 4 of the ICC on Nov., 4, 19388, finds that
there is no equity in the common stock and that the preferred stock is there is
entited to one share of new no par value common stock for each share or old preferred stock.
The above four railroad companies, together with the company itself, Whio-Nickel Plate" by the ICC in its order in Docket No. 12964 , Consolidation of Railroods, decided July 13, 1932, 185 ICC 403. No application to the Commission looking to the consium mation of said allocations by
consolidation, lease, or otherwise, has as yet been made; but the Comconsolidation, lease, or otherwise, has as yet been made; but the com-
mission has, from time to time, authorized various persons to serve simultaneously as officers and directors of the company, the Pere Marquette Ry, , and New York, Chicago \& st. Louis RR., and has likewise authorized
two directors of the company and one of its vice-presidents to shye as directors of the Erie RR. Red holders of the company's common stock at
 Ry., and a portion of this stock has been declared as a liquidating dividend payable Dec. 19, 1938, after which payment the Chesapeake Corp. will own approximately $16.7 \%$ of the total common stock of the railway Hy , being
 General Balance Sheet Oct. 31, 1938




Deposits in ileu of mtge.
property sold
 Invest. . In aftiliat property
Other
investine Other
Cash Demand iouns and deposits. Time dratts and deposits... Special deposits.
Traftic and carservice bal. recelvable.---Net bal. rec. from agents and Miscell. atceons -ant re-e-ivable Materials and suppliesInterest and divs Other current assets Deterred assets.
Unadjusted debits.

Total
147, p. 3606 .


Chicago Daily News, Inc.-Smaller DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 20. A semi-annu.
of $5 Q$ cents per share was paid on July 1 , last.

Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-RFC to Accept Bonds and Advance Cash Required Under Plan-
Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission under date of Nov i, 1038, is made effective, this corporation will accept new prior lien bonds proposed in the plan for its present indebtedness and, subject to the approval onough additional said prior lien bonds to provide the cash required in the plan upon the terms and conditions outhined in the plan From your
letter Inote that you estimate that $\$ 11,306$,000 of new prior iien bonds will "It is understood and agreed that
sufficient additional prior lien that the reorganized company will deposit corporation against loss in the sale of the bonds to be issued to it in accordance with the foregoin, in such amount as may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commi
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.-Extra Dividend-New Director-
Ditectors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 13 . W . Current business of the company is running a little ahead of a year ago H. C. Wright, President, said, while factory sales of electric razors are
holding up very well.

Chicago Great Western RR.-RFC to Advance Cash Under Proposed Reorganization Plan-
Jesse H . Jones, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in
letter to Patrick H. Joyce, trustee of the read states. "Referring to your letter of Dec. 5, beg to a advise that if the Interstate Great Western RR., with appropriate modification approved by our Legal Division, is made effective on or before June 0 , 1939 , this corporation

Division of legal detaiss, loan to the reorganized company $86,500.000$, or
such part thereot as may be needed to effect said plan, on its note for 10 years, secered by $125 \%$ in principal amount of the new first mortgage plan and for working capitan in addition on to that or provided for in said plan.
ith p. 3451 This .

Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Consolidaiion Urged by Stockholder Group-
The managements and stockholders of the Chicago \& North Western and Chicago Milwaukee st. Paul \& Pacific railroads argued with bond-
holders of the two roads Dec. 15 before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of consolidating the two systems. reorganization proceed by the managements and stockholders to reopen the two a merger even though it delays rroorganization tor for several years longer and turned over to their rightful owners before this is considered.
The verbal contest occurred in argument before the Commission on on petitions of protective committees for st. Paul preferred and North and for permission to file a consolidation plan. Both proceedings previously have been closed by the Commission and an examiner's report
has been issued in the St . Paul case.
 dation of the St. Paul and the y $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{R}}$ Johnston, of the St . Paul railroad problem, it was declared y E. R. . Sohnston, of the St. Paul; He said that the case of the two
roads presented an solidation will solve railroad ills. are being reorganized under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act and the Commission has the power under
tatute of requiring consolidation of the properties. This is not possible under the Transportation Act of 1920, he asserted, under which consoli-
untions are voluntary and must receive not only the the approval of the dations are voluntary and must receive not only the the approval of tha
managements of the affected roads but also the virtually unanimous ap proval of security holders. In addition the question of buying out dissenting minorities is presented. None of these problems is apparent in a Mr. Johnston referred to studies made by the two committees indicating that consolidation of the two roads would result in annual savings of at east $\$ 10,000,000$.
Asserting that something must be done soon or the country will be faced with Government ownership of the rairoads, S. H. Cady, General Counsel o be made looking to consolidation of the two roads. Mr. Cady saad that sta miles of primary main tract management indicate the two roads can be abandoned. Total savings of $\$ 15,000,000$ is possible under consolidated, the C . ${ }^{\&} \mathrm{~N}$. W. beliieves, Mr. Cady said no more Kenneth $F$. Burgess, representing insurance company holders of bonds, and Fred N. Oiliver, counser for the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, said ir the reorganization proceedings were reopene already accesult in interminable delay in the reorganizations. There is already accumu000,000 , they declared.
J. G. Luhrsen, speaking for the Railway Labor Executives Association,
told the commission that labor would insist that adequate provision be told the commission that labor would insist that
made in any consolidation plan.-V. $147, \mathrm{p}, 3451$.
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Further Evidence in Reorganization Refused-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on Dec. 10 refused to admit
additionnel evidence in the company's reorganization proceeding. additionel evidence in the company's reorganization proceeding. of Chase
The refusal by the Commission was made on the petition of
 Na, \%onvertible gold bonds of the carrier
4.The Chase National Bank
sought to have admitted into the record an exhibit dealing with the earnings sought to have admitted into the record an exhibit dealing with the earnings
of the carrier in New Mexio. in rot suspersede or correct any, fige Commises now in the record and the that no no
add not
aditional evidence is required in consideration of the plan or reorganization
 p. 3451 .


y Earnings per share-... $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation, interest, Federal inc
shares of capital stock.-V. 147, p. 3305 .
Cincinnati \& Suburban' Bell Telephone Co.-Operation Stations in operation as of Nov. 30 . 1938 , totaled 181,401, a gain of
401 over the preceding month and 3,917 over Nov, 30, 1937.-V. 147 , p.

City Auto Stamping Co.-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common


Cities Service Gas Co.-Reported Negotiating for $\$ 40$,000,000 Loan-
It is reported that Cities Service interests are negotiating for sale of approximately $840,000,000$ of new bonds to refund at 101 and 102 a about
$839,497.700$ of Cities Service Gas Co. and Cities Service Gas Pipe Line Co. $\$ 39,497,700$ of Cities Service Gas Co. and Cities
first mortgage pipe line bonds.-V.
. 46 , p. 2685 .

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.-Transfer AgentCompany has appointed the National City Bank of Cleveland as transfer
agent of its preferred stock, $\$ 4.50$ series, in Cleveland, effective as of the agent of its preferred stock, ${ }^{84} .50$ series, in
close of business on Nov. $30,1938 .-V .147$, p. 3305 .

Climax Molybdenum Co.-Year-end DividendThe directors have deccared a year-nend dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in ad-


Coca-Cola Co.-Stock Sold-A biock of 11,200 shares of common stock was sold over the counter after the ciose of the market Dec. 14 at $1311 / 2$ plus an amount equal to Stock Exchange commissions of 26 cents per share by Union Securities Corp.-V. 147, p. 3155.

Coca-Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividen value, all payable Dec. 30 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Siminar distributions were made on Oct. 1 last, Dec. Coleman Lamp \& Stove Co.-Dividends Resumed

Coleman Lamp \& Stove Co.-Dividends ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 22 to hoiders of record Dec. 1 . This compares with a dividend of
terly dividend of 25 cents paid on Oct. $15,1937,-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .2241$.

Columbia Oil \& Gasoline Corp.-DividendsThe board of direetors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on
Theny common stock, in addition to dividends amounting to $\$ 750,524$ on the preferred stock pursuant to preferential and participating rishtss. These dividends

With respect to the common stock standing in the names of the voting trustees, against which there are outstanding voting trust certificates that
have not been surrendered for exchange, this dividend will be paid to the Corporation Trust Core, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, which will pay the dividend as the voting trust certificates are exchanged. A dividend of 40 cents was paid on the common shares on Dec. 18 , 1937 ,
and an initial distribution of 20 cents was made on Dec. 21,1936 --V. 147 , p. 2085 .

Commercial Investment Trust Corp.-Listing \&c.The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 200,000
shares of common stock (no par) on official notice of issuance in connection shares ore ammon stock noisition of the balance of the outstanding common stock of
with the acter
Univeral Universal Credit Corp. not heretofore owned and 50,000 shares of common
stock on official notice of issuance upon exercise of options 8 ranted in connection with the acquisition of the balance of the outstanding common stock of Universal Oredit Corp. not heretofore owned, making the total amount of common stock, the listing of which has been applied for to date, 3,779.506 Since May 25, 1933, the corporation has owned all of the outstanding
preferred stock and $70 \%$ of the outstanding common stock of Unitersil Oredit Corp., acquired by it for cash. Since such date, Universal Credit of ach . has functioned as a subsidiary of the corporation. For the purpose Corp, the corporation proposes to enter into agreements witt stockholders of Universal Credit Corp. pursuant to which such stockholders severally agree., to sell and deliver to the corporation an aggregate of 40,000
shares of common stock of Universal Credit Corp., being all common stock aggregate of 00.000 nhaw owned bommon stock of the in consideration of an in cash, and options to purchase at any time within five years after the closing date specified in said agreements a total of 50,000 shares of common stock at $\$ 32$ per share. The agreements with the minority stockholders of
Universal Credit Corp. are to provide that the purchase by the cor poration Universal Credit Corp. are to provide that the purchase by the corporation
of the shares of common stock of Universal Credit Corp. deliverable under each of said agreements shall be conditioned upon the contemporaneous acquisition by the corporation of all of the balance of the common stock of Universal Credit Corp. owned by said minority stockholders.
Options-
Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that options evidencing the right to purchase 24,291 shares of common stock
corporation were in existence as of Nov. 30, 1938, as folpows
Expiration Date
No. of Shares
Under option
200
6.000
11,440
11,000
835
4,800
147, p. 160

## Price $\$ 35.00$ 33.33 33.33 45.00 45.00 45.00 45.00



Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Output-
The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (interkiloway sales deductede with week ended Dec. Wait-hours in the corre sponding period last year, an increase of $5.6 \%$.
The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year:


Community Public Service Co.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.- V .147, p. 3011.
Concord Gas Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par sion, payable Feb. 15
to holders or record Jan. 13 A Alike payment was made on Nov. 15 , Aug. 15 ,
 and Feb. 15,1936 . A dividend of 87 cents per share was paid on Nov. 15,
1955, and one of 87, , cents on Aug. 15 , 1935, prior to which regular quar-
terly dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share were distributed.

Consolidated Sand \& Gravel, Ltd.-Accumulated Div.Directors have dec.ared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of ac-
cumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable Dec. 88 to cumulations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, paya on Aug. .5, last,
holders of record Dec. 20 . A dividend of 3.50 Was paid one first payment holders of record Dee. 20 . A dividend of $\$ 3.50$ was paid on Aug.
and one of $\$ 7$ was paid on Dec. 15,1937 , this latter being the first payment and one of $\$ 7$ was paid on Dec. 154 1937, this.
made since Nov. 15,1932 .-V. $147, \mathrm{p} .1335$.
Consolidated Cigar Corp.-To Pay Common DividendDirectors have deccared a dividend of 75 cents per share on the common
and stock, payable Jan. 14 to holders of record Jan. 3 . This compares withan
like amount paid on Jan. 14 . 19388 this latter being the first dividend paid
since April since April 1, 1932, when 75 cents per share was also d
p. 3156 .

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Production-
Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for
the week ended Dec. 11 amounting to 147, , 200 ,000 the week ended Dee. 11 amounting to $147,200,000$ kilowatt hours compared
with $139.700,000$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1937 , an with $139.700,000$ kilowatt hours for
increase of $5.3 \%$ - -V .147, p. 3452 .
Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& ${ }_{1938}^{\text {Subs.)-Earnings }}$
 Maintenance-.-.-.-.
$\begin{aligned} \text { Net earnings from opers. of sub. companies_..... } \$ 11,987,609 & \$ 11,640,598 \\ \text { Nonoperating income of subsidiary companies ..... } & \text { Dr } 480,813\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Total income of subsidiary companies.............. } & \$ 11,506,795 & \$ 12,239,150 \\ \text { Int. } & 4,661,481 & 4,709,701\end{array}$

Proportion of earnings, attributable to min . com. $\quad 16,209$ $\qquad$
Equity of Continental Gas \& Electric Corp. in $\$ 6,829,106$ ( $\$ 7,510,992$


Balance $\overline{\$ 6,733,144}$ $\overline{\$ 7,462,397}$


 Balance $\underset{\substack{3,635,782 \\ \$ 12.29}}{\substack{\$ 3,338,952 \\ \$ 15.57}}$
Earningse per share
-V .147, p. 3156.

Consolidation Coal Co.-Tenders-
The Baltimore National Bank, Baltimore. Md., will until 2 D. m . Dec. 27 receive bids for the sale to it of suffidient 25 -year $5 \%$ sinking fund
bonds due July 1,1960 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 106,752$ at prices not exceeding redemption price. -V. 147, p. 3156 .

Crandall-McKenzie \& Henderson, Inc.-25-cent Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 15 . A dividend of 50 cents
was paid on July 1 , last and one of 65 cents per share was distributed on
and 7. p. 2389.

Crown Drug Co.-Personnel-
were the annual meeting of stockholders held Dec. 12, the following directors
 Immediately, foliowing the stockholders, meeting, a directors' meeting
was held, at which T. L. Evans was again elected President:C, was held, at which T. L. Evans was again elected President; C. C. Payne,


## Crum \& Forster, Inc.-Special Dividend-

The directors have declared a special dividend of 50 cents per share on
the common stock. par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 14, and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share payable Jan. it to


Crum \& Forster Insurance Shares Corp.-Special Div. The directors have declared a special dividend of 45 cents per share on
the class $A$ and $\mathbf{B}$ common stock payabie Dec. 21 to holders of record the class A and B common stock payabie Dec . 21 to hoiders of record
Dec. 14 . A regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share was paid on
Nov. 30, last A special dividend of 95 cents was distributed on Dec. 21, 1937.-v. 145; p. 3815.

Crystalite Products Co.-Initiai Common Dividend-
Directors have on Dec. 8 declared an initial dividend of 15 cents per share
the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 15. Earnings for 5 Months Ended Nov. 30, 1938
Net income after all charges-.-.-.-.....
Earnings per share on common stock.-
$-\mathbf{V} .147$, p. 2713 .
Cuban American Sugar Co.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of

 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid by the company on the pref.
stock since Jan ${ }^{2}$, 1299. When a rexular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per
Cunningham Drug Stores, Inc.-25-cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend ore 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 5 . Like amount was paid on sept. 27 and on July 27 , last and previousily quarterly dividends of
Davidson Brothers, Inc.-Dividend Doubled-
Directors have declared a dividend of five ecents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 22 . A dividend of $21 / 2$ cents
Was paid on Aprii 30 , last, and one of $7 / 2$ cents was paid on Jant. 11,1938 .
Davison Chemical Corp.-Option ExercisedCorporation reports the exercise of option by Chester F. Hockley, Presi-
dent, to the extent of 894 shares of $\$ 5$ per share.-V. 147, p. 1637.
 Years End. Aug. $31-$
Gross sales (less returns
 Taxes (other than exce-ise
taxes

| taxes and Fed. taxes on <br> income). | 31,811 | 13.802 | 2,763 | 486 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Net operating income
Poyalties earned

| Poll | 35,249 | 20.907 | 9.688 | . 308 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$334,514 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 193,401 \\ 12,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +8645 \\ 15,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +8217,848 \\ 12,500 \end{array}$ |
| Int. on long-term debt-- |  | 12,500 | 15,000 | 12,500 | interast on indebtedness Other interest. Cash discount

Development expense.
Prov. for Fed. taxes on
Net income
Bal.at at beginning of year
Deficit charged to capital Deficitit charged to capital
surplus, as authorized
by board of directors

Divs. paid or payable in

| --.--- | ------ | y477,785 | ------ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$207,286 | \$80,519 | \$274 | †\$397.178 |
| 198,153 | 80,355 | ------ |  |
| \$9,134 | $\$ 164$ | 8274 | ¢\$397,178 |

 $\dagger$ Loss. Y Representing deficit from operations to Aug. 31, 1936, as
shown by the books at that date. During the year ended Aug. 31, 1937, Decca Records, Inc. changed its
policy of outright sales to its subsidiary to one of delivering records on a consigned basis. This change, while it did not affect the profits on a coneliminated) substantially reduced the profits of the parent company. Since consoidated returns were not permitted, the company's incompany.
 Consolidated Bala


Deisel-Wemmer-Gilbert Corp.-Larger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 10$. payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 16. This
compares with 35 cents paid on Sept. 24, last; 20 cents paid on June 25
and on March 25, last; a dividend or $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 24, 1937: an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a regular quarteriy dividend of 25 cents said on one st. 25, 1937, and an extra dividend of 50 cents per share

## (14. Dejay Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\times$ Before taxes.
To Pay Common Dividend-
Dtock, par \$1, payable Jan. 1to holders of record per share on the common

Dennison Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earrings-
10 Months Ended Oct. 31-
 aEstim'd Comparative Balance Sheet 1938 (In Nearest Even Thousand Dollars)
 equipment
Goodwill, patents
trent

$$
3,947,000 \quad 3,994,000
$$

trademarks, \&
(net)
Deferred $\mathbf{c h}$ harges.......


| $1,020.006$ | $1,027,000$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 165,000 | 169,000 | a Unaudited figures prepared from books without verfication by physical

Inventory. b Capital stock (net outstanding, exclusive of treasury stock): Debenture, $\$ 3,929,000$; preferred, $\$ 2,563,000 ;$ class A, $\$ 915,000 ;$ manage--V. 147, p. 1336.
Detroit City Gas Co.-Bonds Removed from Curband the 1st mortgage mold bonds, series B, $5 \%$ due Ort $6 \%$ due July 1, 1947 removed from unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 147 .

Detroit Edison Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Gross corporate income--_-
Interest on funded and unfunded debt,-
$\begin{array}{cr}\$ 13,274,888 & \$ 16,381,724 \\ 5,839,447 & 5,742,859\end{array}$ Interest charged to construction-1.-. $\$ 7,289,849 \underset{\$ 10,370,176}{\$}$
Net income. x Including all operating and maintenance char
to retirement reserves and accruals for all taxes.

Final Dividend-
stock, par $\$ 100$. payable Jan. 16 to holders of $\$ 2$ per share on the capitar stock, par $\$ 1$ paid on pan. 16 to holders of record Dec. 27. This comApril 15, last: $\$ 2$ paid on Jan. 15, 1938 and previously regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend
of $\$ 1$ was paid on July 15 and Jan. 15,1937 and 1936 . V .147 , p. 3157 .

Diamond T Motor Car Co.-Admitted to Trading-
Registration of 421, 259 shares of common stock, par $\$ 2$ became effective-
and stock was admitted to trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange Dec. 9. -V. 147, p. 3012.
Dixie Home Stores-Extra Dividend-
addition to a quarterly dividend of like amount of 15 cents per share in The extra dividend wifi be paid on Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15 . and the regular quarterly distribution will be made on Jan. 14 to holders of record Jan. 5.-V. 147, p. 2390.

Domestic Finance Corp.-Preferred Stock Offered-Smith, Burris: \& Co. of Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles announced Dec. 14 the completion of the distribution of 74,148 shares (no par) cumulative preference stock at $\$ 28.50$ per share.
Corporation was incorp. in Delaware, April 11, 1930. On Aug. 14, 1930
company was merged and consolidated with First Industrial Bankers, Inc company was merged and consolidated with First Industrial Bankers, Inc.
(Del.) incorp. Jan. 9, 1929, under an agreement of merger and consolidation whereby Domestic Finance Corp. remained as the corporation resulting from such merger.
companies organized and operates, through wholly owned subsidiaries, loan Laws of various States. The following is a list of such subsidiaries: Domestic Finance Corp. (Ind.); Domestic Finance Corp, of Md. (Del.) formerly
First Industrial Bankers, Inc. (Del.); Domestic Finance Corp, of New Yrst Doustria Bankers, Inc. (Del.); Domestic Finance Corp of New
York; Domestic Finance Corp. (Va.), formerly American Small Loan Co.
of Virginia, Inc.; Illinois Domestic Finance Corp.; Domco, Inc. (Minn.) of
formerinia, Inc. Inctrial Looin \&omestic Finance Corp.; Domco, Inc. (Minn.),
The principal business of these subsp. (now in process of liquidation), Time principal business of these subsidiaries is the making of small loans, instalments. On this class of loans the laws of the various States in which the issuer and its subsidiaries do business, fix a maximum rate of interest, actions. The operating subsidiaries of Domestic Finance Corp. are licensed by the States in which they do business, and are subject to supervision of and periodical examination by the State, regulatory bodies provided by the
various laws. Operations are carried on exclusively in States where Smalr various laws. Operation.
Loan Laws are in effect.
Capitalization
Cumplatization
Cumulative preference stock (no par)............ Authorized Outstanding 250,00 shs. 143.663 shs.
 Purpose-Net proceeds will be used by the company to augment its
working capital A statement of earnings and balance sheet covering the six months
ended Sept. 30,1938 was given in V.147, p. 3012 ; V. 147, p. 3158 .
Dominguez Oil Fields Co.-Final Dividend-
Directors have declared a final dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the commonstock, no par value payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 16 . A
regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Nov. 30 . last.
An extra dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share was distributed on Dec. 20, 1937. An extra dividend
Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co.-To Pay $\$ 1.50$ Preferred Dividend-
Trustees have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the first pre-
ferred stock, series A, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 12 . This will be the first dividend paid since Nov, 15,1930 and after the current dividend arrearages on the preferred stock will amount to $\$ 46.50$ per share.
$-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3455$.

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Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly InputFor the week ended Dec. 8, 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.

Ecuadorian Corp.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in addition to the regular dividend of three cents per share on the ordinary
both payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 15.-V. 143, p. 3998.

Edison Bros: Stores, Inc.-Sales-
 Company will distribute Christmas bonus checks totaling $\$ 50,000$ to
Comen employees on Dec. $15:$
Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on the commonors hacke payalared Dec. 27 to holders of of record Dec. 19 Rer Regular
quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share which had been previously declared quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share ,

Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Dividend Doubled-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
Ther common stock, par 85 , payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 20 . This
compares with 25 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on April 1 last; 40 cents paid on
 paid each three months from Oct. 1, 1935, to and incl. July 1. 1936 . The distribution was made, In addition, an extra
was paid on Aug. 15, 1936.-V. 147 , p. 3158.



Balance for common dividends and surplus ....- $\quad \$ 189,819 \quad \$ 160,573$ Note - Effective Jan. 1. 1937, the subsidiary companies adopted the new
yster on system 12 months' figures are not exactly comparative.-V. 147, p. 3609 .

El Paso Natural Gas Co. $\$ 6,000,000$ Bonds Placed Privately- $\$ 4,000,000$ Bank Loan Obtained-Paul Kayser, President, announced Dec. 15 that the company has sold, at private sale, to a group of insurance companies and one educational institution, a new issue of $\$ 6,000,000$ first mtge. bonds, $31 / 2 \%$ series, due 1953, and has obtained a loan of $\$ 4,000,000$ from the Chase National Bank, New York, represented by serial notes falling due over a period of seven years, the proceeds of which are being applied to the redemption of all company's presently outstanding first mortgage bonds and convertible debentures and the paymortgage bonds and convertibe its existing bank loans in the amount of $\$ 600,000$. ment of its existing bank loans in the amount of $\$ 600,000$.
The balance of the proceeds is available for other corporate purposes.
All of the presently' outstanding bonds and debentures of the company are called for payment Jan. 16 , 1939 . The bonds consist of of $8,0,09,000$ firrst mortgage bonds, series A, $41 / 2 \%$, due June 1,1951 and $\$ 1,145,000$ of first
mortgage bonds, series B, $4 \%$, due June 1, 1952 . The series A bonds will be mortgage bonds, series B, $4 \%$, due June 1,1952 . The series A bonds wirbe
redeened at 10 and interet and the series B bonds at 102 and interest,
both at office of Chase National Bank, 11 Broad St.. New York.
 issue there is outstanding only $\$ 65,000$ face amount. These debentures may be converted on or before Jan. 6 , 1939 into common stock of the company at
a price of approximately $\$ 17.55$ per 8 share ( 57 shares per $\$ 1,000$ debenture) a price of approximately 817.55 per share (57 shares per \$1,000 debenture)
After that date the conversion priviege ceases. Debentures will be paid
at poffice of Manufacturers Trust Co., 55 Broad St., New York at 104 at offrice of
and interest.
Under the terms of the indenture securing the new bonds, no sinking fund is required for the first $7 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ years. The new serial notes provide for seven years.
The entire indebtedness of $\$ 10,000,000$, consisting of $\$ 6,000,000$ new嵮 principal payments to retire the indebtedness by the last maturity 15 years

Emerson Drug Co.-Dividend Increased-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A and class B common stocks, payaid on Cct. 1 , July 1 and April 1 , Dec. 8 . cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters and previously
last; 5 ther
quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share were distributed 1 n addition anaterly dividends of 40 cents per share were distributed. In additio
quarter extra dividend of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 18,1936 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2040$.
Equity Shares, Inc.-Liquidating Dividend-
Directors have declared a liquidating dividend of 60 cents per share, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dee. 14. 14.
On the same date the company will distribute its holdings in Case, Pomeroy Co., Inc., Stokely Bros. \& Co., Inc., and International Mercan-
tile Marine. p. An initi

European Electric Corp., Ltd.-Interim Dividenddeclared on money on Dec. 19, to holderss or record at theno close or, pusisness Dec. Deric In
the case of shares held by Italian stockholders residing in Italy, the dividend the case of shares held by Italian stockholders residing in Italy, the dividend
 Trust Co., 22 William Stree
Montreal.-V. 147, p. 2682 .

Fafnir Bearing Co.- $\$ 2$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the common stock,
par $\$ 5$ payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 6 . Dividends of $\$ 1$ per share were paid on Sept. 30 , last, and in the two preceding quarters and previously regular

Family Loan Society, Inc.-Preferred Stock OfferedAn issue of 50,000 shares of $\$ 1.50$ cum. conv. pref. stock, series A, was offered Dec. 8 by Bodell \& Co. at $\$ 23.50$ flat, to carry the fuli dividend payab.e Jan. 1.
Offering by Company Pursuant to Exchange Plan-Company is offering 50,000 units, each consisting of $1 / 3$ shares of preferred stock, series A, and 2 shares of common stock, to holders of its 50,000 shares of participating of participating preference stocker surrencered for exchange, The exchange.
offer will expire at 12 noon Dec. 31,1938 . (For further details see V. 147, offer $w i l l$ expire at 12 noon Dec. 31, 1938. (For further details see V. 147,
p. 3013 .) extent The underwriter proposes to offer for sale all or part of the shares comprising the units received or to be received by them pursuant to such underwriting, either as units or separately. in either case on a basis of $\$ 23.50$
per share for the preferred stock, series $A$, and $\$ 16.50$ per share for the
common stock. 5000 ,
Purpose-The 50,000 shares of preferred stock, series A, offered by Bodell
\& Co. represent new financing by the company Net proceeds are to be used to the extent required to biquidate short-term indebtedness thank loans made within one year) and the balance will be advanced to the whollythe borrowing pybic the borrowing public.
History-Company was incorp. in Delaware May 2, 1927. The business or cond and its wholly-owned subsidiaries is that of extending loans properties op the company and its subsidiaries consists of balances dues on sale, \&cc.
Capitazation-Capitalization of the company on June 30, 1938, was as follows
Tille of Issue- Authorized Outstandino
 Common stock (no par; stated value $\$ 1.831-3$ ) $-300,000 \mathrm{shs} .300,000 \mathrm{shs}$. On Sept. 14, 1938 the certificate of incorporation was amended in various
respects, among others by (1) authorizing 200,000 shares of preferred stock issuable in series, and (2) increasing the authorized amount of common stock to 650,000 shares.
The capital stock to be offered is as follows
 -------y $\mathbf{y} 60,000$ shs offered which 50,000 shs. for sale, and $75,000 \mathrm{shs}$, as part of units to be y Of which 100000 shs. as part of units to be offered for exchange to holders or participaring preference stock and 156,250 shs. ror conversion of
Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd.-Extra Dividend Directors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents in addition to the
regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, par value, both payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 16. See also . 147, p. 1924 .
Farr Alpaca Co.-To Liquidate-
of a speckholders at an adjourned special meeting held Dec. 8 accepted report of a special committee recommending ${ }^{1 i q u i d a t i o n ~ o f ~ t h e ~ c o m p a n ~}$
voted 108,114 shares in favor and 1,987 against.- V .147, p. 2683 .
Fidelio Brewery, Inc.-Change in Stock Ownership-New Directors-
Lowell M. Birrell has purchased Prom the estate of Norman S. Gold-
Serger 300,000 shares, ${ }^{(a b o u t} 251 / 2 \%$ ) of the outstanding stock. of the company, Chairman Edgar H. Stone stated in his annual report to stockholders. Mrs. Adhe sallderger resigned as a director
 ing new directors have been elected: Lowell M, Birrell, attorney; Roy C, L. Adams \& Co. eliminated the old style (export type) bottse from circulation in favor of the new "steinie" bottle. Last year there was invested about 8152,000 in these
new bottles and boxes, in kegs, and in additions to and remodeling of building and machinery. Stone said, "the results for October, 1938 , ref
$\$ 5,000$ before depreciation."-V. 145, p. 4117 .
Fidelity Investment Association-Accused of Fraid in SEC Injunction Action-
The New York "Times" Dec. 15 had the following:
The Seurites and Exchange Commission asked Federal District Judge Edward J. Moinet in Detroit today (Dec. 14) to enjoin the Association,
which has sold more than $\$ 600,000,000$ in securities to the public, from engaging in allegedly Praudulent practices. 57 other cities throughout the country, under its agency division, or its wholly-owned subsidiary, the
Fidel Association of New York, Inc., the bill oo conplaint said. Its main office is at Wheeling, W. Va. The company is an investment loan associaplan. The bill of complaint accused it of engaging in a scheme to defraud about
60,000 investors with whom it had outstanding last June 30 contract
 Exchange Commission, and Edward C. Jaegerman of SEC counsel, filed the complaint. Judge Moinet signed an order to show cause, returnable Dec. 19 for argument on a temporary injunction. that the firm 'has and is engaged in transactions, practices and and courses
of business which operate, would operate and did operate as a fraud and of business which seurities, purchasers.
deeceit" upon its
The SEC also alleged that the company had "obtained money and property by means of untrue statements
state material facts."- $\mathbf{V} .144, \mathbf{p}, 935$.

Fiscal Fund, Inc.-Moves for Mutuai Investment LastingThe company has sent a special notice to hollders of Bank stock series
and Insuranee Stock series announcing itt intention of trying to cualify as a "mutual investment company" under the Federal Revenue Act of 1938,
"in order to obtain the most favorable tax status for its beneficial shares afforded companies of this type. Stockholders are asked to fill out forms
evidencing actual ownership of shares at the close of business on Dec. 1 . evidencing actual ownership of shares at teguations
Bank Stock Series reports total market value of $\$ 8677,547$ for investments,
$\$ 522$ cash, and $\$ 389$ net income as of Nov. 30,1938 , whent 290,394 bene$\$ 52$ cash, and $\$$ ficial shares were outstanding.


First Security Corp. of Ogden-EarningsIncome Account for the Year Ended Sept. 30 (Company Only)

General Motors Corp.-Sales-
Donestic retain deliveries of the Buick division during the second 10 days
November totaled 7,246 cars compared with 6,827 in the preceding in of November and with 6,635 in the corresponding period of November, last year.
Thas was an increase of $6 \%$ over the Nov. 10 period and of $9.2 \%$ over last year. Used car sales continued strong totaling 9,683 , against 9,166 in the previous 10 days and 8,833 in the corresponding period last year, according
to W. Fuftader, General Sales Manager.
Used car stocks in the hands of Buick dealers are $18 \%$ lower than last year, while deliveries are exceeding the 1937 pace, he said. Retail car deliveries of Cadillac-La salle division of General Motors
Corp. during the second 10 days of November totaled 1,411 units and
brought sales for the first 20 days of the month to 2,681 , a gain of $28 \%$ above the comparable 1937 period. The delivery rate of the second 10 it was stated by D. E. Anrens, General Sales Manag in Unfilled orders are not onsly ahead of a year ago, Mr. Ahrens said, but
surpass the volume of two years ago to this time, when Cadillac-La Saile surpass the volume of two years ago to this time, when Cadillac-La Saile
Was entering its biggest year to date. The 1939 models, he declared,
"appear to be living up to our optimistic expectations." Overseas Sales-
Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets
during November totaled 26,050 units, representing a decline of $11.2 \%$ during November totaled 26,050 units, representing a decline of $11.2 \%$
from sales in November of last year. In the first 11 months of 1938 , sales of 326,664 units represented a dects-a
of $2.3 \%$ from sales in the first 11 months of 1937 .
For the 12 months through Nov., 1938, sales totaled 355,734 units-a For the 12 months through Nov., 1938 , sales totaled 355,734 units-a
decrease of $2.4 \%$ from the volume in the 12 months ended Nov. 30,1937 . These figures include the products of the corporation's American, CaCanada.
Stockholders Number 389,509-
The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the fourth quarter of 1938 was 389,509 compared with 399,255 for the
third quarter of 1938 and with 375,755 for the fourth quarter of 1937 . There were 368,265 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,244 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 378,150
common stockholders and 21,105 preferred for the third quarter of 1938 .

## General Printing Ink Corp.-To Pay 20-cent Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the commonstock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20 A dividend of 10 cents stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20 . A dividend of 10 cents
was paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 and on April 1 last, and previously quarterly
dividends of 30 cents per share were paid on these shares.-V. 147, p. 2686.

General Tire \& Rubber Co.-Options Exercised-
Company reports the exercise of options by employees to the extent of
Genesee Valley Gas Co., Inc.-Plan-
A hearing on the proposed plan of reorganization will be held on Jan. 6 rereree ruled Dec. 9 that the plan has been, properly filed in the proceedings holders should be granted. A hearing on the debtor's solvencytwill be held

## Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Week Ended Dec. } 7 & & \text { Jăn. } 1 \text { to Dec. } 7 \\ 1938 & 1937 & 1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 21,700 & \$ 20,125 & \$ 1,037,364 & \$ 1,229,081\end{array}$Operating revenues
Giddings \& Lewis Machine Tool Co.-50-cent Dividend The directors on Dec. 7 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the was paid stock opayable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 12 . Like amount
Wet. 15 last, and an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ was distributed on
(B. F.) Goodrich Co.-New Vice-PresidentArthur B. Newhall, was on Dec. 13 , elected executive Vice-President in rull charge of all production and sales, it was announced following a special
meeting of the board of directors. He also was appointed a member of the executive committee.
in October at which time he was named a Vice-President of the company in October at which time he was named a Vice-President of the company. town, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Goodrich company:-V. 147, p. 3160 .
Graham-Paige Motors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After taxes, depreciation, other charges, including write-off of tools
and dies for prior models.-
Grand National Films, Inc.-Removed from Listing and Registration -
The company's common stock, par \$1, has been removed from listing and
registration on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 147, p. 3611 .
Green Mountain Power Corp. $\$ 9,125,000$ Bonds and Notes Offered-Public offering of $\$ 7,750,000$ 1st \& ref. mtge. bonds, $334 \%$ series due 1963 , and $\$ 1,375,00041 / 4 \%$ serial notes due 1940 to 1953 , was made Dec. 13 by a banking group consisting of The First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Ine., and Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. The bonds were priced at $1011 / 2$ and the notes were offered at prices to yield from $3.50 \%$ to $4.70 \%$.
Mortgage Bonds-Dated Dec. 1, 1938 , due Dee. 1, 1963; State Street
Trust Co., trustee. Principal payable at principal office of trustee in Boston. Mass., and at an opfice or agency of the company in New York. Interest payable J-finitive 33,
Yor series bonds wil be iss bed as coupon bonds in
 bonds, without coupons, in denoms. of \$1,000 and such multiples of $\$ 1,000$
as may hereafter be authorized. Red. as a whole at any time prior to as may hereafter be authorized. Red. as a whole at any time prior to
maturity, or in part on any int date, atoption or company or by trustee for
sinking fund or other purposes under the indenture, in all cases on at least
 succecsive one-year perior, commencing on Dee. 1 to and incl. Nov. 30,
1950 thereater, decreased $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ during each successi ze one-year period
 series bonds, that the contpany willd commencing on Sept. 1 , , 19e49 and
annually on Sept. 1 thereafter, to and incl. Sept. 1,1953 , deposit with the trustee a sum surficient to retire on Dec. 1 next following, at the respective
 1963 deposit with the trustee a sum sufficient to retire on Dec. 1 next
19010
oling, at respective reedemption prices then applicabe. $\$ 100,000$ of
 mage in 3 . $5 \%$ \% series ortgage gold bonds. due Jan. 1,1955 ). Payments in excess or in anticipation of annual reauirements shall be credited against
subsequent sinking fund requirements. The sinking fund is calculated to subsequent simatity, (if no sinking fund payments are made in the form
rotire, pror to maturity
of such underilying obligations) not less than $\$ 1,250,000$ of the $33 / 4 \%$ series of such underlying obligations) not less than $\$ 1,250,000$ of the $33 / \%$ series
oonds initialy to be ssued Property Fund-Mortigage will provide, while any $334 \%$ geries bonds are
outstanding for a property fund consisting of propertyor the same eharacter outstanding, for a property as aditional property acquired or constructed in 1939 and each year there-
after, of an amount (at cost or fair value, whichever is less) equal to $1 \%$ of the principal amount of bonds outstanding at the end of each such year,
which property is termed funded property and is not available as a basis for the issue of additional bonds, release of property or withdrawal of money. Any deficiency in funded property in any year is to be made up out of proSerial Notes-Dated Dec. 1, 1938 and due $\$ 100,000$ on Jan. 1,1900 $\$ 100,000$ on Dec. 1 of each Year 1940 to 1948 , both incl., and $\$ 75,000$ on
Dec. 19 oeach yar 1999 to 1953 , both incl. Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust
Co Principal payable at office of trustee, and interest at principal office of First National Bank, Boston, and as to both brinctipat and ind interest at the
office or agency of the company in New York. Notes in denom of 1 the in coupon form registerable as to princlpal only. Notes will be red, whole, at any time prior to maturity apon at ieast 30 days' pubished notice, at option of company, at following percentages (representing princpal amount plus premium) of principal amount respectively, v.z.: (1) In oo and incl. Dec. 1,$1 ; 43$, at the following percentages of principal amount V.z: 105 on or before Dec. 1 , 1939 , thereafter ford own dater, respectively,
 nd thereafter and before Nec. 1, 1943, at principal amount withou premium and (2) in case of call ior redemption at any time prior to maturity,
at following percentages of principal amount in respect of outstanding notes
 moin 1950, 1011/: in 1951, 101; in 1952, 100\%; and in 1953, at principa Application of Proceeds-Net proceeds (estimated to be approximately
$\$ 9,038,375$, exclusive of accrled interest but after deduction of $\$ 50,000$ by the company from (1) To payment on or about Dec. 28,1938 of an unsecured note due
ay 4 , 1939 (scbiect to prior payment and adiustment for May 4, 1939 (st bject to prior payment and adjustment for prepaid interest)
payable to First National Bank, Boston, which will require 8450,000 . (2) To redempt on on or before Feb. 1, 1939 of first morttage $5 \%$ oold n the princt inctur the premium ( $\$ 165,000$ ) to be paid for such redemp interest equire $\$ 8,415,000$
(3) To payment of accrued interest on the first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds eries of 1948 , due Aug. 1, 1948, to extent of amount of interest which wil accrue on such bonds from Dec. 28,1938 to Feb. 1,1939 during whic (4) To reimburse treasury for expenditures heretofore made for improve

## Capitulization and Funded Dett Giving Effect to Prescnt Financinc)

 Burlington Gas Light Co., $5 \%$ 1st mtge. gold Authorized Outstandingbonds due Jan


 a Non-callable and no additional bonds may be issued.
ssued without limit as to amount on the conditions and subject to be mitation c Articles of association as amended provide that authorized capital stock consists of 39,500 common shares and 75,000 shares (no par) of preferre 5,000 , shares are designated non-cumulative 2 nd preferred stock. Suc non-cumulative 2 nd preferred stock was convertibie into cumulative pref stock. The 5,000 shares or such non-cumuative $2 d$ pref. stock formerly d New Eingland Power Association, owns beneficially all of the common stock of the company. A8 at sept. 30 . 1938 , the common stock authorized 1938 , but prior to the issue of the first and refunding mortgage bonds 3 . 30 series due 1963 and serial notes, $414 \%$ due 1940-1953 inclusive, New England Power Association, parent, surrendered to the company for cancellation stock by such number of shares so that the authorized common shares be came 39,500 shares and the issued and outstanding common shares became company at $\$ 2,107$;408, averaging approximately $\$ 93.66$ per shars of the cordingly, based on such average, the common stock account of the com pany was reduced by $\$ 983$, 457 , for the 10,500 common shares so surrendered Power Association was $\$ 800,000$ as at Dec. 1,1938 .

## Gross oper. revenues Operating expenses-..Purchased elec. energy-

 Depreciation-Tates, other thantaxes in income $\qquad$ Calendar Year
1936
$\$ 2,206,047$
546,982
225,194
136,548
138,129 $\qquad$ 9 Mos. End

Balance-_-..--------208,681
$\$ 907,159$$\frac{209,541}{5949,651}$ 225,218 172,788
 Earnings before Federal
$\begin{array}{llllll} & & & & & \\ \text { ntit. \& other charges } & \$ 330,778 & \$ 984,727 & \$ 1,042,730 & \$ 654,719\end{array}$ Deductions for depreciation in the years 1935 , 1936 and 1937 calculated $\$ 321,186, \$ 326,093$ and $\$ 330,450$, respectively. The gross operating re venues and the earnings before Federal taxes on income, and before interest and other charges of the company for the nine months ended Sept. 30,1938 varnings for the same period of 1937 . For the first nine months of 1938 revenue from electric sales was $6.03 \%$ less and revenue from gas sales was Annual interest cnarges on the $\$ 1,243,000$ of Burlington Gas Light Co $87,750.000$ of first $\&$ gold bonds, due Jan. 1,1955 outstanding and on the completion of thist financing wing mortgage bonds to be outstanding upon ${ }_{H}$ istory ind Busines. name of Vergennes Eliectric Co. On April 8. 1893. On July 30, 1926, and asain changed on Aug. 29, 1928, , to present title. Company's business
conducted entirely within the State of Vermont, is principaly that of the manufacture, purchase and sale of electricity for light. heat, power, resale and other purposes, and the manufacture and sale of gas for general use.
Incidental to such business electric and gas appliances are sold by the

The teitlories served by the company have diversified industries, the more important being granite quarries, granite finishing plants, cotton and munities served are trading centers for the surrounding agricultural territory Agricultural activities are varied, the more important being dairying, poultry raising and fruit farming.
Company's electric distrib
having an area of approximately system provides service in territories population of approximately 120,000 persons. The principal territory served is located in the north central part of Vermont, in which are located
27 towns, having an aggregate population of approximately 30,000 persons
 munites Approximately $85 \%$ of the electrical requirements of the com-
pany in this territory is generated in its own stations, the remainder being purchased, principally from affiliates. Company supplies manufactured gas in the cities of Burlington and
Winooski and in the towns of Colchester and south Burlington. All gas required is manufactured in the company's own plant
Rrincipal Undercuriters- The name or each princinal underwriter, and the
respective amounts of the bonds and the serial notes underwritten are as respecti
follows

| Name and Address- |  | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The First Boston Corp, , Boston-- | \$1.600.000 | - 3 343,000 |
| Coffin \& Burr, Inc., Boston | 1,600.000 | 344.000 |
| Brown Harriman \& Co, inc., Bos | $1,6000.000$ 1,000 1 | 344,000 |
| Bodell \& Co.. Providence. | ,250,000 |  |
| Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds, Inc., Boston.-. | 100,000 |  |

Griesedieck Western Brewery Co.-Larger Common Div. Directors have desared a div. of 81.50 per share on common stock, no par
value, payable Dec. 17 to holders of record Dec. 9 . This compares with
 and on July $31,1936^{\circ}$. and dividends of 25 ce
Oct. 1 and May 1. 1935 .-V. 147, p. 1326 .
Group Securities, Inc.-Dividends-
Directors have declared the first dividends on 1 f ou tstanding ciasses of stock since the recent reverse split-up whereby one new share was exchange
for five shares of old. The dividerds in each case were declared out of earn ings and realized profits and are payable Dec. 23 to stockholders of record Dec. 9.
Regul
stoek as follows: Agricultural shares. total of 20 cents compared with an equivalent of 12 Hi/cents, adjusted to the new combined shares, paid
on July 30 automobile hares, 15 cents compared with 10 cents previously. on July 30; automobile shares, 15 cents compared with 10 cents previously;
aviation hares, 30 cents compared with 5 cents previously; Chemical shares. 20 cents compared with 15 cents; electrical equipment shares,
30 cents compared wilh 20 . cents; industrial machinery shares, 6 cents compared with 15 cents; merchandising shares, 15 cents compared with $121 / 2$ cents; mining shares, 25 cents compared with 15 cen ss; petroleum shares with $121 / 2$ cents.
Extra dividends only were declared on building shares, amounting to shares on which no payment was made on July 30 . Regular dividends shares
only
were declared on distillery and madewery shares, amounting to 4
4 $71 / 2$ cents previously c railro ch shares, 5 cents, compared with $21 / 2$ cents
 dividends were declared on
shares.-V. 147, p. 3611 .

Guelph Carpet \& Worsted Spinning Mills, Ltd.Years End. Sept. 30-
Net earnings
Depreclation
Depreclation_-.-.......
Net operating profit.-
Int. and other income-

| al in |  | \$4,005 9,000 | $\$ 123,629$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 106,942 \\ 24,000 \end{array}$ | 16,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit <br> Preferred dividends Common dividends |  | \$35,005 | 896,629 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 87,853 \\ 47,723 \\ 26,250 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 32,500 \\ 35,000 \end{array}$ | 32,500 35,000 |  |  |
| Surplus for year <br> Previous surplus. $\qquad$ <br> Balance forward <br> Earns. per sh, on 35,000 <br> shs. com. stk. (no par) |  | 32,495 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 887,357 | 19,85 | \$90,723 | 76, |
|  |  | . 80.07 | \$1.8 | \$1.16 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Assets- }} 1938 \quad 1937$ Balance Sheet Sept. 30 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$44,219 | cl. |  |  |
|  | 297,4 | 305, 274 | ${ }_{\text {creas }}$ | 7,57 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {In }}$ Inventories Prepd. | 4 | 455.003 |  |  |  |
|  | 72,800 | 14,617 | Provitecal | 14,823 |  |
| Invest'ts (at cost). Land \& buildings Plant, machinery | ,70 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | tix |  |  |
| Plant, machinery and equipment. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Lite ins. prem. paid }}$ Goodwillo-- |  | 29,30 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - ${ }_{87,357}$ |  |

Total_-.......-s2,062,015 $\overline{\$ 2,020,137}$ Total-...-...-. $\$ 2,062,015 \$ 2,020,137$
$\times$ Represented by 35,000 no par shares.-V. 147, p. 3016.
Gulf \& Ship Island RR. Co.-Tenders-
The New York Trust Co. wilf, until 2 p. m. Jan. 5, receive bids for the sale to it of sufflcient 1st mtge. refunding and terminal $5 \%$ gold
Feb. 1,1952 to exhaust the sum of $\$ 83,407$.-V. 147, p. 3309 .


## Balance for common dividends and surplus.... $\$ 1,455,434 \quad \$ 1,143,541$

 Note-Effective Jan. 1 . 1937, the company adopted the new system "ofaccounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission, which differs in certain respects from the system the company previously followed, hence Harding Carpets, Ltd.-Earnings-

| Years En |  | ng, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Profitit rom operat | \$58,289 | \$135,799 | \$114,086 | \$92,585 |
| ${ }_{\text {Provision }}$ | 56,258 | 54,478 | 48,564 | 47,004 |
| Dominion and Provinc <br> taxes. | 414 | 15,000 | 11,200 | 7.100 |
| idends paid- | 81,617 34,503 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 66,321 \\ & 344.205 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 54,323 \\ & 8,500 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \$38,481 |


 1937. After reserve for bad and doubtful accounts of $\$ 11,100$ in 1938 and
 of which 172,476 ( (70, 963 in in in3) have been issued and 3 , ( 62 in in 1937 are
held for exchange for the old common shares. (Authorized, 300,000 shares held for exchange for the old common shares. (Authorized, 300,000 shares
of no par value.)-V. 145 , p. 3974 .

Hart \& Cooley Co.-Extra Dividend -
Company palc an extralders ond or par $\$ 25$, on Dec. 16 to holders of record Dec. 6 . Regular guar
of $\$ 1.50$ per share was paid on 0 ott. 1, last.-V. $145 . \mathrm{p} 3974$.
Havana Electric Ry.-Earnings-
11 Months Ended Nov. 27 $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1938 \\ -81,855,977 & \\ \$ 1,967,997\end{array}$ Gross revenues- $301 \overline{6}$.

Hawaii Consolidated Ry., Ltd.-Preferred DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cunulative preferred stock, par $\$ 20$, payable
 Sec. 15 . June 15 and March 15 Iast. A dividend of 60 cents was paid on
Dec. 10 . 1937, 15 ivends of 2 cents per share were paid on Sept. 15 June 15 and March 15. 1937; dividends totaling 81.20 per share were paid during 1936 a and dividends amounting to 00 cents per
the years 1935 and 1934.-V. 147 , p. 1489 .

Haytian Corp. of America-Plan-
Announcement is made by the noteholders' protective committee that the
corporation has accepted in principle the committee's view in connection corporation has accepted in principle the committees
with the depreciation and reduction of operating expenses
The committee also announces that the substitution of an equivalent 310 par value $6 \%$ preferred stock for the $\$ 3,000,000$ of debenproposal to be tiled the cor is a provision of an a amended arrangemen tive at the expiration of four years from the date of issue and is convertible into the new common stock in a ratio of $11 /$ shares of preferred for one
share of common. Complete conversion would give present debenture holders approximately a $76 \%$ equity position in the companyling prof claims for voting purposes.
Arnod Honson thairman of the Committee, and other membersare:
Sanford Griffith and Eliot E. Berkwit. Earl Lane of Hanson \& Hanson is Scretary-V 147, p. 3611.
Hazeltine Corp.-Special Dividend-
Directnoss on Dec. 13 dec ared a special dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the
common stock payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 20. The regular common stock payabie Dec. 23 to holders or record Dec. 2 . The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share which was declared on Nov
last is payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1.-V. 148, p. 1076.
Healey Petroleum Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

After all charges
(G.) Heileman Brewing Co.-Earnings-

 V. 147, After depre 1780 .
(Walter E.) Heller \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have deciared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share in adition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents pers perare on the
common stock, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17. Pre common stock, both payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17 . Pre-
vious extra distributions were as follows. 15 cents on Sept. 30 . ast and on Vious extra distributions were as follows: 15 cents on Sept. 30, last and on
Dec. 27,$197 ; 5$ cents on 8 ept. $30,1977,10$ cents on 5 cec. 27 on on Dec. 28 and Sept. 30,1936 -v. 147, p. 2395.
Hobart Mfg. Co.-Extra Class A Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 14 . was paid on Dec.
An extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 23,1937 and on Dec. 1, 1936, and an extra
V. 147, p. 892 .
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.-Usual Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 5 cents per share in addition to the regular monthly dividend of 5 cents per share on the capital stock, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record DDec. 16 . Similar amounts were
distributed in precding months. See also
previous dividend payments.-V. 147, p. 160 . 113 for record of
Holly Development Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in addi-
tion to the rezular quarterly dividend of like amount. The extra dividend tion to the regular quarterly diviend ort ie amound the extra dividen will be paid on Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 14 and the regular quarterly
distribution will be made on Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 13 . V .147 , p. 2533.

Home Indemnity Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial dividend of 50 cents per share on the
Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 12.-V. 137 , common
p. 4705 .
Howe Sound Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in adarion to tcke ragular both payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dee. 20 .
commion stock, par
Previous extra distributions pere as June 30 and March 31.1937 , and on Dec. 23,1936 , 60 Dent. 21 , Sept. 30 ,
Ind

Ideal Cement Co.-Christmas Dividend-
Directors on Dec. 6 declared a Christmas dividend of 35 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of ilie amount on the common
stock, par \$10, both payable Dec. 21 to holders of record Dec. 10.-V.
147 . 147, p. 113 .
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-




 Net income- -V .147, p. $\overline{3} \overline{4} \overline{5} \overline{9}$ -
Illinois Central RR.-New President-
J. L. Beven was on Dec. 14 elected President of this railroad. He sucJ. L. Beven was on Dec. ${ }^{\text {in }}$
ceeds L. A. Downs, who
Directors.-V. 147 , p. 3310 .

Income Foundation Fund, Inc.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of $13 / 4$ cents per share in addition to the regze lar cuarterly dividend of like amount on the common stan
both payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. $10 .-$ V. 147, p. 1781 .

Indiana Bell Telephone Co.-Ordered to Cut RatesReductions in telephone rates in Codianapolis and 21 other cities served
oy this company were ordered by Public Service Commission on Dec. 9 , by this compa
effective Jan.
Order
Order will reduce bills in these cities 8350,000 annually.
Irder does not affect charges on provides for reductions on all classes of
In the Indianapolis area, order proween

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Effect on residential phones will be, individual line reduced from $\$ 4.50$
month to $\$ 4.25$ two party line $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 3.55$ four-party line $\$ 3$ reduced a month to $\$ 4.25$; two party line, $\$ 3.75$ to $\$ 3.55$; four-party line $\$ 3$, reduced
to $\$ 2.85$ a month, and rural party line reduced from $\$ 3$ to $\$ 2.85$ a month.

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-

| Period End. Oct. 31- | 1938-M |  | 193 | s.-1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper. revenues- | \$922,814 | \$928,087 | \$7,283,574 | \$8.904,314 |
| Railway oper. expenses_ | 538,870 | 602,864 | 4,987,047 | 5,676,797 |
| Netrev.from | \$383,944 | \$325,223 | \$2,296,527 | \$3,227,517 |
| Railway tax accruals. | 88,048 | 32,899 | 659,363 | 788,024 |
| Equip. \& joint fac. rents | 81,402 | 95,584 | 688,459 | 920,764 |
| Net railway oper. inc. | \$214,494 | \$196,740 | . $\$ 948,705$ | $\$ 1,518,729$ 20.777 |
| ther income | 3,550 | 3,373 | 25,814 | . 777 |
| otal in | \$218,044 | \$200,113 | \$974,519 | \$1,539,506 |
| Miscell. deduc. from inc. | 1,851 | 37,463 | 30.428 | +32,671 |
| Total fixed charges. | 36,913 | 37,325 | 371,183 | 374,369 |

Net income after fixed Net income per share of

## $\$ 179,280 \quad \$ 159,325$

$\$ 179,280$
$\$ 2.36$ $\$ 572,908 \$ 1,132,466$ -V. 147, p. 3161.

Indianapolis Water Co.-Earnings-
Gross revenue........
Operation, maintenance-and retirement-................-
Neg income-
Interest charge-

$\$ 598,855$

International Power Co., Ltd.- $\$ 1.50$ Preferred Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Jan, 3
to holders of record Dec. 15 . A like payment was made in each of the 11 preceding quarters and compares with $\$ 1$ per share paid on Nov. 1 , July 2 and April 3, 1935 , this latter being the first payment made since

## International Radio Corp.-Earnings3 Months Ended Oct. 31-

$\qquad$
 - V. 147, p. 3460.

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.-Aranges for $\$ 15,000,000$ Financing Privately-Corporation announced Dec. 14 that it has completed arrangements for ong-term loans in the form of 10 -year $41 / 2 \%$ notes for $\$ 15,000,000$. Of this amount $\$ 10,000,000$ will be taken by the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the remaining $\$ 5,000,000$ by a group of New York banks consisting of J. P. Morgan \& Co., The National City Bank of New York, The First National Bank of the City of New York, Bankers Trust Co., and Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The loans will be made on a basis to yield approximately $51 / 4 \%$.
The above will complete the company's program for liquidating its
maturing debentures and short-term bank debt which together amounted maturing debentures and short-term bank debt which together amounted
to approximately $\$ 60,000.000$ on Jan. 1,1937 . to approximately $\$ 80,000,000$ on Jan. no short-term bank debts and the eariest of its maturities will be the new 10 -year notes referred to above.
The notes will mature $\$ 300,000$ in one year; $\$ 400,000$ in $t$ vo years; $\$ 500$,000 in three years; and thereafter at the rate of $\$ 1,200,000$ per year the
entire amoint being due in 10 years. Payments will be applied ratably to the entire $\$ 15,000,000$. Interest is payable semi-annually. The funds are to be used largely in
Interstate Department Stores, Inc.-Sales-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Nov. } 30- & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-10 Mos. } & 1937\end{array}$ Sales.147, p. 3162 .

Interstate Power Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Sept. 30- 1938-3 Mos.-1937 $\quad 1938-9{ }^{2}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues....- } & \$ 1,667,123 & \$ 1,671,976 & \$ 4,935,965 \\ \text { Oper. exps.\& taxes...- } & 1,088,560 & 1,090,375 & 3,266,461\end{array}$
 Gross income. $\$ 569,569$
472,187 Gross income - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Interest on fundeblt- }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 576,480 & \$ 1,640,353 \\ 472,187 & 1,416,562\end{array}$
 Int on notes payable to
Utiin.
Pr, \& Lt. Corp.Other interest (net) - --
Amort. of debt diset. \& expense---------Miscenl. income deducts.
Divs. on pref. stock of $\begin{array}{rrrr}29,360 & 29,360 & 88,079 & 88,079 \\ 8,429 & 8,466 & 24,284 & 25,368\end{array}$ sub. companies-7.--

Investment Co. of America-Asstt ValueThe company reports net asset value as of Nov. 30, 1938, with securities owned adjusted to market prices, was $\$ 20$ per share of common stock
This compares with $\$ 20.58$ per common share on Oct. $31,1938 .-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 2688 .

Investment Foundation, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe board of directors at a meeting held Dec. 12 deciared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred shares, $\$ 50$ par value, and a further dividend of 25 cents on account of accumulated arrears
of preferred dividends. The dividend is payable Jan. 15, to shareholders of preferred Dec. 31, After the current payment the arrears will total $\$ 4$ per share.-V. 147, p. 1782 .
Investors Fund C Inc.-Special Dividend-
Directors have declared a special dividend of three cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of nine cents per share on the common stock, both payar record of previous dividend payments.--V. 147, p. 2534.
Italian Superpower Corp.-Balance Sheet-

| Asstes- ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| vest., cost or declared value | 35 -year $6 \%$ deb., series A, |
| (market value, Sept. 30, $\$ 28,353,436$ |  |
| 1938, $\$ 20,883,246)$---.-- $\$ 28,353,436$ | Capital stock and surplus.-- Interest acor, on debentures - a |
| Subscriptions to new shares--- 324,480 |  |
| Cash-Dollars on deposit in $\quad 535,903$ the United States........ | Debenture coupons due but not presented for payment $\quad 10,320$ |
| Lire on deposit in Italy, Lit. | Accrued taxes, other than |
| , $931,912.50$--subject to | Unites States income taxes ${ }^{\text {deserve }}$ for United States |
| exchange restrictions.....--  <br> ccount recelvable.........  <br>  544 | Reserve income taxes fited States |
|  | Unreallzed income from lire |
|  | s. and interest recelved. c1,715,777 |
|  | Reserve for accrued divs. on preferred stock. |
|  |  | a Stated at the official parity of exchange of $\$ .052634$. The value of these lire wiles currency when, as and if such realization is authorized. b Represented by 124,172 no par vhares $\$ 6$ cum, pref. stock, 970,015 no par shares common stock class A and class B. c Not to be included in income until realized in United States currency.

Stated at the official parity of exchange of $\$ .052634$ d Dividends on pref. stock have been paid up to March 31, 1931; unpad are $\$ 45$ a share The income statement for
published in V. 147, p. 3612 .

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales-
Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 3,1938 , decrease of $1.99 \%$. sales for the first 48 weeks of 1938 were $\$ 21,804,444$ was compared with
$\$ 21,377,478$ for a like period in 1937, an increase of $2 \%$.-V. 147, p. 3612 .

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc--Offering Postponed Edgar J. Kaufmann and the Mellon Securities Corp. have announce


Kansas City Southern Ry.-Merger with L. \&. A. VotedTication with Louisiana \& Arkansas Ry. and to increase outstanding stock. The next and final step will be to obtain approval by the Intersta
merce Commission, which has set Jan. 23 for hearing on the subject.

Intervention Allowed in L. \& A. Acquisition-
${ }^{\text {The }}$ Interstate Commerce Commission has allowed the Railway Labor Executives' Association to intervene in. the Kansas City southern Ry 's application to acquire control of the Louisvile er Arkansas Ry
execuivives said the proposal involves indiret control or the entire railrad
properties of both companies without providing for any specific protection
 employment and have a demoralizing effect upon the morale of all employees of both railway companies as well as others and on the efriciency
Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
 Oper, exps. (incil. maint.. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
Net earnings. Anterest charges. Amort, or disct. \& prem-
Depreciaton
Amortiz. of limited-term investiments-Miscell. inc. deductions$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Net profit and loss_- } \\ \mathbf{\$ 2 8 8 , 6 2 5} & \$ 323,578 & \$ 4,072,754 \\ \$ 4,424,389\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Earter } \\ \text { after income tax }\end{array} & \$ 0 .-1 & \$ 0.51 & \$ 0.58 & \$ 7.30 & \$ 7.97\end{array}$ if Note- No deduction is made in the foregoing statement for the surtax -V. 147, p. 2868.
-Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.-Preferred Dividend-
The directors have declared a divldend of 83.50 per share on the $7 \%$ cum.
conv. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable out of capital surplus on Dec. 23 to
 July 1 and on April 1 last: a dividend of $\$ 5.25$ was paid on Dec. 24,1937 . dend of $\$ 7$ was paid on Dec. 21,1936 , and compares with dividends or
$\$ 1.75$ per share on Oct. 1 , July 1 and April 1 , 1936 , this last being the first payment made on the preferred stock since Oct. 1,1931 , when a regular
quarterly dividend of like amount was paid.-V. $147, \mathrm{p}, 2868$.
Key West Electric Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Oct. 31-
Operating revenues
Operating rev
Oparation-
Maintenance.
Net oper. revenues
Balance-r-īation
Int. \& amortization.


Appropriations for retirement ${ }^{\$ 3,175}$ reserve_..........
Balance
Balance for common dividends and surplus...

| 1938-12 Mos.-1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$173,173 | \$150.506 |
| 54.849 |  |
| a22,195 | 20.951 |
| Dr5,358 \$83,39 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 64,858 \\ 1.262 \end{array}$ |
| \$78,041 | \$66.120 |
|  |  |
| 9,606 |  |
| \$34.876 | 24 |

$\$ 10.502$ def $\$ 3.526$
a Includes $\$ 6,638$ Federal income taxes, of which $\$ 1.542$ is Federal
surtax on undistributed profits applying to the year ended Dec. 31,1937 . surtax on undistributed protits apperying to the e ear ended Dec. 1937 , hanges were made in accounting procedure. hence the
Kinner Airplane \& Motor Corp., Ltd.-Offer for Assets Earl Herring, trustee for the company, in process of roorganization under parties for the purchase of the company'a sssets for $\$ 200,000$. The offer excludes some $\$ 25,000$ of cash and accounts receivable. A hearing will be
Kirby Lumber Corp.-Bonds Called-

Kroger Grocery \& Baking Co.-Sales-
 Average number of stores in operation during the period was 3,993 as
compared with 4,126 for the 1937 12th period-V. 147 p 3312 .
Laclede Gas Light Co.-Loan-
The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Dec. 14 an order exempt-
ing the company, a direct subsidiary of the ing the company, a direct subsidiary of the Utilities Power \& Light Corp.,
from the provisisnos of Section 6 (a) of the Pubic Utility Holding Company
Act of Act of 1935 , with respect to the extension of the maturity date of its refunding ex extension mitge. $5 \%$ gold bonds dated April 1 , 1904.
mature on April i, 1939 are extended hel April 1,1942 , by the order. extension is granted on the following conditions: (1) That in effecting such extensions of said bonds applicant shall com-
ply with the terms and conditions imposed by orders made by the Public (2) That any modification of the plan or any substitute plan adopted by applicant pursuant to paragraph 6 of the plan and agreement referred to in
the application herein shall be subject to approval by further order of this Comminssion;
(3) That until further order of this Commission no dividend shall be declared or paid upon either the preferred or common stock of applicant;
and
order of this Commission if shall any time the the authorization of of any such extension by the Publicic service Com Comssion of the State of Missouri shall be
modified, revoked or otherwise terminate.-V, 147, pita
Langendorf United Bakeries. Inc - Krtra Din?

Langendorf United Bakeries, Inc.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addi-
tion tho the reguar quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share on the class
stock, both payable stock, both payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 31 . A dividend of
30 cents was paid on Oct. 15 , last, and an extra dividend of 25 cents in addition to a dividond of 25 cents per share was paid on June of 17 , last, these
latter payments being the first made since 1930.-V. 147 , p. 3613. (R C) pans bemg the ifrst made since 1930.-V. 147, p. 3613.

## (R. G!) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings-

 Shares common stack:-
$\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation and normal Federal income taxes, but before surtax
on undistributed profits.-V. 147, p. 3162 .
Lexington Water Power Co.-To Exchange Bonds-
Company has filed with the Sechrities and Exchange Commission an the requirement of filling a declaration in Company Acection with exempthing issance of
$\$ 3.000 .000$ of $5 \%$ serial debentures due $1939-1950$ to Southeasters Investing Corp. in exchange for a like prircipal amount of the company's presently outstanding $51 / 2 \%$ convertible sinking fund debentures, dua Jan. $1,1953$.
The company is a subsidiary of Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co., a reg-
istered holding company.
the $513 \%$ debentures which are to be received in exchange for the new

Southeastern Investing Corp. has also filed an application for approval
of the accuuisition of the $\$ 3,000$. 000 of $5 \%$ serial debentures to be issued by of the acquisisition of the $\$ 3,000,000$ of $5 \%$ serial
$\underset{\text { Years Ended Jine }}{\text { Vate }}$ Naa Proceeds of sales-----
Other operating incomeProor operating inte ncome-
or by other prod ( for Port oy other prod. (net) Commercial oper. (net)Exchance dirferencesInterest earned-invest-
ments \& deposits Int. rec. Art. 27 indebt-
Int. on current account Int. on current account
with sales corp. (net). Sundry adj. correspond'g
to prev. yrs.' opera'n.
Thital- credits (non-recur.)
 Oics on comm'l oper-.. Trusters fees and exp--:ove. for taxes on profits
other than nitrate and Roorganiza-n exps-...-. ther charges----sales corporation (net)
Int. on fi.
de derd debt.
 Exch. diffe. arising from conversion of assets \&
liabilities, \&cc.

| Co., Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {E495,978 }}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{\text {c547440 }}^{1937}$ | ${ }_{\text {£451705 }}^{1936}$ |  |
| 4,697 | 4,47,299 | - ${ }^{24,148}$ | 2,009 |
| 53,0 | 21 |  |  |
| 3,398 | ${ }_{2}^{6,312}$ | ${ }_{3,39}^{4,71}$ | 6,801 |
| e10,148 | b4,163 | b35,481 | c $10,64 \overline{3}$ |
| 6,392 | ${ }^{4,373}$ |  | 238 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | ----- | 29,46 | 17,440 |
| 2,398 | 867 |  |  |
| £591,908 | \&621,750 | 56 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| £591,908 | +661,750 | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2612,681 } \\ 110,748 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2633,184 } \\ \mathbf{1 1 0 , 7 8 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 11,092 | 19,044 | 9,126 |  |
|  |  |  | 2,3 |

 a To, and participation in profits declared by, the sales corporation in
eespect of new production, nitrate and iodine, 位s cost. $\mathbf{b}$ A rising from respect of new production, nitrate and iodine, less cost. $b$ A rising from
the conversion of assets and liabilities. c see footnotes $b$ and e
Cor-
 - On sales of currencies of different rates of exchange as compared with

Lily-Tulip Corp.-Promissory Notes-
The company in a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission discloses the issuance of promissory notes aggregating $\$ 600,000$, Tue rrom were issued to the Chase National Bank as of Dec. 8, 1938, evidencing a face amount of the notes, according to the statement To dhentire amount was uced, together witto othene runds of the company.
to discharge loans made by the CCase National Bank.-V. 147, p. 3312 .

Loblaw Groceterias, Ltd.-Earnings-
 $x$ After charges and income taxes.-V. 147, p. 3461.
Loew's London Theatres, Ltd.-Earnings-
 Total revenue Theatre exps., salaries,
wages, \&c........... Balance-1..............
Rentrecived Interest earned Pr .:-7.:Taxes, insur., repairs, re-



 rights, \&c.
$\times$ Real est., bldgs.", Movietore Instiil Alter. to \& renova
tion of theatre. tion of theatre.-.
Prepd. Ins. \& exp.-
Total ......... $\overline{\$ 870,338} \xlongequal[\$ 856,544]{\$ 870,338} \$ 8856,544$ $\quad \underset{ }{x}$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 189,621$ in 1938 and $\$ 186,066$ in 1937.
$-\quad 146 . \mathrm{p} .2697$.

| (Marcus) Loew's Theatres, Ltd.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} A u g .26,37 \\ A u, .31 ; 38 \\ \$ 201,158 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,650 | 10,350 | 9,300 | 9,379 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 190,508 \\ 64,961 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 178,098 \\ 66,367 \end{array}$ | \$141,080 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 107,425 \\ & 54,563 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Net profit Previous surplus | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 125,547 \\ & 753,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 111,730 \\ & 699,416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}581,795 \\ 663,394 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$52,861 } \\ \mathbf{6 5 6 , 3 0 5} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total surplus Preferred dividend̄ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 879.477 \\ & 57.216 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 811,146$ | \$745,189 45,773 | \$709,166 45,773 |
| Earned surplus....... <br> $\mathbf{x}$ Includes profit on sa | \$822,261 <br> of scenery | $\begin{gathered} \$ 753,930 \\ \text { nd equipment. } \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 699,416$ | \$663,394 |
|  | Balance | Sheet |  |  |
| Assets- $\quad$ aug.31 |  | Liablities- | Aug. | 7 |
| Cash--.-.---- \$400,550 | 3290,829 | Acc'ts payable and |  |  |
| Accts. receivable | 350 | Procri'dor chorge |  | ¢ ${ }_{23,600}^{\$ 2,581}$ |
|  | 1,095,690 | P\% cum. pret. shs | 8. 653.900 | 653,900 |
| Altera' ns to Yonge | , | Common shares |  |  |
| Goodwill \& book- |  |  |  |  |
| ing rights - ---- <br> 750,000 |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Organization exps- } \\ \text { Prepaid ins. } \& \text { exp. } & 30,000 \\ 10,109\end{array}$ | 30.000 10,519 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

-V. 147, p. 3461

Loft, Inc.-Answers Suit-
The company on Dec. 14 filed an answer in the Chancery Court at Wilmington, Del. to the bill of Robert answer in the Chancerich, New York, a stockholder
who asks that Phonix Securities Corp. be required to return 400,000 shares Who asks that Phoenix Securities Corp. be required to return 400,000 shares
of Loft stock to the company. The Loft company replying asserted that its agreement with Phoenix to
S'ockholder Sues To Void Phoenix Sale-
A stockholder's suit, was filed in Brooklyn Supreme Court Dec. 9 against
Loft, Inc., and the Phoenix Securities Corp. and 15 of their directors, charging a conspiracy to manixpulate Loft's stock to perrmit the Phoenix company to secure 400,000 shares of Loft's capital stock at a price approximately
$\$ 2.500,000$ below its true value. The suit was filed by Timothy Donovan,
of 3008 Avenue L, Brooklyn, and charges that in consideration of a $\$ 400,000$ loan for five years at $5 \%$ interest, the Phenix company received from Loft an option to purchase 400,000 shares of Loft capital stock at a price of $\$ 3$
to $\$ 5$ per share. The complaint said that on Sept. 19,1938, one day after
Loft won a suit in Delaware to recover $91 \%$ of the stock of the Pepsi-Cola Co., Phoenix Corp. exercised their option. The suit asks that the option be
declared null and void, and asks that the agreement be set aside or that the Louisiana Land \& Exploration Co.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share on the
ommon stock, payable. Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 19 . Regular まu"
Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.-Stricken from List-
The $61 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) has been stricken from
isting and reeistration by the New York Stock Exchange. This security listing and registration by the New York Stock Exchange. This security
Was suspended fram dealings Feb. 20,1937 , due to discontinuance of New
York transfer office.-V. 147, p. 2536 .
Louisville Gas \& Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earns. Li Months Ended Aug. 31-
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { (\& Subs.) } & \text { - } \text { Earns. } \\ 1938 & \times 1937 \\ \$ 10,997,592 & \$ 10,465,044 \\ 5,456,238 & 5,454,618\end{array}$ y Net oper. rev
$z$ Net income.
$\times$ The 1937 figures have been adjusted to reflect $\$ 12,384$ of additional taxes applicable to the period of 1936 included therein, paid by Louisville
Gas \& Electric Cc. (Ky.) in 1937 and charged to surplus. y Before appropriation for retirement reserve and after taxes. $z$ After deductions for priation for retirement reserve and after taxes. \& Anense, \&c., including
interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expense
dividends on pref. stock of Louisville Gas \& Elec. Co. (Ky.) held by public. dividends on pref. st
(Arthur G.) McKee \& Co.-Extra Diviflend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 75 cents per share in addition to a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the class
B stock, both payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20 . A similar extra Was paid on Oct. 1, July 1, April 1 and on Jan. 2,1938 and on Oct. 1 and
July 1, 1937; an extra of 50 cents was paid on April 1, 1937, and extra
dividends of 25 cents were paid on Jan. 2, 1937, Oct. 1, July and Jan. 1, dividends of 25 cents were paid on Jan. 2, 1937, Oct. 1, July and Jan. 1,
1936 , and on Oct. 1,1935 .
In addition a year-end dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 20,1937, and a special dividend of 25 cents per share was distributed on Dec. 22 , McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Preferred Stockholders' Committee-
The formation of a preferred stockholders committee to represent the
interests of holders of the $\$ 3$ cumulative convertible preference stock was interests of holders of the $\$ 3$ cumulative convertible preference stock was announced Dec. 9 by George Armsby as chairman of the committee,
following the company's filing of a voluntary petition for reorganization
under Chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act as amended. Other members of the committee are Joseph B. Ely, Carroll E. Gray Jr., Peter Grimm, brook, 70 Pine St., New York, is Secretary and William M. Chadbourne
and Ralph Montgomery Arkush are counsel.
E. G. Potter Asks Preferred Stockholders to Assert RightsEllis $G$. Potter, a preferred stockholder has communicated with other
holders of the company's $\$ 3$ cumulative convertible preference stock, inholders of the company's $\$ 3$ cumulative convertible preference stock, in-
viting them to join him in his intention of asserting his rights as a preferred sting them to in, and outside, of the reorganization proceedings now under
way and independently of any committees that may be formed in the matter.
"and may have red stockholders unquestlonably have rights in reorganization letter to stockholders. "Their rights in reorganization must be asserted and protected to the ulmost because present indications are the preferred
stock will bear the burden of the loss. "The law has been changed so that security holders can represent them-
selves and their associated security holders, and I am anxious to see whether the new Bankruptcy Act affords security holders any real protection whether it is going to accomplish any real result, 1 am prepared to ask the
court to allow me and the other actual preferred stockholders who are willing to join me serve as a group or as representatives in the interests of
the preferred stockholders, in preference to any professional or self-conthe preferred stockno.
stituted committee.,
Mr. Potter is asking preferred stockholders who wish to join him to communicate with him at 68 William St., N. Y. City. He points out that he is not asking for deposits of stock and that the stockholders who join him
will do so without any cost or obligation. Percival E. Jackson, New York City, is acting as counsel for Mr. Potter Mr. Potter is urging ant holme unless, after disclosure of all the facts, it appears that the committee members are genuine preferred stockholders appears that
of standing.
In a letter
In a letter addressed to the preferred stockholders, Mr . Potter recommends
strongly that the holders take advantage of the amended reorganization strongly that the holders take advantage of the amended reorganization ferred stockholders of the company for the purpose of (1) ascertaining what claims they may assert outside of reorganization and meanwhile take no
action that may jeopardize such claims; and (2) appearing for themselves in the reorganization proceedings in a group, opposed to the intervention of any professional, volunteer or self-constituted committee.

Committee for Holders of the Common Stock-
A protective committee has been formed for the holders of the common
stock. Common stockholders are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the committee. in the interest of joint action for their protection. Members are Augustine Lonergan, U. S. Senator from Connecticut;
Jeffrey Granger (Sulzbacher, Granger \& Co.), member New York Stock
Exchange; Frederick L. Rossmann )F. L. Rossmann \& Co.), member New Exchange; Frederick York Stock Exchange, and George L. Le Blanc, director of American York Stock Exchange, and Gorger, Quillinan \& Riflcind, 120 Broadway,
Machine \& Metals, Inc., with Wagne
N. Y. City, and Tachna \& Pinkussohn, 110 Wiliam St N. Y. City, N. Y. City, and Tachna \& Pinkussohn, 110 William St. N. N. City,
counsel, and Paul Bauman, Secretary, 110 William St., N. Y. City.

## Bond Protective Committee Formed-

A protective committee has been formed by the holders of the 20-year $51 / 2 \%$ conv. debentures, due May 1,1950 .
Members of the committee are James Bruce, Vice-President, National
Dairy Products Corp., Chairman; Robert L. Hamill, Sanderson \& Porter Dairy Products Corp, Chairman; Robert L. Hamill, Sanderson \& Porter
 Untermeyer have been named counsel for the committee, and Frederick $E$ Owens, 50 Pine St., New York, is Secretary

Committee Organized for Credit Group-
Committee Organize the approval of the petition for reorganization, a meeting of the members of the several credit groups of the New York Credit
Men's Association was held and attended by approximately 100 creditors,
 A merchandise creditors committee to act for such creditors in the pending
proceding, was named as follows: G. P. Thom, Britsol-Myers Co.; B. Weinbaum, Schenst Inc.; F. Stahmann, Bayer Co., Inc.; Thomas C. Phelan, Houbi-
Co.t Sales Corp.; L. K. Davidson, American Safety Razor Corp.: Raymond

Holliday, E. Fougera \& Oo., Inc; W. W. Land, Bourjois Sales Corp.; Prods. Corp.; Manfred Jaffe, Oldetyyme Distillers Corp.; G. W. Patterson,
American Cyanamid \& Chemical Co.; M. H. Frank, Hiram Walker, Inc. American Cyanamid \& Chemical Co. iM. H. Frank, Hiram Walker, Inc.
and H. F. Potter, $\mathbf{E}$. I. du Pont de Nemours \& Co.
After consultation with attorneys for the trust After consultation with attorneys for the trustees and attorney for the
debtor and with representatives of the SEC, the committee is to file an debtor, and with representatives of the SEC, the committee is to file
application for leave to intervene in the reorganization proceedings.

Other Developments in McKesson \& Robbins Affairs-
Trustees Withhold Preferred Dividend-Trustees under reorganization
did not advance money for the dividend declared for payment Dec. 15 on did not advance money for the dividend declared for payment Dec. 15 on
the preferred stock Trustee of Bond issue Resigns-Manufacturers Trust Co. has resigned as
trustee under the indenture dated May 1, 1930 , between company and Chatham Phenix National Bank \& Trust Co., as trustee, covering the issue the date upon which the resignation shall take effect. U.S. Government Action-The Federal Government instituted a grand Five Apencies Act-Five Federal, State and local investigating agencie Fried into the activities of the company Dec. 9 , to determing agencies criminal action could be brought in view of the drug firm's admission, in
filing a petition Dec. 8 to reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act, that more iling a petition Dec. 8 to An immediate grand jury inquiry was ordered by Attorney General
Homer S . Cummings after he had been told of the financial set-up of the 105-year-old firm's crude drug department, whose assets were said to be represented
that did not, exist except as bookkeoping entries.
Simultaneous inquiries were ordered Dec. 8 by State's Attorney General Simultaneous inquiries were ordered Dec. 8 by State's Attorney General
John J. Bennett, Jr., and the office of District Attorney Thomas \&. Dewey to find out whether State and county statutes have been violated.
Accounting Firm Testifies-Geoffrey G. Rowbotham, a partner of the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse \& Co, and Albert B. Rartner of senior General of New York, Ambrose McCail, in connection with the case Mr. Rowbotham said that Price, Waterhouse \& Co., in certifying the ac-
counts of McKesson \& Robbins, Inc., did not make a physical check of goods and that notice to this effect was incuded in the certification of the unusual course to follow in a company the size of McKesson \& was not an The customers' accounts of the company were not test-checked, Mr. he added, Price, Waterhouse \& Co. satisfied themselves regarding the con trol internally in the company, which, Mr. Ritts said, is the normal proDirectorr Demand Retirement of President-A demand was made Dec. 12 by the directors that F. Donald Coster resign as President and director of Assistant Vice-President.
Warehuses. Non-Existent-It was disclosed by the Attorney General' Warrants charging violation of the
ssuad Dec. 13 for the arrest of of the Securities and Exchange Act were
Frich, Assistant Vice-President Coster, President; George Dietrich, Astreal agent. President and Assistant Treasurer, and George Vernard
Mond The warrants were issued by United States Commissioner Garrett W.
Cotter on the complaint of Hector J . Dowd of the SEC. Cotter on the complaint of Hector J. Dowd of the SEC.
The action of the SEC was taken just after Assistant United States The action of the SEC was thaken of the criminal division, had opened
the presentation of the McK Jury. The action was taken under Section 32 of the Securities and Exchange
Act. which makes it illegal to file or cause to be filed with the Stock ExAct. Which makes it illegal to file or cause to be filed with the Stock Ex-
change any financial statements, balance sheets, \&c., containing false or misleading information.
One overt act was cited in the complaint so that there might be a basis
for the warrants. It was chater Por the warrants. It was charged that on Dec. 3 Mr. Vernard had deposited
in the Hamiton Branch of the Chase National Bank in Brooklyn a check
for $\$ 15.000$ drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada by Manning \& Co for $\$ 15,000$ drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada by Manning \& Co.
The move for the arrest of the McKesson \& Robbins officials was taken soon after Assistant state Attorney-General Ambrose V. McCall had
brought out in the first of his public hearings into the affairs of the drug firm that Mr . Coster had maintained a dummy brokerage account in the name of John
John O. Jenkins.
A common stockholder brought suit against F. Donald Coster, President and George Dietrich Assistant Treasurer, in superior chaudulent" statements regarding the company's assets. The suit, filed by Peter Margoles, New Haven,
who said he held 350 shares of common stock, also named Mrs. Coster, as co deputy sherif
by a deputy sherifp.
Mrs. "Coster was included in the suit on the allegation she was in posses-
sion of "monies and goods' of her husband's estate. The suit is returnable to court the first Tuesday in January
Under a ruling handed down by John wr, Backus, director of the SecuriUnder a ruling handed down by John W. Backus, director of the Securi-
ties Division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilitises trading
in the securities of Mckecson \& Robbins. Inc., has been forbidden in that in the securities F. Donald Coster was arrested Dec. Dietrich Arrested win oconection with the $\$ 18,000,000$ fingerprinted and the Federal criminal authorities started an investigation fingerprinted and the
of his past business connections. Meanwhile he was allowed to postigation $\$ 5.000$
bail bail and to remain where the arrest took place, in his home at Fairfield, Connecticut. Dietrich, Assistant Treasurer of the corporation and a neigh-
George S .
bor of Mr . Coster, motored to the Coster home and was arrested likewise in bor of Mr. Coster, montred to the Coster in the same amount of bail.
The question of Mr. Coster's past activities was raissed during a public inquiry at the State Fraud Bureau earlier in the day by Assistant Attorney son, Treasurer, who sald his private investigation of Mr. Coster's operations was responsible for uncovering the situation.
Federal Grand Jury Indictments min
F. Donald Coster, George 8 . Dietrich and George Vernard, New York representa the drug concern are belieyed to have passed, were indicted assets 15 by a Federal Grand Jury. The three men, all of whom had previously been arrested on warrant
charging them with violating the Securities and Exchange Act, are accused of conspiracy to violate this act.
The indictment, which contains four counts, names the McKesson \& Robbins Co. as well as the individuals. Three of the counts charge viola-
tion of the Securities and Exchange Act and the fourth count is that of conspiracy. F. Noonan, acting United States Attorney, said this was "oniy
Gregory F.
the beginning" of the investigation that this indictment "ony scratches the surface. The indictment, which was handed up to Judge Frank Bondy, aileges years' imprisonnent and a $\$ 40.000$ fine. It is alleged that the defendants filed false statements with the Now
York Stock Exchange in connection with securities of McKesson \& Robbins sold to the public. The conspiracy charge is that they combined to commit
a violation of law against the United States in the filing of the false statements.
Mr. Noonan said that the Grand Jury would proceed with its inquiry, Mr. Noonan said that the Grand Jury would proceed with its inquiry,
which is being conducted by Assistant United States Attorny Lester
Dunigan, and that there was a probability that other indictments, involvDunigan, and that there was a probabilyty that of of iner indiciment
Mr Mr. Coster Lead Dual Existence
F. Donald Coster, was identified Dec. 15 by police as Philip Musica, Federal and State authorities were also checking identity of George Dietrich,

Financial Chronicle
Dec. 17, 1938
and Exchange Commission deciared stationery used by Manning \& Co. and Inspector Joseph J. J. Donovan, in charge of the Bureau of Criminai Inspector Joseph J. Donovan, in charge of the Bureau of Criminai Musica. The inspector also produced police records showing that Mr Coster, as Mr: Musica, had pleaded guilty to bribing customs official in
1909 and served a prison term, had pleaded guilty to grand larceny in 1913 and received a suspended sentence after aiding the authorities, and had been indicted for perjury in 1920 in connection with the notorious Ba As Mr. Coster, his career is being rapidly filled in by Assistant Attorney As Mr. Coster, his career is being rapidiy filled in by Assistant Attorney State laws paraueing the Federal activity of the Securities and Exchange Mr. McCall hopes to account for the transition activities that enabled an ex-convict and "stool-pigeon" to enlist the financial support of the most
reputable Wall Street investment houses and to rise to the unquestioned reputable Wall street investment houses and to rise to
control of the third largest drug corporation in the world

Head of Drug Concern Commits Suicide
F. Donald Coster, whose 12 -year masquerade was bared when the com-
gilled himself, Dec. 16 , at his home in Fany got in difficulties, shot and Finfle Conn. Two Others Indicted With Coster His Brothers
The three men indicted under the names Coster, Dietrich and Vernard in the investigation of the Mckesson \& Robbins corporation were identified in the "Human Hair Swindle," which was a sensation in 1913. Philip Musica, ex-convict who served a term as a result of bribing actually inspectors in connection with cheese imports, before the time of the "Human Hair swindle," and who was still under indictment for subornation of perGeorge Vernard, fiscal agent and Canadian representative of McKesson \& Robbins, is in fact Arthur Musica, who, like George, another brother,
escaped punishment in the "Human Hair Swindle" because Philip accepted escaped punishment in the "Human Hair Swindle" because Philip accepted
responsibility. And George Dietrich, Assistant Treasurer of McKesson \& Robbins, was
identified by Bridgeport newspapers as George Musica.-V. 147, p. 3613 .
McLellan Stores Co.-Earnings-



Marine Midland Corp.-To Pay 12-cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 12 cents per share on the common
stock payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 16. This compares with stock payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 16. This compare
10 cents paid on July 1, April 1 and Jan. 3, 1938.-V. 147, p. 2398.
Manhattan Ry.-Petition Denied-
The New York Transit Commission has denied the petition of the company for a rehearing on its order approving condemnation by the city of the now proceed to seek a review of the case in the courts.-V. 147, p. 3614 . Marlin-Rockwell Corp.-50-cent Dividend-1 The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dec. 12. Lommon stock, no par value, payable Dec. 19 to holders of record Dec. 12.
of amounts were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 , and on April 1, last, a dividend
of 81.75 was paid on Dec. 16,1937 , one of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on Nov. 18, 1937, and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on
Oct. 1, 1937. In addition, a special dividend of $\$ 2$ was paid on Dec. 18 .
1936 and one of $\$ 1.25$ was paid on Jan. 2,1936 .-V. 147 , p. 3313.
(Glenn L.) Martin Co.-Stock Subscribed-Smith, Barney \& Co., on behalf of a group including Blyth \& Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., and Otis \& Co., Inc., announce that they have completed the distribution of 57,847 shares of common stock of the company, which were obtained through the exercise of rights purchased from Glenn L. Martin, President of the company.
Offering to Stockholders-
Company has issued to stockholders of record Dec. 10 transferable subscription certificates evidencing rights to subscribe, at $\$ 20$ per share, for one share of common stock for each six shares held, the aggregate number
of additional shares offered for subscription being not less than 156,090 or moreling scrip ex, the exact number depending upon the amount of outif not exercised before 3 p . m . (E. S. T.), Dec. 30 . The offering by the company has not been underwritten.
Exchange and the Baltimore Stock Exchange, and the company has made application for listing the additional shares offered, on both of said Exchanges. Rights have been admitted to dealing on both of said Exchanges, Smith, Barney \& Co., together with Blyth \& Co., Inc., Brown Harriman \& Co.. Inc., and OHis \& Co. severally agreed, subject., to certain condi-
tions, to purchase from Glenn L . Martin, a stockholder, 347,085 rights to suns, to purchase from Glenn L. Martin, a stockholder, 347,085 rights to
subscribe to an aggregate of 57,847 shares.
Histary History and Business-Company was incorporated Dec. 5, 1928, in but business of predecessor, Glenn L. Martin Co. (Ohio), dates back to 1917. manufacturing, selling and servicing of aircraft and aircraft parts and equipment for military and commercial use, including the sale of drawings, data, tools and services for aircraft, aircraft parts and equipment, and the sale aircraft, aircraft parts and equipment. Company or the company's customers purchase from others, for incorporation in the company's products, ongines, propellers, aeronautical instruments, and certain other articles resale, machine guns, bombs and bomb parts, and certain other articles used in connection with aircraft. The principal materials used by the company in its business are aluminum alloys, tool steel, steel alloys, rubber goods,
paints, varnishes and lacquers In the years prior to 1937 , by far the greater part of the company's sales
were to the War and Navy Departments of the U. exception of 1935 when the greater part of the company's sales consith the three flying boats for commercial purposes. During 1937 and the first customers principally for military use. In general the sales to foreign customers have resulted in a substantiaily larger margin of profit than the On Nov. 1, 1938, the company had on its books $\$ 14,228,343$ of unfiled orders as follows:
Domestic-U.S. Navy Department.................... $\$ 8,862,420$ Foreign.......

Application of Proceeds-If all the shares of common stock offered are $\$ 3$ aregating $\$ 79,677$, the maximum net proceeds to the company will be Company intends to use approximately $\$ 250,000$ of estimated net proceeds to defray part of the cost of constructing the new airfield. Company with all runways and improvements projected therefor will require an expenditure of approximately $\$ 500,000$ butct that by the the will require an ex-
proximately $\$ 250,000$ it can construct the airfield and proniture of aprunways to give the company airfield facilities superior to those of its present projected improvements for the new airfield (if decided cost of any further out of funds then available.
Company intends to add the balance of such estimated net proceeds to its

Capitalization-Company's capitalization as of Aug. 31, 1938, was as Common stock (par \$1) Authorized Outstanding Transfer agents Guaranty Trust Co., New York, and Baltimore Na-
tional Bank, Baltimore, Md. Registrars, Bankers Trust Co.. New York, and Mercantile Trust Co. of Baltimore.
Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 156,097
additional shares of common stock (par \$1) on official notice of issuance pursuant to the terms of an offering to stockholders making the total pursuant to the terms of an offering to stockholders making
number of shares applied for $1,092,680$ sharesV. 147, p. 3614 .
Maryland Fund, Inc.-Portfolio Reflects Belief in Business Recovery -
In a preliminary report for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1938, Ross amounted to $\$ 9,772,050$ at the close of the period. A cash distribution covering the quarterly period, amounting to three cents per sbare, accompanied the report to stockholders, and compares with two cents paid in the
previous quarter. With this distribution, payable Dec. 15 , to holders of previous quarter. With this distribution, payable Dec. 15, to holders of
record Nov. 30,1938 , the Fund will have made 17 regular and 11 extra cash distributions.
Regarding the Frund's outlook for general business, Mr . Beason in his letter to shareholders points out, "It is the oelief of your management that we are in a recovery cycle and the effort for some months has been to
assemble a portfolio of stocks, which would be most likely to profit during
a sustained recovery period,
On the basis of this belie? the a sustained recovery period." On the basis of this belief, the portfolio
of The Maryland Fund has been shifted with the result that holdings in selected industrial groups have been increased as follows:
Percentage Market Value


Massachusetts Investors Trust-DividendsDirectors have declared two distributions totaling 15 cents, payable Dec. five cents on account of 1938 income from investments. The other is a special distribution of 10 cents representing net capital gains realized during
1938 computed in accordance with Federal income tax requirements. In view of the fact that this latter distribution is not paid out of investment income, the trustees call atcention to the fact that it is in the nature of a capital distribution. July 20 last, 16 cents paid on April 20 last, and a dividend of 17 cents paid
on Jan. 20,1938 .-V. 147, p. 2691 . 17 ast,

Melville Shoe Corp.-Final DividendThe directors on Dec. 9 declared a final dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on
the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record
Dec. 20 . This compares with 50 cents paid on Nov. 1 and Aug. 1, last;
$871 / 2$ cents paid on May 2, last; \$1' paid on Feb. 1, 1938 ; four quarterly $871 / 2$ cents paid on May 2, last; $\$ 1$ paid on Feb. 1, 1938; four quarterly
dividends of $\$ 1.25$ per share each paid during 1937 and on Nov. 1,$1936 ;$
$\$ 1$ paid on Aug. 1, 1936; $871 / 2$ cents per share paid on May 1,$1936 ; 75$ cents
on Feb. 1, 1936 and on Nov. 1,$193 ; 621 / 2$ cents on Aug. 1, 1935.50 cents
per share paid in each of the four preceding quarters and in addition, an per share paid in each of the four preceding quarters and in addition, an
extra dividend of $\$ 1.12, / 2$ was paid on Dec. 23,1936 , and 50 cents per share
was paid on Feb. 1,1935 . was paid on Feb. 1, 1935.
Christmas Bonus-
Board of directors has voted a Christmas distribution ranging from $60 \%$, service, to all the company's 3.000 regular and part-time employees, it was revealed on Dec. 12 in an announcemct by Ward Melville, President. of earnings with its workers, and action on it was followed by the declaration of a $121 / 2$-cent final dividend on the common stock, bringing common dividends for the year to $\$ 3$, as compared with the $\$ 5$ paid in 1937 .
Besides all the personnel of the 681 John Ward, Thom McAn and Frank Besides all the personnel of the 681 John Ward, Thom McAn and Frank
Tod shoe stores, the Christmas bonus checks will go to all employees in the company
p. 3462 .
Merchants \& Miners Transportation Co.-Dividends Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 29 to holders of record Dec. 17. This will be the first
dividend paid since Sept. 30, 1937, when a regular quarterly dividend of per share was distri
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings-



\section*{Michigan Cas \& Oil Corp.-Transfer Agent-} | Manufacturers Trust Co is transfer agent for 100,000 shares of $5 \%$ |
| :--- |
| cumulative convertible preferred stock of this corporation.-V. 147, |

Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co.-Final DividendThe directors have declared a final dividend of 60 cents per share on
he common stock, no par value. payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 17. This compares with dividends of 40 cents paid in each of the three preceding quarters; 75 cents paid on Dec. 22,$1937 ; 60$ cents paid on
Sept. 30,$1937 ; 50$ cents paid on July 1, 1937,40 cents paid on April 1,1937
and a special dividend of 40 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 and a special dividend of 40 cents and a regular quarterly divid

Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-DividendsThe dirfctors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100 ; \$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par
$\$ 100$, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the no par $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, all on account of accumbulations and all payable Jan. 2 to holders of record' Dec. 15 . Like amounts were paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1, last. See V. 145, p.
3822 for record of previous dividend payments.-V. 147 , p. 3463 .

Moloney Electric Co.-Finai Dividend-
Company paid a final dividend of \$1 per share on the class A \$4 non cum. preferred stock on Dec. 15 . A dividend of $\$ 5$ was paid on Dec. 29, 1937 a
one of $\$ 1$ per share was distributed on Dec. 22, 1936.-V.144, p.112.
Monsanto Chemical Co.-RegistrarThe Chase National Bank of the City of New York has been appointed registrar for the
V. 147, p. 3615.

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.-Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of six cents per share on the
momon stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Like amount wammon stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 15 . Like amount
April on Oct. 1 , last, and compares with 10 cents paid on July 1 and on
Apt and an initial dividend of like amount paid on Dec. 23, 1937 . April 1 it iast and an

Montgomery Ward \& Co.-SalesCompany's gross sales for November, 1938, were $\$ 42,295,372$, compared the 10 months to Nov. $\$ 30,1850,960,427$ compared with $\$ 359,339,146$.

Volume 147
(John) Morrell \& Co.-Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
tock, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 3 . Like amount was paid

Motor Transit Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


1 $\times$ Before appropriation for retirement reserve.
Notes - (1) In the above statement or income accounts net income for the
year ended Oct. 31,1937 , has been reduced by $\$ 5,639$ to reflect adjustments year ended oct. 31,1937 , has ben reduced by $\$ 5,639$ to reffect adjustments
applicable to the period of 1936 included therein of amortization of debt discount and expense charged to surplus in in 1937 and another item credited
to surplus in 1937 which have been applied retroactively in the accounts to. surplus in 1937 which have been a applied retroactively in the accounts.
(2) The revenues and expenses subsequent ance with the classinications of accounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission ann by the Pubbic Utilitities Commissioner or the State of Oregon
effective Jan 1, 1937, which differ in certain respects from the classification previously followed by the company. distributed profits under thade Reverneederal inct of ome tax or for surtax on un- 1936 for the year 1936 or 1937
asino such taxes were paid for those years. Two Plans Filed -
Two Plans Filed-
The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Dec. 9 that it had received two revised plans of reorganization for the company, one fied
jointy by the preferred stockholers committee and the company. and the
other by the bondolders' committee. The plans, which are identical, are other by the bondolders' committee. The plans, which are identical are
to supersede two plans previously submitted. The company is a subsidiary of The revised reorganization plans which, it is stated, represent a compromise beveeveen the orization plans which, it is statated, represent a com-
thambited by the two groups, provide
that the holders of the presently outstanding $5 \%$ and $6 \%$ bonds would trat the holders of the presently outstanding 5 \% and $66 \%$ ounds would
receive par for par in new $6 \%$ bonds maturing Jan. 1,1953 . These new receive par for par in new $6 \%$ bonds maturing Jan. 1, 1953. These new
bonds would have the benerit op a cash sinking fund amounting annually to
1o of the maximum principal amount of bonds at any time outstanding bonds would haye the principal amount of bonds at any time outstanding
1\% of the maximum
plus a sum equal to the amount by which the interest charges have been reduced by reason of retirement of bonds. In addition the proposed bond
indenture would provide for a maintenance and improvement fund in an adenure woal to provie of gross revenue and inco income froment leased plants.
amount equal
Certain dividend Certain edividend and stock retirement restrictions would also be provided. In settlement of its targe open account claim standard Gas
Co. would recive e 23.855 shares or new no par common tock or $49 \%$ of the
total issue. Preferred stockholders would as a class be given $51 \%$ of the new common stock on the basis orf four shares of common for each share of preferred stock and accrued dividends thereon, Hocders of the common
stock now outstanding would be given no consideration under the plan.
Mutual Telephone Co. (Hawaii)-30-cent Dividendstockectors havave declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common
divide pas 10 to holders of record Dec. 5 . Regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents was paid on Sept. 15, last.-V. 145, p. 1266.

## Nash-Kelvinator Corp.-Earnings-

Net loss, after all charges, including depreciation--30, 1938 .....67,655,138 Total current assets at Sept. 30,1938 , were $\$ 25,032,897$, of which cash
and government securities were $\$ 22,687,875$ and inventories $\$ 10.403,134$. The corporation nas

National Acme Co.-25-cent Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the compares with, po cents pald on Dec. 20, $1937 ;$;ers cents paid on Nov. 15 and
June 30, 1937, and on Dec. 22, Nov. 20 and Aug. 20, 1936, this latter being Jume 30, 1937 , and on Dec. 22, Nov. 20 and Aug. 20, 1936, this latter being
the first dividend paid by the company since May 1 , 1931 , when a quarterly the first dividend paid by the company since May
dividend of 20 cents was distributed.-V. 147 , p. 3315 .

National City Lines, Inc.-50-cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec
per share was last paid in Dec., 1937 -V. 147, p. 3315.

National Grocers Co., Ltd.-May RecapitalizePresident Archie Foster on Dec. 9 sent stockholders a letter which read, in part, as follows:
The directors have had under consideration a plan proposed to them by
Nesbitt. Thomson © Co., Ltd., McLeod, Young. Weir \& Co., Ltd., and R. A. Daly Co., Ltd., the purpose of which is to retire the existing prefer ence shares on which there are now arrears of dividends amounting to $\$ 22.75$ per share. The plan involves the creatiouative preferential dividends at the rach of $\$ 20$ par value, entitied to cumulative preferential aidicends at the dends, carr ying equal voting rights with the common shares of one vote per share, and provides for annual sinking fund payments for the retirement of
these prior preference shares of $15 \%$ of net earnings after preferential dividends. providing for increasing the capital of the company a ccordingly and ithe held on Dec. 21, 1938, for consideration of this by-law.
Subject to the necessary confirmation by both classes of shareholders and the issue of supplementary letters patent, the directors have granted an of the new prior preference shares to enable them to make to holders of existing preference shares an offer for the exchane of these shares on the basis of five new prior preference shares for each existing preference share.
This offer will be sent out by the underwriters in due course. The underwriters have agreed to take up for cash sufficient prior preference shares on terms which will enable the company to retire a ny balance of unexchanged existing preference shares. Such option and agreement are conditional on exchange and upon the due issue of supplementary letters patent authorizing the erior preference shares, and subject to these conditions and the carrying out of the transactions with the underw existing preference shares for edemption at the redemption price provided for in the charter redemption at the redemption price provided for in the charter.
Distectors, subject to the contirmation of te bye byaw and
upplementary letters patent, propose to declare a dividend of $\$ 2.75$ per
share on the existing preference shares which will reduce the arrears of
dividends as at Dec. 31 , 1938, to $\$ 20$ per share. This dividend will be payable in such manner that holders of existing preference shares, whether they make the exchange or not, will be entitiled to receive such dividend in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share for the quarter
ending Dec. 31, 1938. Dividends on the prior preference shares will anding Dec. 31, 1938.
To Pay Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumalations on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$, payabie Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20. Like amount was paid on Oct. 1 . last

National Gypsum Co.-Listing-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 352,938 thereof from time to time on conversion of the $\$ 4.50$ convertible cumulative preferred stock, and 100,000 additional shares of common, stock ( $\$ 1$ par) upon official notice of issuance thereof under the company's "Employees' stock Purchase Plan" making the total amount ant and
shares of common stock. See also V. 147, p. 3464 .
National Power \& Light Corp.-Will Vote on TVA Deal A special meeting of the stockholders will be held Dec. 20 , to vote on Prospective purchasers of the properties are the Tennessee Valley Au thority and the municipalities of Jackson, Ripley, Brownsville and Hum ooldt, Tenn. Purchase price, The letter accompanying proxies mailed to stockholders, sald that of the rail way property) is only approximately $76 \%$ of the estimated rate base of such properties, the alternative to the sale is destructive competition with Federally financed and municipally operated electric distribution systems supplied with power by the TVA. Failure to consummate the In view of the critical situation the letter said, the directors and officers of the company were recommending that stockholders give them authority to vote the stock of West Tennessee Power ${ }^{\circ}$ Light Co. all of which is
owned by National Power \& Light, in favor of the sale of the properties at owned by National Power \& Light, in favor of the sale
the prices specified in the contracts.-V. 147, p. 3315 .

National Supply Co. (Pa.)-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents on the $6 \%$ prior preferred and a dividend oo $683 /$ cents on the $51 / 2 \%$ prior preferred, both payable
Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 19. These dividends are half the regular
quarterly rates.
Nection sas taken on quarterly dividend on the $\$ 2$ preference stock.
Previously full payments were made on all three issues.-V. 147, p. 2871 .
National Tea Co.-Sales-
Sales for the four weeks ended Dec. 3, amounted to $\$ 4,404,755$ as com-
ared with $\$ 4,783,932$ for the corresponding four weeks in 1937 a decreas of $7.93 \%$. at Dec. 3,1933 stores in operation decreased from 1,222 in 1937 to 1,105 location--v. 147, p. 316 .
Navarro Oil Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 22. Similar
payments were made on Jan. 3,1938 .-V. 147, p. 579 .
Nevada-California Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Oct. 31- $\qquad$
Other oper, expenses...:-
Tapes
Deprecion
Depreciation...............
Other income. revenues.
Interest income......... Interest. F dat. disc. © exp.
Amort.
Miscellaneous

| $\$ 149.391$ |
| :---: |
| 3,174 | | $\$ 145,085$ |
| ---: |
| 5,873 |

Net income-
Profit on retirement of
 bonds \& debs. (net). Other miscell. . deDits and
credits to
arplus (net)
Earned surpus Dr31,071 $\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { Dr } 1,801 \\ 820,53\end{array}$

 were revised to conform with Federal Power Commission classification, effeculve Jan. 1, 1937. y A vailable for redemption of bonds, divs., \&c $\mathrm{c}_{\text {is }}$ arising from amortization of pension funds, \&c.-V. $147, \mathrm{p}, 3021$

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net oper. income...... } & \$ 172,447 \\ \text { Net income. } & \$ 1,182,642\end{array}$ $-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} . \overline{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{i} \overline{6} \overline{6}$.

Newfoundland Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Bonds Offered-Royal Securities Corp. recently offered at 101 and int. $\$ 793,000$ 1st mtge. $41 / 2 \%$ bonds due Jan. 1, 1956. Purpose of the issue is to refund $\$ 743,000$ of $51 / \%$ first mortgage bonds
which were called for redemption at 104 Dec. $10 .-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3316$.
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.-Special DividendDirectors at a meeting held Dec. 13 declared a special dividend of 20 cents. par $\$ 10$, both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 17.-V. 146.
stock
p. 12.9 . p. 1249 .

Newmarket Mfg. Co.-50-cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per rhare on the capital stock, no par value, payabie Dec. 15 . 5 , 1938; $\$ 1$ paid on Nov. 15, 1937 , This
compares with 50 cents paid on Feb
 regular quarterly $d$ d
-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .3197$.

New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry. Co.-Transfer Office Company announced that after Dec. 31, 1938, Its capital stock here tofore transferred in New York City, will be transerable only at the ofrice
of the secretary or the company at 1610 Missouri Pacific Building. St. of the secretary of the comp
Louis, Mo.-V. 147, p. 3617 .

New Process Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock. no par value, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 14 . This com pares
with 50 cents paid on Nov. 1 , Aug. 1 and May 2 last a dividend of was paid on Dec. 23.1937 , and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Nov 1, 1937 .

Company states that the current payment will be in lieu of one or more,
dividend payments which ordinarily would be made in $1939 .-\mathrm{V} .147$, dividend

## N New York Central RR.-EArnings-

Period End. Oct. 31-1938-Month-1937 1938-10 Mos.- 1937


Net revenue from rail-
Net revenue from rail
Railway operations tax accruals.--
Equip. \& joint fac. rent
Net railway oper, inc. $\$ 4,040,080$
Other income.
Total income
Miscell. deduc. Prom inc
Net income after fixed Net income per share or

8915,102
,


- Vtock $147, \mathrm{p} .3617$.-.
(2) The par value of the class A stock will be reduced to $\$ 25$ a share. The change is more apparent than real for the clas

The Plan
The Situation of the Three Northern States Companies
(1) The Delaware Company-The main asset of the Delaware company is the common stock of the Minnesota company, dividends on which consti-
tute substantially the entire income of the Delaware company. Among the other assets of the Delaware company are all of the common and most of the preferred stock of the Wisconsin company. The Delaware company has no funded debt. It owes the Minnesota company Delaware company will turn over most of the collateral and some other ecurities to the Minnesota company, and thereby reduce the indebtedness
to $89,217,338$, including interest accrued to Dec. 31,1937 . In connection with the reduction of the debt the Minnesota company will receive all of nd certain other securities now held as collateral the Delaware company (a) the Delaware company on the $\$ 11,100,000$ demand nota is a creditor of to; and (b) of the Wisconsin company on open account in the amount of
the $\$ 16,900,000$.
The interes
The interest on the $\$ 16,980,000$ has for some years amounted to over
$\$ 1,000,000$ a year. The cessation of these payments-pursuant to an order $\$ 1,000,000$ a year. The cessation of these payments-pursuant to an order
of the $P$. S. Comisission of Wisconsin-materially reduces the income of
the Minnesota Company and correspondingly the sums that the Minnesota Company and correspondingly the sums that could flow from that company to the Delaware company. Arrangements are now
being made to adjust the affairs of the Wisconsin company so that payments may be made from that company to the Minnesota company out of such earnings as are available.
of (3) The Wisconsin Company--On March 4, 1938, the P. S. Commission payments of interest on the $\$ 16,980,000$ indebtedness. Pursuant to an order of the Wisconsin Commission, the Wisconsin company is engaged in restating its property account to a figure which indicates that there is
no equity for the presently outstanding preferred or common stocks of the Wisconsin company.
In the planned readjustment the $\$ 16,980,000$ indebtedness will be can-
celed. The Minnesota company will own all of the common stock of the Wisconsin company. outstanding ahead of the Wisconsin common stock There will then be outstanding ahead of the Wisconsin common stock
owned by the Minnesota company only (a) the outstanding $\$ 15,735,000$ of mortgage bonds of the Wisconsin company (most of which is publicly held), public (the preferred stock received by the Minnesota company in connec-
tion with the liquidation of the Delaware company's demand note will be converted into common stock), the dividend rate on which will be reduced
from $7 \%$ to $5 \%$. When the readjustment is completed, any earnings of the Wisconsin company after the payment of bond interest and dividends on the publicly held preferred stock will be applicable to the paymment of divi-
dends to the Minnesta company and thus indirectly be available to increase
the income of the Delaware company.
$\$ 29,000,000$ Write-Down of the Delaware Company Assets
The write-down in the value of assets as they are now shown on the books of the Dela ware Company covers the following items: (1) values one minor subsidiary f (2) value of the common stock of the Minnesota company; (3) an item of discount and expense incurred by the Delaware company in the sale and issuance of its preferred and common stocks; and (4) sidiary companies.
(1) The common and preferred stocks of the Wisconsin company, together with the stock of a minor subsidiary, which are being turned over partial liquidation of its demand note, are treated as valueless.
This results in a loss of $\$ 8,784,964$ to the Delaware company, represent(2) The $4,000,000$ shares of common stock of the Minnesota company, which represent on the books of the Minnesta company a value of $\$ 98,947$,133 , are carried on the books of the Delaware company at a value of \$110,-
281,305 . Recognition of this fact by the Delaware company necessitates write-doNn of $\$ 11,334,172$. (3) The books of the Dela ware company carry as an asset $\$ 9,383,058$,
representing discount and expenses on the sale and issuance of its preferred representing discount and expenses on the sale and issuance of its preferred real asset. (4) reserve of $\$ 271,500$ has been created to provide against possible loss of its investment in three minor subsidiary companies. The writing down of these three items and the creation of the reserve,
aggregating over $\$ 29,000,000$, destroy no values; they merely give recog-
nition to the realities.

The Recapitalization of the Delaware Company
The deductions above stated, aggregating $\$ 29,000.000$. will not affect he preferr in The class A common stock has a preference over the class B common stock quidation for the class $B$ and that the values now assigned to the class $A$ tock must be materially reduced. Consequently, it is planned to eliminate fter provision for the preferred all the remaining in liquidation, so that able to the class A common stock. The par value of the class distrib will be reduced from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 25$ per share. There will remain a paid-in of dividends.
The set-up of the capital stock before and after the write-downs is shown



 carry effective voting control. The voting rights of this stock, will cease
on Jan. 1, 1941. The class A common stock will, notwithstanding the reduction in par value, continue to have one vote for each share of stock. B stock. That stock is unusual in that, although it is subordinated to the class A stock in liquidation, it shares, pari passu, with the A stock in any dividends declared on the common stock-but in unequat proportions, 10 cents going to each share of class A stock as against 1 cent to each share Under the plan the class $B$ stock loses its asset and voting rights, butretains its dividend rights. However, unless these dividend rights ma-
terialize by Jan. 1, 1944, the class B stock will be surrendered for cancel-

Effect of Plan on Delaware Company Stockholders
(1) The preferred stockholders relinquish no rights. The reduction of the payment of dividends on its preferred stock. ouit of current earnings. (2) The par value of che class A common stock will be reduced from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 25$ a share. The change does not consticute any real reduction in the all the assets after provision for the preferred, instead of having to share in any way with the class $B$ stock. Moreover, if dividends are resumed on the preferred stock, the keeping down of arrears will pave the way for a pos-
sible earlier payment of dividends on the class A and class B common stocks. (3) The stock Whose rights will be materially aıtered under the plan
is the class 8 stock. This stock, well over $99 \%$ owned by Standard Gas $\&$ Electric Co., represents an investment by that company in excess of
$\$ 7,000,000$. Since the stock has no asset value but retains $40 \%$ of the voting power, it is apparent that there is an inequitable distribution of voting
rights. The plan provides that the voting rights of the class $B$ stock will terminate in two years. It is anticipated that in this two-year period the
Standard company will apply itself to the solution of its integration probStanda
lems.

The only vestige remaining of the B stock after 1941 will be Its potential rights to dividends. The plan contemplates that the stock will be canceled entirery uness, accordige shown within five years to have value.
rights are sho
The steps that will be taken, as above outlined, by the three Northern tates companies will improve the financial structure of those companies Delaware company, and will accomplish other objectives of the Public Deaware company, and will accomplish other objectives of the pubsion under Section 12 (c) of the Act to prevent improvident payr
dends, as well as its jurisdiction under Section 11 of the Act. The proposed plan is to ve accomplished in part by the adoption of amendments to the Delaware company's certificate of incorporation and in part in compliance with orders that may be iessued by this Commission in approving he plan. The amendments in question are to be submitted to a vote or a of Dela ware law.
Weekly Output -
Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week Electric output of the Northern states Power Co-system for increase of
ended Dec. 10,1938 , totaled $28,136,478$ kilowatt-hours, an
$6.0 \%$ compared with the corresponding week last year.-V. $147, \mathrm{p} .3617$. ${ }^{\text {mand }}$

Northwestern Electric Co.--Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumutations on the $7 \%$ cum. 1st pref. stork, par \$100. payable Oct, 1 ,
to holders of record Dec. 17. A similar payment was made on Oct. 1 ,
July 1 and on April 1 last, Dec. 24, Oct. 1, July 1, and on April 1, 1937, July 1 and on April 1 last, Dec. 24 , Oct. 1 , July 1, and on April 1, 1937,
and on Dec. 24,1936, as against $\$ 5.25$ paid on Oct. 1,1936 , this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 3, 1933, when 88 cents per share was
distributed; prior to Jan. 3 , 1933, regular quarterly payments of $\$ 1.75$ per
share were made.
Ohio Service Holding Corp.- Preferred Dividend-
At a meeting of the directors held on Dec. 12 a a dividend of 81 per share
 Llke amounts were paid in preceaing quarters. -V . 147, p. 1935.
Oilstocks, Ltd.-Extra DividendThe directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in
addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 20 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 16. common stock, par $\$ 5$, both payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 16 .
An extra dividend of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 24,1937 ; one of 10 cents An extra dividend of 30 cents was paid on Dec. 24,1937 ; one of 10 cents
per share was paid June 21 , 1937 ; a special dividend of $\$ 3$ was paid on
Dec. 24,1936 , and extra dividends of 10 cents were paid on July 10 and per share was paid June 21,1937 ; a special dividend of $\$ 3$ was paid on
Dec, 24,1936 , and extra dividends of 10 cents were paid on July 10 and
Jan. 20, 1936, and on Jan. 19, 1935.-V. 146, p. 1083 . Oliver United Filters, Inc.-50-cent Class B DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the class B
stock payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 16 . Like amount was paid on Dec. 23,1937, and on Nov. 1,1937 , this latter being the first dividend
ot be maid on the class B stock since 1931. -V. 147, p. 3166 .
Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-Earnings

| Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-Earnings- <br> Period End. Oct.31- 1938-Month-1937 1938-12 Mos.-1937 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues | \$69,361 |  |  |  |
| Oper. exps., incl. taxes.- | 45,891 11,647 | 44,713 11,036 | 137,132 | 134,619 |
| Operating in | \$11,823 | \$10,046 | \$124,015 | \$155,728 |
| Other income. | 2,103 | 2,487 | 26,910 | 30,798 |
| Gross income | \$13,926 | \$12,533 | \$150,925 | \$186,526 |
| Interest on fund | 3,932 | 3,950 | 47,382 | 47,400 |
| Other interest. |  | 81 50 | 1,734 13.244 | Cr ${ }_{\text {Cr }}$, 51 |
| Other deductio | 1,226 | 50 | 13,244 | Cr4.01 |
| Balance | \$8.766 | \$8,452 | \$88,565 | \$138,011 |
| Divs. accrued on pf. stk. | 6,332 | 6,657 | 77,271 | 79,977 |
| Balance. | 82,434 | \$1.795 | \$11,294 | \$58,034 |

a Excluding depreciation of transportation, shop, stores and laboratory equipment and depreciation of non-operating property, suca depreciation being distributed among tae various operating $p$
or other accounts applicable.-V. 147, p. 3167 .
Oregon-American Lumber Corp.-EarningsEarnings for the Period Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1938
$\mathbf{L}$ Lumber sales (net), and profit on lath and shingles............

$x$ Represented by 44,079 no-par shares.
The corporation was organized in 1935 as successor in reorganization to Oregon-American Lumber Co (incorporated in Utah June 29, 1917), pursuant to a reorganization plan dated July 9, 1934, an
U. 8. District Court in August, 1935.-V. 124, p. 2131 .

Outboard Marine \& Mfg. Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Sept. 30




Pacific Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cum. pref stock, par 100 and a dividend of 1.50 per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative pref. stock. par $\$ 100$. both payable on account of accumula-
tions on Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 12 . similar amounts were paid on Nov. 1, Aug. 1, May 1, and Feb. 1, last; Dec. 24, Nov. 1 and on Aug. 1.

Pacific Public Service Co.-Listing-
The company's "Old" (non-voting) common stock, no par, has been common stock, no par, has been admitted to listing and registration. Pursuant to a certificate of amendment of the articles of incorporation company reclassified the "old" voting common stock and "old" non-voting cemaon stock on a share for share basis of second pref. stock into 60,000 shares of first preferred stock and 280,000 shares of "new" common stock
Initial Common Div.-
The directors have declared an initial dividend of 10 cents on the new nopar common stock payable Dec. 28 to hoiderers of recorr D Dec. 19. Recently an exchange of non-voting common stock into voting common stock wa
approved.-V. 147, p. 3167.
Pacific Southern Investors, Inc.-Dividend ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the $\$ 2$ class A
anmon stock. par $\$ 1$, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 12. ommon stock, par \$1, payabere Dec. 15 to holders of record, pec. 1

Pacific Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Oct. } 31- & 1938-\text { Month-1937 } & \text { 1938-10 Mos. } & \text { 1937 } \\ \text { Operating revenues }\end{array}$ | Uncollectible oper. rev-- | 20,700 | 20,700 | 237,700 | 215,198 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 Net operating revs $\quad \$ 1,875,613<\$ 1,696,792$

 Net income. $-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} . \overline{1} \overline{8}$

Pan American Airways Corp.-Removed from Listing and Registration-
The company's capital stock, par $\$ 5$, has been removed from listing and
egistration on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 147, p. 3167 . Parmount Fire Insurance Co.-Registers with SECSee list given on first page of this department.
Park Lane-Mt. Vernon Corp. (One Park Lane West, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)-Earnings-
$\underset{\text { Earnings for } 6 \text { Months Ended Nov. 30, } 1938}{\substack{\text { ent } \\ \text { from rents }}}$
Gross income from rents.--
Operating expenses of agent
$\mathbf{\$ 1 8 , 8 1 4}$
8,573
Net rents
Interest on 1 st mte $, \$ 2,716$; real estate taxes, $\$ 4,133$; insur-
ance premiums, , 434; Empire Trust Co., trustee's fees, $\$ 139$;
officers' salaries, $\$ 375$; accounting fee and misc. exp., $\$ 151$.--
 7,947

| $\quad \$ 2.294$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{x 1 , 1 0 0}$ |

Profit surpius from previous statement $\$ 1,194$
617

Income available for distribution

Surplus
 Note-The above figures pertaining to net rents are based on actual cash recelpts and disbursements and do not take into consideration rent arrears either been paid or provided for. No allowance has been made on this
Pathe Film Corp.-Wins Over du Pont CompanyThe attempt of the E. I. Du pont de Nemours \& Co to restrain path
frome distributing to its stockholders the Dupont Film Mif COo stock wa
denied Dec, Dit by Judge Coxe of the N. Y. Federal District Court.
To Consider New Plan of Liquidation-
At the meeting of stockhoiders held Dec. 13 the management received proxies for approx anately $60 \%$ of the stockholders in fasvor of the proposed
plan of dissolution. Under the terms of the plan, at least $80 \%$ was roquired to meet the requirements of the Federa stature and gain certain tax benefits. It was pointed out at the meeting that a great many stochitiditers had been
deterred from or delayed in voting by the litigaino initiated by E. du Pont de Nemours \& Co. and minority stockholders, which litigation bad been proved unjustified by court decisions in Pathe's favor corporation by the Federal statute, requiring completion of dissolution in the single month of December, 1933, preclided ade dournment for further solicitation of proxies, although it was confrdently asserted that there was
every indication that $80 \%$ could have been secured had more time been availiable. nem to accomplish most, if not all, of the benefits of the proposed A new plan to accomplish most, if not all, of the benefits of
plan will be announced in the near future.-V. 147, p. 3618
Pennsylvania Coal Co.-Assumes Pittston's Anthracite Leases-Personnel-
Directors of this company elected officers at a special meeting held Dec. 8
and formally assumed control of all its anthracite properties which had been operated on leases by the Pittston Co. since 1930 . L. L. White, who has been President of the Pittston Co., was elected to Waas named to the same position with Pennsylvania. Both are leaving
Pittston Co. Pittston Co. Che Pittsion Co., which owns bituminous mines in the State of Wyoming truck and barge companies in Eastern cities and also is connected with the
West Virgina bituminous industry, will continue to function outside of the anthracite field.

Patterson-Sargent Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYaers End. Oct. 31a Operating profit,
Other deductions (n) Other deductions (net)--
Prov. for Federal taxes-
Net profitPrevious surplus.-.
Adjust. prev. years Fed
eral taxes.


1935
$\$ 262,429$
$C r 8,239$
 Common dividends--Common on pref. stock
purchased and retired 12,408
200,000 150,000 34,389
150,000 Balance, surplus
Earns.
Der
$\$ 3,071,947$
$\$ 3,219,396$
$\$ 3,175,159$
$\$ 2,904,430$ shs. com, stk. (no par) $\$ \$ 0.26 \quad \$ 2.00 \quad \$ 2.02 \quad \$ 0.98$ a After deducting cost of sales, selling, administrative and general ex-
penses. $b$ Includes $\$ 10.000$ for surtax on undistributed profits cludes $\$ 1,313$ additional charge for prigr year taxes.



Penn Western Gas \& Electric Co.-Dividend for Liquidation Authorized -
Payment by the company of a dividend out of capital or unearned surplus
to effect complete liquidation and dissolution was approved by the Securities nd Exchange Commission, Dec. 13. effectuating a reorganization of American to act as a holding company in of the company have expressed the opinion that its continued. existence is Prior to formal dissolution, all securities, except stock of Sioux City Gas \& Electric Co., will he sold for cash. Holders of the company's 101,904 shares of common stock, in addition to cash distribution, wiil receive one estimated that cash a vailable for distribution wili aggregate $\$ 34,879$, or 34 cents per share.-V. 147, p. 2253 .
Petroleum Heat \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Consolidated net lośs
$\$ 280,108-\mathbf{x} \$ 30,757$
$x$ Indicates loss.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabtlities- | 38 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash. | \$287,926 | \$315,872 | Bank loans...--.- | 1,550,000 | \$900,000 |
| Notes \& accts. rec. |  |  | Notes pa |  | 3,750 |
| (net) | 1,407,004 | 1,698,763 | Accts. payable | 851,947 | 888,835 |
| Inventories | 2,985,678 | 2,092,622 | Mortgages payable | 106.250 | 106,250 |
| Prepaid expenses -- | 194,637 | 144.981 | Deferred income.- | 100,633 | 149,126 |
| Deferred charges.- | 69,458 | 109,394 | Res.for conting. | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Net invest. in Tay- |  |  | Capital stock | 1,824,928 | 2,708,503 |
| lor Petroleum Co | 75,133 | 135,620 | Capital surplus.- | 2,360,684 | 1,477,109 |
| Miscell assets.. | 44,314 | 34.119 | Earned surplus. | 421,032 | 426,839 |
| $\times$ Fixed assets. Intangibles | 2,226,323 | 2,204,039 |  |  |  |


1937.-V. 147, p. 12

Pharis Tire \& Rubber Co.-Earnings-
10 Months Ended Oct. 31-
$\mathbf{x}$ Net profit.........
 (par $\$ 1$ ) capital stock.-V. 147 , pederme taxes, \&c. y On 220,000 shares

Philadelphia Co. (\& Subs )
(Exclusing Pittsburgh Rys. Co. and subsidiary and affiliated street railway and transportation companies.)
Year Ended Oct



Gross income
Rents for lease of properties
Interest on fund ed debt


Guaranteed dividends on Consolidated Gas Co. of
Appropriation for special reserve.
$\begin{array}{rr}69,192 & 69,192 \\ 500 & 600 \\ 268,558 & 500,000\end{array}$
y Consolidated net income $x$ Before appropriation for retirement and depletion reserves. $y$ For divs.
on pref. and common stocks held by public and minority interest of subsidiary companies and dividends on preferred and common stock of Philadelphia Co.-
Note-The above income account for the year ended Oct. 31,1937 has
aeen adusted to reflect $\$ 80$ 118 of been adjusted to reflect $\$ 80,118$ of additional taxes applicable to the period
of 1936 included therein, paid by Duquesne Light Co. in 1937 and charged
to surplus.- $V .147$, of surplus.-V. 147, p. 3619 .

Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-Earnings-


 Accts. recelvable--
Materials \& Other cur suppl. Investm'ts general Prepayments.... Unamort. debt discount and exp---
Undistrib. debits. 1,032
134,580
80.629
$\qquad$ $2,500,000$
$16,907,500$
53,781
49,4
490
236
126
13
2,
2,492
48,
4

Total.-$27,987,824-28,451,226$

Tota -V: 147, p. 2699.

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co, Smaller Div. Directors have declared a dividend of 38 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 20. A monthly dividend
of 42 cents was paid on Nov, 30 last

Pioneer Cold Mines of British Columbia, Ltd.-Earns. Month of November1938
Nross $\begin{array}{ccc}1938 & \$ 1937 & 1936 \\ \$ 9,-\overline{0} & \$ 174,000 & \$ 177,000 \\ & 95,000 & 100,000\end{array}$
Before depreciation, depletion and taxes -V. 147, p. 3320.
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-
Period End. Oct. 31- 1938-Month-1937 1938-10 Mos.-1937 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Railway oper. revenues. } & \$ 1,634,067 & \$ 1,818,554 & \$ 11,284,420 & \$ 20.473,490 \\ \text { Railway oper. expenses. } & 1,227,732 & 1,704,777 & 10,271,468 & 16,717,457\end{array}$ $\$ 113,777 \underset{\$ 1,012,952}{\$ 3,756,033}$ $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Railway tax accruals_-- } & 176.642 \\ \text { Equip. \& joint fac. rents } & \text { Cr } 161,354\end{array}$ Net railway oper. inc.
Other incomeTotal income.-.-.-. Total fixed charges-..-
Net income after fixed Net charges per sh. of stock $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\$ 332,595 & \$ 191,427 & \$ 1.242 .038 & \$ 3.659,846 \\ \$ 0.39 & \$ 0.22 & \$ 1.44 & \$ 4.24\end{array}$

Pittston Co.-Transfers Anthracite Properties-
See Pennsylvania Coal Co. above.-V. 147; p. 3619.
Plymouth Cordage Co.-EarningsYears Ended Sept. 30--
$\$ 21938 \quad$ b1937 Cost of goods sold (incl. deprec.- at regular rates
and with inventories taken

 Adjustment of prior taxes Elimination of reserve for pensions \& insurance...
 $\begin{array}{rr}62,408 & 50,89 \\ 18,797 & 28,52 \\ 53,849 & 71078 \\ \operatorname{Dr} 11,159 & 57,945\end{array}$




Operating surplus-at end of year.............- $\$ 3,617,288 ~ \$ 3,970,203$ a The 1938 year includes results of operations of Plymouth Cordage Co.
for the year ended Sept. 30, 1938, plus those of its subsidiaries (both wholly owned at Sept. 30, 1938) as follows: Consumers Cordage Co. (1938) Ltd.,
for the period May 28,1938 , to Sept. 30, 1938 ; Cordage Distributors, Ltd., for the period Jan. 1938,1938 to to Sept. $30,1938{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$. $30,1938$.
b The 1937 year includes results of operations.
Co. only. 1937 year includes results of operatio
Assets-
Cash-demand deposits and currency_
U.S. Treasury bonds
 Merchandise and supplies-

 Miscellaneous securities and notes rec.-less res've-
Stock of Cordage Distributors, Ltd. (Canada selling


of Plymouth Cordage

184.832 170,383


Total
$\ldots \overline{\$ 12,860,977} \overline{\$ 14,394,258}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Accounts payable-for merchandise, supplies, \&c- } & 172,930 & 258,805\end{array}$ Accrued Federal, State, city \& town taxes-reserve
$\begin{array}{rr}172,930 & 258,805 \\ 90,197 & 172,121 \\ 86,075 & \end{array}$ Pension and insurance fund-employees.-..........

Capital stock-common (par \$100) (par $\$ 10$ )


a Balance sheet at Sept. 30, 1938, represents consolidation $\$ 14,394,258$ Oordage Co. and its subsidiaries, consumers Cordage Co. (1938) , Ltd anth owned at Sept. 30, 1938.' b Balance sheet at Sept. 30, 1937 both wholiyowned at Sept. 30, 1938 . b Balance sheet at Sept. 30, 1937, represents
Plymouth Cordage Co. only. c Wholly-wned at Sept. 30, 1938, and consolidated as per (a) above. d After reserve for depreciation.-V.' 145
Pollak Mfg. Co.-To Pay 20-cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This compares with stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dsc. 15 . This compares with
15 cents paid on Oct. 28 last, and dividends of 20 cents per share paid on
Dec. 24,1937 , and on Dec. 21,1936 .-V. 147, p. 2543 .
Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp- - Hearing Jan. 12Federal Judge Afrred C. Coxe on Dec. 15 atjourrent to Jon 12 a acheduled
hearing on the proposed plan of reorganization for the corporation hearing on the proposed plan of reorganization for the corporation.
Percival E . Jackson, attorney for a bondholders' advisory group which had opposed the proposal of the Stewart-Lehman bondholders' committee for reorganization, said his group now favored the proposal. He added of the Postal land lines to effect a merger with the Western Union Telegraph Co. under Federal laws, convinced the group that the Stewart-Lehman
(G. E.) Prentice Mfg. Co.-Extra Dividend-

Company paid an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on its common stock, par $\$ 25$, on Dec. 15 to holders of record Deec 1 .
50 cents was paid on Oct. 15 last. $\mathrm{V}, 145, \mathrm{p} .2403$.
Public Service Co. of Colorado-Postpones Offering of $\$ 55,000,000$ Securities at This Time-
The company, subsidiary of Cities Service Co., has abandoned its plan
to market $\$ 55,000,000$ of new securities at this time. The company's request to the Securities and Exchange Commission for permission to withdraw its registration covering the proposed securiv, it withdrew According to a statement issued by the company in Denver, it withdrew
its SEC filings because of the time required for preparation of additional information. The company said it expected to undertake the proposed The securities, which were to have been issued, consisted of $\$ 40,000,000$
of $33 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds, due $1963 ; \$ 10,000,000$ of $4 \%$ debentures, due 1948, and 50,000 shares of $53 / 2 \%$ cum. 1 st pref. stock, $\$ 100$ par. No explanation was given at the SEC for the change in the company's regarding the past writeups and writedowns delayed the application when was prepared to let the company proceed with its financing program i certain additional data were supplied.-V. 147, p. 3469
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Operating revenues.....-
Operation
Maintenance-.-.-....

Net oper. revenues
Non-oper. income (net)
$\underset{\text { Interest \& amortization }}{\text { Balance }}$


Balance, deficit. $\qquad$

|  | $\$ 6,967,080$ | $\begin{gathered} 87,169,799 \\ 9,112 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dr20,050 | Dr 163,490 | $9,112$ |

taken in part by the banks holding the present term loan and in part by
Travelers new loans, apart from minor purchase money mortgages, will, it is stated, constitute the only funded debt of the company, and will amount to $\$ 8,000,000$. Of this total, $\$ 4,000,000$ will be repayable in semi-annual 1943 at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$, and the balance will be repayable in semi-annual instalments 1943 at $31 / \%$, and the balance will be repayable in semi-annual instalments
from April 30; 1944 , up to and including Oct. 31,1948 , at $41 / \%$.
The new loans, the dispatches add, provide the company with funds for The new loans, the dispatches add, provide the company
all contemplated capital expenditures. Those participating in the loans are the Chase National Bank, Bank of
the Manhattan Co., Wells Fargo Bank \& Union Trust Co. and Travelers the Manhattan Co., Wells Farg
R. C. A. Communications, Inc.-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { sions_-and } & 2,900 & 2,900 & 29.000 & 29,000\end{array}$ Tot Net tel. \& cable op.rev
Other oper. revenues.-Other oper. revenues.--Other operating expenses
Uncollect. oper. revs...
Taxes assignable to opers Operating income-
Non-operating income Gross income.------
Deduct. from gross inc-Net income. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Options CanceledCompany has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the cancellation
of the option previously granted to $\mathbf{P}$. $\mathbf{O}$. Ferrel for the purchase of 5,000 of the option previousiy granted to P. O. F
shares of common stock. V. 147, p. 352 .

Reed Roller Bit Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and a quarterly dividend of 20 cents per share on the no par common stock, both payable
Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 16 . Like amounts were paid on Sept. 30 last. See V. 146, p. 3966 , for record of previous dividend payments.- $\mathbf{V}$
147, p. 3.321 . 147, p. 3321 .

Reo Motor Car Co.-Stockholders' Suit Asks ReceiverTwenty stockholders of the company filed a bill of complaint against the
present management in Ingham County Circuit Court at Lansing, Mich. present management in Ingham County Circuit Court at Lansing, Mich. Dec. 13, asking for appointment of a receiver because of alleged corporate
insolvency. Waste and mismanagement on the part of the directors and executive officers, also was alleged.
The chief complaint was that the firm has built a fleet of busses costing $\$ 282,000$ for a proposed local transportation company organized by Ree but for which no operating permit has b
utilities commission.-V. 147 , p. 3321 .

Republic Petroleum Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Sept. 30 | 3. Months | 1938 | 1937 | 193 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross sales, crude oil |  |  |  |  |
| products | \$256,186 | \$558,980 | \$683.571 | \$557,72 |
| Royalties pai | 73,325 | $115,841$ | 103,432 | 83. |
| Net sales. | \$182,861 | \$443,139 | \$580,139 | \$473 |
| Prod. costs, excl. of taxes | 51,559 | 141,789 | - 141,402 | 119,898 |
| General expense | 16,448 | 48,526 | 52,066 | 52,614 |
| Depletion | 29,855 | 62,915 | 62,936 109230 |  |
| Depreciation. | 35,366 | 99,728 | 109,230 | 81.5 |

Oper. profit before ex-
traordinary items \&
taxes ---
ther income (net)
$\$ 49,631$

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 90,180 \\ \begin{array}{r} \$ 96,533 \\ 55,881 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 214,503 \\ 39,779 \\ 50,841 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 163,990 \\ 24,879 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 139,528 \\ 19,575 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 305,123 \\ 67,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 188,869 \\ 33,660 \end{array}$ |
| 30,942 | 35,108 | 35,179 |
| 889,010 | \$202,940 | \$120,02 |

Gross income_.......
Abandonmente inct, prov. for
normal Fed. inc. tax.

| $\mathbf{x}$ Net profit........-- |
| :--- |
| $\times$ Before tax on undistributed profits.-V. |
| $\$ 89,010$ |

Rhinelander Paper Co.-Dividend Doubled-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the new com-
A dividend of 10 cents was paid on Oct. 1 last, and an initial dividend of 20 cents per share was paid on this issue on Dec. 20, 1937.-V. 147, p. 2701.

Rima Steel Corp.-Earnings-



## - V. 147, p. 902

Reybarn Co.-Liquidating Dividend-
Directors have declared a liquidating dividend of 35 cents per share on the common date company will also distribute its holdings in Case, Pomeroy Co., Inc., Thomas Young Nurseries, Inc., and Stokely Bros. \&\% Co., Inc.
An initial liquidating dividend of $\$ 250$ was paid on Dec. 1 last; a dividend of 30 cents was paid on May 20 last, one of 10 cents was paid on May 20 , ITly, 20, 1, asb.

Removed from Dealings-
The New York Curb Exchange has recelved notice from the company that it is contemplated that iiquidating dividend number 2, consisting of securities of special situations of record at the close of business Dec. 14, and that
Dec. 27, to stockolders ore
the board of directors have voted to close transfer books permanently at

- $\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .2254$

Rayonier, Inc.-Plans Refinancing-
Company according to San Francisco dispatches has made arrangements to refinance its bank koans which were incurred primarily for the con-
struction of a new dissoving pulp mill at Fernandina. Fla., by new loans

## Rath Packing Co.-Earnings- <br> 



 Earnings per share--- $\$ 3.95 \quad \$ 1.16{ }^{\$ 1}$

 company: direct ors demed it advisabe to accert an offer ofre 1

 notice. Fhe proceds of this sale will be
and expansion program now under way.


Financial Chronicle
Dec. 17, 1938
close of business Dec. 14 . The company's capital stock, par \$1, was
stricken Prom unlisted trading on the New York Curb Exchange on Dec. 10 . stricken from unlist
-V. 147, p. 3169.
Rose's 5, 10 \& 25-Cent Stores-Sales-
 Sales 147, p. $302 \overline{6} \mathbf{C l}^{-}$

Russell Industries, Ltd.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the rezular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the cornmon sto
both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 15.-V. 147, p. 1788.

Rutland RR.-Earnings-

Rereriod End. oct. 31 - 1938-Morth-1937, 1938-10 Mos.-1937 | Railway oper. revenues- |
| :--- |
| Lailway oper. expenses |

 Net ry. oper, deficit--
Other income Tiscoll deflicti- dedue. from inc.

Net deficit after Pixed
Net defici
charges

| $1938-101$ |
| :--- |
| $12,4292,268$ <br> $2,688,422$ |

羄
$\$ 2,134$
4,428
$\$ 15,706$
463
33,900 $\$ 47,438$
33,884
334

\$81,656
$\$ 50,069$
\$799,228 $\$ 255,256$
x Indicates profit,-V. 147. 3469

St. Joseph Lead Co.-Listing-
The company's application to list $\$ 1,096,841$ shares of capital stock,
par $\$ 10$, has been approved by the Chicago Stock Exchange.-V. 147, p. 903.

Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Per | ${ }^{938-M}$ |  | 1938-12 | 8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenu | \$184,001 | ${ }^{187,757}$ |  | \$1.143,896 |
| Maintenance | 10.657 | 10,517 | 120,155 |  |
| Taxe8......- | 22,899 | 20,915 | 277,362 |  |
| Net ope | $\begin{gathered} \substack{884,574 \\ D r 1,654} \end{gathered}$ | 884,385 453 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8969,829 \\ 10,531 \end{array}$ |
| Balance $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 82,929 \\ & 30,744 \end{aligned}$ | 884.838 31,109 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 985,955 \\ & 377,983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 980,360 \\ & 379,533 \end{aligned}$ |
| Balance $\qquad$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 52,1 \\ \text { nt rese } \end{gathered}$ | \$53,729 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 607,971 \\ & 246,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 600,827 \\ 246,889 \end{gathered}$ |
| Balance. $\qquad$ Debenture dividend |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 361.527 \\ & 149,115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 353,938 \\ & 149,115 \end{aligned}$ |
| referred dividend requir |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 212,412 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 204,823 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ |

- Balance for common dividends and surplus.-- $\$ 152,412, \$ 144,823$ Note-On Jan. 1, 1937, changes were made in accounting procedure,
hence the above 12 months' ifgures are not exactly comparative.-V. 147 , D. 3620 .

Schiff Co.-Sales-
Sales for the month of November, 1938, were $\$ 1,053,209$ as compared
ner with saless for November, 1937, of $\$ 1,029,715$. This was a gain of $2.28 \%{ }_{d}$ Sales for the 11 months period this year wero $810,876,648$ as compared
with last year of $\$ 11,850,262$. This was a loss of $8.22 \%$.-V. 147 , p. 3169 . Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-
 Sales.147, D.
 -V. 145. D. 3210 .

Selected American Shares, Inc.-DividendDirecorrs have declared a dividend of 17 cents per share payabie Dec. 22
to holders of record Dec. 15. This is the 14th consecutive dividend declared by the company, and is derived from income received from dividends and interest on securities owned, plus the accumulations paid in our new shares.
The December dividend is 2 cents greater than the previous distribution made last June.-V. 147, p. 755 .

Servel, Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Years Ended Oct. } 31- & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit } & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } \\ \$ 1,572,469 & \$ 4,666,802 & \$ 4,240,355 & \$ 2,111,517\end{array}$

 Earnings for quarter ended Oct. 31,1933 showed d ond profit of $\$ 340,850$.
equal to 18 cents a share on common, comparing with $\$ 215,428$ or 11 cents equal to 18 cents a share on common, comparing with $\$ 215,428$ or 111

Shuron Optical Co., Inc.-Dividend, \&c.-
A dividend of 25 cents per, share on the common stock payable Dec. 15 ,
1938 , to holders of record Dec. 6 , 1938, was declared by the board of directors on Dec. 3. 1938. This compares with a total of 50 cents paid in 1937. While the company does not issue interim reports, it is unofficially, reported that during the enenally poor six months period ended June
1938 the net IIss sustained byy the company ater all charges was ap-
proximately $\$ 55,000$. since that time business has improved appreciably,
resulting in a break-even in July; about $\$ 5.000$ profit in August; about The continued improvement in business at the in present time, indicates that
 charges of about $\$ 45,000$ and depreciation charges of about $\$ 50,000$ ) and that the company will operate in the black for the year.
The total of bonds outstanding as of Sept. 30,1938 , was $\$ 882,750$ as The company was incorporated in 1928 'as the Shur-On Properties Co. Inc., which changed its name to Shuron optical Co., Inc. in January, 1937. In its present corporate form the company (together with its anfiate Shuron) is successor to several old established optical businesses. Company manufactures a complete line of spectacle and eyeglass frames and mountings, lenses, cases, opthalmic instruments and equipment, optical mat are located at Geneva, M. M. Vernon and Rochester, N. Y. As of Jan. 1, 1938, the company employed 950 people.

Condensed Income Account, Years Ended Dec. 31


Seiberling Rubber Co.-Certificates of Deposit to Be Auctioned Dec. 28-
Certificates of deposit representing the entire funded debt of the company will be sole at public a uction by Adrian H. Muller \& Son, 18 Vesey St., on
Dec. 28: on behalf of the Chase National Bank as Manager for a group. Dec. 28\% on behalf of the Chase National Bank as Manager for a group.
The debt consists of $\$ 2,350,000$ of $6 \%$ class A debentures of the company. interest has been paid to Nov. 15,1938 .
The debentures were sold in 1930 directly to a group of banks or other large investors and never were in public hands. They were deposited under for such reorgnaization were completed. It is indicated that the proposed sale is a legal step necessary to estabish titie in the certificates of deposit, which are exchangeable for the debentures.
The Ohio Goodyear Securities Co a a private holding company which has
no connection with Goodyear Tire \& Rubber Co., was the medium under which the Seiberling debentures and other couidenas tified collateral were pledged with the banks and other large investors. purchase price shall be paid at the time and place of sale in cash or acceptable certified checks, and that no bid or bids will be received or noted in an aggregate amount less than $\$ 752,000$, or $32 \%$ or the The certificates are divided into 23 lots, of which one represents $\$ 150,000$
and the 22 others $\$ 100,000$ each, and bids may be entered for the separate F. A. Seiberling, President of the company, is quoted as follows:
"i cannot give any information on the sale, other than to say we are in sympathy with it; in fact, we hope to bring the sale about. It wiyl ine no way
affect present operations at the Seibering Rubber Co., nor does it involve arfect present opera orgsization." Robert Guinther, one of Seiberling's counsel, said the auction sale would
mean nothing to the rubber company except that it would have a new creditore. Seiberling Rubber Co.'s debt." he said, "ls not due until Nov., 1939, but the Onio Goodyear eccurities Co. is heavily Indebted to the Chase
Bank and the latter is selling them out at least partially."-V. 147, p. 431 .

Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ a share, on the common stock payable Dec. 24, to holders of record Dec. 16
cents pald on June 30 , last; and 55 cents on Dec. 15 , This compares

Signal Mountain Portland Cement Co.-Accum. Div.The directors declared a dividend of $\$ 8$ per share on account of accumulations on the $8 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par pion, payable Dec.
record Dec. 10 A dividend of 83 was said on Dec. 22 , 1937, and one of $\$ 4$.
Silver Dollar Mining Co--Enjoined -
The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 10 reported that its princtpal office in Spokane, Wash., was permanently enjoined by the U. Sr. District Court, Western District' of Washington, Southern Division, Act of 1933 . The company consented to the entry of the injunction. Te bill alleged, among other things, that the company was offering its
securities to its stockholders by means of circular tetters and had failed to deliver to the stockholders a prospectus by the provisions of the Securities cerning the securities offered a
t Singer Mfg. Co.-Extra Dividend-
to the directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share in addition to the reg both payable Dec. 23 to holders of per share on the capital stock, were paid on sept. 30. last. An extra of $\$ 1.50$ was paid on June 30 last, and quarters, while on March 31, 1934, an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was distributed. In addition a special dividend of $\$ 15$ per share was paid on
(A. O.) Smith Corp.-Earnings -



Net loss_-.-.-.- $\overline{\$ 1,490,587} \bar{y} \$ 877,048 \overline{\mathbf{y} \$ 438,145} \overline{\$ 551,831}$ Eet loss.er isare on
498,800 ser shares capital
 carded (net) and $\$ 55,885$ loss on sale of seccrities (net). $\quad$ y Profit:- V 147 , p. 2255 .
(William) Simon Brewing Co.-Earnings-
 x After all charges. y On common stock.-V. 147, p. 1646 .
(Howard) Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.-Bonds RedeemedCompany redeemed $\$ 250,000$ of serial bonds on Dec. 1 which reduced the funded debt to $\$ 5.800 .000$ This is the second maturity in the series A
bond issue bringing the total reduction in the debt to $\$ 500$, 000 thus far. The Canada Paper Co a a subsidiary, effected
$\$ 125,000$ on June 4,1938 .-V. 145, p. 2244 .
Solar Aircraft Co.-Earnings-



Earned income to surplus
Dividends paid during period $\qquad$

## Assets- Comparative Balance Sheet <br> . 12 '38 Not. 18 's Li Labiltities

 Due from officers and employees.Notes receivable-Subs. to cap. stock Inventories-...Deterred chargesxixed assets....
Invest. and loans Organization exp
Laboratory develapplited for (less amortization) --


| Nov. 12,38 | \%. $13 \times 37$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$372,356 | \$218,153 |
| 261.040 | 157,729 |
| 14,597 |  |
| 41,318 | 28.517 |
| \$55,400 | \$23,577 |
| 682 | 1,722 |
| \$56,083 | \$25,299 |
| 4.042 | 1,894 |
| 10.043 | 3.695 |
| \$41,997 | \$19,710 |
| 13.1.25 | \$0.16 |

Total_....... $\overline{\$ 346,001} \overline{\$ 306.849}$ Total_......... $\begin{aligned} & \$ 346.001 \\ & \$ 306.849\end{aligned}$
$x$ After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 26,751$ in 1938 and $\$ 16,059$ in 1937.
-V. 147, p. 3322 .
Soundview Pulp Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Narnings per share o
-V. 147, p. 3621 .
Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Years End. Sept. 30- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$ Customers connected. Electric revenue-.-.-
Miscellaneous revenue Gross earnings.
Purchased power Operation
Maintenance
Interest

Total_-_-
Potal
Common divs. paid.
Transf. to deprec. res've
Amort. of bond disc't.-
Surplus_-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Surplus_----.-.-.-. } & \$ 400,706 & \$ 359,908 & \$ 319,921 & \$ 373,866\end{array}$

## Assets-

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$ Unamortized disc.
on bonds Cash on hand \& in
 honds, shares \&
advs. at book Value...........
Other investments Accts. rec., Incl.
accrued revenue Mdse. \& main sup. Prepald \& deferred expenses -.-.-.... less reserve.....
Funds \& securs. in
escrow with trus. escrow with trus.
for bondholders Empl. cap. stock,
purch.accts.,bal. Total_.........24,810,915 25,517,387 Total...........24,810,915 25,517,387 $\times$ As at Sept. 30,1938 the market value of "other investments" was
estimated at $\$ 2,412,470$. y Represented by 400000 no par shares. $z$ Balance after applying $\$ 225,000$ to write down value of certain investments.

## Southern Ry.-Loan Approved-

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to issue an additional $\$ 6,000,000$ of equipment trust certificates to be sold to the proceeds to complete its $\$ 20,000,000$ equipment purchase program. steel freight cars and 25 express cars. from the majority, stating that he
Commissioner Porter dissented, objected to the issuance of equipment certificates for the entire purchase price of the equipment to be acquired. Such practices, he asserted, are
prinsound and detrimental to financing the purchase of equipment by trunsound and detrimental certificates.
trus In approving the new issue, the Commission ruled that the company may
reasonably be expected to meet its fixed charges without reduction thereof hrough judicial reorganization.

First Week of Dec.- $\quad$ Jan. I to Dec. $7-1938$
$\$ 2,403,387 \quad \$ 2,103,749$
$\$ 110540,741$
$\$ 123887,262$
Gross earnings (est.)

Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Period End. Oct. 31- } & \text { 1938-Month-1937 } \\ \text { Operating revenues.-.- } & \$ 103,857 & \$ 101,424 & \text { 1938-10 Mos. } \\ \$ 1,023,407 & \$ 969,430\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues..-: } & \$ 43,262 & \$ 43,490 & \$ 402,088 & \$ 396,997 \\ \text { Operating taxes....... } & 9,881 & 10,354 & 94,365 & 77,625 \\ & & & & \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net operating income } \\ - \text { V. 147, p. } 2876\end{array} \$ 33,381 \quad \$ 33,136 \quad \$ 307,723 \quad \$ 319,372$

Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-



 -V. 147, p. 3027.

Standard Cap \& Seal Corp.-Extra DividendDirectors have declared an extra dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 17. Regu-
lar quarterly dividend of 40 cents was paid on Dec. 1 , last.-V. 147 , p. 3323 .
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the pubicic utility onerating companies in the Standard 433,235 kilowatt-hours, an increase of $3.9 \%$ compared with the correspondng week last year.
New Chairman-
Victor Emanuel was elected a director of the company at a special stockholders meting held Dec. 13, and
State Street Investment Corp.-Special and Larger Dividend Rights-
Directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 5$ per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock. The special quarterly distribution will be made on Jan. 16 to holders of record Dec. 15. A dividend of 25 cents was paid on Oct. 15 , and July 15, last; a dividend of 50 cents was paid on April 15, last and previously regular quarterly dividends
of 75 cents per share were distributed. Company also will offer to stockholders the right to subscribe to one
additional share of stock for each 10 shares held as of Dec. 15 . Warrants to buy the new stock will expire Jan. 20 and purchase price will be the liquidatng value of existing shares at the time the warrants are received by the

Suncook Mills-Earnings-

-V. 145, p. 3830
Superior Steel Co.-Borrows $\$ 1,750,000$-The company has placed privately an issue of $\$ 1,250,000$ 1st mtge. $5 \%$ conv, sinking fund bonds.
In addition to the private sale of the bonds company has arranged a bank each on Dec. 15, 1939, 1940, 1941 and 1942, with a final payment of each.000 on Dec. 15,1943 .
$\$ 300.00$ eeds from the mortgage and loans will be used to retire $\$ 816,000$ first mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due Dec. 15, 1938 and also to take first mortgage $6 \%$ sinking fund bonds, due Dec. 15,1938 and also to take
care of $\$ 600,000$ in notes payable. These notes were used for purpose of
paying extensive construction and improvements at company's plant at Carnegie, Pa. (see also V. 147, p. 2103.)
 a After reserve for depreciation. b Includes $\$ 2,500,000$ property appre-
ciation. c Represented by 115,000 shares. d Represented by 1,724 shares. Note-The stated value of the 115,000 shares of common stock is now
carried in the pro-forma balance sheet at $\$ 1,803,000$. This is the actual amount paid to the company for common shares Heretofore the stock had preferred and second preferred stock, as well as 40,000 shares of common.
against properties with assets of approximately $\$ 4,000,000$. Only 30
shares of common were paid for at $\$ 100$ a share, netting $\$ 3,000$. In 1924 all he preferred stocks were retired and shares of common, at $\$ 40$, netting $\$ 600,000$. Thus the total received for the common was $\$ 1,803,000$, as now carried in the balance sheet. The eimination of an item of property "appreciation" amounting to
$\mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 0 0}, 000$ has been eliminated in the pro-forma balance sheet. In 1916 that amount was stated for "goodwill", to create asset values to offset the that amount was stated ino "goodwil", item was closed out, but a similar
stock issued. 1924 the "gowdiln
amount was set-up as property "appreciation." This has now been wiped amount was set-up as property "appreciation." This has now bee
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Ltd.-New Director John A. Tory of Toronto, has been elected a director of this company.

## Sun Ray Drug Co.-Sales-

 Company had 38 stores in operation on N.
36 a year previous.-V. 147 , p. 3028, 2404.

Sunray Oil Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
${ }_{9}^{9}$ Months Ended Sept. 30-
S Nares cormmon stoc
Earnings per share.
 $\mathbf{x}$ After interest, abandonments, depletion, depreciation and Federal
income taxes.-V. 147 , p. 3622 .
Superior Portland Cement, Inc.-55-cent Class A Div.Directors have declared a dividend of 55 cents per share on the $\$ 3.30$
class A participating stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 19 . class A participating stock, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec.
This will bring total payments for the year on the A stock to $\$ 3.30$ per $\frac{\text { share.-V. }}{\text { Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd. Extra }}$ Dividend Supertest Petroleum Corp., Ltd.- Extra Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to a se nilannual dividend of 50 cents per share on the ordinary stock
both payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 16 Like amounts were paid both payable Jan, 3 to holders of record Dec. 16 . Li
on July 2 last, and on July. $2,1937, \mathrm{~V} .146, \mathrm{p}, 382$.


Total_........ $\overline{\$ 2,279,177} \overline{\$ 2,093,588}$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 2,279,177} \overline{\$ 2,093,588}$ x Represented by 85,200 shares, par $\$ 5$. Y After depreciation allowances
of $\$ 455,997$ in 1938 and $\$ 389,573$ in 1937 .-V. 145, p. 3360 .
Technicolor, Inc.-15-cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 21. This compares with 35 cents paid on Nov. 1 last; 50 cents paid on June 15 last: 25 cents paid on paid on Dec. 26, 1936.-V. 147, p. 2103 .
Telephone Bond \& Share Co.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors at their recent meeting declared dividends of 28 cents per share on the $7 \%$ 1st pref. stock and 12 cents per share on the $\$ 3$ 1st pref.
stock to be paid Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 1. Like amounts were 15, June 15 and on March 15, last.
9 Months Ended Sept. $30-$
Gross earnings


$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\$ 476,644 \\
371,985 & \$ 516,014 \\
31,494 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$


$\$ 3$ 1st preferred dividend
1938 Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets- 1938 Balance Sheet Sept. 30
 $\$ 1$ paid on June 15 1937; $\$ 1.25$ paid on Dec. 28,$1936 ; \$ 1$ paid on Nov. 16
and Aug. 3,$1936 ; \$ 4$ paid on Dec. 31,$1935 ; \$ 1.50$ on July 10,$1935 ; \$ 2$ on
Dec. 31,$1934 ; \$ 1$ on Nov. 1 and July 16,194, and 50 cents per share paid Dec. 31, 1934; 81 on Nov. 1 and July 16, 1934, and 50
on March 1, 1934 and July 15, 1933.-V.147, p. 2405 .

Toronto Elevators, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 1935

Prov. for income taxes
Loss on cap. assets writ-
ten-off

 a Includes $\$ 57,253$ dividend on $7 \%$ preference shares to date of redemp-
tion, March 7, 1937, and $\$ 19,800$ dividend on $51 / 4 \%$ preference shares. Assets-Cash--1-.-.-. Contract sales for
future dellwery future delivery. Arain inventories. Equity. Iffe insurance..... Cash in bank
sinking fund prepald expenses Seats on grain exInvest. in mitge. c Land, elevator structures, eqpt.
docks, \&e
2.482,302 2,129.37

Total......... $\$ \overline{23,983,947} \overline{\$ 6,429,908}$ Total......... $\overline{\$ 3,983,947} \overline{\$ 6,429,906}$ in 1937 , of which 27,318 shares wera issued for preference shares converted bA 1937. c After reserve for

Torrington Co.-To Pay 25-cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com mon stock payapie Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 20 . This compares with 20 cents paid on Oct. 1 and on April 1, Last; 30 cents paid on Jan. 3,1938 ; paid on this issue on June 25,1937 , this iatter being the first disbursemen made on the new stock since the three-for-one split up. A regular quarterly
dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid the old stock on April 1, 1937.-V. 147 . p. 1506.

Transamerica Corp.-1938 Income Largest in Its History -
John M. Grant, President of Transamerica Corp., said Dec. 9:
In view of the wide publicity given to the Securities and Exchange Commission's order for hearing, it is perhaps fitting for Transamerica Corporation, whose chief asset constitutes $42 \%$ of the outstanding stock of
Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association to report to its stockholders through the press that according to figures given to the corpora-34-year history.
"With deposits at an all time high and a greater aggregate of loans out-
standing than ever before, figures for the first 11 months of the year show standing than ever before, figures for the first 11 months of the year show
net income to be $\$ 22911$, year 1937, before provision for amortization of bond premiums and depre ciation on banking premises, but after accrual for taxes and all other expellocation of $\$ 1,200,000$ to employees under the profit sharing bonus plan it is anticipated that in excess of $\$ 5,000,000$ will be added to capital funds at the end of the year. Provision has been made for all of the loss classification in the latest examination report of the bank with the exception of "Payment of regular quarterly dividends on the bank stock at the rate
of $\$ 2.40$ per share per annum will be made Dec. 31,1938 , to holders of record Dec. 15, 1938."-V. 147 , p. 3622 .
Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsPeriod Ended Oct. $31--$
Operating revenues $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1938-10 \text { Mos. } & 1937 \\ \$ 5,285,016 & \$ 5,182,546 \\ 27,270\end{array}$
 Net oper. revenues.-
Operating taxes $\$ 167,729$
46,935
 Net oper. income.
Net income. $\$ 120,794$
59,750 $\$ 83,671$
28,905
 ${ }_{2850.280}^{750}$ a Includes $\$ 50,463$ for the month and $\$ 500,373$ for the 10 months which may be refundable in whole or in part in the advent of an adverse decision

$$
5,520,700
$$

## Tyrol Hydro-Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1937Revenue from electric current, \&c.
General and other expense
Acets. recelvable-:-
Due from subsid'y14,858
187,156
548,517
 $7,023,332$
$1,082,097$
 Interest -
$\qquad$


 Deficit $\quad$ Brought forward surplus

Carried forward, surplus_
Balance Shett Dec. 31, 1937 (In Schillings)


Total_--........-.-............76.514.397
$\overline{76,514,297}$
Note-Figures ex
Twin Coach Co.-10-cent Dividend
The directors have declared ed obvividend or 10 ents per share on the

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This compares with 40 cents paid on Dec. 24. 1937; 15 cents paid on Nov. 15 ,
July 15 , and on May 10,1937 a special dividend of $\$ 1$ paid on Dec. 16 , July 15, and on May 10, 1937; a special dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 16 ,
1936 and a regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share paid on Oct 15 ,
1936 An extra dividend of 10 cents was paid on Nov. 14, 1936.-V. 147 ,

## Ulen \& Co.-Options Granted -

Company reports that an option has been granted to Ralph $O$. Wilson for
he purchase of 1,000 shares of the common stock of the company at $\$ 2.50$ he purchase in whole shares in part from time to time within three years of
tper share . in whe
Dec.

Union Investment Co.-Consol. Balance Sheet Oct. 31| Assels- | 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash_- | 1937 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Ltabuilites- }\end{array}$ | 1938 | 1937 |

 nepossesed mase.
other market value614,866 673,328



 | less deprec. of |
| :--- |
| $.822,205$ | ${ }_{\text {Deferred charges.-: }}^{822,205-1 .-1}$

| 170,000 | 170,000 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 131,609 |  |
| 298,242 |  |

110,580 288,167


 Capital surplus.-
$\begin{array}{cr}164,000 & 181,000 \\ 750,000 \\ 732,152 & { }^{7532,000} \\ & \mathrm{c} 32,152\end{array}$

Total - ........ $84,044,752 \overline{\$ 8,507,241}$ Total ......... $\$ 4,044,752 \overline{\$ 8,507,241}$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 25,027$ in 1938 and $\$ 23,621$ in 1937 .
b After reserve of $\$ 21,668$ in 1938 and $\$ 22,205$ in 1937 , for depreciation. b After reserve of $\$ 21,668$ in 1938 and $\$ 22$,
c 167,594 no par shares.- $V$. 147, p. 2714 .
Union Metal Mfg. Co.- 15 -cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This will be
dividend paid by the company in several years.-V. 145, p. 624.

United Frui: Co.-Larger Dividend-
Directers have deccared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock,
no par value payable Jan. 14 to holders of record Dee
 special dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 23 , 1937 ; one of $\$ 1.25$ was paid on
Dec. 21.1 1936, and an extra dividend of 50 cents was paid on April 14,1934 .
$-V .147$, p. 2405 .
United Fuel Gas Co.-Par of Shares Reduced-
The proposat of the company a subsidiary of Columbia Gas \& Electric
Corp., vo reduce the par value of its common stock to $\$ 1$ a share from $\$ 100$ was approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 14.
The reduction in common capital, amouting to $\$ 29,700,000$, will be segregated in a separate account to be designated 'special capital surplus.". The company may charge items now included in its fixed assets. which may be determined to be improper. The proposed reduction in par value of common sy the parent.
by thect
the Among the conditions attachet to the Commission's order is a requiremen for the payment of dividends. The company stated that no dividends wil be paid out of "special capital surplus."-V. 147, p. 2105.

United Gas Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earninas-
 Oper. exps., incl. taxes
Prop. retire. \& depletion $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { reserve appropriations } & 1,965,480 & 2,078,731 & 8,712,561 & 8,741,608\end{array}$

 Gross income-
Int. on mortgage bonds
Int. on coolt. trust bonds_ Interest on deobl. trust bonds Other interest (notes,

$\underset{\text { Pref dive to public,subs }}{\text { Balance }}$

| Portion applicable to mi- | 212 | 6,585 | 847 | 43,247 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| nority interests | 31,204 | 17,822 | 91,356 | 44,640 |


| 83,085 | 132,027 | 414,384 | 588,880 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 50,000 | 50,081 | 200,000 | 222,019 |
| 405,063 | 405,063 | $1,620,250$ | $1,620,250$ |
| 494,024 | 486,596 | $1,945,887$ | $1,947,244$ |
| 8,037 | 143,952 | 373,482 | 164,951 |
| $C r 2,734$ | $C r 5,457$ | Cr30,805 | Cr56,147 |
| $\$ 348,447$ | $\$ 2,303,950$ | $\$ 5,914,641$ | $\$ 11,185,37$ |
| 212 | 6,585 | 847 | 43,247 |
| 31,204 | 17,822 | 91,356 | 44,640 |

## Balance carried to con-

 solid, earned surplcharges for reorganiza a
 Oper. rev., natural gas-_
Oper. exps., incl. taxes-
Prop. retire. res. approp.
 Other income- incometions Gross income.......Int. on notes and loans. loss 846,051
$1,478.449$
loss $\$ 38,595 \quad \$ 1,089,006 \times 10$ loss $\$ 38,595$ Other interest
Other deductions.......-Other deductions,-.-1

## Net income...... $\$ 426,340 \quad \$ 1,141,398$ \$2,634,902 $\$ 4,354,54$

$x$ Items so marked represent operations of natural gas distribution properties acquired on and subsequent to July 28,1937 . y Represents
interest on United Gas Public Service Co. $6 \%$ debentures from Nov. 5, nterest on United Gas Public Service Co. 6\% debentures from Nov.

Summary of Surplus for the 12 Months Ended Oct. 31, 1938

 Balance-
Net income for the 12 months ended
$\$ 37,983,707$
$\$ 14,467,819$
$\$ 23,515,889$


 $\qquad$

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-


United Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings12 Months Ended Oct. 31- 193
Gross oper. earns. of sub. cos. (after eliminating
intercompany transfers) intcrcompany transfers).
Meneral operating expens
Mrovision for retirement
Groveral taxes \& estimated Federal income taxes
Net earns. from opers. of sub. companies
Non-oper, income of sub. companies
$\qquad$
 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 23,535,081 \\ 2,389,672 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Balance-
Proportion of earnings, attributabie to minority
$\$ 8,553,335$
$\$ 10,107,068$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { common stock earnings, attributable to minority } \\ \text { comen } & 1,858,412 & 2,303,613\end{array}$ Equity of United Light \& Power Co. in earnings
of sub. companies. $\mathbf{\$ 6 , 6 9 4 , 9 2 3}$ \$7,803,455

 Balance-
nt. on funded debt, bond discount \& exp., \&c. of
$\$ 6,317,634$
$\$ 7,685,120$ holding company.-..............................................
Balance transferred to consolidated surplus. 2,437,456 2,511,407 12 Months Ended Oct. Earnings of Company Only Gross income
 1938
$\$ 384$ $\$ 3,284,798$
404,799
$2,398,454$
39 1937
$\$ 2,407,716$
191,867
$2,472,149$
39,258 Net income

United Light \& Rys. Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- 1938 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { 12 Months Ended Oct. 31 - } \\ \text { Gross oper earns, of sus. \& controlled cos. (after } \\ \text { eliminating intercompany transfers) } & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$ General operating expenses Maintenance| $4,256,563$ |
| :--- |
| $7,801,339$ | $4,0899,598$

$7,560,318$
$9,441,908$
 Non-oper. income of sub. \& controlled companies-- $\quad 545,76 \frac{1,802,413}{\$ 22,782,443}$ $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Total income of subsidiary and controlled cos.-. } \\ \text { Int., amortiz. \& pref. divs. of sub. \& controlled } \cos .45,459,456 & 13,421,042 & 13,168,820\end{array}$
 $\$ 9,613,623$
$2,307,373$ Equity of United Light \& Rys. Co. in earnings of
sub. \& controlled companies. Income \& controlled companies.-.-.-.-.-.-.-. $\$ 6,180,002 \quad \$ 7,306,250$
 Total. $\qquad$ $-86,9878.877$
 Expenses of United Light \& Rys. Co
Taxes of United Light \& Rys. Co

Balance-deductions: . $86,738,855$ $\overline{\$ 7,603,840}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Holding co. deductions: } \\ \text { Interest on } 51 / \% \\ \text { debentures, due 1952_-...-- } & 1,353,006 & 1,375,000\end{array}$

 - Balance. $\quad$.- $317 \overline{17}$.

United Merchants \& Manufacturers, Inc.-Earnings| Years Ended July $31-$ | 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit_ | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | Operating profte-....-

Depreciation reserves
Collateral trust notes
 362,063
213,606
$\$ 772,919$
600,000


## Tiabilities-



Bank credit
Funded debt............................................... Minority int. in capital stk. \& surplus of subs. cons. Common stock ( ${ }^{(1)}$ par) .-

$$
\text { apital surplus since Aug. } 1,19032
$$

 a Including $\$ 343,337$ purchased without assumpenin of credged to secure
b Including certain merchandise located in Argentine pled payable (per contra)

C Including pref. stock of an associated company (Seneca Textile Corp.)
of the aggregate par value of $\$ 1,743.100$ pledged as collateral to funded
 certificates for 0 mm (voting trust certificates held as collateral), less reserve in 1938 of $\$ 2.030$. - Including $\$ 118,474$ secured by merchandise . 484 as per books of assignor . reserve for revaluation of fixed assets of $\$ 2,898,227$ a applicabie in part
oo inactive mills of the net book value of $\$ 1,233,092$ included in net fixed
 ior which the bank advises $\$ 469,539$ ( $\$ 321,180$ in 1937 ) is secured by rom treasury and capital stock of Argentine subsidiary pledged as collateral L Secured by trust receipts covering certain merchandise, per contra. ance with arrements dated Feb. 1, 1937 and amendments thereto.
-146, p. 930 .

## United Public Service Corp.-Earnings-

 Operating revenues-...-

Int. on long-term debte:-
Amort of of d d disct' $-\overrightarrow{e x p}$
Amortization of flood re-
Miscell. inc. deduct.'..-

- Net income 147 , p. $3030 \overline{0}$.

United Shirt Distributors, Inc.-20-cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 27 to holdders of record Dee. 20 A dividend of $121 / 3$
cents was paid on Dec. 23 , 1937 .-V. 147 , .588 . cents was paid on Dec. 23, 1937.-V. 147, p. 588
1 United States \& International Securities Corp.Preferred Dividend-
Diretors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the 85 cum.
first proferred itock, no par value, paybione pec. 27 to holders of record
Dec. 20. This first preferred stock, no par value, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record
Dec. 20 This compares with $\$ 1.25$ paid on Nov. 1 and on Aug 1 , last,
prior to which the last previous pament was prior to which the last previous payment was the regular quarterly
of $\$ 1.25$ per share distributed on Feb. 1, 1938.-V. 147 , p. 3030 .
United States Plywood Corp.-EarningsEarnings for 5 Months Ended Sept. 30, 1938
Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances.............
Cost of sales Cost of sales, selling and shipping, warehouse, general and
Maiministrative expensess...................................... Maintenance and repairs.-.-.


$\$ 1,685,466$


$\$ 112,153$

Miscellaneous deductions.--
Net profit.
Comparative Balance Sheet
 Cash hand...... X Notes \& accters.re
Advs. on log pure Advs. on log purc Int. In joint venture With the Menge
Prepd. Ins., taxes Investm't in Wash
Veneer CO
Cash surr. val.: Muefr. officerses Due ir. officers an
Lomployees.... Long-term receivMiscell. investm't
y Prop., plant and Rights., at cost... Rights to standing

timb.,less amort | $\$ 214,059$ | $\$ 159,014$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Note pay. to bank } \\ \text { Notes pay'le com- }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 002 |  |  |

Total-.
$\qquad$ $\frac{94,290}{\$ 3,449,070}$
$x$ After reserve for uncoll total ........... $\$ 3,449,070 \$ 2,993,341$ reserve for depreciation 30, 1938, and $\$ 63,702$ on April and freight allow- 1938 . $y$ After and $\$ 276,290$ on April 30,1938 . z Represented by 11,870 shares $\$ 1.50$ cum. conv. pref. stock and 18,656 shares common stock. a Less dividends
of $\$ 169,021$ paid therefrom per authorization of board of directors.-V.
147, p. 3624 .

United States Steel Corp.-November Shipments-
147, p. 3173 .
United Wall Paper Factories, Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for 2 Months Ended Aug. 31, 1938
Net loss after taxes, depreciation and other deductions $\qquad$ $\$ 154,293$ Othah Ry.-Earnings-

| Utah Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from r | 1938 | \$1937, | ${ }_{81156,359}^{1936}$ | \$1935, |
| trom rail |  | 49.20 | 59,119 |  |
| From Jan. | 3,089 | 33,09 | 46,908 | 61,052 |
| Gross from rail |  | 1,0 |  |  |
| Net after rents | der78,819 | 96,1 | 152,427 | 93,8 |

## Utilities Power \& Light Corp.-Court Approves Settle-

 ment in Atlas Corp. Case-manderal Judge William H. Holly, at Ohicago on Dec. 8, approved a settle.
ment for $\$ 3,200,000$ of claims totaling $\$ 4,200,000$ of Atlas Cord., against the corporation.
UThe settlement was proposed by Charles True Adams, trustee of the
The and had approval of a majority of attorneys in the case.
am convinced the trustee could not adequately defend himself against these laims,' the court said in an oral ruling
President, Floyd B. Odlum, for his sale of U. P. L. English properties, and 3.000000 in U. P. L. $\overline{5} \%$ bearer notes held by Atlas Corp.

If these claims are settled now there will be something in the estate for the preferred stockholders and perhaps those holding common stock.," large block of © T. P. L. securities, and who had previzusly indicated he would contest the, settlement, said, "We do not approve or disapprove of this settlement." Judge Holly's ruling Associated Gas \& Electric Co. officials
Following
intimated that they would exert every effort to bring about an early reorganization of Utilities Power \& Light Corp.
See also Utilities Power \& Light Corp., Ltd. below.

Class A Stock Suspended from Dealings-
New Yolass A stock (par \$1) has been suspended from dealings on the New York Stock Exchange. The New
will be discontinued -V. 147 , p. 3625 .
Utilities Power \& Light Corp., Ltd.-To Expend $\$ 9,000,000$ in Purchase of Parent Company Debentures The Securities and Exchange Commission on Dec. 12 authorized Utilities Power \& Light Corp., Ltd., a subsidiary of
to use at least $\$ 9,000,000$ cash for the purchase of U. P. \& L. debentures at a price of 70 . supported the application of the debtor to buy up the debentures while the proposal was opposed by Associated Investing Corp., a subsidiary of
Associated Gas \& Electric Co. and a holder of large amounts of U. P. \& L. junior securities amount of $\$ 3,000,000$ may be used later for further debente SEC said it was unable to rule at this time on another application for authority to purchase $\$ 3,000,000$ of securities of certain affiliated companies of Utilities Power \& Light and ordered the record reopened to permit other details to be supplied on which it could make a finding.
Terms and conditions were prescribed by the SEC in relation to the debenture purchases as follows:
(a) That the approval herein granted shall not become final until the
court having jurisdiction over the 77 B proceedings shall have approved the court having jurisdiction over the 778 proceedings shall have approved the (b) That the maximum amount to be used for the purposes of this ap-
plication shall be $\$ 9,000,000$. and that the privilege of tendering, within plication shall be $\$ 9,000,000$ and that the privilege of tendering, within
the limit of such maximum amount, shall be extended to all holders of claims of the same rank as the debentures, as well as to holders of debentures (except as stated in (g) below), at the same price and under the
same conditions; without prejudice, however, to the right of the Comsame conditions; without prejudice, however, to the right of the Com-
mission to authorize, by further order and on the basis of the record in
this proceeding, the use of an additional amont not for such purposes.
(c) That after the 77B court authorizes the soliciting of tenders, the trustee shall mail to every known holder of debentures and claims a letter
advising him of the privilege of tendering, and shall make or cause to be made to the debenture holders and claimants prior to or simultaneously with the sending of such letters, such disclosures as may me necessary or
desirable for the purpose of enabling the holders of debentures and claima desirable for the purpose of enabling the holders of debentures and claimants effect of the contemplated acquisitions upon the creditors who do not tender and upon stockholders of the debtor: Provided, however, that the
trustee shall submit to the Commission at least three days prior to the trustee shall submit to the Commission at least three days prior to the within said period the Commission reserves the right to order the truste to make such changes as it considers necessary in the public interest and
the interest of investors and the interest of investors and consumers;
(d) That no tenders shall be accepted after 15 days from the date of (d) That no tenders shall be accepted after 15 days from the date of
mailing the letter inviting tenders, and the letter shall so provide;
(e) That the price at which debentures (e) That the price at which debentures, with accrued interest thereon and claims, with interest thereon, shall be tendered and purchased shall be
$70 \%$ of the principal amount; ( f That if the price of 70 is not paid on any debenture or claim, the tenders, the amountt payable therefor in accordance with the terms of the call for tender, shall bear interest from such closing date at $3 \%$; than the amount available for that purrese and claims shall be tendered will suffice to purchase, each lot tendered shall first be purchased up to $\$ 5,0$ princes of any remaining amounts shall, to the extent practicable, be made pro rata: Provided, howeyer, that no tender of debentures by Atlas Corp. or any subsidiary thereof shall be accepted until all other tenders of may be made have been accepted; bentures held by debenture holder may tender all or any part of the dethe same beneficial owner shall not be permitted;
which any complete or partial defense has been establishes or claims, to undetermined in legal or partial defense has been established or is pending holders or claimants shall be placed in escrow parsuant to an debenture which shall provide for payment to such debenture holders or claimant only when (1) such proceeding questioning his rights shall have been deor terminated, or (2) the dispute settled by a compromise entered waived debtor, and satisfactor or claimant and the trustee for the estate of the questioning the rights of the debenture holder or claimant shall be successful and his claim ultimately allowed by the court be in a sum less than principal or tender shall be reduced pom payable to such debenture holder or claiman be released from escrow. Any debenture or claim placed in escrow shall not draw interest during the escrow period except as follows: to share on ultimately determined that the debenture or claim is entitled amount due on such debenture or claim at the tender price shall, bear
interest in accordance with the provisions of para interest in accordance with the provisions of paragraph ( $f$ ) above;
2. If it is ultimately determined that the debenture or entitled to share on the same basis with other debentures or claims tendered the right of such debenture or claim to interest shall be determined in of th That the trustee shall submit to the Commission the name or names be the proposed depository with whom tenders shall be lodged, which shal after the receipt of this information informs the trustee thithinesitary is ptable
with the 77 be applicant and intervening applicant shall file a statement the debentures ort waiving all rights, if any, to vote, or cause to be voted to any plan of reorganization of the debtor; upon the matters by thsion reserve jurisdiction required to be passed upon and for the purposes of passoing upon any other questions sabsect to its
jurisdiction that may arise in connection with the tenders or acquisitions jurisdiction that may arise in conne

## Victor Chemical Works-Larger Dividend-

$\$ 5$ par common stock, payable Dec. 27 to holders of record Dec. 17 . This compares with 20 cents paid on Sept. 30 , last; 15 cents paid on June 30 ,
last; 20 cents paid on March 31, last; 30 cents paid on Dec. 22,$1937 ; 25$ cents paid on sept. 30,$1937 ; 20$ cents paid on July 31,$1937 ; 183 / 4$ cents on
June 30,1937 , and $18 / 4$ cents on March 31 . 1937. V. $147, \mathrm{p} .251$.

## Vicana Suga- Co.-Earnings-



Cuban income tax


Net deficit for the year.
$\$ 138,809$ prop $\$ 60,049$

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## Assets- Cash Accounts rece-iv'leSugar on hand..... Other materials on hand........... Growing croups \& other assets. $\times \begin{gathered}\text { Prop. plant } \\ \text { equipment }\end{gathered}$ equipment.....-

Balance Sheet June $\mathbf{3 0}$

| Balance Sheet J une 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 11,660 \end{aligned}$ | 1937 | Liabilities |
|  | \$8,601 | $y$ Nat. City Bank |
| 18,304 | 31,104 | loan. |
| 330.723 | 444,502 | Pignoration of sug. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 54,933 \\ & 21,542 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 20,534 | Plgnoration of sisa |
|  | 24,027 | on hand. |
|  |  | Car eqpt. note pay |
| 175,171 | 180,647 | Notes \& accepts. |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,614,886 \\ 11,186 \\ 25,000 \end{array}$ | 4,739,033 | payable ------- |
|  | 14,988 | Acerued liabilitles_ |
|  |  | Est. sug. \& mol'ses |
|  |  | shipping e |
|  |  | Tong-term liabs--- |
|  |  | Cap. stk. (par 83). |

1938 . 1937
$\overline{\text { Total_.................. } \$ 5,263,263,406} \overline{\$ 5,463,437}$ $x$ After reserve for depreciation of \$209,167 in 1938 and $\$ 139,624$ in 1937 y Secured by first mortgage on the company's real estate, by
current and future crop liens. z Notes only.-V. 145, p. 2410 .
Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-



| B-oper. income (net)- | $\$ 764,3$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Balance-1-
$\$ 495,541$
$\$ 470,698$


Balance for common dividends and surplus.... $\$ 2,275,896$ \$2,235,600
a The redemption of series A bonds which have been called for payment on Nov. 7, 1938, will substantially reduced Federal income taxes for the taxable year 1938. During the last three months of the year the company
will in part reverse accruals made through Sept. 30,$1938 ; \$ 72,000$ of such accruals were reversed in October. Which were sold on Oct. 7,1938 , as well as interest of $\$ 150,077$ applicabler the redemption of which have been deposited with the trustee out of the proceeds derived from the sale of the $31 / 2 \%$ bonds.
Note-Effective Jan. 1, 1937 , the company adopted the new system of ccounts prescribed by the Federal Power Commission, which differs in certain respects from the system the company previously followed, hence
the above 12 months' figures are not exactly comparative.-V. 147, $\mathbf{p} .3625$.

Virginian Ry.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway_...- } & 15,523,920 & 16,545,861 & 14,405,071 & 13,106,410\end{array}$
 Net after rents.

## Vlchek Tool Co.-Finaı Dividend-

The directors have declared a final dividend of 10 cents per share on the pares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 24,1937 ; 15 cents paid on Sept. 30 and on June 30, 1937, and previously, quarterly dividends of 10 cents per share Dec. 22, 1936-V 145 p 3985 .

Vulcan Detinning Co.-Year-end Dividend-
Directors have declared a year-end dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on the This compares, war \$1.50 paid on July 20, 1ast; $\$ 3$ paid on Dec. 22 and une 21, 1937; special dividends of $\$ 4$ pridi on Dec. 21 and Jan. 20, 1936, paid on April 20, 1932. -V .147, p. 3174 .

## Wabash Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net after rents } \ldots \ldots & 553,389 & 249,451 & \mathbf{6 7 7}, 124 & \mathbf{1 , 0 6 8 , 4 5 9}\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-


> Dulinquen Interest on BondsReceivers of the road have been autho
,
ond issues. Under the court's order the receiyers, Norman B. Pitcairn and Frank $\mathbf{C}$ mortgage bond interest due on Nor. 1, 1937; a $20 \%$ instalment of interest on the Detroit \& Chicago division first mortgage bonds due serially on July 1, 1937, and Jan. 1, 1938, and two interest instalments due on Sept. 1, 1937,
and March 1, 1938, on interest on Toledo \& Chicago division first mortgage A. K. Atkinson, Treasurer of the Wabash, testified the road had funds sufficient to meet
Walker \& Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend or 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 8.50$ cumul. class A conv. stock, no par value,
payable De. 20 to holders of record. Dec. 15 . Like amount was paid on
Dec. 1, last; and compares with $371 / 2$ cents paid on Oct. 12 and Aug. 25 , Dec. 1 , last; and compares with $371 / 2$ cents paid on Oct. 12 and Aug. 25 ,
last; 25 cents paid on July 5 and on May 28 , last, and with 50 cents paid on
Feb. 17, 198; Dec. 23 , Sept. 30 , July 26, A pril 26 and Feb. 18, 1937;

Wamsutta Mills-Earnings-

| Years End.Sept. 30- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gross income.-..... | $\$ 1,870,641$ | $\$ 2,933,439$ | $\$ 2,274,035$ | $\$ 1,640,688$ |
| Operating expenses...- | $1,911,806$ | $2,788,630$ | $2,062,246$ | $1,667,724$ |
| Depreciation.....-.-- | 78,750 | 81,250 | 55,000 | 55,000 |

 Assets- $1938 \quad 1937$ Liablittes-



 Cosh \& accts. rec-
$\begin{array}{lcc}\begin{array}{c}\text { ceptances_...... } \\ \text { Deferred charges.- }\end{array} & 183,741 & 164,868\end{array}$
Total........-. $87,417,626$ \$7,564,934 Total_.......... $87,417,626 ~ \$ 7,564,934$ After deducting deficit of $\$ 726.247$.-V. 145, p. 3673.

Washington Ry. \& Electric Co.- 10 Pay $\$ 14$ Special Div. Directors have declared a special dividend of $\$ 14$ per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 13. A regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 9$ per share was paid on Nov. 30, last. An extra, dividend of $\$ 14$ was paid on Nov. 30, 1937; an extra of $\$ 10$ was pald on Dec.
1,1936 , and an extra of $\$ 20$ per share was paid on March 11,1935 - V. 146,5.5.206.
 Earnings per share
$\$ 25,191$
$\$ 0.06$
${ }^{1555} 5$
Wentworth Mfg. Co.-EarningsYears Ended Oct.31- $\qquad$

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \$ 4,503,547 \\ 3,970,386 \\ 328,504 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1937
$\$ 4,707,150$
$4,204,251$
340,126



Preferred dividend $\qquad$ Preferred dividend $\$ 657,555$
34,431
82,003 $\$ 673,964$
34,533
133,246



| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liablities- | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Current assets | ,435,745 | 1,218,028 | Current llablitiles | \$308,549 | \$117,841 |
| Property not used |  |  | y Conv, pref. stock | 539,190 | 539,190 |
| in business.- | 143,846 | 19,100 | x Common stock-- | 512,520 | ${ }_{501290}$ |
| Fised assets ' (less |  |  | Earned surplus_ | 540,970 | 501,690 |
| - depreciation) -- | 222,918 | 371,580 | Capital surplus | 60 |  |
| Deterred charges \& prepaid expenses | 38,963 | 45,968 | $z$ Treasury stock.- | ,416 | Dr17, |
|  |  | 1,654,676 | Total | 41,473 | 676 | x Represented by shares of $\$ 1.2$

shares. $z$ Represented by 6,085 sh
preferred stock.-V. 147, p. 2551.

West Michigan Steel Foundry Co.-Dividend ResumedDirectors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common
stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Dec. 12 . A dividend of 20 cents stock, payable Dec. 22 to holders of record 198 i .
was last paid on Dec. 24,1937 .-V. 144, p. 198 i

West Point Mfg. Co.-EArnings-
[Including Dixie Cotton Mills, fully-owned Subsidiary] Consolidated Statemi nt of Income and Surplus
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost of cloth \& yarn sold } \\ \& ~ s e l l . ~ \& ~ a d m . ~ e x p s ~ \\ \text { a }\end{array} & 15,689,920 & 20,735,505 & 16,977,723 & 16,671,113\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Oper profit of cloth } \\ \text { mill divisions }\end{array} & \mathbf{b} \$ 51,073 & \$ 1,618,004 & \$ 1,461,272 & \mathbf{b} \$ 576,83\end{array}$ Net morit divisions other divis'ns $\begin{array}{rrr}\mathbf{b} \$ 51,073 & \$ 1,618,004 & \$ 1,461,27 \\ 47,048 & 165,184 & 104,510\end{array}$ b $\$ 576,830$
101,232 Net profit other divis'ns
Other income (less other Dr208,396 Est. prov. for Fed. and

 Total surplus.-- Dix-
Cot. Mills over est.
mkt. val. of its stock
at acquisition
at acquisition--plants
Red. of non-oper. plants
to ossessed valuation. to assessed valuation-
urplus res. for conting

 Earnings per share--.- made no provision in their accounts for liability $x$ I he companies have made no provision in their accounts for fiability
if any for tax under Title III of the Revenue Act of 1936 (windfall tax),
because of uncertainties as to interpretatio」 of the statutory provisions. y Includes surtax on undistribued profits. z Par $\$ 100$. a Par $\$ 20$.
I Indicates loss.

| Sheel |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | f. 27,'38 | $40.28^{\prime} 37$ | Liabluties- | 0. 27,'38 | . 28 '37 |
| Real |  |  | Capital stock.. | 7,200,000 | 7,200,000 |
| and equipment. | 9,141,271 | 9,365,373 | Notes payable | 1,750,000 | 2,750,000 |
| Securities owned.- | 865,750 | 883,750 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 337,289 | 2,433,030 | and accruals | 602,624 | 972,268 |
| Inventories | 4,228,991 | ${ }^{5}, 681,8781$ | Employees inserve.- | 5,140 |  |
| Cash |  |  | Surp. res. for co |  |  |
| argin deposits on |  |  | tingencles. | 180, | 0 |
| cot.furture contr |  | 209,300 | Profit and loss | 7,763,743 | 8,049,164 |
| epaid expenses. | 140,291 | 163,760 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | y After deducting $\$ 10,780,009$ ( $\$ 10,312,427$ in 1937) allowance for deto assessed value.-V. 146, p. 3823 .

West Texas Utilities Co.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors on Dec. 5 declared a dividend of $\$ 3$ per share on account of accumulations on the $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, no par value payable Jan.
to holders of record Dec. 15 . Dividends of $\$ 8$ were paid on oct. 1, and
on July 1, last. Dividends of $\$ 2.50$ were paid on April 1, last, and on

 Oct. 1, 1833. prior to which regular quarterly dividends of $\$ 1.50$ per share
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.) -


Patents, tri-marks
and goodwill
and goodwill...-
Accts. \& b
Inventory
Cash...
Deferred charges.

| 1 | 1 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 832,339 | 807,575 |
| $1,692,265$ | $2,586,701$ |
| 38,710 | 45,513 |
| 57,882 | 54,027 |

Total_......... $88,462,016$ 89,385,308 Total........... $88,462,016$ \$0,385,308 of $\$ 100$, par.- -V . $145, \mathrm{p}$. 2870 .

$$
-2-2
$$

Western Dairies, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 83 cum. pref. stock, no par value, payabie Dec. 20
to holders of record Dec. 10 A like payment was made June on, last;
Dec. 20 Nov. No and Jun 30 . 1937 on Dec. 30 , Oct, 30 and June 1, 1936,

Western Electric Co., Inc.-To Pay 25-cent DividendAt a meeting of the directors on Dec. 13 a dividend of 25 cents per share
was declared on the cometor stock
to holeders of record at the close of business on Didend is is payable on Dec. 28, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 23.
90 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1937; 75 cents on Sept. 30 and on Jupe 30, with

Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-


 certain respects from the system the companies previously followed, hence
the above 12 months' figures are not exactly comparative.-V.147, p. 3625

Western Pacific RR.-Asks ICC to Modify Plan of Reorganization-Creditors also Ask Changes-Committee for Institutional Holders Submits Proposal-

The company has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to modiry ths order or oct. 10 for reorganization or its properties. At the same
time, the A. A . James Co., the Irving Trust Co., and an institutional
bondholders bondholders'
of the plan mittee also, appealed to the Commission for modification In its petition, the railroad declared that the plan recommended by the Commission was unjust, inequitable, and failed to afford due recognition,
to the rights of stockholders. The Commission's to the rights of stockholders. The Commission's plan, the petition asserted,
discriminates unfairy in favor of certain credcitors and fails to conform to the requirements of law regarding the participation of the various classes of creditors and stockholders.
"The basic injustice lies in the proposal of the Commission to limit the asserted. A strikingly inequitable feature of the plan approved by the Commission," the carrier said, ", is in the use of no par value stock of the reorgane plan fails to give any recognition to the rights of the debtor's secured creditors and stockholders, the petition declared, although the valuation placed by the ICC upon, the common stock of the reorganized
 the courts.
stantial recognition to RR, the inevitable alternative is long litigation which ought to be a voided in the interest of the railroad industry and those wnich ourtuate to creditors and square deal," the petition declared.
The carrier asked the ICO to issue an order modifying the plan so as to The carri'er asked the ICO to issue an order modifying the plan so as to total capitalization of not less than $\$ 120000000$ or in the ck out of a reopening of the proceeding for further testimony and argument, The petition riled by A. C. James Co. as secured creditor of the debtor company in the principa amount of s, ${ }^{\text {coted by the ICO is objected to by substantially all said that the the plan promul- }}$ TCO to modiry the proposed plan of reorganization so as to provide for issue IOC to modify the proposed plan of reorganization so as to provide for issuee awarded toneral mortgage bondholiders of securities on a par with those
aw on which the general mortyage is admittedly a first lien.
The institutional bondholders committee composed of Frederick H. violates the rule laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Northern Pacaific RR. Rs. Boyd.
The institutional bondholders
The institutional bondholders committee proposed a modified plan of Under the pro
Locomotive Co, Co 'lease and and the Puilman Co.'s contracts, aggregating \$2,750,050, wouid remain und isturbed ana be assumed by the new company Neither the stockholders in the present company nor the
creditors would be entitled to participate in the reorganization.

The new company would distribute four types of securities-first-
mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, $4 \%$ income bonds, $5 \%$ preferred stock and common stock.
These would be distributed
To the RFC, the entire new issue of $\$ 10,000,000$ of first-mortgage bonds these representing the new money supplied by that agency
To the present first-mortgage bondholders $\$ 19,716,040$ of the income
bonds, $\$ 29,547,060$ of the preferred stock and 197,157 shares of the com mon stock, representing $\$ 400$ of the income bonds and $\$ 600$ of the preferred stock for each $\$ 1,000$ face value of present bonds, and four shares of compresent bonds. of in
stock
T To the Railroad Credit Corporation for its claim of $\$ 2,445,610$ plus
$\$ 146,503$ of accrued and unpaid interest, 37030 shares of $\$ 146,503$ of accrued and unpaid interest, 37,030 shares of common stock.
To the A.C. James Co for its claim of $\$ 4,999,800$ plus accrued and unpaid interest of $\$ 1,249,950$, 40,544 shares of common stock.
The income bonds would be dated Jan. 1 . 1939
date of the plan. They would mature on Jan. 1,2014 , and be redeemable

## Western Tablet \& Stationery Corp.-Earnings-

| Years End. Oct. 31- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net earnings. | \$293,372 | \$755,588 | \$578,198 | \$555,681 |
| Federal tax | 42,749 | 135,874 | 79,390 | 83,591 |
| Prov, for inventory price declines |  | 145.651 | 31.655 | 118,041 |
| Net income | \$250,623 | \$174,063 | . 8467.152 | \$354,048 |
| Shs.com.stk.out.(no par) | 134.854 | 134.854 | 134.854 | 118.110 |
| Earnings per share....-- | \$0.61 | \$2.27 | \$2.22 | \$1.00 | Earnings per share.....

Balance Sheet Oct. 31



 $x$ Ld, bldgs., ma| chinery, \&c..... | $2,435,512$ | $2,508,777$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Deterred assets... | 58,489 | 67,393 |

Total_.....- $85,942,630 \$ 6,141,186 \mid$ Total_......... $\$ 5,942,630$ \$6,141,186 $\mathbf{x}$ After deprec. $\mathbf{y}$ Represented by 134,854 (no par) shares.-V. 146 ;
p. 290 .
Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.-EarningsPeriod End. Gct. 31-
Teleg. \& Cable oper. revs.
Repairs Repairs anamortization.
Deprec.
All other maintenance All other maintenance.Conducting operations.All other gen. \& miscell.
 os. -1937
$84 ., 225,274$
$5.837,8770$
$4,942,020$
$4.588,236$
$52,513,115$

$1,743,473$ $179,188 \quad 195,677 \quad 1,856,852 \quad 1,900,205$ | Net teleg. \& cable |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| oper. revenues.a-. | $\$ 841,698$ | $\$ 1,112,889$ | $\$ 8,309,921$ | $\$ 12,700,355$ |
| Uncollectible oper. revs. | 30,603 | 32,591 | 302,812 | 387,825 |

 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Gross income_---- } \\ \text { Deducts. from gross inc. }\end{array}$ | $\$ 525,274$ | $\$ 731,680$ | $\$ 4,324,373$ | $\$ 9,076,410$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 610,734 | $5,940,292$ | $6,130,007$ |

 x Indicates dericit.-V. 147, p. 3625
Western Utilities Corp.-Notes Offered-H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., on Dec. 12 offered $\$ 550,0006 \%$ sinking fund notes at 65 and accrued int. The offering does not represent new financing in behalf of the company.
Dated Nov. 15, 1937; due Nov. 15, 1952. Int. payable M\&N. Comdays' prior published notice, at principal amount thereof and int. to date of redemption.
Company-Corporation was incorp. in Delaware on April 30, 1928. stock of its subsidiary, California Water \& Telephone Co., $\$ 250,000$ of stock of its subsidiary, California W ater \& Telephone Co., $\$ 250,000$ of
$6 \%$ 1st mtge. bonds of Southwestern States Telephone Co, and $\$ 185,000$
of $6 \%$. 1st metge. bonds of Southwest Telephone Co. Company intends of $6 \%$, 1st mitge. bonds of Southwest Telephone Co. Company intends
to continue to operate as a holding company owning the common shares of to continue to operate as a holding company ownin
its subsidiary, California Water \& Telephone Co.
California Water \& Telephone Co., a subsidiary, is an operating public utility engaged principally in the business of supplying and selling water business. The principal territories served by California Water \& Telethe Monterey Peninsula, parts of Los Angeles County, parts of nam Ber. Under date of Oct. 1,1937 , the company proposed a plan of recapitaliza1938. This plan was declared effective and was consummated, on April 28 , 1938. Pursuant to said plan, 50,000 shares of old common stock (no par),
were converted into 42,360 shares of new common stock (par $\$ 1$ ): 12,000 , shares of old preferred stock (no par), were exchanged for 176,265 shares 1937, were exchanged for 78,250 shares of new $6 \%$ cumulative convertible The remaining ( $\$ 1,650,000$ of $6 \%$ notes, due Nov. 15,1937 , except for $\$ 37,500$ which were paid and cancelled, were exchanged for an equal prin-
cipal amount of the company's $6 \%$ sinking fund notes, due Nov. 15,1952 . Capitálization as of June 30, 1938
$\begin{array}{ll}6 \% & \text { sinking fund notes, due Nov. } 15,1952 \ldots \\ 6 \% & \text { Authorized } \\ \text { cum }\end{array}$
 $* 234,750$ shares of common stock, are reserved for the conversion of the
$6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock, which is convertible into common stock in the ratio of three shares of common stock for each share of preferred stock.
Sinking Fund-Indenture provides that the company, upon each and every declaration by it of any cash dividend upon its common stock and (or)
any class of its capital stock junior to its $6 \%$ convertible preferred stock, shall concurrently set aside an equal amount for sinking fund purposes deposit with the trustee for such purposes an amount equal to the dividend or dividends. At its option, the company may deliver to the trustee any of its $6 \%$ sinking fund notes and receive credit against any such sinking in the sum equal to the actual cost of such notes to the con pany such credit, however, not to exceed the principal arrount of such notes so delivered. Company may also, at its option, deposit cash, other than for sinking fund purposes, or its notes in lieu thereof, in excess of sinking
fund requirements and such excess shall be deered to be an advance payfund requirements and such excess shall be deered to be an advance payensuing sinking fund requirements and sayment or payr ents required. Any cash deposited with the trustee in the sinking fund shall be applied readily obtainable, but not in excess of the redemption price, and includThe Indenture provides that if the trustee shall have had on hand in the s.nking'fund for a period exceeding six months available money in an amount not less than $\$ 10,000$, and the trustee shall have been unable
such available money shall be applied by the trustee to the redemption of The indenture provides that all notes delivered by the company as part of any sinking fund payment and all notes purchased or redeemed by operation of the sinking fund shall be canceled by the trustee. The indenture provides that the company shall not issue any of its $6 \%$ any class of stock having a parity with or seniority over said preferred stock. Purpose of Issue-No part of the net proceeds of the present sale o
$\$ 550,000$ notes, in an estimated total net amount of $\$ 343,750$ will be re ceived by the company, but the whole thereof will be received by $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., the present owner of said notes.
Underwriters-H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc., Chicago, the present owner of the $\$ 550,0006 \%$ sinking fund notes. 323 shares of common stock of California Water \& Telephone Co.; 38,850 shares of common stock and California Water \&F Telephone Co., representing in the aggregate $15.63 \%$
of the total voting power in Western Utilities Corp.; and owns shares of stock representing approximately $13.19 \%$ of the total voting power in Utility \&
Industrial Corp., which corporation owns 88,133 shares of the common Industrial Corp., which corporation owns 88,133 shares of the common
stock of Western Utilities Corp., representing $21.28 \%$ of the total voting power in the latter corporation.

(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.-Extra Dividend the common stock, no par value, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 20. A regular monthly dividend of 25 cents previously declared
on Jan. 3 , also to holders of record Dec. 20 .-V. 147, p. 3625 .
Zenith Radio Corp.-Earnings-
 x After excise taxes, royalties, expenses and deperciation, but before

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Glenn Griswold, recently resigned as publisher of Business Week, announces the formation of Glenn Griswold Associates for the practice of public relations, specializing in the industrial field. Principal offices have been opened in the McGraw-Hill Building, 330 West 42nd Stre
ork, with a branch office at 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
Mr. Griswold began business as publisher of several country newspapers in Michigan. "He was "Then established a the esful public relations and Chicago libune," and then established a successiul public relations business in Chicago. He left this work to organize the chicago
In 1931 Mr. Griswold became Vice President of the Fox Film Corporation in charge of public relations and advertising. He resigned in 1933 to become Vice President of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company and was publisher of Business Week during the phenomenal growth of that publication into national leadership in its field.
As an editor and lecturer he has been active for many years promoting and defining sound relations for industry
-A booklet entitled "The Dow Theory in Relation to Regulated Markets" and written by S. J. Shepard, has been published by Shepard Surveys, Inc., New York, of which Mr. Shepard is head. The new booklet answers, in a revealing analysis of the forecasting value of the Dow. Theory, the question of the effects of the SEC and its regulated markets upon the functioning of the Theory. Among its features are a chart showing all the important turning points of the market since 1935 and a table de picting the relative velocity of the SEC-regulated markets as com pared with the pre-SEO markets.
-A Christmas party and luncheon will be held for the New York Financial Advertisers and their guests at the Lawyers Club on Wednesday, Dec. 21 according to announcement made by Joseph Bame of Commercial Nationa Bank \& Trust Co. and James Rascovar, II, of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., who comprise the luncheon committee. The party will also be a celebration of the completion of 50 years of business in Wall Street by Philip Bleeth of the "New York Sun." Col. Gilbert T. Hodges, Chairman of the executive board of the "Sun," will deliver a eulogy on Mr. Bleeth during the meeting.
-John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago announces that Fred D. Stone Jr., who has been co-manager of their wholesale and trading department, will hereafter devote himself exclusively to wholesaling.
W. H. Hammond will continue as manager of the trading department Associated with him are Lawrence Wingader and William A. Grigsby Jr. former manager of the trading department in the Miami office, who ha been transferred to Chicago. R. E. Watson is manager of the tradin department in Miami.

- Ralph Hornblower, senior partner of Hornblower \& Weeks, member of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges, an nounced that the firm will admit two employees to partnership on January 1, 1939-William R. Rovensky, at present manager of the firm' investment department in Now York, and Harold E. Verrill, manager of the firm's Portland and Bangor ofrces 1920 and Mr Verrill in 1915 the Hornblo
-Announcement is made that Miller H. Pontius has become associated with F. Eberstadt \& Co., Inc., of New York City, to represent them in
Chicago and adjacent territory, and also on the Pacific Coast.
Mr. Pontius, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been a VicePresident of G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., Inc., for the past 10 years in charge of . Pres New York and the Home Insurance Co.
-Brailsford \& Co., 208 S. La Salle St.. Chicago, announce that Stanley Adams and Albert J. Hunter have become associated with them in their municlpal buy Co., A.C. Al Bard © Co Harison \& Co and John Nuveen \& Co.
-W. E. Wetzel \& Co. have opened a new office at 1 West State St. Trenton, N. J. to engage in a security brokerage and investment advisory business. The firm has been particularly active in handling finance problems or New Jersey municipalities. Mr. Wetzel is President of the First Nationa Co, of Trenton, N. J., which discontinued its security business earlier this year.
-James O. Safford, for many years active in municipal financing in New England, has become associated with R. A. Ward \& Co., Inc. Mr. Safford for over a period of about 20 years was associated with Bank of the Man department, E. H. Rollins \& Sons and Eldredge \& Co., Inc.


## The Commercial Markets and the Crops COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Dec. 16, 1938
Coffee-On the 10 th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher, with sales totaling 5 lots. There was only 1 lot sold in the Rio contract, which closed 1 to 3 points lower. The local market was extremely dull, with nothing in the news of special interest. Santos soft 4 s were 100 reis lower at 20.2 milreis per 10 kilos and hards were unchanged at
17.5c., while Rio 5 s closed 100 higher at 15.5. Havre finished barely steady and 2 to 3 points lower. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 10 to 11 points up in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 29 lots. Only one sale was effected in the Rio contract, which showed a range of 9 to 11 points net higher at the close. With the market apparently sold out following recessions of over 70 points in the last four weeks, buyers were forced to bid up to execute contracts. Dis-

Financial Chronicle
Dec. 17, 1938
cussion of a proposed change in Rio contract is in progress, but as yet no compromise has been reached. Nothing developed in the actual market to influence the price trend. Although Brazilian offerings were unchanged, milds continued easy, the shipment difficulties having been overcome in Colombia. Spot 7 s in Brazil were 300 reis higher at 13.500. Havre closed unchanged to 1 frane higher. On the 13th inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 26 lots. The Rio contract reported no sales, and closed nominally 4 to 5 points net lower. A cable from Brazil to the exchange reported that the Minister of Finance late yesterday received a comthe Minister of Finance late yesterday received a com-
mission of Sao Paulo coffee farmers, which led to rumors mission of "Sao Paulo coffee farmers, which led to rumors
that the "Farmers' Moratorium" will be further extended. The moratorium is scheduled to expire on Dec. 31. There were no immediate new factors to influence the price trend. Actuals continued quiet with an easy undertone, mostly because of lack of demand. Havre futures were $31 / 2$ to $41 / 4$ francs higher and in Brazil hard 4 s on the spot were 100 reis lower at 17.400. On the 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points down the Santos contract, with sales totaling 13 lots. The Rio contract closed 7 points off, with sales of only 4 lots. Coffee futures were unable to retain recent advances. Prices early this afternoon are 6 to 7 points lower in light trading with July Santos contracts selling at 6.38e. Rios were 8 points lower with December at 4.01c. Three notices of delivery of Ecuador coffees were issued against December Rio contracts. One "short" notice was traded. In Havre futures were 2 to $23 / 4$ francs lower. In Rio de Janeiro spot No. 7 coffee was 200 reis lower at 13.3 milreis. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were scarce and about unchanged. Mild coffees were unchanged.
On the 15th inst. futures closed 5 to 12 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 62 contracts. in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 62 contracts. totaling 6 contracts. The belief that coffee futures were totaling 6 contracts. The belief that coffee futures were
sold out was confirmed today when gains of 8 to 15 points were registered in Santos contracts and 10 to 11 points in Rios. Futures in Havre were 2 to 3 francs higher. Interest in actuals were showing signs of a revival, but so far no substantial purchases were reported. Cost and freight offers from Brazil were about unchanged, with Santos 4s at 6.80 to 7.30 c . Mild coffees were steady, with Manizales for January shipment at 12c. Today futures closed 2 points down to 2 points up in the Santos contract, with sales of only 12 contracts. There were no Rio sales. Trading in only 12 contracts. There were no Rio sales. Trading in coffee. futures was small and limited to the Santos contract,
which stood 1 to 2 points net higher this afternoon, with which stood 1 to 2 points net higher this afternoon, with
May selling at 6.47 c . The market reflected a better interest and steady prices for mild coffees. In Havre futures were $21 / 2$ to $31 / 4$ franes higher. In Brazil the spot price of coffee advanced 200 reis. Cost and freight offers by Brazil were unchanged, but mild coffees were $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Offerings from primary sources were light. Roasters were reported to be buying more liberally than formerly.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

## December-:

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14 July--
20 September
as follows:
Santos coffee prices closed as follows: December
March March

## 


unchanged. The cocoa market was stased 1 point higher to number of other cocoa market was stagnant, the same as a changed from the openinity markets, with prices very little either on the outside or on the Terminal Cocoa Market. Only 90 tons of futures traded there. Local contract sales amounted to 48 lots, or 643 tons. Local closing: Dec., 4.47 ; Jan., 4.51; May, 4.71; July, 4.81; Oct., 4.97. On the 12th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net lower. Sales totaled 223 lots or 2,988 tons. The opening range was 2 points down to 1 point up. Outside prices showed no change, and futures on the Terminal Cocoa Market ran unchanged to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower in London, with only 90 tons changing hands. Some manufacturer buying was noted in the local market but this seemed insufficient to meet the steady pressure of hedges against the new West African crops. Local closing: Dec., 4.42; Jan., 4.47; March, 4.58; May, 4.68; July, 4.78; Sept., 4.89; Oct., 4.94. On the 13 th inst. futures closed 7 to 10 points net lower. Opening sales had been at 2 to 4 points below previous finals. The trading volume rose to 369 lots or 4,945 tons. Outside prices declined 6 d . in London, while futures lost 3d. to 6d. on the Terminal Cocoa Market, with 1,080 tons changing hands. Marketing of the Gold Coast and other West African cocoa bean crops is now in full swing. Heavy hedging of West African cocoa crops, particularly Acera, set prices back further on the New York Cocoa Exchange today. Local closing: Dec 4 the New York May, 4.60; July, 4.71; Oct., 4.85; Dec., 4.96. On the 14th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points up, with the exception of spot December, which was unchanged. Transactions totaled 358 contracts. Although hedge selling by producing countries continued actively, the cocoa futures market showed ability to absorb offerings. Manufacturers and Wall Street traders were ready buyers, encouraged by the good action of markets generally. This afternoon prices were 4 to 6 points higher, with March selling at 4.55c., up 4. London also was steady. Warehouse stocks decreased 2,000 bags.

They now total 915,840 bags, against $1,161,000$ a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.35; Jan., 4.43; March, 4.56; May, 4.66; July, 4.77; Sept., 4.87; Oct., 4.91; Dec., 5.02 .

On the 15th inst. futures closed 4 to 7 points net lower. Transactions totaled 220 contracts. In the early trading the market was off 3 to 4 points under further hedge selling from producing countries. Manufacturers and scattered Wall Street buyers absorbed their offerings. The trading to early afternoon amounted to 160 lots. London was steady. Warehouse stocks decreased 3,800 bags. The total now is 912,073 bags, against $1,161,000$ bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.31; Jan., 4.36; Mareh, 4.51; May, 4.60; July, 4.70; Sept., 4.82; Oct., 4.87. Today futures closed 1 point up to 2 points down. Transactions totaled 355 contracts. Cocoa futures were under hedge pressure and selling due to cables reporting the heavy crop movement. Prices during early afternoon were 1 to 5 points lower, with December at 4.30 c . Sales to that time totaled 250 , lots. Warehouse stocks increased 7,025 bags over night. They now total 919,090 bags, against $1,144,881$ bags a year ago. Local closing: Dec., 4.32; Jan., 4.36; March, 4.49; May, 4.59; July, 4.68.

Sugar-On the 10th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower. Transactions totaled 54 lots of which 30 were in switches mostly from January to May at 12 points. The movement forward of sugar hedged in January was absorbed by shorts and that month closed at 1.84c. Since no urgent demand prevails for refined sugar in the East, some observers expect that Eastern refiners will not at this time take additional new business at 4.30 c ., but it is expected they will reduce with the Southern refiners to 4.45 c . The market for raw sugar in today's short session was stagnant, and there were no important changes in asking prices from the close of the previous session. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to * $1 / 2$ point higher. London futures closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher and raws there were unchanged at 6s, equal to $1.081 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net higher in the domestic contract. Although refined in the South was down to 4.30 c . and indicated a lower market at some time later for sugar in the East, it merely brought that market into line with futures and raws and was therefor of no significance to futures. New factors in the market were the decline in Louisiana raws from 2.80c. to 2.75 c . In the market for raws American bought 1,500 tons of Louisiana raws at 2.75 c . delivered, off 5 points, and the lowest prices since 1934. At the close the latest word was that more business was under negotiation. In the world sugar contract business was under negotiation. In the world sugar contract
trading was extremely light, with only 23 lots being traded in January at 1.08 c . and in March at 1.09 c . and 1.10 c ., with final prices unchanged to $1 / 2$ point lower. London raws were quiet, sellers asking 6 s . equal to $1.081 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 5 s . 3 d . On the 13 th inst. futures closed 1 point down to 2 points up. As expected, a downward revision in Eastern refined quotations to 4.45 c . was made today. Raws meanwhile continued dull, and futures ruled 1 to 2 points higher beyond January, which was 1 point lower. Sales totaled 178 lots, or 8,900 tons. Of the total sales in futures 96 lots represented switches. Practically all were from January to March and May at widening differences. In view of the restricted demand for raw sugar, sellers refrained from making definite offerings today. However, Cubas were available on a bid at 4 points over March futures for December early January shipment. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher. Sales were only 64 lots, of which half were in March at 1.11c. and $1.101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher and raws there sold in parcel quantities at 5 s . $111 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to $1.071 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba. Additional offerings were held at 6 s . On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 180 contracts. Trading was fairly active, with the market deriving its steadiness from trade covering and absence of pressure. Nothing was reported done in raws. Cubas were still offered at 4 points over March. In the refined market all local processors reduced 10 points to 4.45 c . excepting Arbuckle. That firm after cutting to 4.40 c . yesterday went to 4.35 c . today for prompt shipment only. Withdrawal demand for refined is reported as fairly good. In the world sugar market prices followed London to higher levels, showing gains of $11 / 2$ to $21 / 2$ points, with March selling at $1.121 / 2$. . Prices were in new high ground. In London futures were $3 / 4$ to $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher on a large turnover, estimated at 70,000 tons. Raws there were also active, selling at the equivalent of 1.11 c . f.o.b. Cuba.

On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged on all deliveries in the domestic contract, with sales totaling only 66 lots. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2$ to 1 point up, with sales. of 169 lots. The news that the raw sugar market was firmer brought a change of sentiment toward sugar futures, with the result that the market's tone improved. In early afternoon domestic futures stood 1 point higher, with March selling at 1.93 c. a pound. While no sales of raws were reported, sellers of Cubas raised their asking price for Jan. and Jan.-Feb. shipment sugars to 2c. a pound, while refiners were said to be showing interest at 1.95 c . The pending change in the Cuban duty has produced a nominal market for dutyfree sugars. Withdrawals of refined sugar continued good. In the world sugar market prices went to new highs since the war scare last. Sept., with March at 1.13 c . London
futures were $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Raws there were held at $1.111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f. o. b. Cuba. Tate \& Lyle, British refiners, were said to have purchased 20,000 tons of raws yesterday. Today futures closed 2 to 3 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 147 contracts. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point down, with sales of 42 contracts. Sugar markets were strong. Domestic sugar futures in an unexpected movement advanced several points futures in an unexpected movement advanced several points on the strength of Secretary Wallace's prediction that con-
sumption of sugar would be higher next year. This aftersumption of sugar would be higher next year. This after-
noon March was selling at 1.95 c ., up 4 points. Nothing was noon March was selling at 1.95 c ., up 4 points. Nothing was had been done at 2c. a pound. Demand for refined sugar continued fair. Resale refined was quoted at 4.40e. a pound. In the world sugar market prices edged into new high ground, with May selling at $1.141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. London futures were steady while raws were held at $1.111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Prices follow:
January $\qquad$
July -.-...

## Decrease of $\mathbf{1 2 . 6} \%$ in United States Exports of Refined

Sugar During First 10 Months of 1938
Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first 10 months of 1938 totaled 45,728 long tons, as against 52,295 tons during the similar period last year, a decrease of 6,567 tons or approximately $12.6 \%$, acccording to an announcement by Lamborn \& Co., New York, which said: SThe refined sugar exportslduring the January-October period of 1938 went to over 50 different countries. The United Kingdom leads with 25,499 tons, being followed by Panama and Holland with 3,891 tons and 2,660 tons respectively. In the previous season, the United Kingdom with 26,324 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Panama with 9,464 tons and 2,945 tons, respectively, followed
Department of Agriculture Revises Allotments of Puerto Rican Sugar Processors
The Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture announced on Dec. 8 the allotment to individual Puerto Rican processors of 5,933 short tons of sugar, raw value. The allotment was made as the result of reallocation of the 1938 Hawaiian and Virgin Islands sugar deficits of 34,794 short tons of sugar, raw value, which was announced No'v. 15, 1938. The additional allotment increased the 1938 Puerto Rican continental marketing quota from 809,649 to 815,582 short tons of sugar, raw value.
The reallotment of the 1938 Hawaiian and Virgin Islands sugar deficits was reported in these columns of Nov. 26, page 3230.
Sugar Quotas for 1939 Announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace-Total of $6,832,157$ Tons Compares with Initial Quota of 6,861,761 Tons for 1938 Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced on Dec. 3 that the total supply of sugar required to meet consumers' needs for 1939 under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 has been determined to be $6,832,157$ short tons, raw value, which corresponds, on a per capita basis, to the consumption in the two years 1935 and 1936. In 1935-36the per capita consumption averaged 104.2 pounds, compared with a 10 -year average in the years 1928-37 of 106 pounds. This total of $6,832,157$ tons for 1939 is slightly less than the initial total quotas of $6,861,761$ tons established for 1938 , which were subsequently revised to $6,780,566$ tons.
The quotas for the various areas for 1939 in accordance with the formulae established in the Act will be as follows: (In short tons, raw value):
 ※ Puerto Rico--
Virgin Islands Virgin Islands. Commonwealth of the Phillipine Islands $\begin{array}{r}815,810 \\ 9,115 \\ \hline,\end{array}$ Forelgn countries other than Cuba $1,052,854$
$1,954,303$ Total., $\xrightarrow[6,832,157]{27,004}$
The detailed Sugar Quota Regulations for the year 1939 will be issued shortly pursuant to the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937.
The revised quotas for 1938 were announced by Secretary Wallace on June 10, as was noted in our issue of June 18, page 3872.
oid Lard-On the 10th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. For the past few days trading in lard futures has been exceptionally light, and during the short session today no improvement in demand for contracts was in evidence. Prices moved within a range of 5 points onjthe active deliveries. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today totaled 319,000 pounds, destined for Cardiff and Bristol. The Liverpool lard market was very quiet, with prices unchanged from previous finals. Receipts of hogs at Chicago and other. Western cities are expected to be very heavy the coming weok. Chicago hog prices today ranged from $\$ 7.30$ to $\$ 7.50$, with sales light. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower. There was no special feature to the lard futures market at the start of the week. However, prices declined slightly under light selling for speculative and trade account influenced by the bearish hog news. There were no export clearances of lard reported from the Port of New York. Liverpool lard futures continue dull, and for the second consecutive day prices remained unchanged from the previous closings. Western hog receipts fere very heavy and above trade expectations. Receipts for the Western run totaled 110,200 head, against 100,900
head for the same day a year ago. Prices on hogs at Chicag declined 10c. owing to the heavier marketing than anticipated. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 7.10$ to $\$ 7.50$ at Chicago. On the 13th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading was relatively light while prices moved within a very narrow range. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York totaled 19,600 pounds, destined for Hamburg. Liverpool lard futures were 3 d . to 6 d . lower. Chicago hog prices closed 10c. to 20 c . lower, due to the very heavy hog marketings at the leading Western hog centers. Recelpts for the Western run totaled 89,900 head, against 91,300 head for the same day a year ago. Hog sales ranced from $\$ 6.90$ to $\$ 7.40$. On the 14 th inst futures closed 2 to 5 points net higher. Lard futures displayed a steadier undertone today due to scattered buying for speculative and trade account induced by reports of a fair export business to the United Kingdom on Tuesday and also on the firmness in cotton seed oil. Prices opened unchanged to 2 points lower, but later advanced 2 to 7 points over the previous closings. Export clearances of lard from the Port of New York today were 308,050 pounds, destined for London, Southampton and Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d . lower. Closing hog prices at Chicago were 5c. to 10 c . higher. Hog sales ranged from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$. Western hog marketings totaled 65,700 head, against 84,900 head for the same day a year ago.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed 10 to 2 points net higher. 7 to 12 points range was 5 to 10 points up, and later advanced 7 to 12 points on light covering for speculative and trade account. There were no lard exports reported from the Port of New York today. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d . higher. Hog sales at Chicago ranged from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.50$. Western hog receipts continue fairly heavy and today totaled 74,400 head against 89,900 head for the same day last year. Today futures olosed 7 to 3 points ne lower. This market was heavy today in sympathy with the decline in hog prices. Hog receipts were much larger than anticipated, and this of course brought about a decline in price of hogs. Best light hogs got steady prices, top holding $18 \$ 7.50$, but others were 10 to 15 c . lower. The run of 18,000 head was 2,000 larger than advance estimates had indicated.
DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO
 pounds); family ( $40-50$ pieces to barrel), $\$ 20$ per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 22$ per barrel; (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: barely steady. Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f. -4 to 6 lbs., $123 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., $123 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f. -14 to 16 lbs., $171 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York-6 to 8 lbs., $16 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 151 / \mathrm{c}$. 10 to 12 lbs , 15c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N Y. 10 to 12 lbs. $121 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs.} ,117 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 117 / \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to 30 lbs., $117 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to $11 / 8 \mathrm{c} ;$.25 to Extra and Premium Marks: 24 to $291 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese: State, Held '37, 20 to $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Eggs: Mixed Colors: Checks to Special Packs-211/2 to Eggs:

Oil-Linseed oil market is holding firm according to latest advices, at 8.1 to 8.3c. in tank cars. Quotations: China Wood: Nearby-14.4 to 14.5. Coconut: Tanks, nearby-. $031 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Pacific Coast-.025/8 to $.023 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Corn Crude, West, tanks, nearby-.061/2. Olive: Denatured Drums, carlots, nearby- 93 to 94 ; Shipment-92c. offered no bid. Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West- $.051 / 4 \mathrm{bid} ;$ L.C.L. N. Y.-6.8 bid. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees-. $081 / 4$ offered. Lard: Prime-9c. offered; Extra winter strained - $81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. offered. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filteredno quotation. Turpentine: $271 / 4$ to $291 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Rosins: $\$ 5.00$ to $\$ 7.80$.
Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 118 contracts. Crude, S. E. $63 / 8 @ 61 / 2$. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 10th inst. futures closed 3 to 7 points net higher. Transactions totaled 370 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets advanced $1-16 c$. to $163-16 c$. in the outside trade. Most of the buying on the floor came from London dealers. The trade proved to be the principal seller. Spot prices this week gained 5-16c. after moving down to a low of $1157 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Dee., 16.12 ; Jan., 16.07; March, 16.07; May, 16.08; July, 16.10. On the 12 th inst. futures closed 4 to 10 points net lower. Transactions totaled only 1,190 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade declined $1-16 c$. to $161 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. There was some Japanese buying during the morning session which enabled the market to advance slowly. Later in the day the buying dried up and selling by floor traders pushed the market lower. Activity in the outside market was again very quiet. Local Activity in the outside market was again very quiet. Local
closing: Dec., 16.08; Jan., 16.92; March, 16.00; May, 15.99; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.01; Oct., 16.02. On the 13 th inst. futures closed 2 points higher to 9 points lower. The December position is still being quoted at a higher price than any of the other months on the board. Volume on the Exchange was light, with only 980 tons sold. Spot standard No. 1
ribbed smoked sheets declined 1-16c. to 16 1-16c. The opening of the futures market was steady, with the trade on both sides of the market. Dealer selling near the close depressed prices to close easier for the day. Activity in the outside market was very quiet. Local closing: Dec., 16.09; Jan., 16.00; March, 15.96; May, 15.95; July, 15.96; Sept., 15.95. On the 14th inst. futures closed 21 to 30 points net higher. Transactions totaled 483 contracts. Trading in higher. Transactions totaled 483 contracts. Trading in rubber futures was active and prices strong in response to
the monthly statistics on consumption. The figures were higher than the trade had expected. Gains of as much as 22 points were registered during the early trading. During early afternoon the market was 5 to 17 points higher with December at 16.14c., March at 16.12c. and May at 16.12c. Sales to that time totaled 1,570 tons, of which 70 tons were exchanged for physical rubber. London closed unchanged to 1-16d. higher, while Singapore was 1-32d. lower. Local closing: Dec., 16.30; March, 16.21; May, 16.18; July, 16.21; Sept., 16.21;'Oct., 16.23.
On the 15th inst. futures closed 9 to 29 points net lower. A mixed trade was done in rubber futures. On a turnover of 1,700 tons to early afternoon the market moved within a narrow range of a few points. In the early afternoon prices were off 1 to 3 points, compared with an advance of 4 points in the forenoon. The East was reported to be offering rubber more freely. Short covering was reported as an offset to profit taking. London closed 1-16 to 3-16 higher. Singapore also was higher. Local closing: Dec., 16.21; March, 16.07; May, 15.96; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.02; Oct., 15.94 . Today futures closed 4 to 13 points net higher. Transactions totaled 166 contracts. Trading in rubber futures was moderate, but prices were higher, indicating little pressure to sell. There was buying by commission houses with foreign connections. Moreover, it was reported that shipment offerings from the East were light and prices higher. During early afternoon the market stood 5 to 14 points higher with March at 16.12 and May at 16.10 , respectively. London closed unchanged to 3-32d. lower. Singa pore also was easier. Local closing: March, 16.11; May, 16.09; July, 16.08; Sept., 16.08; Oct., 16.10.

Hides-On the 10th inst. futures closed 14 to 26 points higher, this range covering both the old and new contracts. The opening range for both contracts was 10 points decline to 12 points higher. Trading was sluggish, with transactions totaling 40,000 pounds in the old contract, while business in the new contract totaled 760,000 pounds. The last trading reported in the domestic spot hide market included 6,600 hides, with October-November heavy native steers selling at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. In the Argentine the last business reported included 8,000 November-December frigorifico steers at $115-16 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: Old contract: Dec., 10.80; March, 11.10; Sept., 11.60; Dec., 11.80. New contract: Dec., 11.60; March, 11.93; June, 12.30; Sept., 12.63 . On the 12 th inst. futures closed 5 to 18 points net higher, this range covering both contracts. Opening from unchanged to 10 points higher in the old contract and from 11 to 20 points higher in the new contract, the list fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range in a moderate turnover. Transactions totaled 200,000 pounds in the old contract, while trading in the new contract totaled $4,840,000$ pounds. There were no transferable notices recorded during the day. The domestic spot hide situation was much firmer today following the turnover of approximately 150,000 hides in the Middle West last week. Local closing: Old contract: Dec., 10.95; March, 11.25; June, 11.54; Sept., 11.70 . New contract: Dec., 11.65; March, 12.08; June, 12.44 ; Sept., 12.78. On the 13th inst. futures closed 24 to 26 points net higher. The market was irregular at the start of the session. The old contract opened from unchanged to 1 point higher, while the new contract opened 5 points lower to 9 points higher. The tone of the market improved considerably during the day. The firmness in the domestic spot hide market together with the strength displayed in the securities markets were held partly esponsible for the improved demand for hide futures. Trading in the old contract totaled 80,000 pounds while the burnover in the new contract totaled 4,400,000 pounds. Local rlosing: Old contract: Dec., 11.20; March, 11.51. New contract: Dec., 11.90; March, 12.33; June, 12.70; Sept., 13.04. On the 14th inst. futures closed 28 to 17 points net higher in the new contract, with sales totaling 207 contracts. News that spot hides had sold at advances of $1 / 4$ of a cent a pound was followed by gains in futures, where more confidence in the market was shown. Up to early afternoon all trades were in the new contract, in which $4,520,000$ pounds were done advances of 9 to 10 points, with March pounds were done at 8,800 hides in the domestic spot march at 12.43 c . Sales of cluding December light native cow hides at $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a pound. Further trades in South American markets also were reported. Local closing: Dec., 12.18; March, 12.50; June, 2.90; Sept., 13.24

On the 15th inst. futures closed 5 to 11 points net lower. Transactions in the old contract totaled 6 lots. The new contract showed sales of 208 lots. Raw hide futures went to new high prices in the early trading, but later slumped as much as 18 to 21 points from the highs of the day, and closed at the lows of the session. There was nothing, and closed o account for the late sharp break outside of the in the news turn in the securities market. Spot hide sales at $1 / \mathrm{c}$. advance were reported in Chicago. Local closing: Old Con-
tract-March, 11.56; June, 11.89. New Contract-March, 12.41; June, 12.79; Sept., 13.18. Today futures closed 4 to 3 points net higher in the old contract, with sales totaling ony contracts. The new contract closed 4 points up to 1 point down, with sales totaling 62 contracts. Raw hide of yesterday's heavy trading in spot hides became known. The market during early afternoon was 4 to 6 points higher, with March new at 12.45 c . and June new at 12.85c. Trade interests, dealers and commission houses were reported buying on the rally. Packers were reported today to be refusing to sell light native cow hides at $111 / \mathrm{c}$., the last price paid. Local closing: Old Contract-March, 11.60; June, 11.92. New Contract-March, 12.45; June, 12.82; Sept., 13.17.
Ocean Freights-The demand for tonnage was more or less spotty during the week, but inquiries for same were
fairly active. Charters included: Grain: Gulf to United fairly active. Charters included: Grain: Gulf to United Kingdom, basis 3s. 6d., Jan. 5-20. Gulf to United Kingdom, spot, basis 3 s .6 d . Vancouver to Antwerp or Rotterdam, spot, 23 s . Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, Dec.-Jan., basis 3s. 6d. Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, Dec.-Jan., basis 3s. 6d. Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, Dec.-Jan., basis 3s. 6d. Atlantic range or Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingor Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United King-
dom, schedule rates, Dec.-Jan. Grain booked: three loads dom, schedule rates, Dec.-Jan. Grain booked: three loads
New York to French Atlantic, Dec., 16e. Scrap: Cuba to Japan, Feb., 18s. 6d. Gulf to Japan, Jan., $\$ 4.25$ net form. Trip: Trip out to South Africa, delivery north of Hatteras, end Dec., p. t. Round trip Canadian trade, delivery north of Hatteras, spot, \$1.15. Trip across, delivery Remington, N. C., end Dec., \$2.05.

Coal-Notwithstanding the cold weather that has prevailed for some days past, the demand for anthracite is not fully up to expectations. Most of the wholesale and retail interests reported that the demand the past week in some quarters has even dropped off a bit, but coal is still moving out fairly well. Steam sizes at Tidewater are moving out at a better rate than the other grades. Wholesale lists are unchanged. The retail trade is experiencing about the same unchanged. The retail trade is experiencing about the same
conditions. Prices remain the same, with activity a little conditions. Prices remain the same, with activity a little
slower than the preceding week. Shipments of anthracite slower than the preceding week. Shipments of anthracite
for Nov., as reported to the anthracite institute, amounted to $3,167,348$ net tons. This is a decrease as compared with shipments during the preceding month of Oct. of 351,330 net tons, and when compared with Nov., 1937, shows a decrease of 526,974 net 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 wool situation the past week showed no encouraging change, the demand being reported as listless, with the only sales of any importance being confined to original bag territories at from 63 to 65 c . for short French combing and 65 to 68 c . for good French combing. The best types of original bag wool are not in demand. Texas twelve months and Ohio delaine are also inactive. In fleece wools an easier tone is reported. One encouraging feature, however, is that the passage of wools into consumption is bein maintained at a fairly good rate. Since the middle of November the market at Boston is declared to have been very unsatisfactory in the matter of the volume of business placed and yet, on the whole, has managed to maintain prices as a result of the surge in mill buying which occurred in October. According to close observers, the situation and outlook continues somewhat confused. To most dealers a dull and unimportant market is likely to drag out for the balance of the year.
Silk-On the 12th inst. futures closed unchanged to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Transactions totaled only 90 bales, including 50 bales on the old contract, 40 bales on No. 1 contract and none on No. 2 contract. Yokohama was 1 to 5 yen better, while Kobe ruled unchanged to 2 yen up. Grade D remained unchanged at 810 yen in both centers. Spot sales in these Japanese markets totaled 625 bales, while futures transactions totaled 2,800 bales. Local closing. Old contractDec., 1.731/; Jan., $1.731 /$; Feb. $131 /$. Od contractMarch, 1.71; May, 1.701\%; June, 1.70; July, 1.70. Contract No. 2-March, 1.681/2; May, $1.671 / 2$; June, 1.67 ; July, 1.67. On the 13 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ c. to $31 / 2$ c. net higher. On the 13 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher.
Buying orders from dealer and trade interests advanced raw silk futures sharply today. After opening 1c. to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up on hedge lifting, the market proceeded to move to slightly better levels. The volume, which was the best in weeks, amounted to 610 bales, including 210 bales on the old contract, 330 bales on the No. 1 contract and 70 bales on the No. 2 contract. Yokohama futures ranged 4 to 7 yen higher, while Kobe was 3 to 6 yen up. Grade D advanced $21 / 2$ yen to $8121 / 2$ yen at Yokohama and moved up 5 yen at Kobe to 815 yen. Spot sales in both Japanese markets totaled 950 bales, while futures transactions totaled 5,850 bales. Local closing: Old contract-Dec., 1.751/2; Jan., 1.751/2; Feb., 1.75. Contract No. 1-March, $1.731 / 2$ A April, 1.72 $1 / 2$; May, $1.721 / 2$; July, $1.721 / 2$. Contract No. 2-March, 1.72; May, $1.691 / 2$; June, 1.69 ; July, 1.69 . On the 14 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2$ c. to 4 c . net higher. Strength in the spot silk market uptown and higher cables influenced the silk futures market. Prices

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early this afternoon were as much as 2c. higher, with January contracts at $\$ 1.771 / 2$, up 2c. Crack double extra silk was 2 c higher in the uptown spot market. Yokohama Bourse prices were 2 to 4 yen higher. Grade D silk was 10 yen higher at $8221 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: Old contract Jan., 1.77; Feb., 1.77. No. 1 contract-March, 1.76; April, $1.76 \frac{1}{2}$; May, $1.751 / 2$; June, $1.741 / 2$; July, $1.741 / 2$.
On the 15 th inst. futures closed $1 / 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trade buying and commission house traders absorbed offerings in the silk futures market in the early trading. In the ings in the silk futures market in the early trading. Feakness later trading the market developed considerable weakness
influenced somewhat by the unfavorable turn in the securities influenced somewhat by the unfavorable turn in the securities
market. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was 1c. higher at $\$ 1.83$ a pound. Yokohama Bourse prices were unchanged to 5 yen lower. Grade D silk advanced $71 / 2$ yen to 830 yen a bale. Local closing: Old contract: Dec., 1.76; Jan., 1.761/2; Feb., 1.751/2. No. 1 contract: March, $1.741 / 2$; April, $1.741 / 2$; May, 1.74; June, $1.731 / 2$; No. 2 contract: March, $1.721 / 2$; April, $1.701 / 2$. Today futures closed 1c. up to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down. Trading in silk futures was of a mixed character. There was some trade buying of near positions with the result that Dec. old contracts adnear positions with the result that Dec. old contracts ad-
vanced $11 / 2$ c. to $\$ 1.77$ a pound. June new No. 1 advanced vanced $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.77$ a pound. June new No. 1.7 advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $\$ 1.741 / 2$ Transactions in the old contract to early amounted to 70 bales. The price of crack double extra silk declined 1c. a pound to $\$ 1.82$. Yojkohama Bourse prices were unchanged to 3 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market declined 5 yen to 825 yen a bale. Local closing: Dec., (old) 1.77; March, No. 1, $1.731 / 2$; May, No. 1, 1.73 ; March, No. 2, 1.70.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Dec. 16, 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 64,534 bales, against 77,815 bales last week and 89,957 bales-the bales, against 77,810 beek, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 2,681,972 bales, against $5,201,991$ bales for the same period
of 1937 , showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of $2,520,019$ bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 2,067 | 6,708 | 3,673 | 1,877 | 3,347 | -2,957 | 20,629 |
| Houston | 1,990 | 2,390 | 4,677 | $\begin{array}{r}2,198 \\ \hline 22\end{array}$ | 1,818 | 7,958 | 21,031 |
| Corpus Orleans | 3,2761 | 3,449 | 5,172 | 2,539 | 2,0] ${ }^{-1}$ | 1,8747 | 18,305 |
| Mobile. |  | 26 | 273 | 395 | 262 |  | 971 |
| Pensacola, \&c.-- |  |  |  |  | 226 | 40 | 40 |
| Sacksonville | $\stackrel{5}{7} \overline{4}$ | 128 | 16 | 16 | 22 | 76 | 832 |
| Charleston |  | 74 |  |  | 6 | 55 | 144 |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Wilmington |  | 82 | 101 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 223 |
| Baltimor |  |  |  |  |  | 488 | 48 |
| Totals this week- | 7,910 | 12,857 | 15,018 | 7,459 | 7,740 | 13,550 | 64,534 |

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 Dec. 16 | 1938 |  | 1937 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This | Since Aug | This | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Aug } \\ 1,1937 \end{gathered}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| Galvesto | 20,629 | 801,325 | 48,699 | 1,409,373 | 831,960 | ${ }^{921.639}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Corpus }}$ Coushris | 21,527 | - | , 111 | 1,385:226 | \% 75.324 |  |
| Beaumont |  | 16,580 |  | 1.43 | ${ }_{749}{ }^{31,761}$ | ${ }_{906,650}^{16,127}$ |
| New Oriean | 971 | 36,977 | 5,284 | 156 , | 64,434 | 75,307 |
| Pensacola, | 226 | 7.749 |  | 52.5 | ${ }^{6} .5886$ | 14.192 |
| Jacksonvill | 40 | 1,734 | $1.36{ }^{4}$ | 13,'002 | 151,142 | 155,616 |
| Charleston | 144 | 15,393 | 2,007 | 165,165 | -39,355 | 72,6 |
| Lake Charl | 108 | - ${ }^{38,422}$ | 256 | 7, 7 | 17,326 | -11,901 |
| Norfolk | 223 | 9,417 | 3,223 | 35,856 | 28,788 | 30.678 |
| New Y |  |  |  |  | 2,729 | 3.487 |
| Batimo | 488 | 111, $\overline{2} \overline{1} 2$ | 30 | 10,930 | 1,150 | 925 |

Totais_-.......- 64,5342,681,972 $169,7115,201,9912.934,7763,181,309$
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 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galvesto | 20,629 | 48,699 | 46,3988 | ${ }_{5}^{58,674}$ | ${ }^{26,562}$ | 65.694 55.395 |
| Now Orileans- | 18,3,5 | 62,244 | 49,106 | 54,163 | 41.655 | ${ }_{23,071}$ |
| Mobile-- | 971 832 | 5,284 1,360 | ${ }^{5} .1446$ | ${ }_{2,818}^{8,703}$ | 1,777 | 1,807 1,807 |
| ${ }_{\text {Brunswick }}$ Bharl |  | 2,007 | 2, | 2,442 | 4,8100 | 1,3"3 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Charleston }}$ Wilmingon-- | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Norfolk | 223 | 3,223 | 823 | 1,315 | 1,525 | 814 |
| All others... | $\stackrel{7}{2}, \overline{3} \overline{8}$ | 17,453 | 4,946 | 4,039 | 5.558 | $10.6{ }^{1} \overline{3} 5$ |
| Total this wk- | 64,534 | 169,711 | 143,595 | 188,143 | 105,029 | 165,800 |

Since Aug. $1 \ldots \overline{2,681,972}|\overline{5,201,991} / \overline{4,720,092}| \overline{5,087,812} / \overline{3,103,271} \overline{5,236,002}$
The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 45,224 bales, of which 10,092 were to Great Britain, 7,150 to France, 1,713 to Germany, 6,845 to Italy, 13,345 to Japan, 597 to China, and 5,482 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 129,496 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been bales. For the season to date aggregate in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

| Week Ended <br> Dec. 16, 1938 <br> Exports ftom- | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ger- } \\ \text { many } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| , | 3,988 | ${ }^{745}$ |  |  | 6,632 | 597 | 1,638 | ${ }_{\text {13, }}^{13,600}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Cor }}^{\text {Houston }}$ - | 1,704 | 4,434 | 753 |  | 1,704 |  | 1,621 | 12.408 |
| New Orieans | 1,156 |  | 310 | 1,319 |  |  | 1,418 | 3.061 1,788 1 |
| Moblle | 1,7991 | 310 | 62 |  |  |  | 44 | 2,207 |
| Pensacola, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 573 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sabane }}^{\text {Savanah }}$ | 463 550 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 561 |
| Nortolk- | 140 | 1,303 | ${ }_{327}^{261}$ |  | 2,281 |  | 375 |  |
| San Franeliso | 300 |  |  |  | 2,728 |  |  | 3,028 |
| Total -- | 10,092 | 7,150 | 1,713 | 6,845 | 13,345 | 597 | 5,482 | 45,224 |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Total }} 19$ | 36,773 30.537 | $\xrightarrow{18.153}$ | $15,694$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,766 \\ & 14.756 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,84 \\ 40 \end{array}$ | - 56 | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 44,499 \\ 23.870 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 1129,496 <br> 1046 |


|  | xported to |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Grilatat }}^{\text {Great }}$ | ${ }_{\text {many }}^{\text {Ger- }}$ |  |  | apan | Itna | Other | Total |
| Galveston |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 136,932 \\ 97.408 \\ 91 \end{gathered}$ | 4,082 <br> 8.040 <br> 1,965 |  | 482,947 <br> 459.827 <br> 22636 |
| -pu |  |  |  |  |  |  | 48,914 |  |
|  |  | 26,287 | 12,606 |  |  |  |  |  |
| O | 58,605 57 | 57,094 | ,903 | 7,7 |  | 2,775 | 53,266 | 17 |
| Lake |  |  | 8 |  | -679 |  | 1 | ${ }_{29,619}^{20,87}$ |
|  | 20,801 | ${ }_{96}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $2 \overline{6} 5$ | -9888 | -760468 |  |  | ${ }_{171}^{171}$ | 5,587 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charlest | ,932 | -io |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{719}$ |
|  | 150288 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7614 |  |  |  |
|  | 13,4681,692 | 5,7492,221 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 246,311 294,30 |  | 255,8 | 159 | 414 |  | ,948 | 1718,85 |
|  |  |  | 526,872 ${ }^{2588,635}$ |  |  |  | $\left.\right\|_{342,533} ^{547,875}{ }_{2665,29}^{2906,201}$ |  |
| NOTE-Exports to Canada-It has never been our practlee to include in the above table reports of cotton shlpments to Canada, the reason being that returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are al ways very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquirles we are recelving regarding the matter, we win say that for the month of September the exports to the Doralnion the present season the exports were 10,169 bales. For the two months ended sept: 30, 1938, there were 27,721 bales exported as agalnst 16,348 bales for the two months of 1937 . <br> In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec. 16 at |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Stock |
|  | Britain | Fran | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \mathrm{mar} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & e r-1 \\ & a n y \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Foreign | wise | Total |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 6,155 \\ & 1,890 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 369 \\ & \hline 968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,000 \\ & 2,376 \\ & 2,376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,526 \\ & \hline, 515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,550 \\ & 7,1954 \\ & 7,334 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,600 \\ & 24,145 \\ & 20,179 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Houston- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vannah |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 139,355 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| er p |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|l} \hline 10,341 & 9,737 & \\ 30,981 & 33 ; 57 & \\ 38,007 & 47,596 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 10,276 43,837 <br> 24,439 63,577 <br> 16,647 62,447 |  | 1,029 85,220 $2,849,556$ <br> 1,212 163,666  <br> 4,759 169,456 $2,583,643$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was slightly more active, with prices generally inclining to the upward side. However, there appeared no substantially aggressive buying or selling, and no largescale operations are looked for with the increasing uncertainty that prevails. Some traders are of the opinion that the Government loan will exert a sustaining influence on near positions as they approach their maturity, while others are pointing to the unfavorable statistical position and slow demand for spot cotton, especially for export.
On the 10 th inst. prices closed 6 to 12 points net higher. The market firmed up today largely as a result of covering and evening up pending results of the referendum held in the South on the acceptance or rejection of allotments for next season's crop. The opening range was unchanged to 5 points advance in response to a firmer tone in the Liverpool market and on trade buying of the near positions and Bombay buying of October. There was considerable exchanging of one kind or another, and after moving over a narrow range, one kind or another, and after moving over a narrow range, the market developed pronounced firmness for a time on
covering and local buying, which sent prices up 11 to 18 covering and local buying, which sent prices up 11 to 18 points without more than a moderate amount of liquidation or hedging. At the last minute the market experienced a quick down-turn, however, under realizing by early buyers. It was officially reported that 167,474 bales of cotton had been pledged for the Government loan during the week ended value of $\$ 151,204,054$. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets advanced 12 points to 8.42 c . On the 12 th inst. prices closed 7 to 5 points net lower. The out the come of the to have any effect on cotton values. Early prices adyanced 5 to 9 points in response to higher Liverpool cables and on scattered buying, but subsequently reacted and closed at about the lows of the day. While agricultural officials in Washington expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the referendum as far as cotton was concerned, the trade at large was not convinced that the farmer vote would preclude new farm legislation at the next Congress. Consequently, traders were not inclined to take an aggressive position either way
and the market was comparatively narrow and easily influenced by moderate buying or selling. The market opened steady and 2 to 6 points up and continued upward until gains of 5 to 9 points were registered. This advance, however attracted renewed liquidation and hedging, while Liverpool was on the selling side despite a sharp widening of the differences between New York and the Liverpool market. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 2 points off to 8.40 c . On the 13 th inst. prices closed 6 to 24 points net lower. The December delivery continues the feature of cotton trading. This option eased about $\$ 1.25$ a bale today under increased liquidation in the final week for evening up of accounts. Other months closed at losses of 8 points partly in sympathy with the action of December and under foreign selling and Wall Street liquidation. The and under foreign selling and Wall street liquidation. The issuance of 14 December notices brought out increased seling
pressure. A large part of the selling was attributed to New pressure. A large part of the selling was attributed to New Friday, and at the opening of trading today there remained unliquidated an open interest of 23,600 bales. The market started off unchanged to 3 points lower, but was soon subjected to additional pressure. Liverpool and Bombay interests were sellers of the forward months, while buying was restricted to trade price fixing on a scale down. Easier Liverpool cables and reports of limited business in spot cotton and cotton goods markets influenced sentiment. Average price of middling. at 10 designated spot markets was 8.34 c . On the 14th inst. prices closed 22 points up on spot December delivery, while the rest of the list was 7 to 5 points net higher. The cotton market recovered sharply today in a moderate volume of transactions. A short time before the close of business active months registered gains of 11 to 19 points over the closing levels of the preceding day. Around midday prices were 5 to 16 points higher. Dealings were mixed on the opening sales with futures 2 points above to 4 points below yesterday's last quotations. A fair amount of contracts changed hands during the initial business, with December option 2 points higher and other months 3 to 4 points lower. Price-fixing in the December, January and March positions was the feature of the early trading. This was offset by Bombay and commission house liquidation in the near months. Other brokers with Bombay connections bought the October contract. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 6 points up at 8.40 c .
On the 15 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 5 points up. The market displayed a firmer tone today in a moderate volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading session the list was 2 to 6 points above yesterday's closing levels. At noon the market was 5 to 6 points higher. The market opened firmer, with futures registering advances of 6 to 9 points over the last quotations of the preceding day. Some foreign buying was in evidence in the July and October options, although this was partly offset by hedge selling. Cooperative brokers were credited with selling the May and July positions in a small way, while pricefixing appeared to be more general. Activity in Worth Street today was reported as the best in some time, with the volume of business exceptionally good. Prices were advanced $1 / 8 c$. a yard on numerous constructions. Futures on the Liverpool Exchange advanced 2 to 3 points on some Bombay covering, which absorbed light hedge selling against outside growths.
Today prices closed 10 to 3 points net lower. After displaying an irregular tone throughout the greater part of the day, prices for cotton futures suffered a general setback this afternoon in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed declines of 5 to 8 points from the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday the market was 10 points lower to 4 points higher. Dealings were moderately active on the opening, with futures unchanged to 2 points above yesterday's last quotations. Brokers with New Orleans connections sold the December delivery, while trade shorts were good buyers of that month. A fair amount of hedging and commission house liquidation was in evidence in the distant options. The Continent and Liverpool bought the October position. A statement by the Indian Government, reaffirming their position against devaluation of the rupee, encouraged Indian straddlers between Bombay and New York.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Mec. 10 to Dec. 16-


## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Dec. 16 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:'

Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the base grade, Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on Dec. 22, 1938. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture,
and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Dec. 15

|  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} \text { 18-16 } \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l\|l\|} 1 & \text { lis. } \\ \text { Longer } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Inch | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15-16 } \\ \text { Inch } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { In. } \\ & \text { Lonoer } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W |  | 80 on | 84 on | Sported- | . 09 on | . 25 | 37 |
| Bt. Good Mia-- | . 56 on | . 74 on | . 88 on |  | . 06 oft | . 09. |  |
| Good Mid | . 50 on | . 68 on | . 82 on | Mid | . 65 of | . 510 | . 37 off |
| St. Mld | . 34 on | . 51 on | . 66 on | *St. Low Mld | 1.39 off | 1.32 oft | 1.26 off |
| Mid-- | Basis | . 17 on | . 31 on | ${ }^{\text {LTow Mid }}$ |  |  |  |
| St. Low | 1.30 off | 1.23 off | . 1810 oft | Good Mid. | . 48 oft | . 38 | . 28 oft |
| *st. Good Ord. | 2.02 oft | 1.97 off | 1.94 ott | St. Mld | . 70 oft | . 61 ott |  |
| -Good Ord. | 2.61 off | 2.55 oft | 2.53 ott | *Md | 1.44 off | 1.39 oft | . 34 off |
| Good Mid. | . 50 on | . 68 on | . 82 on | ${ }^{\text {* }}$ +Lt. Low Mld | 2.75 oft |  |  |
| St. Mid. | . 34 on | . 51 on | . 68 on | Yel. Siasned- |  |  |  |
| Mid. | Even | . 17 on | . 31 off | Good M10 | 1.10 otf | 1.02 off |  |
| St. Low M | . 57 off | 42 ott | 310 ft | *St. M | 1.63 off | 1.59 oft | 2.23 oft |
|  | 1.30 off | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 1.23 \text { off } \\ 1.97 \text { off } \end{array}$ | 1.18 oft |  |  |  |  |
| *Good Ord..- | 2.61 off |  | $2.53 \mathrm{off}$ | Good MId -.... st. Mid *Mid | $\begin{aligned} & .59 \text { off } \\ & .80 \text { off } \\ & .35 \text { off } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} .46 & \text { off } \\ .69 & \text { off } \\ 1.28 & \text { off } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} .36 \text { off } \\ .59 \text { off } \\ 1.24 \text { off } \end{array}$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> Dec. 10 | Monday <br> Dec. 12 | Tuesd <br> Dec. |  | Wednesday Dec. 14 | Thutsday <br> Dec. 15 | Friday <br> Dec. $16^{-1}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. (1938) Range- | 8.30-8.47 | 8.39-8.46 | 8.19-8.42 |  | 8.22-8.43 | 8.44-8.49 | 8.35-8.47 |
| Closing |  |  |  |  | 8.13-8.31 |  |  |
| Jan.(1939) Range | $8.22-8.29$8.29 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.28-8.34 \\ & 8.25 n \end{aligned}$ | 8.16-8.24 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.24-8.32 \\ & 8.24 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8.20}^{8.17-8.28}$ |
| Closing. |  |  | 8.17 |  | 8.2 |  |  |
| $e b \cdot-$ Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | $8.26 n$ | $8.23 n$ | 8.15n |  | 8.22 | 8.23 | .18n量 |
| Range | 8.14-8 | 8.16-8.30 | 8.10-8.20 |  | . 31 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.22-8.28 \\ & 8.23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.14-8.26 \\ & 8.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing. | 8.23-8.24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $8.14 n$ | $8.11 n$ | $8.30 n$ |  | $8.10 n$ | 8.13 | $8.07 n$ |
| May- | $\begin{aligned} & 7.95-8.11 \\ & 8.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.96-8.12 \\ & 8.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.90-7.99 \\ & 7.93 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.90-8.11 \\ & 7.99-8.01 \end{aligned}$ | 8.02-8.07 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.94-8.07 \\ & 7.97-7.98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Range- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| une- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 7.91 | 7.86n | $7.78 n$ |  | 7.80 | $7.89 n$. | $7.83 n$ |
| uly- Range | $\begin{aligned} & 7.68-7.85 \\ & 7.76 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.70-7.83 \\ & 7.72- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.62-7.72 \\ & 7.64 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.61-7.84 \\ & 7.70-7.71 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.73-7.78 \\ & 7.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.60-7.80 \\ & 7.69-7.70 \end{aligned}$ |
| Closing . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| u.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $\begin{aligned} & 7.65 n \\ & 7.32-7.32 \\ & 7.45 n \end{aligned}$ | $7.61 n$ | $7.54 n$ |  | $7.59 n$ | $7.64 n$ | $7.59 n$ |
| Sept.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. |  |  | $7.44 n$ |  | 7.49 | . 5 |  |
| ct.- | $7.37-7.57$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.30-7.50 \\ & 7.39- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.43-7.48 \\ & .7 .44 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Range -- |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.38-7.53 \\ & 7.40- \end{aligned}$ | 7.31- 7.40 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.39-7.50 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $7.40-$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $n$ Nominal. <br> Range for future prices at New York for week ending Dec. 16, 1938, and since trading began on each option: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Optton for- | Range for Week |  |  |  | Range Stnce Beginning of Option |  |  |
| Dec. 1938.- | 8.19 Dec. 1318.49 Dec. 15 |  |  | 7.73 May $311938{ }^{\text {a }}$ 9.50 Feb. 231938 |  |  |  |
| Jan. 1939 | 8.13 Dec. 14 | 148.34 Dec. 12 |  | 7.74 May <br> 8.18 June <br> 181938 |  | $8{ }^{\text {9 }}$ 91 Feb. 231938 |  |
| Feb. 1939 | 8.10 Dec. 13 | 13 - 8.31 Dec .14 |  |  |  | $8{ }^{8} 8$ |  |
| Apr. 1939 |  |  |  | 8.34 May 251938 |  | 8.37 Aug. 231938 |  |
| May 1939-: | 7.90 Dec - 13 | 13 -7.12 Dec. 12 |  |  | May 31 | (1) ${ }^{8} 8.27$ July 719388 |  |
| June 1939- | 7.60 Dec. 16 | 67.85 Dec. 10 |  | 8.11 Oct. 41938 |  |  |  |  |
| July 1939.- |  |  |  |  | Dec. 51 | $8{ }^{\text {l }}$ |  |
| Sept. 1939-- |  | 0 7.32 <br>  Dec. 10 <br> .57 Dec. 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct. 1939- |  |  |  | 7.27 Dec. 51938 |  | 8.01 Oct. 241938 |  |
| . 1 | 7.30 Dec. 14 | \|-....- - .-..| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery - The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the vomue of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | Dec. 9 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 14 | Dec. 15 | Opert <br> Contracti |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dec. 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Contracts of $\mathbf{7 , 7 0 0}$ bales

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by able and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as wel as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign
figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

| ${ }^{\circ}$ Dec. $17-$ <br> Stock at Liverpool..........bales <br> Stock at Manchester | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & 978.000 \\ & 108,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ 8250 \\ 825,000 \\ 157,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & 734,000 \\ & 101,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 553,000 \\ & 75,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ck at Brem |  |  | 187.000 |  |
| Stock at Havi | 332,000 | 283,000 | 244,000 |  |
| Stock at R | 15,000 | 19,000 | 15,000 |  |
| Stock at Ba | 64000 |  | - |  |
| Stock at Genoa |  |  | 7.000 |  |
| Stock at Trieste | 7,000 | 6,000 | 00 | 3,000 |
| Total Continental stocks | 681,000 | 593,000 | 474,0 | 458,000 |
| otal European sto | 00 | .575,000 | 30 | 0 |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 241,000 | 517,000 | 374,000 | 533,000 |
| Egypt, Brazil,sce.afi't for Europ | 140,000 |  | 183,000 | 164,000 |
| Stock in Alexandria |  | 333.0 | 376 |  |
| in | .934, |  | . | 79 |
| stock in $U$ | 3,471 | , 41 |  |  |

Total visible supply...........-9,678,288$\longdiv { 9 , 0 1 4 , 9 9 7 } \overline { 8 , 0 3 1 , 3 5 7 } \overline { 7 . 8 1 3 , 9 4 9 }$ Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: $\underset{\text { verpool stock }}{\text { America }}$

##  <br> Bremen Ber stoc <br> American alloat

Havre stock

Total American-
$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}\text { East Indian, Brazil, \&c.- } & -645,288 & 7,425,997 & 6,120,307 & 6,414,9\end{array}$
 Mremen sto Other Continental stock Egypt Brat for Europe

Total East India, \&c_.......-1,
Total visible supply_.......-9,578,288 $\overline{9,014,997} \overline{8,031,357} \overline{7,813,949}$
 Midialing uplandid, New York....
Egypt, good sakel ,IIverpool.-.
Broach, fine, Liverpool


Con $4.07 \mathrm{~d}, \quad 4.20 \mathrm{~d}$. 5.66 d . ---.
Continental imports for past week have been 90,000 bales.
The above figures for 1938 shows a decrease from last week of 145,709 bales, a gain of 563,291 over 1937, an increase of $1,546,931$ bales over 1936, and an increase of 1,764,339 bales from 1935.
At the Interior Towns the movement- that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Town} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Ove} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{ovement to Dec. 17, 1937} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Recetpts} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{ments Week} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stock } \\
\text { Dec. } \\
16
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ce} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Sheppry } \\
\& \text { mants } \\
\& \text { Week }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Stock } \\
\text { Dec. } \\
17
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& eek \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cufau} \& 689 \& 63,682 \& \& 59,531 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 43,172 \\
\& 10,380
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11,872} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,200 \\
1 \quad 40 \\
1517
\end{array}
\] \& \({ }_{9} 932\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
142
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,409 \\
42,112
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \\
\hline Montg \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{367} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,517} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{97,110
84,080} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{65,787} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 142 \\
\& 110
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 42,112 \\
\& 67,314
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 439 \\
\& \hline 100
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline k., Bly \& 2,050 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
642 \\
1,096
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
174,189 \\
53,839
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
110 \\
6,741
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
67,314 \\
136,503
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,488 \\
184
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
121,123 \\
33
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Forest \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{188
109} \& 125,813
\(.38,025\) \& 1,096
447 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
0,071 \\
\hline .951
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
41,845 \\
\hline 1,8
\end{array}
\] \& \& \\
\hline Hele \& \& \& 1.732 \& \({ }_{67,253}\) \& \& 75,908 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
184 \\
2,147
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 33,228 \\
\& 40,052
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline op \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{167} \& 38,323 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 49,810 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }^{62,979}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,147 \\
\& 1,348
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27,533} \\
\hline ne \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{98} \& \& 37,233 \& \& 29,781 \& 1,118 \& \\
\hline Ittle \& 600 \& \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
79 \\
726
\end{array}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
146,962 \\
43,205
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 718 \\
\& 2,286
\end{aligned}
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
128,470 \\
37,828
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }^{1,422}\)} \& 26,469
105189 \\
\hline ew \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}38,974 \\ 126,481 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
643 \\
3,712
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
2,286 \\
955
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& 105,189
27,162 \\
\hline Pine \& 1,266 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
43,205 \\
135,957 \\
47,335
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 7,681 \\
\& 3
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
150,176
\] \& \({ }_{5} 333\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 27,162 \\
\& 89,243
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Walnu \& 397 \& 47,768 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,442} \& 56,740 \& 3,453 \& 37,418 \\
\hline a., Alba \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12,075
18,349} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 325 \\ \hline\end{array}\)} \& 47,335 \& \& 15,971 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
85 \\
360 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18,734
35,651
12811} \\
\hline then \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{32,757
149,620} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,120
5} \& \& \& \\
\hline Atla \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,660
2,331} \& 86,682 \& 4,389 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{104,191
130,030} \& \[
2,876
\] \& 139,311 \\
\hline Augus \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{|}
86,273 \\
6,400
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,664

200} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{157,116
35.100

3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,750 \\
& 1,500
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{, 500} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}140,258 \\ 35,650 \\ \hline\end{array}$} <br>

\hline Colum \& 2,500 \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17,700 \\
& 36,788
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \& <br>

\hline ac \& 232 \& 25,293 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- 744} \& ${ }_{31} 38.851$ \& $$
342
$$ \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,046} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34,797

22,514} <br>
\hline , \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{190} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,991
84,924
12} \& \& 31,6
94,2 \& 170 \& 15,942 \& \& <br>
\hline La., Shrev \& \& \& 150

1,411 \& 94,2 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 138,378 |
| :--- |
| 188,163 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,165 \\
& 6,612
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,846} <br>

\hline Iss., C \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,716} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 112,780 |
| :---: |
| 25,883 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5,996 \\
& 1,249
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{88,627

43,263} \& 7,273 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Columb \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8,823} \& -35,414 \& 41 \& 34,876 <br>
\hline Greenw \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-1,659} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{182,263
30,610} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{5,035} \& 143,2 \& \& 247,0 \& 9,258 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{133,871
36,044
18} <br>

\hline Jack \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 44,365 \\
& 16.488
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 0 \& , 311 \& <br>

\hline Natchez \& 15. \& 7,370 \& 160 \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36,044
11,807
24,261} <br>
\hline icksb \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{345
4

443} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{44,808} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 446 \\
& 931
\end{aligned}
$$} \& 26,5 \& 2,332 \& 41,771 \& 1,352 \& <br>

\hline Yazoo \& \& \& \& 55.16 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}2,782 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}\text { 63,248 } \\ \hline 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}9,970 \\ 2,360 \\ \hline\end{array}$} <br>

\hline Mo., St. \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,743 \\
\quad 100
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
73,482 \\
2,477
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& ,653 \& 4,463 \& \& \& ,95 \& <br>

\hline N.C., ${ }^{\text {Oklahom }}$ \& \& \& 136 \& \& \& +2,516 \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& 316,6 \& 17,907 \& 436,5 \& 18,6 \& 1,108 <br>
\hline S. C., Gr'vil \& 2,258 \& 52.6 \& 1,74 \& 77,9 \& 4,75 \& 63 \& 1,88 \& 78,97 <br>
\hline Tenn., Mem \& 49,049 \& 354.3 \& , \& , \& 100,420 \& 1503 \& 14 \& 8,508 <br>
\hline Texas, Ablle \& 229 \& 21,34 \& 15 \& 14.2 \& 48 \& 43 \& 62 \& 8.5 <br>
\hline Aust \& 146 \& 14 \& 20 \& \& 197 \& \& \& 1,66 <br>
\hline Bren \& 200 \& 13.7 \& 20 \& 3,9 \& 25 \& 13,0
80 \& \& 8,042 <br>
\hline Dall \& 684 \& 40.0 \& 50 \& 45,10 \& 1,82 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pari \& \& 61,8 \& \& 44,0 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline San \& \& 13 \& 118 \& \& a33 \& \& \& , <br>
\hline \& \& \& 19 \& 37 \& 52 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 245 \& 52,65 \& 97 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^3]The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 24,633 bales and are tonight 833,166 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 114,707 bales less than the same week last yéar.

## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot MarketClosed | Futures Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday-.- | Nominal | Barely steady-- | 300 |  | 300 |
| Tuesday -:- | Nominal | Barely steady.- |  | 100 | 100 |
| Wednesday- | Nominal | Barel l steady-- | 1,100 | 100 | 1,200 |
| Friday | Nominal. | Barely steady.- |  |  |  |
| Total week |  |  | 29,440 | 00 | 1,700 |

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

|  | Since |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week | Aug. 1 |
|  | 72,283 | 4,951 | 78,432 |
| Via Mounds, \&c................- 5 ,200 | 86.421 | 1.785 | 66.195 1,695 |
| Via Louisvill | 4,882 | 400 |  |
| Via Virginia points-............- 3 ,785 | 74,127 | 3,132 | 76,646 |
| a other routes, \& c . | 322,407 | 29,882 | 365,118 |
| Total gross overland...--...---29,723 | 560,884 | 40,325 | 590,468 |
| Deduct Shipments- |  |  |  |
| Overland to N. Y., Boston, \&C.-- <br> Between interior towns | 11,523 | ${ }^{3} 87$ | 10,930 4,000 |
|  | 185,'314 | 6.408 | 105,289 |
| Total to be deducted...-.-.-...-. 7,931 | 201,121 | 6,6 | 120,219 |
| Leaving total net overland *-..-- 21,792 | 359,763 | 33.700 | 470,249 |

## * Including movement by rail to Canada

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 21,792 bales, against 33,700 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 110;486 bales.

| In Sioht and Spinners* Week | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }} \mathbf{S}$ | W | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pts at ports to Dec. 16.....- 64.533 | 2,681,972 | 169,711 | ,201,991 |
| South'n consumption to Dec. 1600120,000 | 2,308,000 | 105,000 | 2,305,000 |
| Total marketed-.....-.-.- ${ }^{206,326}$ | 5,349,735 | 308,411 | 7.977.240 |
|  | 1,518,666 | 29,573 | 1,818,868 |
| over consumption to Dec. $1 .$. | 513,362 |  | 08,3 |
| Came into sight during week. .-. - 181,693 <br> Total in sight Dec. 17............- .-. - | 7,381,7 | 337,984 | . 204 |
| North. spinn's' takings to Dec. 17-37.00 | 597,2 | 20,065 | 638. | $\frac{\text { North. spinn's' }}{\text { * Decrease. }}$

Moverease.
Week-


Since Aug. 1 $\qquad$

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended Dec. 16 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'dav | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston | 8.24 | 8.21 | 8.13 | 8.20 | 8.23 | 8.17 |
| New Orleans | 8.45 | 8.43 8.16 | 8.85 | 8.43 8.14 | 8.47 8.19 | 8.39 |
| Mobile- | 8.29 | 8.66 | 8.58 | 8.65 | 8.68 | 8.62 |
| Norfolk. | 8.75 | 8.75 | 8.65 | 8.70 | 8.75 | 8.70 |
| Montgomery | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.25 | 8.30 | 8.33 | 8.22 |
| Augusta. | 8.83 | 8.81 | 8.73 | 8.80 | 8.83 | 8.77 |
| Memphis. | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.35 | 8.40 | 8.40 |
| Houston. | 8.27 | 8.25 | 8.17 | 8.27 | 8.30 | 8.25 |
| Little $\mathbf{R}$ | 8.25 | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.25 | 8.15 |
| Dallas. | 7.99 7 | 7.97 7.97 | 7.89 7.89 | 7.96 7.96 | 7.99 7.99 | 7.93 7.93 |

New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> Dec. 10 | Monday <br> Dec. 12 | Tuesday <br> Dec. 13 | Wednesday Dec. 14 | Thursday Dec. 15 | Friday Dec. 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ec. | 83 | 8 | 8390-831a | 850b-851a | ${ }_{8}^{8.52-82-81 a}$ |  |
| Jan. (1939) | $838 b-840 a$ | 836b-83 | 829b- $831 a$ | 836b-838a | 839b- $841 a$ | 8.30b-8.33a |
| February - | 8.35 | 8.33 | 8.26 | 8.33-8.34 | 8.37 | 8.30 |
| AD | 8. | 8.13-8.14 | 8.05 | 8.15 | 8.17 | 8.1 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June. } \\ & \text { July - } \end{aligned}$ | 7.88 | 7.84 | 7.76 | 7.85 | 7.88 | 82b-7.8 |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 7.57-7. | 7.51 | 7.44 | 7.50-7.5 | 7.54-7.5 | 7.52-7. |
| ovember | b- 76 | 3b-75 | 746b-748a | 72b-754a | 757b-759a | $7.54 b$ |
| t |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot- | arely | Steady | uiet. <br> Steady. | Steady. Barely stdy | Steady. | Steady. |

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, \&c., in November-Under date of Dec. 14, 1938, the Census Bureau issued its report showing cotton consumed in the United States, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles and imports and exports of cotton for the months of November,

1938 and 1937. Cotton consumed amounted to 596,289 bales of lint and 66,822 bales of linters, compared with 542,778 bales of lint and 72,109 bales of linters in October, 1938 , and 482,976 bales of lint and 57,619 bales of linters in November, 1937. It will be seen that there is an increase in November, 1938, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 122,516 bales, or $22.7 \%$. The following is the statement:
NOVEMBER REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND. IMPORTED
AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except toreign, which is in

|  | Year | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cotton Consumed } \\ \text { During- } \end{gathered}$ |  | Cotton on Hand Nov. 30 |  | Cotton Active Duing November(Number) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { (Bales) }}{\text { Nob. }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Four } \\ & \text { Months } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { Noo. 30 } \\ & \text { (Bales) } \end{aligned}\right.$ | In ConEstabing ments (Bates) | In Publtc Storaje eat Com- presses (Boles) |  |
| United S | 1938 | 598,289 | 2,234,510 | 1,714.264 | 15577526 | 22,449,280 |
|  | 1937 | 482,976 | 2,212,086 | 1,653,651 | 11553358 | 22,777,818 |
| Cotton-growing States . . | 1938 | 503,544 | 1,892,461 | 1,514,440 | 15524637 | 17,026,194 |
|  |  | 417,040 | 1,882,023 | 1,407,707 | 11480284 | 17,374,560 |
| New Englan | 1938 | 77,685 | 279.230 | 160,126 | 45,868 | 4,797,100 |
| All other States. |  | 54,228 15,080 | 271,143 62,819 | 198.412 39.698 | 62,054 | ${ }_{4}^{4,755,698}$ |
|  |  | 11,708 | 58,920 | 47,532 | 11,020 | 647,560 |
| Incluaed Above- <br> Egyptian cotton.. |  | 5,614 | 19.571 |  |  |  |
|  | 1937 | 4,320 | 21,177 | 20,703 | 12,94B |  |
| Other forelgn cotton |  | 4,863 | 22,644 | 16,178 | 35,113 |  |
|  | ${ }^{937}$ | 5,891 | 36,987 | 23,355 | 23,588 |  |
| Amer.-Egyptian cotton..- |  | 920 594 | 2,860 | 4,746 | 11,262 |  |
| Not Included Above- |  | 594 | 2,822 | 3,125 | 4,614 |  |
| Linters.--.---.......-..-- | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & 66,822 \\ & 57.819 \end{aligned}$ | 280,140 | 316,167 | 101,658 |  |


|  | Imports | orezon C | on (500-lb | Bales) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country of Production | Nove |  | Mos. Ena | Nov. 30 |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| Egypt | 3,784 | 6,386 | 14,931 | 18,942 |
|  | 8,069 | 505 | 23,603 | ${ }_{3,193}$ |
| Mexico | ${ }^{869}$ | 758 | - ${ }_{8,395}$ | ${ }^{3} \mathbf{7} 98$ |
| British In | 2,183 | 1,283 | 7,061 | 7,100 |
| All oth |  | 95 | 43 | 952 |
| Total | 14,322 | 9,115 | 54,157 | 31,359 |

Linters Imported during three months ended Oct. 31, 1938, amounted to 14,613
equivalent 500 -pound bales.

| Country to Whach Exported | Exports of Domestic Cotion Excluding Linters (Running Bales-See Note for Linters) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Norember |  | 4 Mos.. End. Non. 30 |  |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| United Kingdom | 71,963 | 269,179 | 192,761 | 743,793 |
| Italy. | 65,190 <br> $\mathbf{3 3 , 4 7 5}$ | 129,777 59,420 | 1240,864 114,307 | 412,556 217,992 |
| Germany | 33,956 | 119,156 | 144,122 | 398,406 |
| Belgium | 13,719 | 25,805 | $\begin{array}{r}1,515 \\ 43,725 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Other Europ | 91,945 | 90,709 | 307,908 | 84,184 299,528 |
| Japan | 120,956 | 15,234 | 344,560 | -83,907 |
| China | 5,664 |  | 6,836 | 214 |
| All oth | 31,842 | 34,232 | 103,813 | 98,347 |
| All oth | 12,078 | 53,473 | 34,468 | 94,838 |
| Total | 480,788 | 796,985 | 1,534,879 | 2,433,765 | In Note-Linters exported, not included above, were 27,459 bales during November 1938 and 92,643 bales in 1937. The distribution for November, 1938 ${ }^{30}$, in United Kingdom, 4,428; France, The 11,$708 ;$ Belsium, 35 , Germany, 3,887 ; Italy,

3,138; Canada, 1,315; Panama, 7; Japan, 2,925; Australia, 16 . WORLD STATISTICS
The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of
inters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various sources, was 35591,000 bales, counting American in running bales and sources, was 35,591,000 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 ended July United States) for the year ended July 31,1938 , was $26,748,000$ bales.
The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idie, is about The total num
$147,000,000$.
CCC Loans on Cotton Through Dec. 8 Aggregated $\$ 151,204,055$ on $3,278,924$ Bales-Announcement was made on Dec. 9 by the Commodity Credit Corporation that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Dec. 8 showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of $\$ 151,204,054.97$ on $3,278,924$ bales of cotton. The loans average 8.86 cents per pound.
Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States are given below:

$\$ 13,303,295$ Loans on $73,488,839$ Pounds of Wool Made by CCC Throuh Dec. 3-On Dec. 9 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that through Dec. 3 loans aggregating $\$ 13,303,294.84$ had been made on $73,488,839$ net grease pounds of wool, an average of 18.10 cents. This figure includes repayments of $\$ 2,068,044.81$ covering $11,-$ 638,839 pounds of wool.

Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production-On Dec. 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 the four months ending with November, 1938, and 1937:

| State | Received at Mills * Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 |  | Crushed <br> Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { On Hand at Muns } \\ \text { Nov. } 30 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 93 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 193 |
| Alaba | 202.034 | 281,833 | 162,087 | 214,928 | 51.908 | 67.186 |
| Arkans | 409,306 | 462,815 | 218,605 | 241,883 | 210,923 | 221,316 |
| Georgia | 113,891 | 184,838 | 66,574 | 65,004 | ${ }^{69.031}$ | 125,302 |
| Louisiana | 155,711 | 216,504 | 170,499 117 | ${ }_{152,743}$ | 59,154 43 48 | 74,964 |
| Missis | 569.799 | 711,754 | 296,945 | 371,190 | 314,652 | 348,530 |
| North Caroli | 93,216 | 195,855 | 77,211 | 123,347 | 23,800 | 72,919 |
| Oklahoma | 158.511 | 188,761 | 93,872 | 135,968 | 68,309 | 53,295 |
| South Carol | 105,886 | 164,976 | 94.405 | 130.361 | 13,033 | 35,265 |
| Tennesse | 315,809 | 293.733 | 156.195 | 168,857 | 172,224 | 125,289 |
| Texas | 839,039 | 1,288,820 | 567,633 | 836.787 | 453,479 | 474,905 |
| All 0 | 143,792 | 155,436 | 72,356 | 77,092 | 79,475 | 78,940 |
| United States | 1.353 | 4,520,859 | ,094,082 | 2,821.058 | 1,559.8 |  |

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 337,118 tons and 42,394 tons on hand hand Aug. 1 nor 12,206 tons and 49,522 tons reshipped for 1938 and 1937, respectively.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

| Item | Season | On Hand Aug. 1 | Produced <br> Aug. 1 to <br> Nov. 30 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shipped Out } \\ \text { Aup. } 1 \text { to } \\ \text { Nov. } 30 \end{gathered}$ | On Hand |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oil (lbs.). $\{$ | 1938-39 | *33,833,717 | 645,790,092 | 557,012,603 | *168,456,714 |
|  | 1937-38 | 11,141,266 | 846,541,974 | 759,648,083 | *186,851,709 |
| Refined oll (lbs.) | 1938-39 | a487,927,952 | b $470,477,757$ |  | a503,890,222 |
|  | 1937-38 | 441,052.343 | 588,449.317 |  | 373,973,282 |
| Cake and meal, | 1938-39 | 214,611 | 935,140 | 836,213 | 313,538 |
| (tons)-- | 1937-38 | 41,952 | 1,250,319 | 1,121,984 | 170.307 |
| Hulls | 1938-39 | 133.153 | 542.329 | 491,815 | 183,667 |
| Linters, | 1938 | 43,422 | 718,834 | 646.121 | 116,135 |
| bales | 1937-38 | 81,547 | 639,711 | 378.496 | 519,898 32292 |
| Hull $\mathrm{fiber}, 500-$ | 1938-39 | 30,534 | 18,414 | 18,144 | 30,804 |
| lb. bales..-.-- | 1937-38 | 1,828 | 26,566 | 10,348 | 18,046 |
| Grabbots, motes | 1938-39 | 36,592 | 24,163 | 21,670 | 39,085 |
| \&c., 500 lb . | 1937-38 | 7,379 | 32,957 | 12,586 | 27,750 |

* Includes $11,339,523$ and 42,512,381 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establ $a$ Includes $5,199,739$ and $5,534,364$ pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents. and
warehousemen at places other than refineries and manutacturing Warehousemen at places other than refineries and manufacturing establishments
and $7,696,711$ and $5,472,135$ pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. 1, 1938, and Nov. 30 , 1938, respectively,
$b$ Product oleomargarine, soap.
$b$ Produced from $499,937,477$ pounds of erude oil.
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED OCT. 31
 * Amounts for November not included above are $1,294,214$ pounds refined "entered
directly for consumption,"'
5,312,712 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and 2,497289 refind "entered directly into warehouse"

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening indicate that there has been some rain in the western and central third of the cotton belt, but dry in the eastern third.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:




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. | Recetpts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Recetpts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Sept. | 227.732 | 347.270 |  | 2198,739 | 1059,914 | 1499,275 | 381,855 | 480,006 | 500,408 |
| 23. | 236.651 | 411.538 | 314,287 | 2390,140 | 1245,539 | 1677,862 | 428,052 | 606.163 | 492.874 |
| 30 | 221,656 | 479,801 | 319,754 | 2633.585 | 1490,564 | 1832,026 | $465^{\prime} 081$ | 724,826 | 500.519 |
| 7. | 183,369 | 441,721 | 330,0 | 2881,086 | 1715,693 | 1980,336 | 430,890 | 866,850 | 478,343 |
| 14. | 205,107 | 379,066 | 370.723 | 3110.218 | 1904,035 | 2098,733 | 434,239 | 596,889 | 489,120 |
| 21. | 300,646 | 323,319 | 378,683 | 3275,615 | 2051,912 | ${ }_{2}^{2179,563}$ | 366,043 | ${ }^{491,329}$ |  |
| 28- | 150,872 | 313,437 | 385,111 | 3387,084 | 2129,804 | 2266,371 | 263,541 | 391,329 | 471,919 |
|  | 256,3 | 263,182 | 259,641 | 3460,497 | 2226.923 | 2301,784 | 329,745 | 3888,719 |  |
| 10. | 92,125 | 245,888 | 264,096 | 3510,308 | 2387.570 | 2342,886 | 141,936 | 267,158 | $5 \mid 305.198$ |
| 18. | 125,857 | 195,034 | 251,440 | 3518,088 | $2459,694$ | 2373,757 | 133,637 <br> 9 |  |  |
| 25. | 88,143 | 160,560 | 217,563 | 3524,821 | 2501,559 | 2397, 188 | 94,876 | 202,425 | 240,994 |
|  |  |  | 211,898 | 3508,828 | 254,908 | 2366,617 | 73,964 | 213,711 | 181,327 |
| 9. | 77,815 | 165,506 | 133,018 | 3496,222 | 2610,850 | 2327,953 | 65,209 | ${ }^{2390,44}$ | 94,354 |
| 16. | 64,534 | 169,711 | 143,595 | 3471,589 | 2640,42 | 2290,467 | 39,901 | 199,2 | 06,109 |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,309,432 bales, in 1937 were $7,030,176$ bales and in 1936 wer outports the bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports past week were 64,534 bales, the actual movement froms plantations was 39,901 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 24,633 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 fore obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of are obtainable; also the
sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1938 |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible supply Dec. 9 | 9,723,997 |  | 8,950,861 | 339,022 |
|  | 181 | 7,381,763 | $33 \overline{37}, 9884$ | 10,204,423 |
| Bombay receipts to Dec. 15 | ${ }^{47}{ }^{47} 0000$ | 490,000 219 | 39,000 | 312,000 126,000 |
| Other India ship 'ts to Dec. 15 Alexandria receipts to Dec. 14 | 55,000 | 787,800 | 56,000 | 1,057,200 |
| Other supply to Dec. $14 * b_{--}$ | 13,000 | 187,000 | 14,000 | 172,000 |
| Total suppl | 10,061,690 | 16,924,504 | 9,397,845 | 16,210,645 |
| Visible supply Dec. 16.....- | 9,578,288 | 9,578,288 | 9,014,997 | 9,014,997 |
| Total takings to Dec. 16 | 483,402 | 7,346,216 | 382,848 <br> 242,848 <br> 1 | $7,195,648$ $5,195,848$ |
| Of which other.-. | 227,000 | 2,145,600 | 140,000 | 1,999,800 | Of whichg Amerecan. 16 a--.

Of which other

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies , \&c.
 not being available- and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and
eign spinners $5,038,216$ bales in 1938 and $4,890,648$ bales in 1937 , of which eign spinners, $5,038,216$ bales
$2,892,616$ bales and $2,890,848$ bales American. $b$ bstimated.
India Cotton Movement from All Ports-The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 as cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 15 \\ & \text { Receipts } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1938 |  | 1937 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay .......... |  |  | 47,000 | 490,000 | 39,0 | 312,00 | 80,00 | 522,000 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Exports } \\ \text { from- }}}{\text { in }}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Stnce Aug. 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Breat }^{\text {Brita }} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Contt- } \\ \text { nent } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{\text {apon }{ }^{2}} \\ & \text { China } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Contt- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Japan }{ }^{4} \\ \text { China } \end{array}$ | Total |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay- } \\ 19387 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 1,000 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 11,000 \\ 4,000 \\ 5,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,000 \\ & 27,000 \\ & 67,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30,000 \\ 7,0,00 \\ 7,900 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,000 \\ { }_{c}^{6,000} \\ 18,000 \end{gathered} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71,00 \\ & 70,000 \\ & 83,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,000 \\ & 138,000 \\ & 373,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 515,000 \\ & 214,000 \\ & 474,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1936 | 7,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oth. Inda- | 12,000 | 29,000 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 41,000 \\ 32,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 70,000 \\ 34,000 \\ 102,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 149,000 \\ 92,000 \\ 143,000 \end{gathered}$ | --..----- | $\begin{aligned} & 219,000 \\ & 126,000 \\ & 245,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| - 1936-..-- | 21,0000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total all- } \\ 1938 \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 13,000 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 40,000 \\ 4,000 \\ 16,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \begin{array}{c} 7,000 \\ 717,000 \\ 111,000 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86.000 \\ 40,000 \\ \hline 120,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,000 \\ & 160,000 \\ & 226,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,000 \\ & 138,000 \\ & 373,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734,000 \\ 340,000 \\ 790,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,000 \\ 28,000 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 8.000 bales. Exports from all India ports record an increase of 64,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 394,000 bales.
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the for the past week

present prices. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | 1938 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32, ~ C o p}$ | 814 Lbs. Shtrtings, Common to Finest |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Cotton } \\ & \text { Middld'g } \\ & \text { Upl'ds } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 32s Cop } \\ { }_{\text {Tutst }} \end{gathered}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | d. | s. d. | s. d. | d. | d. | s. d. s. |  | d. |
| sept. | 83/4 93/ |  |  | 4.81 | 113013 | 10 13610 |  | 5.33 |
| 23.-1 | 83. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | © | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 3 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 4.78 | 113913 | ${ }_{9}^{10}{ }_{1016}^{(1) 10}$ |  | 5.08 4.89 |
| 30.- | 8\% 9\% 9\% | (1) | 93 | 4.80 | 114@12\% | 9 101/2 © 10 |  |  |
| Oct. |  | (1) |  |  | 1136121/2 | 99 @ 10 |  | 4.75 |
| 14.- | 87\% ${ }^{\text {810 }}$ 97\% | Q | 93 | 5.24 | 11410123 | $9101 / 10$ |  | 4.82 4.89 |
| 21.. | 83@ 9k | @ | 93 | 5.19 | $1110{ }^{1121 / 2}$ | $9101 /{ }^{\text {9 0 }} 10$ | $13 / 8$ | 4.89 4.88 |
| 28. | 87\% © 97/8 | (a) | 93 | 5.20 | 11\% $1121 / 2$ | $9101 / 2010$ |  | 4.88 |
| Nov. |  |  |  | 5.09 | 103/012 | $9101 / 1010$ |  | 4.55 |
| 10-- | 83\% 93/ | 9 (3) | 93 | 5.05 | 1078@121/8 | 91031010 |  | 4.63 |
| 18..- | 83@ 93/4 | 9 (3) | 93 | 5.08 | 105@12 | 91019010 | $1{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{4.64}^{4.55}$ |
| 25.- | 83/49394 | 9 (a) | 3 | 5.22 | 10\% ${ }^{\text {® }} 12$ | $9101 / 20$ |  |  |
| ec. | 83/4.1931/4 |  | 93 | 5.14 | 10\% 6 @117/8 | $9101 / 2010$ |  | 4.65 |
| 9 | 81/3091/2 | 8103@ | 9 11/2 | 4.97 | 101/ @11/4 | $9101 / 2 @ 10$ |  | 4.70 481 |
| 16--1 | 81/20931/2 | 810150 | $911 / 2$ | 5.16 | 10350113/4 | $9101 / 2 @ 10$ | 13 | 4.81 |

Shipping News-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 45,224 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:


Total...-. Freights-Current rates for cotton from. New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

|  | $\underset{\text { Density }}{\text { High }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stand- } \\ & \text { ard } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Densty }]{\text { High }}$ | Standard |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hggh } \\ \text { Denstly } \end{gathered}$ | Stand- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool | . 45 c . | .60c. | Trieste | d. 450 . | .60c. | Piraeus |  | 1.00 |
| Manchester | r. 45 c. | .80c. | Flume | d. 450. | .60c. | Salonices | . 885 c . | 1.00 |
| Antwerp | .46c. | . 610. | Barcelona |  |  | Venice |  |  |
| Havre | .45c. | .60c. | Japan |  | * | Copenhas | ${ }^{\text {d. }} 55 \mathrm{c}$. | .80c. |
| Rotterdam | 6 c . | . 61 c . | Shanghal |  |  | Leghorn |  | .600. |
| Genoa d | d. 556 c. .56 c | .800. | Bombay x Bremen | . 760. | . 61. | Gothenb'g | . 566. | .710. |
| Stockholm | . 61 c . | . 76 c . | Hamburg | .46c. | .61c. |  |  |  |

Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&c., at that port:
 Total stocks $\qquad$ Total imports--.-.-.
 The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futu00 The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturauy | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thutsday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market. 12:15 $\mathbf{P}$. . | Qulet. | Quiet. | Qulet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Qulet |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 4.98d. | .06d. | 5.11 d . | 5.02d. | 5.12d. | 5.16 |
| Futures | Q't but st'y | Qu't unch. | Q't but st'y | Barely st'y; 4 to 7 pts. | Q't but st'y unch. to 1 | Q't but st'y 1 pt.dec. t |
| Market opened | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{pts} \\ \text { decline. } \end{array}\right.$ | to 1 pt . advance. | 3 to 4 pts. decline. | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4 \text { to } 7 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decline. } \end{array}\right\|$ | pts. adv. | 1 pt . adv. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \frac{4}{\text { P. M. }} \end{gathered}$ | Steady; <br> 1 to 5 pts advance. | Firm; <br> 8 to 15 pts advance. | Q't but st'y 6 to 7 pts. decline. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Firm; } \\ 1 \text { to } 2 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decllne. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Qu't unch. to 3 pts . decline. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q't but st' } \\ & \text { unch. to } \\ & \text { pts. adv. } \end{aligned}$ |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } 10 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Dec. } 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { sat }}{\text { Close }}\right\|$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noo | Close | Noon | Close |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  |  | d. |  | d. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ |  |  |  | 4.71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4.65}$ |  | 4.78 | ${ }_{4}^{4.74}$ | 4.71. | ${ }_{4.63}^{4.6}$ | 4.71 |  |  | 4.77 | 4.75 |
|  | ${ }_{4.54}^{4.60}$ | ${ }_{4.58}^{4.65}$ | 4.71 4 | 4.66 | ${ }_{4}^{4.6 t}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ | 4.6C | 4.58 | ${ }_{4}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.7}$ | 4.69 |
| Octob | 4.39 | 4.48 | ${ }_{4.48}^{4.63}$ | 4.942 | ${ }_{4.41}^{4.56}$ | ${ }_{4.3}^{4.51}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.55}$ | 4.58 | 4.5 | ${ }_{4}^{4.63}$ | 4.60 |
|  | $4.41$ |  | 4.45 |  | 4.43 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.49 |
| . | $\begin{aligned} & 4.42 \\ & { }_{4.45} \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{4.53}^{4.50}$ |  |  |  | 4.4. |  | 4.4 |  | 50 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Dec. 16, 1938
Flour-There has been no appreciable change in the flour situation the past week. The grain markets have shown no spectacular changes, and there has been no real incentive for consumer buying of flour. Demand generally is slow. The trade appears reconciled to this dull market, however, being convinced that no important buying can be expected barring a sustained advance in wheat values.

Wheat-On the 10th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The highest grain prices in a month or more attracted enough profit taking today to whittle values down fractionally. Both wheat and corn reacted slightly in a quiet session of week-end evening-up and realizing sales, but minor price setbacks brought fresh support that checked the downturn. A forecast for unsettled weather in the winter wheat belt where moisture is needed badly caused some selling, but this was a minor factor. At yesterday's close wheat had risen 3 to almost 5 c . above recent 6 -year lows, while corn was 5 to 8c. higher. This inducement to accept profits found support in the lower Liverpool wheat market, the domestic weather forecast and absence of new export business. The decline at Liverpool reflected smaller miller inquiry for wheat, but the British market was steadied as a result of reports of unprecedented shedding of unharvested wheat in Victoria province, Australia, as well as drought in northwest India. On the 12 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The news on wheat contained nothing of a stimulating character. The absence of fresh export demand for wheat was anything but encouraging to those favoring the upward side. In sharp contrast was European purchasing of 1,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat. Although approximately 500,000 bushels of wheat from this country were reported taken by British millers, it was apparently part of an amount bargained for some time ago. Transient advances of about a cent a bushel in the Chicago wheat market petered out soon when the fact became apparent that there was a notabla dearth of follow-up buying, and that trade volume in all the speculative pits had dwindled to nearly zero. Frosts reported in southern Argentina, together with a decided curtailment of world shipments last week, did much to help a temporary upward trend of the wheat market here. Besides, Liverpool quotations showed $11 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. bulge in some cases ,and nervousness over unsettled political conditions overseas continued to attract notice. On the other hand, likelihood of moisture in dry areas of domestic winter crop territory served as a cheek to buyers. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Traders on the Chicago Board virtually ignored reports that British mills would buy $25,000,000$ bushels of United States wheat this season, an amount $5,000,000$ bushels more than was recently announced. Attention focused instead on statements current that aside from the aggregate of subsidized wheat already negotiated for, Great Britain was not expected to purchase any additional from the United States the rest of the season. Offsetting any enlargement of seasonal total British buying of wheat from the United States was evidence for the time being that North American actual new export business had come to a complete standstill. Meanwhile, generally good crop prospects in Europe were reported, as well as hedging pressure at Liverpool following large purchases of Canadian grain yesterday. Trade volume on the Chicago Board was thin. On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The wheat market was somewhat in the background today, attention apparently being focused on the corn market. Previous to the bulge in corn values, wheat averaged slightly lower, reflection fears that Argentine and Australian selling pressure would soon develop abroad. Trade comment was general that hedoing sales in Liverpool were a forerunner of what would hedging the usual big volume of southern hemisphere offeringen if peared after the first of the year. On the other hand, no important changes materialized in domestic winter conditions in the Southwest, especially as Oklahoma's crop was reported as almost the worst on record.

On the 15th inst. prices closed unchanged to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Downward tendencies prevailed in Chicago wheat values today except during a brief interval at the outset. A reactionary drift of the corn market and of Winniper wheat quotations was conducive to selling. It was asserted the Argentine Government Wheat Board had started offering wheat to exporters. Reports that the Argentine harvest was making favorable progress and that recent purchasers of Australian wheat were being re-offered for sale, but having no takers, acted as a handicap to higher prices. demand obstacle to advances as that European overnight demand for North American grain applied only to small
lots of Canadian wheat. In various quarters, too, a disposition was manifest to await announcement tomorrow of Argentina's first official estimate of this season's wheat production. Relative indifference shown by the Liverpool market as to yesterday's price upturns here were a further disappointment.
Today prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 c$. net lower. Reports of increased offerings from the Southern Hemisphere accompanied slight downturns of wheat prices at times today but numerous rallies followed. Trade was of a desultory pre-holiday character, with advices of unfavorable domestic crop conditions Southwest serving somewhat as an offiset for Liverpool quotations lower than due. Cables reported Argentine wheat being offered freely to Europe, and it was noted that the Australian visible supply showed decided enlargement. Elevators in New South Wales were asserted to be so full that farmers were temporarily unable to find sufficient storage room. On the other hand, dry weather, adverse for domestic crops, was shown as widely prevalent. Some rain was noted in sections of Oklahoma, but forecasts did not indicate any general moisture. Overnight export business in North American grains was restricted to a few loads of Pacific Coast Canadian wheat. Open interest in wheat was $100,352,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK
No. 2 red.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF


## December May-

$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Corn-On the } 10 \text { th inst. } & \text { pris } & 645 / 8 & 635 / 8 & 638 / 4 & 623 / 8 & 613 / 4\end{array}$ down. There was no change in the underlying corn market situation which has strengthened prices materially recently Revived export demand, dwindling supplies in Argentina with higher prices of the principal competitive corn and operation of the ever-normal-granary program in this country have helped to lift corn quotations here. Traders regarded today's dip as a technical reaction to some extent. Except for about 100,000 bushels sold here to exporters, no large export business was reported. Terminal market receipts large export business was reported. Terminal market receipts
for the week were almost $1,000,000$ bushels below the prefor the week were almost $1,000,000$ bushels below the pre-
vious week. Argentine prices rose more than a cent today vious week. Argentine prices rose more than a cent today. On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The news on corn generally was bearish. Sudden pause in export demand caused prospective buyers to withdraw. Word, too, came after the end of business on the Chicago Board that corn quotations in Buenos Aires showed a tumble of $17 / \mathrm{c}$ to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Absence of corn export demand, together with 3 cents break in Argentine prices, brought increased selling of corn futures here. Somewhat freer offerings from domestic rural futures here. Somewhat freer offerings from domestic rural
sources were noted. The increase, however, was said to be sources were noted. The increase, however, was said to be
mainly on the part of country dealers rather than producers. On the 14 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher Corn became the grain market leader today and scored a $11 /$ bushel jump, stimulating a $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. rise in wheat carcity of offerings of corn futures aroused misgivings he part of traders short of supplies needed to fill speenlative contracts. Somewhat flurried purchasing ensued, and ail grains climbed more or less as a consequence. Part of the upward impetus of grain values was credited to the influence of stock market bulges. Evidence accumulated that United States farmers either were holding their corn for higher prices or were storing large quantities in cribs so as to obtain Government loans. The rise of the corn market took place regardless of the fact that today's export business in United States corn was restricted to a few loads, and that at first the price of corn here inclined downward because of sympathy with wheat weakness. On the other hand, arrivals of corn in Chicago continued meager, totaling but 105 cars today. The Buenos Aires corn market was strong early, although losing later most of its gain.

On the 15th inst. prices closed 5/8 to 1c. net lower. Chicago receipts of corn were larger, 147 cars today. Liverpool reported that Argentine corn was offered abroad at a discount under United States No. 2 yellow. The unfavorable turn in the securities market also had its depressing effect in the late trading. Today prices closed $5 / 8$ to $1 / 4$ net lower. With wheat values lower and receints of $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ heavy, it was only natural that corn values should seek lower levels. Receipts of corn were larger tham has seek the rule of late, 148 cars in Chicare larger than has been in corn on Thursday reached Chicago today. Open interest in corn on Thursday reached $63,002,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GORN IN NEW YORK

$\qquad$

Oats-On the 10th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Trading was light and without feature. On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. There was very little to report concerning this market, trading being very light and without feature. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. up. Sellers of oats were scarce. May touched a new high for the season. On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was very little to this market, though the undertone held steady.
On the 15th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Trading was light, with prices easing off largely in sympathy with the depressed state of the wheat and corn markets. Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. There was nothing of particular interest in this market, prices going lower in sympathy with wheat and corn.
DAILYICLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO December.
May_.......
July....
Season's

$\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December.
 May

Rye-On the 10th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 3/8c. higher. There was some commission house and elevator buying of rye, but it was not sufficient to have any appreciable effect on values except to keep the undertone firm throughout most of the short session. On the 12 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. gain. Trading was light and of a very mixed character, which was reflected in the irregularity of price movement. On the 13 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Thismarket ruled heavy during most of the session in sympathy.with depressed state of wheat and corn. On the 14th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market derived its firmness largely from the strength of wheat and corn, which induced some speculative buying and covering of rye futures.

On the 15 th inst. prices closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. There was no heavy pressure in this market, prices easing off largely in sympathy with the heaviness of the other grains. Today prices closed unchanged compared with previous finals. This market held up surprisingly well in the face of heavy and lower markets in the other grains.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

## December

$\qquad$
 Decem
May
July $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Season's High and When Made } & \text { Season's Low and } \\ \text { December_-- } 563 /{ }^{2} & \text { July } \\ \text { May } \\ \text { May }\end{array}$
 DAILY CLOSING' PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG December $\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG


Closing quotations were as follows:
FLOUR

| Bpring Pat. high protein_4.95@5.10 | Ryeflour patents_-_- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Spring patents |  |



Hard winter patents_-.-4.45 (94.65 Barley goods--


## GRAIN


 Corn. New York-
No. 2 yellow all rail $\qquad$ $67 \% / 80$ lbs. feeding-- $\qquad$ $-50.63$
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 for the week ended last
of the last three years:

| Receipts at | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Batley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | bols. 1 | bush 60 | bush 56 | 320 | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Minneapolis |  | 1.011 .000 | 620000 | 362,000 |  |  |
| Duluth. |  | 267,000 | 613,000 | 81,000 | 77,000 | 52,000 |
| Milwaukee |  |  | 106,000 | 4.000 | 3,000 | 296,000 |
| Toledo - |  | ,000 | 93,000 | 95.000 |  |  |
| Indianapolis |  | 17,000 | 391.000 | 62,c00 | 12,000 |  |
| St. Louis | 133,000 | 158,000 | 247,000 | 110,000 | 6,000 | 38,000 |
| Peoria | 46,000 | 27,000 | 354,000 | 36.000 | 9,000 | 76,000 |
| Kansas City | 17,000 | 1,314,000 | 322.000 | 76,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 360,000 | 339,000 | 69,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph - |  | 85,000 | 149,000 | 39,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 397.000 | 1.000 |  |  |  |
| Stoux City |  | 13,000 | 83.000 |  | - 4,000 | 16,000 |
| Buttalo |  | 3,888,000 | 710,006 | 326,000 | 88,00 | 416,000 |
| Tot. wk. 38 | 424.0 | 7,891 | 4,951,000 | 1,498 | 326,00 | 1,921,000 |
| Samewk. 37 | 382.000 | 3,210,000 | 9,514,000 | 1,651,000 | 181,000 | 1.790.000 |
| Samewk.'36 | 426,000 | 9,871,000 | 4,366,000 | 1,915,000 | 271,000 | 2,029,000 |
| Since Aug. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1938 | 8,178,000 | 205,497,000 | 138.771,000 | 55,244,000 | 16,362,000 | 54,298,000 |
| 1937 | 7,458,000 | 192,570,000 | 104,090,000 | 65,523.000 | 18,871,000 | 53.088,000 |
| 936. | 7.977.000 | 137,835.000 | 70,645.00 | 41.270.000 | 9.203.000 | 53.914.000 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 10, 1938, follow:

| ceipts at | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | bbts 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs 81,000 | tush 56 lbs 100,000 | $\text { bush } 32 \text { lbs }$ | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 |
| Philadelph | - 45,000 | 60,000 | 100,000 88,000 | 11,000 |  |  |
| Raltimore | 22.000 | 3,000 | 30,000 | 13,000 | 30,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orl'ns* | 24,000 | 114,000 | 153,000 | 16,000 |  |  |
| Galveston-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montreal | 32,000 | 46,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St.John, W | 4,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston | 35,000 |  | 3,00 | 6,000 |  |  |
|  | 000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tin. WK. } 38 \\ & \text { Since Jan. } \\ & 1938 . \end{aligned}$ | 324,C00 |  |  |  |  | 3,000 |
|  | 13,867,000 | 129,420,000 | 87,762,000 | 7,410,000 | 3,382,000 | 2,440,00 |
| Week 1937 Since Jan. 1 | - 266,000 | , | 2,00 | 0 | 54,000 | 158,000 |
|  | 13,425,0 | 96,299,0 | 32.271.000 | 6,214,0 | 6.495,000 |  | * Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 10,1938 , are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rye | Batley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bushels 93,000 | Bushels <br> 129.000 | Barrels 39,446 | Bushels | Bushels. | Bushels |
| Albany . | 80,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boston ${ }^{\text {Philadelphia }}$ | 16,000 | 26,000 | 1,000 |  |  |  |
| New Orleans |  | 137,000 | 9,000 | 32,000 |  |  |
| Montreal | 46,000 |  | 32,000 |  |  |  |
| St. John, West |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| Halitax |  |  | 8,000 |  |  |  |
| Total week 1938 | 235,000 | 292,000 | -93,446 |  |  |  |
| Same week 1937. | 2,253.000 | 537.000 | 100.520 | 27.000 | 175.000 | 173.000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1,1938 , is as below:


The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Dec. 10, were as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nited States- |  | Corn Bushels | Oats Bushels | Rye |  |
| Bosto |  | 2,000 | 1,000 |  |  |
| New | 45,000 | 331,000 | 19.000 |  |  |
| Philadel | 541,000 | 206,000 | 22,000 | ,000 | 3,000 |
| Baltimo | 689,000 | 42.000 | 32,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| New Orl | 1,031,000 | 1,086,000 | 101,000 | 19,000 |  |
| lves | 5,271,000 | 7,000 |  |  | 4,000 |
| Fort W | 6,902,000 | 260,000 | 131,000 | 36,000 | 8.000 |
| Ich | 2,419,000 |  |  | 1,00 |  |
| teh | 5,452,000 |  |  |  |  |
| St. | 2,385,000 | 663,000 | 118,000 |  | 12,000 |
| Kansas | 28,950,000 | 2,508,000 | 888,000 | 353,000 | 121,000 |
| nah | 5,230,000 | 6,286,000 | 356,000 | 99,000 | 346,000 |
| Sloux | 744,000 | 959,000 | 127,000 | 63,000 | 123,000 |
| St. Louls | 3,947,000 | 2,233,000 | 161,000 | 171,000 | 5,000 |
| Indiana | 776,000 | 1,415,000 | 443,000 |  |  |
| coria | 29,0 | 311,00 |  |  | 9,000 |
| cag | 9,412,000 | 13,424,000 | 2,652,000 | 764,000 | 0 |
| " aflo | 1,977,000 | 2,010,000 | 474,000 | 283.000 |  |
| On Lake | 648,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Milwauk | 1,212,000 | 1,902,000 | 386,000 | 6,000 | 1,929,000 |
| Minnead | 1,995,000 | 5,403,000 | 5,188,000 | 3,567,000 | 5,608,000 |
| Dulut | $\begin{array}{r} 9,244,000 \\ 74,000 \end{array}$ | 1,933,00 | 4,059,000 | 1,527,000 | 12180 |
| Detrolt | 150,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Butfal | $10,643,000$ | 4,281,000 | ${ }^{850,000}$ | 881,000 |  |
| " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $10,483,000$ | 783,000 | 595,000 | 258,000 | 496 |
| otal | 20,249,000 | 46,037,000 | 16,408,000 | 8,097,00 | ,463;0 |
| Total Dec. 3, 193 | 23,171,000 | 45,530,000 | 17,249,000 | 8,516,000 | 11,312,000 |
| Total Dec. 1 | , | 424,0 | 209,000 | 5,361,000 | 10,250,000 |
| ushels, against 135,000 bushels in 1937. Barley-Duluth, 21,000; on Lakes, 33,000; tata., 54,000 bushels, against 408,000 bushels in 1937. Wheat-New York, 863,000 ushels; New York afloat, 147,000; Buffalo, 777,000; Buffalo afloat, 3,763,000; Erie, 2,15 1,000; on Lakes.332,000; Albany, 851,000; Phlladelphis, 49,000; total, ,933,000 bushels, against $6,072,000$ bushels in 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $8,933,000$ bushels, against $6,072,000$ bushels in 1937 .


| Canadian- $\quad$ Wheat | Corn Bushels | Oats Bushels | Rye Bushels | $\begin{aligned} & l e y \\ & \text { hels } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lake, bay, river-seab'd 34,456, |  | 2,032,00 | 152,000 | 1,346,000 |
| Ft. Willam \& Pt. Arthur 33,254,000 |  | 672,000 | 824,000 | 723,000 |
| Other Can. \& other elev. 94,284,000 |  | 6,055,000 | 947,000 | 5,141,000 |
| Total Dec. 10, 1938_161,994,000 |  | 8,759,000 | 1,923,000 |  |
| Total Dec. 3, 1938 _...156,817,000 |  | 7,974,000 | 1,912,000 | 6,691,000 |
| Total Dec. 11, $1937 \ldots \ldots 55,390,000$ |  | 9,595,000 | 1309,000 |  |
| Summary |  |  |  |  |
| merican....-.-...-.-. 120,249,000 | 46,037,000 | 16,408.000 | 8,097,000 |  |
| 1,994,000 |  | 8,759,000 | 1,923,000 | 7,190,000 |
| 1 | 46,037,000 | 25,167,000 |  |  |
| Total Dec. 3, 1938-..-279,9810 | 45, | 25,223,000 | 10,428 | 18,003,00 |
| Total D | 28,424,000 | 33,804,000 | 6.670,000 | , |
| The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by |  |  |  |  |
| Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week |  |  |  |  |
| ended Dec. 9, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are |  |  |  |  |
| hown in the following: |  |  |  |  |


| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sul, } \\ \text { Sul, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Sulv, } \\ & \text { Jily } \\ & \text { 1937 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Dee. } \\ 1938 \\ 198 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sinne } \\ \text { Julv } \\ \text { ju3 } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly } \\ \text { Suly } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| No. Amer- | 2,123,000 | 115.319 .000 56880 | 85,737,000 | ${ }_{1}^{299.000}$ | ${ }^{52,546,000}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2.370,000}$ |
| Argentina- | ${ }^{\text {453,200 }}$ | 28,633,000 | 16,892,000 | 2,697,00¢ | 77,838,000 | 181,970,006 |
| Australia | 1,644,000 | 39,032,000 | 33.328.000 |  |  |  |
| India, |  | 7,344,000 | 10,392,000 |  |  |  |
| countries | 1,248, c0e | 17,360,000 | 10,848.000 | 1.233,000 | 22,684,000 | 51,866,000 |
| Total... | 73236.000 | 261.968 .000 | 210.663.000 | 5.343.000 | 157,137,000 | 219.006,000 |

## Wheat Loans of CCC Aggregated $\$ 32,200,738$ on

 54,635,514 Bushels Through Dec. 8-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Dec. 9 that "Advices of Wheat Loans" received by it through Dec. 8 showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and held by lending agencies on $54,635,514$ bushels of wheat, aggregating $\$ 32,200,738.48$, averaging .5894 cents per bushel.Figures showing the number of bushels on which loans have been made by States are:

| State- | Form $A$ Bushels | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Form B B } \\ & \text { Bushels } \end{aligned}$ |  | Form A Bushel | Form B Bushels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arkansas. |  | 835 | New Mexico. |  |  |
| Calit | 6,006 | 1,009 | North Dakota | 2,033,134 | 19 |
| Color | 379,621 | 187,896 |  | 124,789 |  |
| Idaho |  | 2,531,588 | Oklahom | 409,351 | 3,592,600 |
| Itlinois, | ${ }^{130} 81709$ | 709,654 | Oregon--̈̆̈- | - 2569.478 | - ${ }_{\text {5,7,139,493 }}$ |
|  |  | 182,838 | Te |  | 123,951 |
| Kansas | 749,053 | 3,343,931 |  | 134,377 | 1,591,999 |
|  |  | 71 |  | 534,987 | 388,565 |
| M | 71,470 |  | Virginia |  |  |
| Minnesota | ${ }^{382,365}$ | 2,195,936 | W ashingt |  | $2,647,174$ 36,011 |
|  | 2,758,038 | 6,457,539 | Wyomin | 149,280 | 254,998 |
| ask | ,061,097 | 5,4 |  |  |  |

Weather Report for the Week Ended Dec. 14-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Dec. 14, follows:
Except in the Northeast and extreme Northwest, the week opened with generally frair weather, but a moderate depression during the first Pew days
of the perio
western Lake moved in a south-southeasteriy direction from the extreme
 land. 1t was attended by general precipitation from the Mississippi Valiey
eastward, except in the extrene southeast. At the same tise
 morning of Dec. 10 'light frost occurred well south ward over the flordia
Peninsula. However, Preezing temperatures were not reported from first-order Ala, and Meridian, Miss.; while no station east of the Rocky Mountains reported a temperature as low as zero In the hississippi Valey the
minima ranged from 12 degrees in the extreme north to about 40 degrees in southern sections, while in the Great Hlains the range was from 6 degrees
above zero at Williston, N. Dk., to 36 degrees at Abilene. Texas. A limitod above zero at Wiliston, N. Dk , to 36 degrees at Abilene, Texas. A limitod
area in the Rocky Mountains had subzero temperatures, the lowest reported area in the Rocky Mountains had subzero temperatures, the lowest reported
for the week being 8 dergees below zero at Yello ystone Park, and Lander, Wyo Abnormally high temperatures prevailed in southern California, Los Angeles reporting a maximum of 92 degrees
recorded at that station so late in the season.
Abyormally warm weather continued throughout nearly the entire country. In the extreme southeast the weekly mean temperatures were somewhat subnormal, and also locally along the Pacitic coast and in
Wyoming. In all other sections they averaged above normal, decidedly so in the southwest with unusually warm weather in Arizona and southern Cht ene southwest with unusually warm weather in Arizona and southern
Californian the northern Plains the wek was 10 degrees to 14 degrees
warmer than normal, while in the Northeast the plus departures ranged warmer than normal, while in the Northeast the plus departures ranged
from 9 degrees to 15 degrees. from 9 degrees to 15 degrees,
Moderate to heavy rains
to moderate fallss in most octher sections east of the Mississippi River. However, west of the Mississippi only a few tocal areas had appreciable.
precipitation, although the amounts were heavy along the north Pacific precipitation, although the amounts, were heavy along the north Pacific.
coast
The Missouri Head, Wash. reported 3.8 inches or rainfall for the week. The Missouri Valey, Pains, States, and all sections from the lower Missisnormal warmth that has characterized the year was a continuation of and narmal warmth that has characterized the year 1938, and waspecialy woutnormal warmth, while November was abnormally cora in the western as a whole about normal. All other months from January to November had widespread warmth and several of them markedily high terperatures. This temperature trend is in line with conditions that have prevailed in general yor about a quarter of a cencury. True, there have been reat oreason, but the general trend has been to abovenormal temperatures for the past 25 $\stackrel{\text { years. }}{\text { The }}$
The week just closed was favorable for agricultural interests from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and mostly favorable from the Rocky Moun-
tains westward.
However, in much of the Great Ptains and in the far South west, extreme dryness continues, with the situation becoming critical
Rainfall is urgently needed in many places, especially in parts of Nebraska, in western Kansas, OXl latoma, Texas, except the Panhandle, much
of New Mexico Arizona, and southern California. Some soil blowing was of New Mexico. Arizona, and southern California. Some soil blowing was
reported from the western Plains, but this is rot yet serious. However, reported from the westrrn Plains, bor this is not yet serious, However,
conditions are unusualy favorabe for drifting soil and bad duststorms in the late winter and spring whenever high winds occur, unless an abnormally
favorable moisture situation develops through rains or snow. The stock-water situation is causing apprehension in some sections of the western dry area. However, there is very littie snow cover anywhere in the country which, together with the abnormal warmth, was unussally fing necessary in the great western grazing sections wherever there was sufficient range feed. Precipitation during the week was favorable in the south Attantics sections, sepecialily in Tennessee eand the Carolinas. In the
Southeast only limited areas now need moisture Southeast only limited areas now need moisture.
were not generally harmful. Seasonal farm work made good progress practically everywhere, with corn husking almost completed.
Small Grains-Under the influence of warm weather and generally
unfrozen soil wheat made some growth during the week in eastern portions of the Wheat Beat and in the Atlantic area. The condition of the crop continues satisfactory generally east of the Misisissippi River. By reason
of recently improved moisture conditions there is some improvement shown of recently improved moisture con
West of the Mississippit the situation remains largely unchanged, except that intensificication of drought in the southern Plains area, including much
of Texas, is affecting the winter wheat crop adversely, with deterioration of Texas. is affecting the winter wheat crop adversely, with deterioration
reported in many places. In Kansas wheat has lost more or less ground in practically ali sections. with the late seeded especially poori, some soil
blowing was reported in the western part of the State, but this has not as yet become serious.
deterioration or the condition of wheat is still fair locally, but, in general. deterioration or poor development is in evidence, with some plants dying;
also in Texas, outside the Panhandle. dryness is becoming serious with much dry-planted wheat still ungerminated. .while soee which came up has died; many farmers are stil waiting rain for seeding. In heraly
tain sections and the far Northwest conditions continue generally favorie.

In Washington wheat shows appreciable growth while some additional late
seeded grain has germinated and come up. seeded grain has germinated and come up.
The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in the different States:
Florida-Jacksonville: Cold and dry; Prosts on 10-11th damaged tender
truck in interior of central and south: trunce. Celery and canbbage good Potatoes growing well in south, land
theing prepared in north. Citrus groves good; fruit ripening and sweetbeing prepared in north. Citrus groves good; fruit ripening and sweet-
ening. Strawberries good; shipments increasing.
 coast and moderate in lower Rio Grnade Valley. Progress and condition of
winter wheat good in Panhandle, but elsewhere drought becoming serious; winter wheat yood in Panhandie, but elsewhere drought becoming serious;
much dry-planted will not germinate withut rain nad some early-planted
that was up has died; rain needed for sowing. Oats also need moisture.
 show effects of droorught on on south coastal putains. Soutestock mostinining to to
good, but much feeding necessary as ranges poor and stock water low in good, but much feeding necessary as ranges poor and stock water low in
many areas. Beneficial rains in lower Rio Grande Valley last day, but
elsewhere rain needed. elsewhere rain needed.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## New York, Friday Night, Dec. 16, 1938.

Real winter temperatures, and the close approach of the peak of the holiday buying season, combined to impart a very active pace to retail business, with the dollar volume of sales not infrequently exceeding that of last year, not of sales not inequently exceeding that or last year, notwithstanding the fact that retail prices are generally lower, and buyers adhered to their previous policy of giving prefer ence to popular-priced articles. While gift items supplied the bulk of the business, an improvement was also shown in the home furnishing and apparel divisions. For the week ending Dec. 3, department store sales, the country over, according to the Federal Reserve Board, declined $2 \%$ from last year. In New York and Brooklyn stores the loss was confined to $1.8 \%$, while in Newark establishments a gain of $2.4 \%$ was recorded. For the entire month of November, the Federal Reserve Board reported: a decrease in sales amounting to $3 \%$, with the Philadelphia district showing the largest decline of $9 \%$ while the Atlanta and St. Louis districts were able to report gains of $4 \%$.
Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets was again enlivened by efforts on the part of retail stores to place numerous last-minute orders to be immediately delivered for holiday selling. As a result a further tightening of the delivery situation developed, and shipping delays were reported in many instances. Wholesalers on their part continued their previous buying reserve, chiefly because of the desire to keep inventories down to moderate levels. More interest was displayed in merchandise offerings for January promotions although the bulk of these purchases remained to be filled. Business in silk goods continued active, and the scarcity in spot offerings of pure dye crepes became more pronounced, with substantial price premiums being conceded. Trading in rayon yarns maintained its active pace, notwithstanding retarding seasonal influences. Chief interest existed in the finer counts as well as in acetate yarns.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets opened the week in its previous desultory fashion, with distress selling by some producers causing a further easing of quotations. Later in the week, however, a sudden turn for the better developed, and trading attained a pace not seen in several months. Buying activities extended to all sections of the trade, with converters, corporation printers and bag manufacturers absorbing large quantities of goods. Chief causes for the spurt in buying were the depletion of stocks in users' hands following a protracted period of limited purchases, the growing conviction that prices had struck bottom, the optimistic outlook for business in the coming year, and the better tone displayed by the security, as well as the commodity markets. Further hints of contemplated drastic curtailment measures by many mills, also helped to stimulate buying. Business in fine goods, after early dullness, profited to some extent from the revival in the print cloth market, with increased buying of fancies being reported. Continued interest existed in voiles, and fair-sized inquiries were received for carded piques. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 's, $61 / 8$ to $61 / 4 \mathrm{c} \cdot ; 39-\mathrm{inch} 72-76$ 's, $57 / 8$ to $6 \mathrm{c} . ; 39$-inch $68-72$ 's, 5 to $51 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $64-60$ 's, $41 / 4$ to $43 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48$ 's, $33 / 4$ to 378 c .

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics remained quiet, largely because of the growing scarcity of goods for early delivery. Mill operations, on the other hand, continued at their previous active pace, with the backlog of unfilled orders formerly reported as amounting to $30 ; 000,000$ yards, substantially undiminished. Reports from retail clothing centers improved further as cold weather stimulated the covering of accumulated consumer requirements. Business in women's wear goods broadened perceptibly, with garment manufacturers placing additional orders for suitings and coatings for Spring manufacture. The better flow of goods in distributive channels also helped to improve goods in
sentiment.

Foreign Dry Goods-Tradings in linens showed further signs of an impending revival in activities immediately following the enactment of the British trade agreement. Reports from foreign primary sources indicate the receipt of a growing number of inquiries from American buyers. Business in burlap remained dull and prices ruled slightly easier, partly under the influence of the less favorable United States consumption statistics for November. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 3.65 c ., heavies at 4.95 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

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314 N. Broadway

## News Items

Connecticut-Additions to List of Legal InvestmentsThe following bulletin (No. 1), made public by the State Bank Commissioner on Dec. 14, shows the latest additions to the list of investments considered legal for savings banks, which list was published in its entirety in our issue of Dec. $3-$ V.147, p. 3486:

## Chesapeake \& Ohio By - Additions

 First \& refunding 58,2037
Gas \& Electric Co. of Bergen County general 5s. 1954
Gas \& Electric Co. of Bergen County consolidated 5s. 5 s. 1949
Paterson \& Passaic Gas \& Electric Co. consolidated $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1949$ Paterson \& Passaic Gas \& Electric Co. consolidated 5s, 194
South Jersey Gas Electric \& Traction Co first.5s, 1953
Somerset Union \& Middlesex Lighting Co. first $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1943$ Somerset Union \& Middlesex Lighting Co
Trenton Gas \& Eiectric Co. first $5 \mathrm{Cs}, 1949$
Municipal Tax Rate Survey Prepared-Lowest tax rates in the United States and Canada are levied by cities having the council-manager form of government, it is revealed by a survey of the tax rates of 294 cities published on Dec. 12 in the December issue of the National Municipal Review.
Wheeling, W. Va. has the lowest tax rate of all, according to the director Research. Its rate is $\$ 9.35$ per $\$ 1.000$ of assessed valuation, in contrast will protlantic City, whose rate of $\$ 56.37$ is the highest of the 294. Since by Miss Mohaupt were adjusted to make trio to true value, the rates given The survey shows that the average tax rate of 248 comparable American cities reporting in 1938 and 1937 again shows a small increase, continuing
the trend of 1937 and 1936 -the increase amounting to 65 cents per $\$ 1.000$ of assessed value. It may be said trat this is the fourth year during which assessed values of urban property have remained practically stationary," However, Miss Mohaupt finds "a rather serious situation facing the
larger American cities. Assessed values, upon which the most important
 Whether these assessed values will ever return to their former' 'erel is subject to question. If not, then a considerable part of the ability to pay
property taxes is lost to these cities. To compensate for this loss, tax rates property
have increased about onesixth. or $15.2 \%$.pensate for this loss, tax rates
Other council-manager cities besides Wheeling which take lowest rank in Other council-manager cities besides Wheeling which take lowest rank in
their respective population groups are Cincinnati, Ohio and Verdun, Quebec. Quebec. population group 100,000 to 300,000 Cincinnati's rate is $\$ 17.42$,
In the contrast with Jersey City, N. J., which ranks highest with a rate of in contrast with Jersey City, N. J., which ranks highest with a rate of
$\$ 47.54 .50$
Among cities in the population group 50,000 to $100,000,9$ of the 15 Among cities in the population group 50,000 to 100,000, 9 of the 15
Iowest. tax rates are levied by council-manager cities, including Charlotte,
 San Francisco's rate of $\$ 19.36$ is lowest for cities with population of
500,000 and over, the highest rate being that of Boston, Mass,, $\$ 41.30$.

 rates range rrom $\$ 13.35$ in Wheeling to $\$ 117.38$ in $\operatorname{st}$. Petersburg, Fla. uniformity in the administration of the general property tax," uniformity
Municipalities Urged to Adopt Cash Basis Method of Operation-Strict cash basis wherever possible for all of the 175,000 units of local government in the United States was recommended by the Committee on Local Government Finance of the National Municipal League, meeting in Baltimore recently. Formal budgetary procedure for city, town and county governmênts was also decided on by the committee of financial experts, which is engaged in drafting model financial laws for local units.
Arnold Frye, New York bond expert, who is Chairman of the committee, was nearing its debt limit bond issues should be subject to public referendum They fixed $75 \%$ exhaustion of the debt margin as the point at which public The committe the approval of debt issues should begin
ments in municipal finance. A subcommittee headed by Frederick Bird of Dun \& Bradsireet, credit-rating agency of N. Y. City, was a appointed to recommend a procedure. It is expected that the committee will have completed drafts of a model bond and model budget taw in February, in time for their consideration by State Legislatures which meet after the first of the year. Also in process
of completion are a revenue bond law and model laws for the assessment and of completion are a
collection of taxes.
North Dakota-Court Rules Old-Age Pension Plan Invalid-An Associated Press dispatch from Mandan to the New York "Herald Tribune" on Dec. 13 reported as foilows on an unfavorable District Court decision affecting the recently authorized high cost old-age pension plan:
District Judge H. L. Berry ruled today that the s40 minimum old-age pension plan approved in the November election is unconstitutional. He $\$ 40$ minimum regardless of other income.
Judje Berry gave his decision orally immediately arter hearing two other
pension cases, so that the questions involved could be prompty sent to the pension cases, so cout for final determination.
State sureme Couse none of the money
He held the amendment unconstitutional becaus appropriated by the 1937 Legislature can be used to pay assistance in excess
of $\$ 30$ montthly, and ruled the measure violates the state constitution. which

Texas-Endorsement Refused on County Road Bond Refunding Plan-The East Texas Bureau of the Dallas "News" reported in part as follows from Palestine, Texas, on Dec. 9, reported in part as follows from Palestine, Texas, on Dec. 9, adopting a State-wide refunding plan on county road bonds: More than 300 county officials, legislators, auditors and Chamber of Commerce executives in a stormy session herre Friday, refused to endor or
the so-called Taber plan to refund $\$ 182,000,000$ in county road bonds. The principle of bond to refunding, $\$ 182,000,000$ in county road bonds.
thever, was approved and the group pledged itt further efforts toward an acceptable solution of the burdensome The meeting stat of Commerce to sound out in scope, was called by the East Texas Chamber was taken in a reusolution pirst adopted py directors or or the East Texas
regional chamber and was unatimously accerted reeional chamber and was unanimously accepted by the entire assembly. The resolution reads: a We approve of the general principal of refunding
 ourselves to any plan of refunding yet submitted. We believe, the subject
is of vital importance, that it demands study by businessmen and taxpayers and we pledge ourselves and our tax department to work with other interested groups in an effort to work out a sound and fair system of refunding. ${ }^{\text {Details of the Taber plan were outlined at the morning session by } \mathrm{J} . \mathrm{B} \text {. }}$
Ramsey, representative of the Norman Taber Co.. New York. In the aiterRamse日, representative of the Norman Taber Co, New York. In the after-
noon M. Ramsey was put through two hours' grilling from the floor. Some of the comments were caustic. Robert Wood, State Representative from figrt if it ever reaches the Legislature. County Judge Jake Loy, Sherman another avowed opponent, said the plan, if put into effect, would take
$\$ 76,000,000$ from the counties and obviously is infar $\$ 76,000,000$ from the counties and obviously is unfair. into effect. Mr. Ramsem exploined that the Taber company has pust completed. a 10-month survey of road bond structure op the state has that the proposed plan was designed to create a new vehicle of credit which would
liquidate existing bond indebtedness at a of the survey will be submitted to the next session of the Legislature. Under the provisions of the Taber plan a new State body to be known as
the highway liquidation board would be created to take over the duties of the higrway riquidation board would be created to take over the duties of all of the duties of the office.
United States-Additional Reports on Results of General Election Balloting-Municipal bond issues found little favor in the November elections, as voters in the various cities approved only $\$ 11,000,000$ of bond proposals totaling $\$ 100,000,000$, an analysis by the International City Managers Association showed on Dec. 5. Voters also passed on questions of pensions for muncipal employees, city charter revisions, and local liquor regulations.
Among the largest local bond issues approved were those of Harrisburg, 50,000, and Savannah, Ga., $\$ 1,000,000$. Several Cother bond proposail requiring a $65 \%$ favorable vote for passa. received majoritikes but lacked
the necessary two-thirds. A number of Ohio cities voted extra tax levies to cover defificits in their treasuries.
Pensions for police and firemen were adopted in Ann Arbor, Mich, and
Paramus and Rochelle Park, N. $Y$., while proposals to liberalize municinal Paramus and Rochelle Park, N. Y., while eproposals to liberealize municipal
pensions lost in Midland Park, N.'. ., Santa Monica and San Francisco pensions lost in Midland Park, N. J., Santa Monica and San Francisco municipal memberships in the State pension or retirement system on a contractual basis after July 1,1940 , making it impossible for cities to change
 8. O. asked the State legislature to legalize charter changes favoring the
counci-manager plan. New Bedrord, Mass. amended its 90 -year oid city charter, replacing a 30 -member bicameras legislative body with a council of 11 members. Utica, N. Y. reduced the number of its councilmen from
17 17 to 9 .
1937 Tax Bill Less per Person Than Great BritainThe bill paid by taxpayers of the United States in 1937 was an estimated $\$ 15$ less per person than that paid in Great Britain, a comparative study by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed recently. Citizens of Great Britain paid $\$ 107$ per person for all taxes, while the total local, state and Federal tax bill for the United States figured $\$ 92$ per capita, according to the study.
From sources of tax revenue which varied widely in yield between the
two countries, Great Britain's taxes totaled $\$ 4,908,410,000$ and those of two countries, Great the United States, with a population the United states, with a population 2 Iittle less than three thmes as large,
amounted to $\$ 11,838$.700.00. In Grat Britain $34 \%$ of this total came
from income taxes. In the United States property taxes constituted $38 \%$ ${ }^{\text {as }}$ Customs duties in Great Britain produced approximately one-fourth of the total tax revenue-about the same proportion as yielded by various excise taxes in the United States. The British income tax brought in
$\$ 1,692.000 .000$ and customs $\$ 1.075,000,000$ while in the United $\$$ States the $\$ 1,692,000,000$ and customs $\$ 1.075,000,000$, while in the United 8 sates the
property tax revenue totaled $\$ 4,500,000,000$ and excise taxes $\$ 2,896,000,000$ as the irst and second most important sources.
Besides the outstanding differences in yields of the various taxes, there Besides the outstanding differences in yields of the various taxes, there
was also a wide difference in the amount of taxes collected by the national was alsoal governments in the two countries, the study showed. In Great Britain, for example, the national government received an esti-
mated $83 \%$ of the total 1937 tax collections, while the Federal government of this country received about $41 \%$. The local authorities in Great Britain, constituing the only level of government below the national, received their
$16.8 \%$ of the total taxes entirely from property levies, while in the United States, State, county and municipal governments raised $59 \%$ of the total
taxes by various types of levies. Combined State and local taxes in the United states totaled about
$\$ 7,000,000,000$ in 1937 as compared to about $\$ 827,000,000$ in 87, 0000,0
Britain.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE (P. O. Auburn), Ala.BOND SALE DEFERRED-It is stated by President L. N. Duncan that the sale of the $\$ 506,0004 \%$ semi-ann. building revenue bonds, which had
been scheduled for Dec. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. 3488 .was postponed for an been scheduled for Dec, 1 are described as follows:
$\$ 308,000$ women's dormitory group, series 1938 -B bonds, Due Dec. I.


 1959 to 1965 , and $\$ 5,000$ in 1966 to 1968 .

55,000 Hbrary additions, series 1938 -G bonds. Due Dec. 1, as follows:
$\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1948 ; $\$ 2,000$ in 1949 to 1961 , and $\$ 3.000$ in

in 1941 to 1948; $\$ 2,000$ in 1949 to 1961, and $\$ 3,000$ in $1862^{1}$ to Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. 81.000 . The bonds shall be subject to Dated Dec.
prior redemption on any interest payment date at the option of the Institutue,
nin whole or in part selection as between bonds of the same maturity to be In whole or in part (siection as between bons per bond equal to to the prin-
by lot in reverse order of maturity, at a price
cipal amount thereof and accrued interest plus a redemption premium of cipa $1 \%$ of the principal amount for eech unexpired year or fraction thereof. such premium, however, not to
30 days' notice by publication.
 p. m, a ss50, 000 issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann. water revenue bonds. Coupon bonds, 1939 to 1946 , and $\$ 2,000,1947$ to 1967 , all incl. Prin. and int. payable at the Chase National rank in New York. A certified ch
payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.
DOTHAN, Ala-BOND SALE CANCELED-BONDD RESOLD-It is
stated by I. P . Scarborough. City Clerk, that the sale of the $\$ 246,00041 \%$ semi-ann. school, series 9 , electric improvement, series $\mathrm{E}-1$; water, series W-6; and sanitary and soration, at par, as noted in these columns on Nov.
strution Finance Corpor
5-V. 147, p. 289- has been, canceled and the bonds were resold in the open market to Marx \& Co. of Birmingham, at par. The bonds are dated Sept. 1,1937 and their leg
Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.

 to name a single rate of interest in a multiple of $1 /$ or io. The bonds will be sold to the highest bidder, but no bid for less than par and accrued interest
will be considered. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Central
 cityonerer plediked for the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon, and
as security of the bonds and interest thereon, all the proceeds of the assessas security of the bonds and interest thereon, all the proceeds of the assess.
ments that may be made by the City Com mission against the property ments that may be mave
benefited by the improvents are pled ced for the payment of the bonds. The legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston, will be
furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to furnished the purchaser. Enclose a cerled far sale on Dec. 15 but the offer-
the chity Clerk, (These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on Dec. 15 but
ing was postponed because of a technicality in the ordinance.)
WHALE COUNTY (P. O. Greensboro), Ala.-WARRANTS OFFERED capital outlay warrants are being offered by Marx \& Co. of Birmingham,

 Boston.
Co JACKSONVILLE, Ala.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed blds will be re-
 bonds wer
TRUSSELL COUNTY (P. O. Seale), Ala--BONDSSSOLD-The $\$ 40,000$ $33^{\%}$ semi-ann, , jail construction bondd a approved by the voters last April,
have been purchased by Marx $\&$ Co. of Birminghan, at a price of 100.27 , a basis of about $3.48 \%$. Dated July 1 . 1938 . Dua July 1 , as follows:
$81,1,00$ in 1941 to 1966 and $\$ 2.000$ in 1957 to 1968 . Legality approved by
$\$$ btorey ithordike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.

## ALASKA

FAIRBANKS, Alaska-PWA OFFER ACCEPTED-The City Council Formally accepted on Nov. 14 the offer of the Public Works Administration to purchase at par an issue of $\$ 240,0004 \%$ school, sewer and street bonds.
Due Nov. 1 from 1940 to 1963 , inclusive.

## ARIZONA

MIAMI, Ariz.-WARRANTS CALLED-It is now reported that the following warrants were called for payment on Nov. 10 at the office of the Town Treasurer:
Street Frond, to and including. No. 20099, dated Jan. 15, 1938.
General Fund to and including No. 21015, dated Oct. 15, 1938. This includes all outstanding General Fund warrants.
It is also reported that the said town is now paying all coupons which were due on Jan. 1, 1937, on all the $6 \%$ town bonds.

## ARKANSAS

MONTICELLO, Ark:-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that the following bonds aggregating $\$ 16,500$, were purchased on Dec. 10 by the Southern
Securities Oo. of Little Rock, at a price of $101.73: \$ 1,000$, street, and Securities Oo. of Little Ro
$\$ 5,500$, fire station bonds.
ST. FRANCIS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. West Memphis), Ark. BOND CALL-It is reported by W. O. Byler, Secretary-Treasurer of the
Board of Directors, that the series F bonds are being called for payment. They are to be paid opf through the issuance of refunding, series $T 3 \%$ bonds in the amount of $\$ 500,000$ and by the use of $\$ 210.000$ in cash.

## CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of WARRANT WALE-The $\$ 2,0688.342 .49$ issue of registered revolving fund warrants offered for sale on Dec. $9-\mathrm{V}$.
 May 29,
HILLSBOROUGH (P. O. 705 El Camino Real, Burlingame) Calif. on Dec. 12 SALE-The 147, p. $\$ 3641000$ was awarded to a group composed of forgent Taylor \& Oo., Donnellian \& Oo., both of San Francisco, and Banks, Huantiey \& Oo. of Los Angeles, paying a premium of \$172, equal to 100.049, on the
 $\$ 30,000$ as 2 s , due $\$ 10,000$ from Dec. 1 , 1972 to 1974 .
IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Contro) Calif. SCHOOL BOND OFFERINGL-We are informed by W. I. MCClelland, County Clerk, that he
will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 76,000$ will receive sealed bids. until 2 D. m . on Dec. 19 , for the purchase of a $\$ 76,000$
 1947, and s90000 in 1948 Prin. and int. Dayable at the office of the County interest tor the date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any, offerect for the bonds bid for, and the rate of interest said bonds shalli bear. A certified or cashier's check for a sum not less than $5 \%$ of the amount Supervisors, must accompany every bid. under the laws of the State of California continuuusly since July 8,1908 . the year 1938 is $\$ 9,639,682.00$, and the amount of bonds previousty issued and now outstanding is $\$ 104$, ,500.00. The sautid school distrevict includes an
and area of approximately 482 square miles, and the estimated population of
said sdhool district is 20,194 .

LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.--SCHHOL BOND SALE-The $\$ 9,000$ issue of Bassett School District bonds ofrered of Los Angeles, as $3 \mathrm{3} / \mathrm{s}$, paytig a price of 100.52 , a basis of about $3.69 \%$. of Los Angeles, as $33 / \mathrm{si}$. paring a price or 100.52 a a basis or
Dated Dec. 1.1938 . Due $\$ 500 \mathrm{from}$ Dec. 1,1940 to 1957 incl
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P.O. Los Angeles),
Calif. $-B O N D$ orFERING- Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Calif.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be receeved until 10 a. m, on Dec. 20. by L. E. Lamptan, County Clerk, for the purchase of the
following not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual scoool bonds aggregating $\$ 52,500$ : $\$ 40,000$ Bellflower schooi district bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom.
 $\$ 1,000$ in 1942 to 1953.
Each oid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interes to date of delivery, and state separately the premium, if any and the rate less than par and accrued interest. Bids fill be recelved for all or any to purchase a portion of said bonds, the bid shall designate specifically the bonds bid for. All bonds sold to a bidder bidding for a portion of said
bonds shall bear the sa ne rate of interest and bids for varyion interest for the same block or portion of said bonds will be rejected. Prin. and int, payable in lawful money at the County Treasury. Payment for visors. Enclose a certified check for $3 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Los Angeles), ng of City High school District 414\% b bonds, dated June 1, 1931 and due June 1, 1949 to 1953 , was made on Dec. 3 by Bankamerica company; the Anglo Wailiornia National Bank; Needen \& Co., Thc.; Dean. Witter \& Co., and Redfield \& Co., The bonds are priced to yield from $3 \%$ to $3.20 \%$, according to maturity ${ }^{\text {The }}$, 000 Long Beach, Calif, City sonds dated Nov, 1. 1933 and due Nov, 1. 1939 to 1953, at prices to yield from $75 \%$ to $3.20 \%$. ${ }^{2}$. constitute legal and binding obligations of the respective districts and are payable both as to principal and interest from ad valorem taxes which under the law in in respective districts. They are interest exempt, in the opinion of counsel, from all present Federal income taxes and present California state income taxes, and, In the opinion of the bankers, meet the requirements as legal
investments for savings banks and trust funds in California. and are eligible as security for deposits of public moneys in California.
SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND sale on Dec. $12-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p}$. 3489 - Was a warded jointrity to Banks. Huntley $\&$ Co., and the William R. Staats Co. both of Los Angeles, as 2 is s , paying
a price of $10.628, ~ \mathrm{a}$ basis of about $2.68 \%$. Dated Dec. 12,1938 , and due rom Dec. 1940 to 1958 , inclusive.
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (P. O. Santa Barbara), Calif.offered for sale on Dec. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 147 . p. 333 -was purchased by the Santa Barbara County Farmerr' Mutual Fire Association, at a price of 100.16 ,
according to the County Clerk. Dated Oct. 3; 1938. Due from Oct. 3. according to the
1940 to 1959 , incl.

## CONNECTICUT

DARIEN (P. O. Darien), Conn.-NOTE OFFERING-J. Benjamin Gorbin, First Selectman, will receivesealed bids until 10:30 a a. m. on Dec. 19 ord payable May 15,1939 , in New York City. A satisfactory legal on pinion and payable May 15,1939 , in New York City. A sitisfactory legal opinion
will be furnished the succesful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the principal amount must accompany each proposal.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 600,000$ tax anticipation notes offered Dec. 15 were awarded to Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds of解 York. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Bow tonk The Bank optte Manhatan Co. New York, next
\&ighest bidder, named a rate of $0.15 \%$, plus $\$ 2.50$ premium. highest bidder, named a rate of $0.15 \%$, plus $\$ 2.50$ premium.
SUFFIELD, Conn.-BOND SALE-Estabrook \& Co. of Booton and Putnam \& Co. of Hartford Joined in purchasing on Sec. 14 an 1 issue of
 Bidder- 0
 Bisell \& Co
${ }_{101.05}^{\text {Par }}$

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

Barnett National Bank Build
JACKSONVILLE
Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Bullding $\quad$ T. s. Plerce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA (State of)-BOND TENDERS INVITED-The State Board of Administration will receive until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 30 , at the Govripinal 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 districtts therein, as follows: Dists, Nos 3 , 8 , 17, 1 and Cross State Highway Bridge District All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, i. e. e. through Jan. 9, and must state full name, description
and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date or maturity
and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons and price asked. The onfer must speciricalily batae exactly what coupors Bonds that are in defautlof of interest must be offered at a fliat price, which
Brice shall be understod to be the price asked for such bonds with all price shall be understood to be the price asked for such bond
maturities of past due defaulted or unpaid coupons attached and notice il
and 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 d
submitted on this basis.
GAINESVILLE, Fla.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING-It is stated that sealed bids will be, receive until $7 \mathbf{p}$. m. on Dec. 2 , by A. . . O. Neill,
Director of Finance, for the purchase of $3 \% / \%$ semi-annua, water works revenue certificates to an amount of not more than $\$ 70,000$ and not less than $\$ 60.000$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Jan. 1,1939 . Due $\$ 7,000$ from Finance. The certificines are issued uader the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the Stata, known as Chapter 12760 , Special Acts of Florida, 1927, and acts amendatory and suppiementary thereto, together with the State relating to municipal corporations and an ordinance passed by the revenues derived from the water works system or the city. No bla for ress
than par vaite of the certificates with acrued interest will be considered

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The certilicates are to be validated by a decreo of the Circuit Court or
Alachuat Coumty, in arcordance with the laws of the state. The approving

LAKELAND, Fla:-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 325.000$ issue of coupon iifht and water revenue certificates offrered for saie on Dec. $12-\mathrm{v}$.

The other bids are officillly reported as follows:
 John Nuveen \& Co. (syndicate) --
H. C. Speer \& Sons Co. (syndicate)
Fenner \& Beane Corp. (syndicate) Fenner \& Beane Corp. (syndicate)
 MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Stuart), Fla.-.-.-.-.-.-. Prem. 500 for $3 \% \%$
It is announced by the Board of Administration that it will receive
sealed offerings in Tallahe sealed offerings in Tallahassee until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$, on Dec. 30 , for the purchase of wide and Special Road and Refunding bonds, dated July 1 , $1936 ;$ County-
widge Districts, Nos. $4,12,16$ and 18. All offerings must be firm for 15 days, i.e., through Jan. 14, 1939 .
POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Bartow), Fla.tion purchased the following $4 \%$ semi-ann. bonds aggregating $\$ 33,000$
at par:
$\$ 25,000$ special Tax School District No. 47 bonds. These bonds were 8,000 Spectial Tax School District No. 5 bonds. These bonds were
offered for sale without success on Dec. 10,1937 . (P. O. Deland), Fla.-BONDS OFFERED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 were received until Dec. 15 , at 10 a . m., for the purchase of the following $\$ 92,000$ school bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1947$ to 1954, and
 sale without success on Feb. 10.

## GEORGIA

CADWELL, Ga.-EDNDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until of water works bonds, according to report.
FITZGERALD, Ga.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the secretary of the City Bond Commission that the $\$ 63,0003 \%$ semi-ann.

 giving a basis of $2.42 \%, 000$ sewer bonds were withdrawn from sale as the
He states that the $\$ 8,00$ Works Progress Administration agreed to furnish all labor for this project rom the net revenues of the electric light plant.

## IDAHO

PINGHAM COUNTY RURAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 24 , by Alfred Christensen, Dis trict Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of sifchool Christensen, Donds. Denom,
\$500. Dated Jan. 1,1939 . A certified check for $5 \%$ must accompany the

IDAHO, State of-BOND CALL-It is reported that Myrtle Enking State Treastrer, is cailing for payment as of Jan. 1, the following bonds:
100.000 highway refunding of $1931 ; ~ \$ 90,000$ State Capitol $\$ 26,000$ Lava City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids unt is stated by Ray Carter City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on Dec. 20, for ne purchase of a \$40.000 issue of not to exceed 4\% coupon semi-ann
sewage plant bonds. Dated Jan. 11939 , or on some convenient date 1,000 Due Jan. 1, as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in $1941, \$ 4,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 5,00$ 1943 to 1949, provided that any or all of the bonds, $\$ 10,000$ in principa amount, maturing in the years 1948 and 1949 , shall be redeemable in the city on any interest payment date on or after three years from date of said onds. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer sopfice, or at such Council prior to the issuance of the be designated hereafter by the City
None of said bonds shatled sold for less than par and accrued interest to date of deivery. Bidders shal submit bids specifying: (a) the lowest rate of interest and premium, if any above par, at which the bidder will purchase such bonds; or (b) the lowest approving opinion of Weldon schimke of Moscow, and Burcham $\&$ Blair of spokane, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the amount

## ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, III.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,000,000$ refunding bonds of fered Dec. $15-V .147$, p. 3642 -were awarded to a syndicate composed of City National Bank and the American National Bank, all of Chicago, as
184 s, at 100.71 , a basis of about $1.59 \%$. Dated Jan. 1,1939 and due 500,000 on Jan. 1 from 1942 to 1945 incl. Other bid Bidder-
Chase National Bank


Blyth \& Co., Inc. et al Central Republic Oo. of Chicago

 Bankers Trust Co. and National City Bank, both of N. $\overline{\mathrm{Y}}$
Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., et al Woodland Dec. 27 for the purchase of $\$ 406,0002 \% \%$ coupon funding bonds of 1938 .
Dated Dec. 1, 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due Dec. 1, 1948. District serves the right to call and redeem all bonds prior to maturity at par and accrued interest on June 1 as follows: $\$ 28,000,1940 ; \$ \$ 30,000$ in 1941 and Prin, and int. (J-D) payable at District Treasurer's office, Registerable. as to principal only in the office of the Director of Finance. The bonds will not be sold at less than par and accrued interest and purpose of the loan is Park District, Albany Park District and Hollywood Park Distrit Northwest bonds will be general obligationsf of the district, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of its taxable property. Territory of the district the bonds and be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 5,000$, payable to order of the district. Legal opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago and
engraved bonds to be furnished by the district.
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, II1.-ADDITIONAL REVENUE Board of Trustees that the district faces the need for additional revened the a result of its steadily increasing operations. He pointed out that sewage treatment operations will reach a new record in 1939.
Lindheimer, County $\underset{\text { Treasurer, announces }}{\text { CoI }}$ (hat the following series $\mathbf{A}$
refunding bonds of 1936 have been called for payment on Jan. 1, 1939 a

III.-BOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago) that the following series A refunding bonds of 1936 have been announces payment on Jan. 1, 1939 at the American National Bank \& Trust Cor
Chicago; Nos. 1339 to 1395; 1398 to 1797 and 1799 to 2237 .
HOMER, III.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 20000$
Thends was sold to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport at a price of 90 147, p. 3340 -bear $5 \%$ interest and were sold at a price of 101.50 , a basis to 1955 , incl
study of the financial status of Illinois brought CONDITION LAUDEDof 1937 indicates that the situation has not changed sufficiently to warran Lazard Freres revision of the earlier findings. The study prepared by Stater's funded debt, caused by a a 'rather rapid maturity decline in the reduction by nearly, $\$ 17,000,000$ in the debt burden from April $1 ; 1937$ to mature during the next five years the debt outstanding is scheduled receipts to $\$ 224,488,529$ in the five years; the substantial increases in total In conclusion, the study ends on an optimistic note, voicing the opinion unding of the voted road and that \&'bonds of the State of Illinois continue
OAK LAWN, III.-BOND SALE-Lewis, Pickett \& Co. of Ohicago
have purchased an issue of $\$ 216,0005 \%$ water and sewer revenue bonds.
Dated Jan. 1, 1939 Dated Jan. 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ water and sewer revenue bonds.
1941 to 1945 incl.; $\$ 3,000,1946$ to 1953 incl.: $\$ 4,000$ as follows: $\$ 2,000$, cl.: $\$ 8000$ in 1962 incl.; $\$ 6,000,1963$ to 1966 inc.; $\$ 4,000$ incl. $\$ 7,000$ to 1967 to 1969 $\$ 11,000$ from 1976 to 1978 incl. and $\$ 12.000$ in 1979 . Interest J-J. $\$ 10$.
PERU, II1.-BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-The sale of \$130, V. 147, p. 2728 -Was not consummated as the voters refused to approve PINCIV Dec. 1 election.
PINCKNEYVILLE, II1.-BOND SALE-Paine, Webber \& Co. of ment bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 40,0004 \%$ sewerage improve $2,000,1945$ to 1950 incl. $\$ 13,000$ Prom 1951 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from Bank of Chicago. Bonds are and intirest (M-N) payable at First National
been approved as to been approved as to legality by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago.
WINNETKA, III,-BOND SALE-The $\$ 950,000$ public benefit Judg ment fundicate composed of Halsec. Stuart \& Co F . 3642 Inc. Were awarded to a Corp., Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., and First of Mancamerica-Blair
 interest date on or after June 1, 1940, at par and accrued calable on any The bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from 0 accrued interest. $40 \%$ any of the matlage, payable opinion of counsel, the bonds are general obiligations tion as of 1937 was $\$ 22,270,507$ and the total bonded debt including this
issue is $\$ 956,000$. issue is $\$ 956,000$.
Bidder- Trust Co., Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and Int. Rate Rate Bid
Northern
Biyth \& Co Biyth \& Co., Inc., Harris Trust \& Savings Bank and 23.
Brown Hen
101.863 Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., Central Republic Oo:-
Smithey, Rarney \& Co., Lazard Freres \& Co., Ininois $21 / 2 \% \quad 101.639$ Mississippi Valley Trust Co Oo. of Milwaukee and
(Formal announcement of the re-offering of the bonds 101.229 appears on page iil.)

## INDIANA

buildinerson School CiTY, Ind.-BONDSALE-The $\$ 87,000$ school building bonds ore
Stuart \& Co., Inc., Chicago, as 2 s, at par plus $\$ 137$ premium, equal to
10 follows: $\$ 9,000$ from 1940 to 1948 incl, and $\$ 6,000$ in 1949 and due July 1 as of 100.76 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by the Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp.,
CEENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.-BOND SA Channer securities Co., Ohicag
Treasurer, will receive sealed bids un-William N. Gettler, Town ClerkTreasurer, will receive sealed bids until 1 p . m, on Dec. 20 for the purchase
of $\$ 15,000$ waterworks plant addition bonds. Dated Dec. 20,1938 . Denom incl. Jan. 20, 1955. Bidder to and $\$ 500$ each six months thereafter to and certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid is required. Legal opinion of Dave A
Pantzer, Baltzell \& Sparks of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful
bidder.
Hefunding bonds offered Dec 12, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 27,0003 \%$ Webber \& Co. of Chicago at 103.53 , a basis of about $1.79 \%$ awarded to Paine 1938 and due Dec. 16, as follows: $\$ \$ 2,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 5$, Do0 from 1941 to
1943, incl. Second high bid of 103.34 was made by John Nuveen \& Co. of

HENSLEY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Trafalgar), Ind.-BOND OFFERINGGrover Coverdale, trustee, will recelve sealed bids until 10:30 a. m , (Central
Standard Time) on Dec. 30 for the purchase of $\$ 48,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest bonds, divided as follows: Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 30 from 22,000 incl. Tivil Thterest J-D. 30 inship bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Jan. I from 1940 to 1950 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 30, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Bidder to name unlimited tax obligations of the respective issuers. Legal opinion of Matson Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful
bidder.
HIGHLAND SCHOOL TOWN (P. O. Highland), Ind.-BOND SALE awarded to A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago as 4s, at par plus $\$ 17.60$ premium equal to 100.10, a basis of about $3.99 \%$. Dated Nov. 15 , 1938 and due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ to 1950 incl.; $\$ 4,000$ in 1951 and $\$ 3,500$ in
1952 . Second high bid of 101.057 for $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Lewis, Williams
$\$$ Co., Chicago.

HOBART SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE DETAILS-Th 20,500 school bonds awarded to Doyle, OtOonnor \& Co. of ChicagoV. ${ }^{147 \text {, p. }}$. 3643 -were sold as 23 s.s, at 101.234 , a basis of about $2.60 \%$
for $28 / \mathrm{s}$.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.-CORRECTED MATURITY SCHEDULEThe 860,000 not to exceed $31 / 2 \%$ interest city hall refunding bonds being offered for sale on Dec. $19-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. 3643 -will mature as follows: $\$ 33,000$ Jan, 1, 1949. The previous report fixed the amount maturing in 1949

INDIANAPOLIS PARK DISTRICT, Ind.-BOND SALE-The
$\$ 27,50023 / 2$ bridge construction bonds offered Dec. 14 were awarded to
the Clity Securities Corp. of Indianapolis at 101.53, a basis of about $2.35 \%$
Dated Dec. 14, 1938. ${ }^{\text {Denoms. } \$ 1,000 \text { and }} \$ 375$. Due $\$ 1,375$ on Jan. Drom 1941 to 1960, incl. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at City
INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL CITY, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 135,000$ building bonds offered Dec. 13 -V. 147 , D. 3643 -were awarded to Pe Pelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., New York, an or about $1.85 \%$. Dated Dec. 23 , 1938 and due as follows: $\$ 15.000$, July 1,1941 ; $\$ 5.000$ Jan. 1 and July 1, 1942;
 Bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from $0.65 \%$ to $2 \%$, according to mankers reoffered the bonds to yield from $0.65 \%$ to $2 \%$, according to
maturity. Second high bid of 100.66 for 28 was made by the First National
Bank of Chicago. Bank of Chicago.
LINCOLN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mill Creek), Ind-BOND OFFERING WWiliam T. Quinn, Trustee, wiil receeive sealad bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (Central standard TTime)' on Dee. 24 for the purchase of 834,750 no
$4 \%$ interest school building bonds of 1939, divided as follows:
$\$ 16,000$ school township bonds. $\begin{gathered}\text { Denom. } \$ 500 \text {. Due } \$ 500 \text {. July } 1,1942 ; \\ \$ 500 \text {, Jan. } 1 \text { and July } 1 \text { from } 1943 \text { to } 1957 \text { incl. and } \$ 500 \text { Jan. 1, }\end{gathered}$
18,750 civiil township bonds. One bond for $\$ 615$, others 8585 each, Due incl and \$585,' Jan. 10, 1958.
All of the bonds will be dated Jan. 10, 1939 Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a mulititpie of 14 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest
payable at the First National Bank \& Trust Co ., La Porte. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the township, is required Bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the respective issuers, Sule of the
bonds is subject to tinal approval of the projects by the Public Works
Administration and of grants toward cost of the improvements.
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind--BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 84,000$ building bonds offered Dec. $9-\mathbb{C}$. 147 , P. 3340 -was


MIDDLEBURY SCHOOL TOWN (P. O. Middlebury), Ind.-BOND 3192 -was awauded to the Central securities Corp. of . Fort Wayne as
 and $\$ 500$ Jan. 1.1953 .194 S Scond high. bid of July 101 from 1945 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by 1952 incl.
and Raffensperger, Hughes \& Co. of Indianapolis.
MUNCIE, Ind-BOND OFFERING-Hubert L. Parkinson, City on $\$ 19,1000$ not to exexeed $41 / 2 \%$ interest series A refunding bonds of 1939 . Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. of interest $\$ 9.500$ on Jan. 1 in 1943 and 1944 $1 \%$ and payable $J$ J.J. A certified check, for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the city. must accompany each proposal. The bonds are unlimited tax obli-
gations of the city and the legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the suceessfil bilder Bonds will be delivered prior to 10 a. m. on Jan. 3 , 1939 at
such bank in the city designated in the bid.
NAPPANESE, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-L. L. Deisch, City Clerkchase of $\$ 10000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest sewer construction bonds Dated Dec. 5, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ J July 1,1940 ; $\$ 500$, JJan. 1 and ingle rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 1901 \%$. A certified check payable to order of the city, is required. Bonds are payable from of valorem taxes within limits prescribed by law and the legal opinion
Matson. Ross, McCord \& Cifford of Indianapolis will be furnished he successful bidder.
NORTH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Hammond), Ind.-BOND SALE-The awarded to a broup composed of John Nuveen \& Co. Chicago City -wa
 from 1941 to 1947 incl., and $\$ 5,000$, Jan. 1, 1948.
SUMMITVILLE, Ind.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 4,500$ fire department equipment bonds offered DeC. 8-V. 147, p. $3340-$ were a awarded to the Central Securities Corp. of Fort Way.
$\$ 500$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1948 incl.
TIPTON COUNTY (P. O. Tipton), Ind.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 12.500$ construction notes offered Dec. 10- V . 147 , p . 3340 Were awarded to the due as follows: \$500, July 1 , $19392 \$ 500$. Jan. 1 and $\$ 1,000$, July 1 . 1940 ;
 as follows
$\$ 10,590 \mathrm{C}$
$\$ 10,500$ Civil Township refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom.
4,000 school Township refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 15,1939 . Denom.
Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of 1 .i. The bond opinion of unatson, Ross, MeCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis
and he fergil
will be furnished the successful bidder.

## IOWA

ALLAMAKEE COUNTY (P. O. Waukon), Iowa-BONDS OFFERED Treasurer, forted the purchase of an issue or or $\$ 105,000$ court house bonds. ALLISON, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the Town ALLISON, Iowa-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is stated by the Town
Olerk that the $\$ 20.000$ sewer bonds purchased by the Carleton D. Veh. Co.
of Des Moines, at a price of 100.5789, as reported here or Dec. 10 -V. 147 ,
 incl., oiving a basis of about $2.93 \%{ }_{j}$.
BLOOMFIELD, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 23.642 .44$
ving bonds were purchased recently by the Carleton
D. Beh Des Moines.
BRIDGEWATER, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 22 , according to report, by the Town Clerk,
for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 11.220$ water works bonds. Dated Nove 1 ; for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 11,220$ water works bonds. Dated Nov. 1 ,
1938. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 700,1943$ to 1956, and $\$ 1,420$ in 1957 . DAVIS COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Iowa-CERTIFICATES OF-FERED-It is reported that bids were received until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 16 ,
by Floyd Patterson, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 33,000$ issue
of road certificates, of road certificates.
DECORAH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Decorah), 1owa-BOND OFFERING- It is reported that bids will be received until
2 w. mo De De. 21 , by Clara M. McConaty, District Secretary; for the purchase of a 19,00 issue of building bonds.
ELKHART CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elkhart) lowa-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 33,000$ issue of refunding bonds is reported to
have been purchased as 3 s by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport. LINDEN, Iowa-BONDS OFFERED-It is said that bids were received
untili.3.0 p . . . on Dec. 16, , by Carl Burnam, City Clerk, for the purchase
of a $\$ 9,300$ issue of water, works bonds.
MAQUOKETA, Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 19,000$ issue of swimming
pool bonds offered for sale on Dec. 12LE 147, p. 3643 -was purchased by


MINDEN, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by the Town Clerk
 of a 82,000 issue of coupon town hall bonds.
1939 Denem, $\$ 500$ on Nov. 1 in 1942, 1944, 1946 and 1947 .
MONTICELLO, Iowa-BrNDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that 83,000 se ver bonds were offered for sal
SPENCER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spencer),
owa-BOND
OFFERING on Dec. 19, by Lula Flint, District Secretary, for the purchase of a $\$ 55.000$ issue of school building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $3 \%$, payable
$M-N$. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. 81,000 . Due Nov. 1 as follows:
 and 1953 . Prin. and int. payabie at the District Treasurer's office. The printed bonds and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler. of chicago,
will be furnished by the District. These bonds carried at an election held on Sept. 27.
WATERLOO, Iowa-BONDS NOT SOLD-An issue of \$13,430.14 sewer, special assesssment bonds is said to have be
success on Dec. 12 when no bods were received.
WEST POINT, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 3,000$ sewer
onds were offered for sale on Dec. 12 and were purchased by the Carleton bonds were offered for sale o
D. Beh Co. of Des Moines.

## KANSAS

SEDGWICK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 172 (P. O. Andale), Kan-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The Sulivan-Brooks Co. of $\$ 40,000$; $\$ 8,0002 \%$ school bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1940 ; \$ 2,000$, 1,0001941 and 1942 and $\$ 3.000$ in 1943. $12,000214 \%$ \%chool bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000,1944$;
 Dated Nor. 1, 1938. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the State Treas-
of Wichita. Legal opinion by Long, Depew, Stanley, Weigand \& Hook

## KENTUCKY

HODGENVILLE, Ky.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-The Bankers' Bond Co. of Louisvilue is offering for general subscription a $\$ 35,000$ issue of from 2.50\% to $3.75 \%$ according to maturity D Dated at preves to yien 1938 . Denom. \$1,000. Due Nov. 1 as follows: 81,000 in 1939 to 1943 and $\$ 2,000$ payment date. Prin. and int. payable at the Lincoln National Bank of Hodgenville.
Louis sille.
Louisville. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stos. \& Boyce of Louisville is associated with the above named } \\ & \text { firm in the offering of the said bonds. }\end{aligned}$.
MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Richmond), Ky- BOND SALE DETAILS We are now informed that the \$112,000 (not \$116,000) school building Richmond, as reported here on Oct. 1-V. 147, p. 2120-were sold as 3s at a net interest costo of $3.38 \%$. Coupon bonds in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$ each.
Due from 1949 to 1958 , incl. Int. payable M-S 15 .

## LOUISIANA

BERNICE, La.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of $51 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. was purchased by the Bank of Bernice, the only bid received, according to the Mayor Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due from Nov 1, 1941 to 1958 The price paid was par on $51 / 2 \%$ bonds.
BOGALUSA, La.- BOND SALE-The following two issues of bonds, aggregating 8243,000 , offered for saie on Dec. ${ }^{\text {purchased }}$ by the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nashville, , according to report. The issues are divided as follows: $\$ 74,000$ navigation bonds.
LAFAYETTE, La.- BOND SUITS DISMISSED-It is stated in newsCorr has to end a lower court ruling, dismissing suits brought by taxpayers seeking to enjoin the issuance
of $\$ 803,330$ in refunding bonds, which were authorized on Nov. 1 by the
City Counci.
LA FOURCHE DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Thibodauz), La-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on the purchase of a 830,000 issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ sermi-annual drainage
bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1939 Denom. $\$ 500$ Due Jan. 1; 1942 to 1959. The appraving opinion of B. A. Campbell, of New Orleans, and the transcript of record as as passed upon will be furnished
a certified check for $2 \%$, payable to the District.
PONCHATOULA, La.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by J . G. on Jan. 11, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of public improvement bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable F -A. . Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated of B. A. Campbel o New Nrleans, and the transcript of record will be
furnished the purchaser. A certified check for 8300 , payable to the Town, must accompany the bid.

## MAINE

 $\$ 2,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1946 . incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest in multiples of 1, of $1 \%$. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants National Bank of Boston, which will supervise the preparation of the bonds and certiry as to their ginnuineness. Legal opinion
of R Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery will be made at the Merchants National Bank of Boston for Boston funds. Telegraphic proposals will be accepted.
AUGUSTA, Me-BONDS OFFERED-Alfred J. Lacasse, City Treas-
 Due $\$ 3,000$ on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1958 incl. Bidder to name the rate of interest in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$ Principal and interest ( $J$-D 15 ) payable at the National shawmut Bank of Boston, hichineness. Legal opinion of tion of the bonds and certify as to their genuineness, hega opinion of
Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful
bidder.

## MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 3,524,000$ bonds offered
 Corp., L. F. Rothschild \& Co. and R. H. Moulton \& Co., First of Michigan a basis of about $2.11 \%$. The bonds, which are described belo offered oy the oank group to yield from $1.90 \%$ for the 1957-1958, were reto $2.10 \%$ for the $1966-1970$ maturities.
$\$ 1,158,000$ water bonds, part of an authorized issue of not to exceed $\$ 7.500$, No0, of which $\$ 2,680,000$ have previously been issued. Dated
Nov. 1 , 1938. Due $\$ 193,000$ each Nov. 1 from 1957 to 1962 ,
incl. Interest M-N.
936,000 airport bonds part of an authorized amount of not to exceed airport bonds, part of an anthorized amount of not to exceed
$\$ 2.500,00$, of which $\$ 1.564$, oon have previousiy been issued.
Dated. Aug. 1938. Due $\$ 72,000$ on Aug. 1 from 1958 to
1970, incl. Interest F-A.

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3797
860,000 Howard Street extension and viaduct bonds, part of an author-

570,000
 $\$ 10,000,000$, of which $\$ 9,430,000$ have previously been issued.
Dated Oct. 1,1938 . Due $\$ 285,000$ on Oct. 1 in 1966 and 1967. Other bids for the bonds, all of which specified an interest rate of $23 / \%$, were: Bider-
Bankers Trust Co., and National City Bank, N. Y., et al Rate Bid
-101.659
Bankers Trust Co, and National City Bank, N. Y., et al.........-1
Shiels \& Co, and 'Ladennur, Thamann \& Co
First National Bank of N. Y., and stone \& Webster and Blodget, Halsey, Et aluart \& Co., Inc., and Bancamerica-Blair Corp., et al.... 100.276 COURT TO RULE ON LEGALITY OF PREVIOUS ISSUE-The COmCourt of Appeals on legality of the $84,025.000$ emergency relief bonds which their validity. The bonds were formally awarded Nov. 28 to Smith, Barney \& Co of New York and associates, and the sale subsequently
rescinded by the city following disclosure of doubts raised oy leagal counsel as the aut.ority of the municipality to undertake the financing.--V. 147, p. 3644.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.-BOND OFFERING-City Clerk will receive WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY DISTRICT, Md.-BOND
 Washington, D. C., until $2: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 600,000$
$3 \%$ series QQ water bonds. Dated Dec. 1 . 1938 . Due in 50 years; redoemabel in 30 years. Interest J-D. Bends carry all the exemption as
to taxes of Maryland municipal bonds and are guaranted unconditionally to taxes of Maryland municipal bonds and are guaranteed unconditionally
as to both principal and interest by Montgomery and Prince George's
and as to both principal and interest by Montgonery and Prince Georges
Counties, by endorsement on each bond. Application has been made to
隹


## MASSACHUSETTS

ABINGTON, Mass.- BOND OFFERING- Francis S . Murphy, Town
 Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 7.000$ from 1939 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 6,000$ from Principal and semi-annual interest payable at eion or the bonds and certify of Boston, which will supervise the preparation or the bonds and cerer \&
as to their genunenes. Leazal opinion of storey, Thorndike, Palmer
Dotge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder Delivery will be made at the Merchants National Bank of Boston for Boston funds. ATTLEBORO, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ municipal relief
 \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: 87,000 from 1939 to 1943 incl. and 86,000
Prom 1944 to 1948 incl. Principal and interest (JJ-D) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by storey, Thorndike,
Palmer \& Dodge op Boston. Estabrook \& Co. of Boston, second high Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
bidders, offered to pay 100.845 for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 11,000$ emergency loan notes offered Dec. $13-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. $3644-$
was awarded to the First National Bank of Attleboro at $0.25 \%$, plus $\$ 2.20$ premium. Date De. 15, 1938 and due Nov. 15, 1939.
BROOKLINE, Mass,-NOTE OFFERING-Town Treasurer will receive sealed bids until
payable Oct. 19,1939 .
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 150,000$ coupon municipal New York as $13 / \mathrm{s}$, at 101.08 , are basis of about $1.55 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1938 Denom. $\$ 1,000$ - Due 815,000 on Dec. 1 Prom 1939 to 1948 , incl. Principal
and interest ( J D) payable at First National Bank or Boston, Legality
 Halsey ${ }^{\text {Bidder }}$
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc..............................
nt. Rate
i
$18 \%$
$18 \%$
Rate Bid
100.027
100.217 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { R. L. Day } \& \text { Co. ESEstabrook \& Co., and Whiting, } & 1 \% & 100.209\end{array}$
CANTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ municipal relief notes offered Dec. 14 were a awarded to the Merchants National, 1938, and due as 1 s at 100.61 a basis of abouber of others bid for $1 \%$ bonds, the second from highest offer being a price of 100.514 offered by Jackson \& Curtis of Boston EASTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ coupon schonl house notes ofrered Boston as 2 s at 100.59 a basis of about $1.92 \%$ Dated Dec. 15 , 1938 . Denom. 81,000 Due $\$ 2,000$ on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1454, incl. Prin. Notes will be certified as to their genuineness by the Director of Accounts Department of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts. E .
ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.- NOTE OFFERING-Harold Dec. Thurstor, forchase of $\$ 30.000$ industrial farm loan notes. DDated Dec
 Bank of Salem or at the National tha National Shawmut Bank and legal
be certitied as to genuineness by the the opinion of Ropes,
FRAMINGHAM, Mass-NOTE OFFERING-John P. Dunn, Town

GLOUCESTER, Mass:-NOTE SALE-The 8300,000 notes offered Dec. 13 , plus $\$ 3$ premium. Payable Nov. 15, 1939 at the Merchants discount, plus ${ }^{83}$ premium or at table Nov. Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New York, at holder's option, Legality approved by Ropes, Gray,
Boyden \& Perkins of Boston. Gloucester National Bank, second high idder, named a rate or $0.143 \%$
GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The New England Trust Co. of koston purccased 10,000 notev at Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. 1939, and 85,000 reimbursement, maturing April 1 , rate of $0.169 \%$.
HOLYOKE, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Lionel Vonvouloir, City
 $\$ 1,000$ Due 10,000 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943 , incl. Bidder to name
 In buthenticated as to their genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston,
which will further certify that the issue has been approved by stores, which will further certify that the issue has been approved by storey
Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. This opinion will be furnished Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
LOWELL, Mass.- BOND SALE-Albert J. Blazon, City Treasurer, oonds, divided as follows.
$\$ 400,000234 \%$ funding bonds, due in 10 years.
$10,0002 \%$ \% funding bonds, due in 10 years.
$97,0003 \%$ trade school bonds. Due in 5 years.
$17.0001 \% \%$ vemetery improvement bonds 5 years.
City Treassorer is reported to have said th.
considering the financial condition of the city.
LYNN, Mass.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 65,000$ coupon municipal relief
bonds offered Dec. 14 were a warded to Jackson \& Curtis of Boston as $14 / 4 \mathrm{~B}$
at 100.587 a basis of about $1.05 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1, 1938. Denom.
S1.000. ${ }_{\text {Due }} \$ 13.000$ on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1943. incl. Prin. and int (J-D) payabe at the First National Bank of Boston or, at holder 's ontion at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by' storey. Thorndike,
Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Second high bid of 100.52 for 114 s was made by
Whin Whiting,
coupon.
MALDEN, Mass.-NOTE OFFERING-Walter E. Milliken, City Treas ofer, will receive bids until 7 p. m. on Dec. 16 for the purchase at discount and payable 82000000 each on Oct. 27 and Nov. 24, 1939 , at the Nationa validity of the notes, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston
PEABODY, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-Patrick M. Cahill, City Treas$\$ 26,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom
 of of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (JT-D) payable at the National Shwmut
Bank of Boston, which will supervise the preparation of the bonds certify as to their genuineness. Legal opinion of Storey. Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston will be furgished the successful bidder.
SALEM, Ma ss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40,000$ municipal relief bonds of-
 Due \$4,000 on Dec. 1 from 1999 to 1948 incl Principal and interest of the City Treasurer. at option of the holder. Second hirh bid of 100.008
for $13 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by Smith, Barney \& Co. of New York. SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND OFFERING-John J. Donahue, City of
$\$ 1,02,000$
coupon municipal relier bonds. Dated Dec. 19 , 1938 . purchase
Denom. 1941 to 1948 incl. Bidder to name rate of ingerest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of of Boston which will supervise the preparation of the bonds and Bank
 DTOUCHTON MO TOT SALT
STOUGHTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue notes
offered Dec. 13 were awarded to the Norfolk County Trust Co. of Dedham at $0.18 \%$ discount. Due Nov. 10,1939 .
TAUNTON, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 300,000$ revenue note Iss. offered Dec. 13-V. 147, D. 3644-was awarded to the Merchants National
 Second N
WARE, Mass.-BONDS AND NOTES SOLD-On Dec. 12 the following issues were sold
$\$ 11,500$ water oonds purchased isy Tyler \& Co. of Boston as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.59 .
17,700 municipal relief bonds purchased by F .W. Horne \& Co. of Hart4,000 ford as asenc, at notes purchersed py the Ware Trust Co: at $0.42 \%$ WARREN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Merchants National Bank of Boston was awarded on Dec. 9 an issue of $\$ 40.000$ notes at $0.25 \%$ discount.
Due $\$ 20.000$ each on July 12 and Dec. 14.1939 . The First Boston Corp.,
next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.443 \%$.

## MICHIGAN

$\$ 82500$ building bonds offered Dec. $14-$ VI, 147, p. $3644-$ were awarded
 Dated Jan. 2 1939and due 16,500 on Jan. 2 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Second
Digh bid of 100.35 for $11 / 2$ was made by Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., high bid
BELDING, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Kathleen Maloney, City Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of $\$ 5.000$ refund interest bonds of the lowest prices, not exceeding par and accrued
will be sold to the sinking fund.
CLINTON, Mich-BOND OFFERING-Raynor F. Marshall, Village
Clerk will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 19 , for the purchase of Clerk, will receive sealed interest first. mortgage electric light plant revenue bonds. Dated Nov. 1 , 1938 . Denom. 81,000 . Due $\$ 4,00$ on Nov,
from 1939 to 1958 incl
Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multipies from 1939 to 1958 , incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multipies
of 1 of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (M-N) payable at Village Treasurer's
office or at a bank or trust company onthe City of

 will be payable solely from revenues of the utility plant and wil be secured sy a first mortgage operate the plant. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for paser may to order of the village Treasirer, is required. Bids will be conditioned upon the execution and recording of a mortgage in accordance with ordinance approving the legaity of the bonds. Cost of legal opinion and printing of the bonds to pe paid for by the successful bidder.
EAST GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Louis F.

 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1945 to
 of legar opinion a and printing of the bonds to be paid for by the successful
bidder. The bonds will be issued on the general faith and credit of the city. GRAND LEDGE, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-HI. S. Reames, Clity
 on Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1951 , incl. Rate or rates of interetst to be expressed City Clerk-Treasurer's office Bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the city. A certified check for $2 \%$, payable to order of above-mentioned official is required. Successiful bidder to pay the cost of printing the bonds and the city will furnish at its ow.
Paddock $\&$ Stone of Detroit.
GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP RURAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL district NO. 1 (P. O. Grosse Pointe), Mich.-BOND SALE-The 3n account composed of Ryan, Suhtherland \& Co., Toledo; $\mathbf{H}$. V. Sattley \& Co., Martin, smith \& Co., and Cray, McFawn \& Petter, all of Detroit as 225 s, at par plus $\$ 201.06$ premium, equal to 100.059 a basis of about
$2.255 \%$, Dated Jan. 1939 , and due $\$ 70,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to
O44, incl. Other bids:
 Stranaham, Harris \& Co., Crouse \& Co., and Camp-
First of Michigan Corp
bell, Mcarty \& Co, Incon HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-Mrs, Audrey M. Finley, Secretary of the Board of Education, made in sufficient amount to exhaust the approximately $\$ 80,000$ available for such purpose. Tenders must give a complete description of the bonds also state the price at sum, plus accrued interest at which they will be sold giving dollar value and yierd, Bonds purchased so Detroit, within seven Treasurer at of daile mang notice of aceeptance of tender.
HILLSDALE, Mich.-BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ electric


1942 as $13 / 8$, and balance as 2 s . Dated May 11938 and due $\$ 10,000$ on
May 1 from 1939 to 1948 . incl. Bonds maturing after May 1,1940 are May 1 from 1939 to 1948 . incl. Bonds maturing after May 11 i 1940 are calabie in inverse numerical orde, on any interest
Reoffered to yield $0.50 \%$ to $1 \%$ to call date. , Other bids:

MANISTEE, Mich-BOND SALE-The 8160,000 sewage disposal
 No 19 . 15 follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1941 to 1956 , incl., and $\$ 8,000$ from 1957
to 1962 .ncl.
Award was made on a bid of 100.128 for $31 / 2$ s. Other bldders: C. W. Award was made on a bid of 100.128 for $31 /$ s. Other bldders: C. W. W. $\& \&$ Co, Toledo; Charles K. Morris \& Co., Channer Securit
Huyck \& Co. and H. C. Speer \& Sons Co., all of Chicago.
REED CITY, Mich.-BOND OFFERING-Anna Hesselsweet, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. M. on Dec. 20 for the purchase or
$\$ 21,000$ not to exceed $33 / \%$ interet coupo general obligation hospital

 aressed in multiples of 1 of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D 15) payable quired by law to levy upon all of its taxable property such ad and retaxes as may be necessary to pay both principal and interest. A certified is required. Purchaser to pay cost of printing the bonds and legal opinion. City reser ves the right to withhold from sale bonds of the last six maturities not exceeding $\$ 6,000$.


## MINNESOTA

ALDEN, Minn--BOND SALE-The 815.000 issue of village hall bonds
 1938. Due $\$ 1,000$ from Dec. 1, 1940 to 1954 , incl.

AUSTIN, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ issue of swimming pool
bonds offered for sale on Dec. $8-\mathrm{V} .147, \mathbf{p}, 3493$-was awarded to the
 at par, according to the City Recorder. Dated Dec. 1 , 1938. Due on 142 (P. O. Minneapolis, R. R. No. 1), Minn-
 Clerk of the school Board, for the purchase of a $\$ 38,500$ issue of coupon
school building bonds. Interest rate to be specified by the bidder.
Denom.
 ows:
in 150,500 1953, all inclusive. The said bonds will be payable at the First
National Bank \& Trust Co. or Minneapolis. The district will furnish the
 Barker \& OOIman of Minneapolis, Minn., Without cost to the phrchaser: All bids must be unconditional and accompanied by a certified checck in the
amount of theast $\$ 1,500$, payable to the order ot the distict
maealed bids
 The Board reserves the rig
sale if doemed expedient.
LITTLE FALLS, Minn.-CERTIFICATE SALE-The $\$ 21,000$ issue of paving certificates of indebtedness offered for sale on Dee. 12-V. 147 ,

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn,-STATEMENT ON REGISTRATION OF
BONDS-The following announcement was sent to us by O. J. Turner City Comptroller:

OFFICE OF O. J. TURNER, CITY COMPTROLLER
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Nov. 28, 1938.
To Whom It May Concern:
The City Council of the City of Minneapolis on Nov. 10, 1938, passed a resolution which reads in part as follows: City of Minneapolis:
"Resolved by the Cliy Council of the
"That in pursuance of an Act of the Legisiature of the State of Minnesota, approved Fo. 26 , of the Citites of this Act tate, the City Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to register any of the bonds of said city which have been or hereafter may be issued on the request of the
persons owning and holding the same or the person or owner to whom the me may be hereafter issued.
In aul such cases when the bonds are returned to him to be registered or are registered when issued, the sald City Comptroller is hereby empowered
to and it shall be his duty to cancel all bonds so returned, together with the unpaid coupons thereon, and issue in ileu thereof, a certificate or certificateses or registration amounting to the face value of such bonds.
such registered certificate, plus five cents ( $\$ 0.05$ ) for each $\$ 1.000$ por each amount for which such certificate is issued. In the event re-registration requested, the Comptroller shall charge the sum of fifty cents ( 80.50 ) for ach certificate issuet dor the purpose op such reregistration.
authorized and directed to sign and attest respectively, such certificates of registration upon application of the City Comptroller, and the City Comptroller is hereby directed to countersign such certificatess and deliver the and to transfer such certificates or to issue new registered certificates in lieu thereor from time to time at the request of the owner or owners of the same pon the payment of the fees herein set forth."
MOOSE LAKE, Minn.-BONDS NOT SSLD-It is stated by the Village Cierk that the $\$ 21,000$ issue of sewage treatment plant bonds offered on
Dec. 12 , as noted here- $\mathbf{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3645$-was not sold. He reports that the Council meeting was adjourned until Dec. 14 for consideration of the
bids. Dated Sept.1, 1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Sept. 1,1939 to 1959, incl. SORMAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 81 (P. O Sheily) Minn.- BOND. SALE- The $\$ 7.000$ issue of coupon school bonds
offered for sale on Dec. $10-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. 3493-was purchased by the State
 St. Paul's 16 year experiment with a unique system of hitching the salaries of pubicic servants to the cost of living is judged a complete success by in the December National Municipal Review, issued on Dec. 13 . corned., ${ }^{\prime}$ declares Mr . Turner. The St. Paul plan diferisfactory to all conpensation systems in other mune stipalities in plan differs from public compensation systems in other municipaities in that only a basic rate is
embodied in the law, with salaries automatically geared to living cost changes, while in other cittes salaries themselves are rrozen into cow.
Mr. Turner explains that there is an "annual wage adjustment according to the increase oxp decrease there the cos "annual wa
or decreases in the price scale indices, as indicated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics annual reports," the writer says. At no time have horizontal cuts been made in disregard of the original lan. The system has elimimatated the discontent among city employees because of variations in the rates paid for similar work. It has assured the clty The employee has accepted reductions in his salary cheerfully, realizing
that, when prices go up, his salary will do likewise. It has made departemployees. The taxpayer has been given a fair deal too, as he is assured that expenditures for salaries and wages will be kept down in depression periods. All in all, the adjustable wage scale and salary standardization scheme city salaries and wages in place of the haphazard method in effect The article includes tables and text illustrating the specific operation of the plan over a period of years.

## MISSISSIPPI

GRENADA, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 4,000$ street HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Bay St. Louis), Miss-OFFERING COE $\$ 1,043,000$ refunding road wonds, and of the funding bond Dec. 19, of
 previ
JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Pascagoula) Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is by the Pascagoula National Bank, as 41/s. Denominations $\$ 500$ and by the Pascagoula National Bank, as 43/8. Denominati,
$\$ 1,000$. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from Dec. 1,1939 to 1963 .
 Cits, at $1 \%$.
SCOTT COUNTY (P. O. Forest), Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that \$30,000 33\% semi-annual court house and jaii bonds have been approval by Charres \& Travernicht of St. Louis. (A loan of like amognt was approved by

## MISSOURI BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kansas City) Mo.--BONDSALE-The $\$ 300,000$ Disse of coupon school bonns offered for sale on Dec. $13-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p .3493 -was awarded jointly to the Northern Trust
Co. of Chicago, and the Mercantile-Commerce Bank $\&$ Trust Co . of St.
 1959 incl.
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders reoffered the a above bonds for public su su.
$.50 \%$, according to maturity.
The following is an official list of the bids received

| Name of Bidders- | 21/2\% | 2\%\% | 3\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Lazard Freres \& Co., Chicago; stone $\&$ Webster and Biodget, Inc., and |  |  |  |
| Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., and |  | \$5,517.00 |  |
| Phelps, Fens \& Co.; New York; Boat Phelps, Fenn National Bank, St. Louis, and F. S. Moseley \& Co Chi | 899.70 |  |  |

[^4]National Bank \& Trust Co., and
Commerce Trust Co-and $1,079.00$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Chicago.-. } \\ \text { First National Bank of Chicago_-.... } & 1,734.00 & 9,939.00 & \$ 16,848.00\end{array}$
Mississippi- Valley Trust Co.,-- and
Braun, Bosworth
ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Joseph) Mo.-BOND T. E. Dale, Secretary of the Board of Education, for the no Dec. 20, by $\$ 85,000$ issue of coupon refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Feb. 1 ,
1939 . Due on $\mathrm{Feb} .1,1959$. Bidder to name one interest rate for all of the bonds in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (F-A), payable in lawful
money at the Guaranty Trust Co ., New York. No bid will be accepted for less than the entire amount or at less than the par value of the bonds The bonds are issued to provide funds for refunding of previously voted
bonds of 1 ke amount. It is the intention of the Board of Education to bonds of lke amount. It is the intention of the Board of Education to New York, where this issue of bonds will be delivered and the funded issue will be taken up. Bonds, before delivered, will be certified by the State Auditor and their validity attested by a decree of the Circuit Court of State. The bonds are authorized under Article 4, Ohapter 15, and Article 16 Chapter 57 , R. S. Missouri, 1929 . The bonds will be valid and legally binding obligations of the district and all the taxable property within the
district will be subject to a levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the bonds and interest thereon, without limitation of rate or amount. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,500$, payable to the district.

## MONTANA

ANACONDA, Mont.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-An issue of
$\$ 124,0004 \%$ Special Improvement District No. 24 bonds is being offered
 numerical or 1, 1938 . Pumerical order upon 15 of each puar, payable at the City Treasurer's office
Prin. and int. Jan. The Gity has covenanted to pay $25 \%$ of the total bonds issued from generai ad valorem taxes, as its share of the cost of improving street intersections
within the district. These bonds will be issued under the laws of the State now in force relating to special improvement district bonds, which includes an Act passed by the 1929 Session of the Legislature and now in effect providing, among other things, for a revolving fund (ordinancd adopted occur from time to time in the payment of special improvement district bonds issued after the passage of said Act. The validity of this Act has
been upheld by the State supreme Court. For the purpose of providing buen upheld by the state supreme court. For the purpose of providing on all the taxable property in the city as shall be necessary to meet the financial requirements of the fund: but not exceeding in any one year an standing special improvement district bonds. Legality to be approved
by Burcham \& standing special Blair of Spokane.
MONTANA, State of-DEBENTURE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Jan. 17, by Ray N. Shannon, State Treasurer, pation debentures. Interest rate is not to exceed 4\%, payable J-J. Dated however, 1939. Denom. to suit purchaser. Due Feb. 15, 1949. Subject, at or on any interest payment date after the expiration of callable and payable date of issuance, at the option of the State Treasurer of five yopors at least

30 days' notice to the owner or holder thereof, by registered mail prior to the date on which such debentures shall be called for payment. The debs. bhall be registered coupon debentures with semi-annual interest coupons payable at the oearer coupon debentures with sem1-annual interest coupons partar issuance,
State Treasurer's office on January and July 1 of each year aater except for year of maturity, when the last interest coupon date shall be
Feb. 15, 1949 . These debentures are being offered for sale to provide Feb. 15, 1949 . These debentures are being offered for sale to provide
additional working funds for the State Highway Commission for the con struction, betterment and maintenance of State highways, as authorized
by Initiative Measure No. 41, the State Highway Treasury Anticipation Debenture Act of 1938 adopted at the general election on Nov. 8, and
proclaimed a law by the Governor on Nov. 30,1938 . They are financed and secured by the proceeds of the five cent gaso ine tax. No bids will be con-
sidered for less than par, and no split-rate interest bids will be considered. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bid, payable to the State

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY (P. O. Roundup), Mont.-BOND MUSSELSHELL COUNT Connection with the call for tenders up to
TENDERS ACCEPTED-In
Dec. 10, it is stated by Harold P. Bennett, County Clerk and Recorder, that a total of $\$ 35,000$ par value bonds were purchased at a price of 60 .

## NEBRASKA

ASHLAND, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 12,500 \quad 2 \%$ semi-ann. refunding bonds have been sold.
ATKINSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Atkinson) Neb.-BONDS pproved by the voters on Sept. 7 , have been sold at a price of 100.83 .
DAKOTA COUNTY (P. O. Dakota City) Neb.-BOND SALE CANCity Bridge revenue bonds to Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. of Toledo City Bridge revenue bonds to stranahan,
noted in these columns last January, was celed because of a ruling of
the District Court, which held that the above county had no authority to the District Court, which held that the above county had no authority to the case to the State supreme Court, contend that the District Judge's purchase existing interstate bridges through bond issues) a special and local measure, thus invalidating it, whereas the
viewed broadly within constitutional limitations.
HAMPTON, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Village Clerk that $\$ 7,00023 \%$ semi-ann. auditorium bonds have
1938 . Due $\$ 1,000$ from Nov. 1,1939 to 1945 .
NEBRASKA, State of-UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE PROVES SAVING TO TAXPAYERS-Law-making cost Nebraska taxpayers $27 \%$ less after they discarded a second house in the State Legislature, Walter Lh. Pierpoint, President of the Associatioy" of "State Government" of the Conference on Government, held recentlif at Baltimore.
Half as many bills were introduced in the ovious bicameral body of the met for the first time in 1937, than in the previous bicameral body of the
preceding year, the speaker also pointed out. The number of laws finally passed, however, was about the same as before.
Mr. Pierpoint pronounced Nebraska's experiment With a unicameral of high grade personnel by an alert electorate will be necessary to ensure success. Should the citizenship of the State becone negligent and cease to
elect qualified persons it could soon becone a failure." Another unique feature of the new type legislature, which is the only "The personnel of the first session was above the average," said the speaker. "To what extent this was due to a change in system rem ains to be seen. The honor of sitting in the first unicameral had wide appeal to good citizens. session.
WAYNE, Neb. BONDS SOLD-It is said that a $\$ 48,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. building bonds was offered for sa
by Burns, Potter \& Co., Inc. of Omaha.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE (State of)-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 2,000,000$ Notes, due March 1, 1939 , Was recentiy a warded to the Second National
Bank of Boston at $0.089 \%$ interest. The National Shawmut Bank of Boston bid $0.10 \%$ and the 1 ndian Head National Bank of Nashua $0.15 \%$. Anawmut Bank of Boston at $0.10 \%$. Each loan runs for a period of 90 days.

## NEW JERSEY

ASBURY PARK, N. J.-FREE OF SUPERVISION-Supreme Court Justice Joseph B. Perskie on Dec. 10 signed an order removing the city mission, which has been in control of the municipality's fiscal and financial
affairs throughout the past few years. During that time Justice Perskie has served as abiter of numerous disputes involving the municipal governserved as abiter of numerous disputes involving. The order was signed following submission to the court of evidence by Judge Ward Kremer, counsel for the city, that the government had fully compied with all
sions of the $\$ 11,000,000$ debt refunding program.-V. 147, p. 2897.
BELVIDERE SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-POND SALE-The a group composed of B.J. Yan Ingen \& Co. Inc., New York; a. A. Preim $\&$ Co. and O.P. Dunning \& Co., both of Newark, which bid for a total of basis of about $3.20 \%$. Dated Dec, 1,1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows.
$\$ 3,000,1939$ to 1948 , incl.; $\$ 4,000$ from 1949 to 1975 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1976. Among other bids were these

CARLSTADT, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-G. Theodor9 Swenson, Borchase of $\$ 145,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest co ipon or registered sewer
bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939.1 Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,0001940$ to 1947 incl.; $\$ 8,000$ from 1948 to 1958 incl and $\$ 9,000$ in 1959 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a muitiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. The price
for which the boonds may be sold cannot exceed $\$ 146,000$ Principal and interest dJ. A certified check for $\$ 2,900$, payable to order of the borough, is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder
CARTERET SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Frank
Haury, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m . on Dec. 21 for Haury, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Dec. 21 for
 $\$ 6,000$ in 1964. Bidder to name a singie rate of interest, expressed in a muitiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at
 bidder.
EAST BRUNSWICK, N. J.-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The proposal of the tow nship to issue $\$ 128,000$ refunding bonds to permit ic to operate on a cash basis without difficulty was recently approved by the state Funding
Commission. The Commission pointed out that the bond ordinance in-

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-E. W, Bragaw, Borough Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. on Dec. 27 for the
purchase of $\$ 78,500$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered sewer
 each. Due Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 8,500,1940: \$ 8,000$ from 1941 to 1947 ,
incl., and $\$ 7,000$ in 1948 and 1949. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J.D)
payable at, the Fort Lee Trust Co., Fort Lee. The sum required to be ob-
tained at the sale of the bonds is $\$ 78,500$. The bonds are unlimited tax Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified che
is required.
FANWOOD, N. J.-PROPOSED BOND ISSUE-The State Funding 325,000 general refunding bonds to take up certain current obigations and bond anticipation notes provided that the bond ordinance contain a provision for a cash basis of operations lin accordance with $R$. S. $40: 1-74$, and a
further section providing for the hoding of annual all inclusive tax sales FRENCHTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE DE-TAILS-The $\$ 36,0003 \%$ school bonds awarded sept. 26 to Clarence B
Fargo-V. 147, p. 3123 -were sold at a price of 101.089 . HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP, N. J.-BOND ISSUE PROPOSAILREJECTED proposal to issue $\$ 605,000$ refunding bonds. the State Funding Commission ordered that the present application be denied, at this time, without
prejudice. This action, it was stated, will permit the nunicipality to prither appication if it so desires.
HUDSON COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$, O. Jersey City), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGbids until noon on Dec. 22 for the purchase of $\$ 1,065.000$, will receive seated toxceed $5 \%$ nterest coupon or registered maternity hospital bonds. Dated Dec. 1,
1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due on De. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000$ from 1939 to 1959 , incl., and $\$ 30,000$ from 1960 to 1977 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ Prin, and int. (J-D)
payable at the County Treasurer's office. The sum required to be obtained payable at the County Treasurer's office. The sum required to be obtaine tions of the county and the legal opinion of Ha wkins, Delafield \& Long-
fello v of N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified fello v of N . Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified
check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order of the county, is
JAMESBURG, N. J.-BOND ISSUE APPROVED-The State Funding Commission approved the borough's proposal to issue $\$ 173,000$ refunding bonds to permit a complete refinancing of its indebtedness. Ording.
covenants that complete annual tax sales will be held by the borough.
KEARNY, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-William B. Ross, Town Clerk'
will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 28 for the purchase of $\$ 220,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Nov. 1 .
1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1939 to 1958 incl. and $\$ 8,000$ from 1959 to 1968 incl. Bidder to name a single rate o
 to be obtained at the sale of the bonds is $\$ 220,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the town and the legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield a Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A
certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order of the town

## srequired.

LINDEN, N. J.-BOND OFFFERING-James J. Smith, City Treasurer, Will receive sealed bids until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 22 for the purchase of $\$ 351,000$ $\$ 54,000$ school bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1953 63,000 library bonds. Due Dec. 15 as folows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1939. to 1947 167,000 incl. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1mprovement bonds. 1958 inc. 15 as follows: $\$ 8,000$, 1939 to 1943 incl; $\$ 9,000$ from 1944 to 1946 incl., and $\$ 10,000$ from
1947 to 1956 incl. 67,000 assessment bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 15,000,1940$ to 1942
incl.; $\$ 12,000$ in 1943 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1944. An of the bonds are dated Dec 15.1938 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Combined maturities are as follows $\$ 11,000,1939 ; \$ 29,000,1940$ to $\$ 1942$ incl, $\$ 826,000$,
$1943 ; \$ 25,000,1944 ; \$ 15,000,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 16.000,1947 ; \$ 1,000$ from
1948 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 18,000$ from 1954 to 1956 inci. a singie rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ in of $1 \%$. Pider to namene
and interest ( $3-\mathrm{D} 15$ ) payable at Linden Trust Co., Linden. and interest (J-D 15) payable at ilnden for, payable, to the City ireasurer,
check for 2\% of the amount of bonds bid
is required. Legal opinion of Caldwell \& Ramond of New York City will ne furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made on or about Dec. 29 at City Treasurer s office or
pany in New York City to be designated in the bid.
LONG BRANCH, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-J. Arthur Wooding, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on Dec. 21 for the purchase
of 400,000 not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered refunding bonds
of 1938 Dated Dec. of 1938.1939 ted Dec. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000.0$ Due Dec. 1 , as folows:
$\$ 5,000,1939$ to 1941 . incl.; $\$ 10,000,1942 ; \$ 15,000,1943 ; \$ 30,000,1944 ;$
$\$ 40,000,1945$ to 1950 , incl., and $\$ 45,000$ in 1951 and 1952 . Bidder to
 City Treasirer's office or at holder's option at the City Bank Farmers of the bonds is $\$ 400,000$. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payabie to order of the city, is required. The bonds are unimited tax
obligations of the city and the legal opinion of Hawkins, Dearield \& LongLONG BRANCH, N. J.-APPROVAL OF BOND ISSUE DEFERREDAccording to the minutes of its meeting on Dec. 7, the state Funding Commission reso be held in abeyance pending the receipt from the city, of a resolution agreeing to hold a tax sale before July 1,1939 , covering all taxes
of the year 1937 and prior, delinquent and subject to sale, and a further tax of the year 1937 and prior, delinquent and subject to sale, and a further tax
sale before Nov, 1, 1939 covering all taxes of the year 1938 subject to sale at that time.
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Moorestown), N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Charles Laessle, Township Clerk, wil receive seated bids
 sewer 30 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ from 1939 to 1943 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1944 to Nav. incl. Principal and interest (M-N) payable at the Burlington County
Trust Co., Moorestown. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the Trust Co., Moorestown. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the Township. and the legal opinion of Walter Carson, Township Attorney,
townshen, will be furnished the successful bidder A certified check for $2 \%$
Camde
of the bonds, payable to order of the township, is required.
NEW JERSEY (State oi)-PLANS TO.CALL $\$ 2,000,000$ BONDS-The
tate Sinking Fund Commission is reported to have announced on Dec. 13 State intention to call for redemption on July 1, 1939 about $\$ 2,000,000$ of State bonds in order to save interest charges of about $4 \frac{1}{4} \%$ until July. 1953. The particular bonds to be redeemed is yet to be determined, it was
said. Funds to effect the redemption will require the liquidation of certain said. Funds to effect the redemption will require the liquidation of certain of its intention to call the outstanding bonds, the report continued. NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP, N. J.-TAX COLLECTIONS SHOW another sharp increase during the month of Novemoer, according to an announcement oy Josiah M. Hewitt, North Bergen bondholders representative. $\$ 267.470 .69$ as compared with $\$ 215,961.79$ received during the same month of 1937 -and $\$ 192,279.66$ in Novemoer, 1936 . Collection of deamount taxes to $\$ 47,677.29$ for 1 November 1938 , compared with $\$ 27,404.30$
in Novemper, 1937 , and $\$ 8,076.58$ in 1936. For the first 11 months of this year, the total a mount of current taxes collected amounted to $\$ 1,624,-$
541.63 co npared with $\$ 1,403,759.14$ received during the same period of 1937.

NUTLEY, N. J.-BOND SALE-NOTES A WARDED-The $\$ 44,000$ Miller \& Co. of Newark as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.547 , a basis of about $2.16 \%$ Dated Dec. 1 , 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1939 to 1942 incl. and
$\$ 4.000$ from 1943 to 1950 incl. Second high bid of 100.46 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by H. B. Boland \& Co. of New York.
NOTE SALE-The $\$ 69,000$ bond anticipation notes offered the same day
were sold to J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark at $0.60 \%$ plus $\$ 3$ premium. were sold to J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark at $0.60 \%$, plus $\$ 3$ premium.
Dated De. 1, 1938 and due Dec. 1,1939 . MacBride, Miller \& Co. of
Newark, next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.70 \%$ and $\$ 21$ premium. PERTH AMBOX, N. J.-REFUNDING ISSUES APPROVED-The PERTH AMBOX, N. J.-REPO Nupd the city's proposal to issue several
state Funding Commission has approver
series of refunding bonds amounting in the grand aggregate to $\$ 3,810,000$. It

Was recorded that the ordinance introduced Nov. 25 and filed with the
commission on Dec. 5 is now in proper form in that it carrys the necessary commission on
R\SELLE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-J. F. Ostrander, Borough $\$ 195,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered series A general funding and refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 . Due Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 10,000,1945 ; \$ 10,000,1951$ to 1956 , incl.; $\$ 20,000$ from 1957 to
1962, incl., and $\$ 5,000$ in 1963 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a maltipie of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Bonds maturing on or after Dec. 1,
1951 , will be redeemable at par and accrued interest on Dec. 1, 1949, or on any subsequent interest payment date upon at least 30 days' notice Any bidder may, at his option, bid separately for the bonds if such righ of redemption is reserved. Shourd the borough decide to reserve the right of call, no proposal for bonds without that privilege will be considered. Price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed $\$ 196,000$. A cer tified check for $\$ 3,900$, payable to order of the borough, is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Wash
nished the successful bidder. ROSELLE PARK, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Charles E. Renton,
Borough Clerk, will receive seared bids until $8: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m , on Dec. 28 for
the purchase of $\$ 8,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered relief sewer bonds. Dated Jan. 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due Jan. 1 .
as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1944 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ from 1945 to 1970 , as Pl. Pidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the Roselle Park Trust
Co., Roselle Park. The sum required to be obtained at the sale of the bonds is $\$ 88,000$. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the borough and the lega opinion of Ha whins, Delatield \& Longfellow of New York
City will De furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$
of the bonds offered, payable to order of the borough is remer bonds offered, payable to order of the borough, is required.
RUTHERFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.-BOND SALE—The
205,000 school building bonds offered Dec. 12-V. $\$ 205,000$ school building bonds offered Dec. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 147, p. 3494 -were of about $2,24 \%$ Sale consisted of: from 1939 to 1958 inclusive.
$\$ 90,000$ series A bonds, due annually from 1939 to 1958 inclusive.
115,000 series B bonds, due annually from 1935
All of the bonds are, dated Oct. 1 , 1938 , with payments due each Oct. 1
as follows: $\$ 9,000,1939$ to 1948 incl.; $\$ 12,000$ from 1949 to 1957 incl. and $\$ 7,000$ in 1958. J. S. Rippel \& Co. of Newark and Dougherty, Corkran
 H, L. Allen \& Co -
Goldman Sachs \& Co. and Unionsecurities Corp.
Minsch, Monell \& Co, and Graham, Parsons \& $\begin{array}{ccc}203 & 21 / 5 \% & 101.13 \\ 203 & 21 / 2 \% & 101.03\end{array}$
 John B. Carroll \& CO.C. A. Preim \& Co., and $\begin{array}{lll}202 & 234 \% & 101.66 \\ 203 & 23 \% & 101.35\end{array}$ SECAUCUS, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$ storm sewer bonds
offered Dec. 13-V. 147, p. 3494 -were awarded to First National Bank of offered Dec. 1 as 4 s , at 100.25 , a basis of about $3.98 \%$. Dated Dec. 15 .
North Bergen ars 1938 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 15 from 1939 to 1963 incl. Second high bid of 101 for $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by the State Employees' Retirement Sy
bid of 100.84 for $41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was submitted by J. B. Hanauer \& Co.
$\underset{\text { prich \& Co., New York, and Colyer, Robinson \& Co.. Inc of R. W. Press- }}{\text { S. }}$ prich \& Co., New York, and Colyer, Robinson \& Co., Inc., Newark, was offered Dec. 9-V. 147, p. 3494. Bankers bid for a total of $\$ 198.000$ bonds, naming an interest rate of $21 / \%$ and price of $\$ 200,081$, equal to 101.05, a basis of about $2.16 \%$ Dated Nov 1,1938 and due Nov. 1 as foilows:
$\$ 5,000,1941$ to 1944 incl. $\$ 10,000$ from 1945 to 1952 incl.; $\$ 20,000$ from
1953 to 1956 incl. and $\$ 18,000$ in 1957 Other bids:

Bidder-
Bidder- ${ }^{\text {Haluart \& Co., Inc. }}$.................
H. B. Boland \& Co
Graham, Parsons \& Co. and J. s. Rippel
 B. A. Preim \& Co., C. R. Duning \& Co.,
and Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner, Inc
John B. Carroll \& Co A. O. Allyn \& Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons and McBride. Miller \& Co Campbell, Phelps \& Co. and Tucker, Bancamerica-Blair \& Co Goldman, sachs
\& Co and Chas. Clark \& Co H. L. Allen \& Co and Minsch, Moneli \& Co. Citizens' Trust Co-
M. M. Freeman \& West Hudson County Trust Co-n-:County Trust Co., Elizabeth- Taylor \& Co. and van Deventer, VERONA, N. J.-REFUNDING ISSUE APPROVFD-In approving the Forough's proposal to issue $\$ 83,000$ refunding bonds of 1938, the State wouid provide for a cash basis of operations.
WEST CAPE MAY, N. J.-BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were submitted
for the $\$ 17.000 .5 \%$ coupon or registered sewer bonds offered Dec. 13 V. 147, p. 3495 . They will be sold privately, according to Borough
Clerk. Dated Dec. 1,1938 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1955 incl. WEST ORANGE, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-Ronald C. Alford, Town $\$ 42,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered general impreve ment bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ D. Due Jan. 1 as fol-
lows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1951 . incl.. and $\$ 2,000$ from 1952 to ion lows: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1951 , incl., and $\$ 2,000$ from 1952 to 1954 , incl. Prin. and int. (J-J) payable at the First National Bank, West Orange, or at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. The sum required to be obtained and
the town and the legal opinion of Ha Bkins, Delanield \& L Langellow of N. N. Y. City will be furnished the successful bidder. A A certified check for $2 \%$ of the
bonds offered, payable to order of the town, is required.

## NEW YORK

 ALBANY COUNTY (P. O. Albany), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The$\$ 896,000$ coupon or registered bonds offered at public auction on Dec.
\& Vo. 147, prest 3646 were sold to a syndicate composed of Haisey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Phesp, Fenn \& Co., Inc.; Bancamposica-Blair Harsey, Stuart Moseley \&, Co.; Eastman, Dillon \& Co. G. M-P. Murphy \& Co., and
Granbery, Marache \& Lord, an of New York City, as 2.10s, at 100.21 , a
basis of about $2.0 \%$ Bankers reoffered the bonds to yield from $0.35 \%$ to
$2.15 \%$ according to maturity. basis of about $2.0 \%$. Bankers re-offered the bonds to yield from $0.35 \%$ to
$2.15 \%$, according to maturity. They are described as follows:
$\$ 496,000$ refunding bonds. Due Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 21,000$ in 1939, and $\$ 496,000$ refunding bonds. Due Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 21,000$ in 1939, and
300,000 highway rom 1940 to 1958 , incl. ${ }^{\text {han }}$, $\$ 20,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1939 100,000 ph.blic works bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948 , All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938.
ALFRED, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William H. Thomas, Village Clerk, will receive saled bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 22 for the purchase of
$\$ \$ 1,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered bonds, divided as
ollows:
$\$ 9,000$ street impt. bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on Dec. 15 from
1940 to 1957 inclusive.

10,000 sewer bonds. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on Dec. 15 from $1943 t_{o}$ 12,000 water bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 15 from All 1943 to 1954 inclusive.
of Anterest bonds are dated Dec. 15, 1938. Bidder to name a single rate interest (J-D) payable at multipie of the University Bank, Inc., Alfred. All of the bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will
be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 620$, payable
to order of the village, is required.
AND HADTS ALMOND, WEST ALMOND, WARD, HORNELLSVILLE AND HARTSVILLE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Pearl Armistrong, District Clerk. until $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 230,800$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds.
Dated Dec. 1,1938 One bond for $\$ 800$ others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Dec. 1 as rollows: $\$ 7,800,1941 ; \$ 7,000,1942$ and $1943 ; \$ 8,000,1944$ to 1950 , incl.; $; ~$
$\$ 9,000$ from 1951 to 1957, incl., and $\$ 10,000$ from 1958 to 1966 incl Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multipie of $1 / 4$ or i-1 10 th
of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. ( $\mathrm{J}-\mathrm{D}$ ) payabie at the University Bank. of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. (J-D) payabie at the University Bank, Alfred.
The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the legal opinion The Red, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of N. Y. City will be furnished the suc-
of Ressful bidder A certified check for $\$ 4,616$, payable to James R. Evans. cessful bidder. A certified check
District Treasurer, is required.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY (P. O. Little Valley), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-U. L. Farnham, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids
until 2 p. m. on Dec. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ until 2 p. m. on Dec. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 75,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$.
interest coupon or registered highway refunding bonds. Dated Dec. 15, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Feb. 15 as rollows: $\$ 2,000,1940$ to 1945 incl.;
$\$ 28,000,1946$; and $\$ 35,000$ in 1947 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest, $\$ 28,000,1946$; and $\$ 35,000$ in 1947 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest,
expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $\mathbf{F}-\mathbf{A} 15$ ) Theyable at the Salamanca Trust Co., Salamanca, with New York exchange. of Dillon, Vandewater tax obligations of the county and the legal opinion successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to order of the county, is required.
DUTCHESS COUNTY (P. O. Poughkeepsie), N. Y.-NOTE SALEto Barr Bros. \& Co. of New York at $0.096 \%$ interest. Dec. in $21 / 2$ months.
The Fallill National Bank \& Trust 0. The Fallkill National Bank \& Trust Co., Poughkeepsie, second high bidder, EAST AURORA N
ds offered
EAST AURORA, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 66,749$ bonds offered
Dec. $12-V .147$, p. 3344 -Were a warded to Glenney, Roth \& Doolittle
of Buffalo Dec. 12-V. 147, p. 3344 -were a warded to Glenney, Roth \& Doolittle
of Buffalo as 2.40 , at par, plus $\$ 20$ premium, equal to 100.329 , a basis
of about $2.38 \%$ sale consisted of: $\$ 29,000$ water bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1967 . incl
6,300 tax revenue bonds. Due Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 1,500$ from 1939
 All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1,1938 . Other bids:
Bidder-
Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co
Mrie County Trust Co.-
Union Securities Corp.................
EAST GREENBUSH, NASSAU, SCHODACK, SANDLAKE, NORTH (P. O. East Greenbush), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Selby Sumners District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p . m. on Dec. 22 for the purbonds. Dated Dec. 1 inct. 1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows:
$\$ 20,000,1941$ to 1948 incl.; $\$ 25,000$ from 1949 to 1955 incl., and $\$ 30,000$ from 1956 to 1968 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Principal and interest (J-D) payable exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will
be furnished the succesful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 14,500$, payable
to to order of $t$
FALLSBURGH (P. O. South Fallsburgh), N. Y.-SHELDRAKE visor, will receive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 22 for the purchase of $\$ 45,750$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest registered sewer bonds. Dated Dec. 1,7938 . One bond for $\$ 750$, others
$\$ 1,000$ each. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,750$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to 1962 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1, or 1-10th of $1 \%$ Prin. and int. (J-D) payable at the First National obligations of the town payable in the first instance from a lin ue genera erty in the Sewer District, but if not paid from such levy, then all of the town's taxable property win be subject to the levy of unlimited ad valorem taxes in order to pay prin. and int. charges. A certified check for $\$ 915$,
payable to the order of the town, is required. Legal opinion of Hawkins,
Delafield \& Longfellow of N. Y. City will be furnished the sul GUNIUS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT BUTLER, LYONS, TYRE AND V. BONDS SALE-The issue of $\$ 330,000$ school bonds offered Dec N. Y. Sherwood \& Reichard, both of Now York, jointly, as 2.60 s, at 100.927 , a basis of about $2.52 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1938 and due Dec. 1 as forlows:
$\$ 10,000,1941$ to 1945 incl.; $\$ 11,000,1946$ to 1950, incl. $\$ 12,000,1951$ to
1955, incl.; $\$ 13,000,1956$ to 1960 , incl; $\$ 14,000$ from 1961 to 1965, incl 1955, incl.; $\$ 13,000,1956$ to 1960 , incl.; $\$ 14,000$ from 1961 to 1965 , incl. Bidder-
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.; Roosevelt \& Weigold, nt. Rate
$2.60 \%$

100.66 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inc. and Bacon, Stevenson \& Co--White \& } \\ \text { Marine Trust Co. } & 2.70 \% & 100.71\end{array}$ A. C. Allyn \& Co.; E. H., Rollins \& Sons and Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.- George B.
$2.70 \% \quad 100.589$ $2.70 \% \quad 100.449$ GERMAN FLATTS, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Floyd A. Clayton, purchase of $\$ 50,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered home relief bonds. Dated Nov, 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on Nov. 1 in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the Ilion National Bank \& Trust Co., Ilion, with New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the town and the legal opinion of fillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the success-
ful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal.
HARMONY, NORTH HARMONY, SHERMAN AND CLYMER BOND SALE-The $\$ 57,750$ school bonds offered Dec. 15 were a awarded to basis of about $2.77 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. One bond for $\$ 750$. others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,750$ in 1940 and $\$ 2,000$ from Trust Co., New. York. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt, Washburn by the Union Securities Corp., New York.
LyEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. school bonds offered Dec. $16-\mathbf{V}$. 147, p. 3647 -were awarded to the Lynbrook National Bank as 2.60 at 100.349 . Dated Dec. 1,1938 and
due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,500,1940 ; \$ 10,000,1941$ to 1954 incl.; $\$ 13.000$ in 1955, and $\$ 15,000$ from 1956 to 1964 incl.
HOOSICK (P. O. Hoosick), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ bonds
offered Dec, $15-$ V. 147, p. 3647 - were awarded to E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc, New York, as 2 s at 100.388 , a bersis of about $1.93 \%$. Sale consisted of:
$\$ 12,000$ home relief bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to home relief bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1939 to
1944 , incl., and $\$ 1,500$ from 1945 to 1948, incl.

18,000 public works bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ on Dec. 15 from 1940 to 1948. All of the bonds are dated Dec. 15, 1938. The Union Securities Corp., ew York, second high bidder, offered to pay 100.10 for 2.20 s . HUNTINGTON (P. O. Huntington), N. Y - BOND SALE-The $\$ 37,000$ refunding water eonds offered Dec. 15-Vor. as 2.60 s at 100.30, a
awarded to Bacon, Stevenson \& Co. of New York as
basis of about $2.58 \%$ Dated Dec. 1938 and due June 1 as follows. basis of about $2.58 \%$ Dated Dec. 1,1938 , and due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 5,000,1951$ and $1952 ; \$ 8,000,1953 ; \$ 3,000$, $1954 ; \$ 11,000$ in 1955 and
$\$ 5,000$ in 1956 . George B. Gibbons \& Co., New York, next highest bidder, 85,000 in 1956 fored 100.23 for 2.60 s .
HYDE PARK, POUGHKEEPSIE, CLINTON AND PLEASANT N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Victor E, Durbeck, District Clerk, will re ceive sealed bids until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 20 for the purchase of $\$ 715,000$ not
to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Dec. 1 ,
1938 , Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$, 1940 to 1954 , 1938. $\$ 25,000$ in 1955 and $\$ 30,000$ from 1956 to 1968 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$.
Principal and interest (J-D) payable at Fallkill National Bank \& Trust
No Co., Poughkeepsie, with New York exchange. The bonds are undimited Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.
certified check for $\$ 14,300$, payable to order of the district, is required. MAMARONECK, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 68,500$ coupon or reg-
istered bonds offered Dec. 14-V. 147, p. 3647-were awarded to the
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo and R. D. White \& Co. New York, jointly, as 20., at 100.292 . basis
$\$ 20,000$ water bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl.
48,500 general impt. bonds. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000,1940 ; \$ 6,500$,
1941; $\$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1945 to 1949 $1941 ; \$ 7,000$ from 1942 to 1944 incl. and $\$ 3$,
incl.
All of the bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1939. Other bids:
Bidder-
Int. Rate
Rate Bid
100.139 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { George B. Gibbons \& Co. and Adams, McEntee \& Co. } & 3.20 \% & 100.139 \\ \text { A. C. Allyn \& Co. and E. H. Rollins \& Sons.----- } & 3.25 \% & 100.167 \\ \text { Roosevelt \& W eigold, Inc-H. Re. }\end{array}$ MANCHESTER, N. Y. - BOND SALE-The $\$ 88,550$ sewer bonds offered Dec. 13 Ruffalo and R. D. White \& Co., New York, jointly, as 3 s at 100.57 , a basis of about $2.96 \%$. Dated Dec. 1 . 1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows:
$\$ 2,550,1939 ; \$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1970 incl., and $\$ 3,000$ from 1971 to 1978 ncl. Reoffered from a $1 \%$ yield basis to par. Second high bid of 100.58 Co., both of New York, in joint account.
NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGHarry L. Hedger, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $12: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 20, for the purchase of $\$ 3,957,0$. or registered
$\$ 1,500,000$ series D refunding bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 100,000$
from 1940 to 1946, incl. and $\$ 200,000$ from 1947 to 1950 , incl.
$1,457,000$ series A public bldg. bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ \$ 0,000$, $1,457,000$ series A public bldg. bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 60,000$,
1939 to 1948. incl. $\$ 80,000,1949$ to 1952 , incl.; $\$ 90,000$ from $1,000,000$ series D public works bonds. Due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 80,000$
from 1939 to 1943 , incl. and $\$ 120,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , incl. All of the bonds will be dated Dec. 15,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 3,4 or $1-10 t h$ of $\%$ and all may be named on the respective issues. Principal and interest (J-D 15) payable at County Treasurer's office. The Nassau County Trust Co., Mineola, will supervise the preparation of the bonds and certify as to their
genuineness. A certified check for $\$ 79,140$, payable to order of County
Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of genuineness. A certified check ior $\$$ Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of
Treasurer, is required. Loy
New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made at aforementioned trust company, unless otherwise agreed.
NEW YORK, N. Y.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ tax notes offered Dec. 14 was awarded to Goldman, sachs of $0 . ;$ New \$44. Dated Dec. 15, 1938 and due in one year. Interest is payable semiannually on June 15 and at maturity on a 365 -day basis. Reoffered to yield $0.375 \%$.
Other bids:


NORTH EAST UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O.
Millerton), Clerk, received sealed bids on Dec. 16 for purchase of $\$ 16,500$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Dec. $1,1938$.
Denom. $\$ 500$ Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2000$ from 1940 to 1942 , incl. and $\$ 1,500$ from 1943 to 1949 , incl. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at Millerton National Bank, Milierton
Massapequa), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING Charles ETT NO. 23 (P. O. Massapequa), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Charles E. Krohn, District $\$ 96,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated
Dec. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$. 1940 to
Did Dec. , 1938 .; $\$ 5,000$ from. 1944 to 1959 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate
of interest, expressed in a muitiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and of interest, expressed in a muitiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of $1 \%$. Principal and
interest (J-D) payable at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York interest (J-D) payable at the City Bank tarmers trisistrict and the legal
City. The bonds, are unlimited tax obligations of the siter
opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished
the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 1,920$, payabie to order of the the successful bidder.
district, is required.
PENN YAN, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-William B. Manley, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. on Dec. 28 , for the purchase of
$\$ 14,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon or registered municipal building bonds. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$
in 1939 and 1940 and $\$ 1,500$ from 1941 to 1948, incl. Bidder to name and in 1939 and 1940 and $\$ 1,500$ from 1941 to 1948 , incl. Bidder to name a cipal and interest ( $A-0$ ) payable at Chase National Bank, New York. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the village and the legal opinion
of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the
successful bidder. A. certified check for $\$ 280$, payable to order of the village, is required.
PHELPS, SENECA, JUNIUS, LYONS AND ARCADIA CENTRAL
SCHOOL DISTRICTNO. 1 (P. O. Phelps), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGH.S. Loveless, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. on registered school bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. One bond for $\$ 750$, others regit
$\$ 1,000$ each. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 8,750$ in 1940 and $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to
1954 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple 1954 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple
of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the National of 14 or 1-10th of $1 \%^{\circ}$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Nationa
City Bank, New York City The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A cer
for $\$ 1,815$, payable to order of the District Clerk, is required.
PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ water bonds offered Dec. 16-V. 147, p. 3648-were awarded to Sherwood \& Reichard
of New York as 2.20 s, at 100.17 , a basis of about 2.155\%. Dated Dec. 1 ,
1938 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1940 and 1941 and $\$ 3,000$ in of New York
1938 and due
1942 and 1943.
PORT CHESTER, N. Y.-CERTIFICATE ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 100,0.100 .5\}^{2}$ certificates of indebtedness sold to F . B. Eyre \& Co. of
New York- $\mathbf{V} .147$, p. 3648 -are dated Dec. 1,1938 and mature Feb. 15 , New Yorker bids:
Bidder-
Int. Rate First National Bank \& Trust Co--
Mutual Trust Co. (plus $\$ 2$ premium

Int. Rate
$0.75 \%$
$0.75 \%$

PORT JERVIS, N. Y. BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 80.000$ refunding onds offered Dec. 15 . V. 147 , p. 3496-was awarded to the First National ointly, as 38 , at par. Dated Dec. 1,1938 and due $\$ 4,000$ on Dec. 1 from
939 to 1958 , incl. A. C. Allyn \& Oo., Inc., and E . H. Rollins \& Sons nc., both of 'New
00.288 for 3.10 s .
0.288 for 3.10 s . 7 (P) POUGHKEEPSIE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Dec. 21 for the purchase of $\$ 216,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds
Dated Dec. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 6,000$ from 1941 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 9,000$ from 1947 to 1966 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of-interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Fallkill Na bonds are unlimited tax Poughkeepsio, the district and the legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \& obligations of the district and the legal opinion of Dillon, Vandewater
Moore of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified heck for $\$ 4,320$, payable to
RENSSELAER COUNTY (P. O. Troy), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The 225,000 coupon or registered rer New York, as 2.10 s , at 100.15 , a basis o about $2.08 \%$. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ from 1939 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 15,000$ from 1954 to 1958 incl. Principal and interest (J.D) payable at National City Bank, Troy, with New York exchange.
SALAMANCA, N. Y--BOND SALE-The issue of $\$ 83,000$ sewer bonds offered Dec. 12-V. 147, p. 3648 -was awarded to the Union Securities basis of about $2.28 \%$. Dated
$\$ 4,000$ from 1939 to 1955 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1956 to 1958 , incl. Roosefor 2.30 s . Other bidders were, the Salamanca. Trust Co. Sid Sher
Reichard and Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo.
SEA CLIFF, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The State Bank of Sea Cliff, only bidder, recently purchased an issue of $\$ 8,550$ street impt. bonds as 3 s.
Dated Dec. 1, 1938 , and due Dec, 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1939 and 1940 Dated Dec. 1, 1938.
and $\$ 2,550$ in 1941 .
STAMFORD, KORTRIGHT, DELHI, HARPERSFIELD, MERESouth Kortright), N. Y.-BOND OFFERING-Lester G. Rowe, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until $2 p$. m. on Dec. 21 at the National Bank
of Hobart, in Hobart, for the purchase of $\$ 238,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Dec. 1,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
con
Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000,1941$ to 1944, incl.; $\$ 8,000$ from 1945 to 1950 incl., and $\$ 9,000$ from 1951 to 1968 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. tax obligations of the district and the approving legal opinion of Reed,
Hoyt Washburn \& Clay of New York will be furnished the successful bidder. Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York will be furnished the successfulbidder.
A certified check for $\$ 5,000$, payable to order of Donald Rose, District Treasurer, is required.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains) N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,800,000$ cross county parkway revenue bonds offered by
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Dec. 12-V. 147, p. 3648 -were awarded to Brown, Goodwyn \& Olds of Washington, D: C., for the account of the Chase National Bank, New York, as $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at a price of 102 fixed by the RFC, plus $\$ 36$. This was the only bid submitted for the issue. Dated redeem the bonds before maturity at its option on any interest payment date on or after Dec. 1, 1941 ; but not prior thereto, upon payment of par, thereof from the date of redemption to the date of maturity. No reoffering of the bonds was made.
WYOMING COUNTY (P. O. Warsaw), N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 48,000$ refunding bonds offered Dec. $16-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 3648-were awarded to salomon Bros. \& Hutzler of New York as 1.90 s, at 100.15 , a basis of
about $1.885 \%$. Dated Dec. 1,1938 and due $\$ 24,000$ on Dec. 1 in 1949 and 1950 .

## NORTH CAROLINA

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of coupon municipal building bonds of \& Co. of Charlotte, paying par for the bonds

HENDERSON, N. C.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. M. on Dec. 20, by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Governisue of coupon sanitary sewer bonds. Interest rate is not
of a $\$ 55,000$ issue
to exceed $6 \%$, payable M-N. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated Nov. 1 , 1938. Due Nov. 1, as follows: $\$ 2,000$ in 1941 to 1944, , $\$ 3,000$ name the interest and $\$ 4,000$ in in multipless of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Each bid may name one rate for
rate 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 cost to the City, such cost to be deternined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds unt their respectued interest will be entertained. Prin. and int. payable in New York City in legal tender, General obligations; un on or about Dec. 29 at place registerable as to principal alone. Delivery on or about Dec. 29, at place
of purchaser's choice. Bids must be on a form to be furnished by the
Ber of purchaser's Secretary, The approving opinion of Masslich $\&$ Mitchell, of
above
New. York. will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,100$, payable New. York, will be furnis
NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 48,000$ issue of coupon refunding bonds offered for sale on Dec. 13-V, 147, p. 3648- Was
awarded jointly to the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, and awarded Hoint of Greensboro. paying a premium of $\$ 37$, equal to 100.077 , a
Lewis \& Hall net interest cost of about $2.85 \%$, 1,1945 and 1946 , the remaining $\$ 24,000$ as 3 s , maturing $\$ 12,000$ on Dec. 1,1945 and 1947 and 1948 .

WADESBORO, N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 140,000$ issue of coupon pubarded to a Southern Investment Co. of Charlotte, and Vance, Young \& Hardin of Winston-Salem, paying a premium of $\$ 116$, equal to 100.082 , a net interest maturing on Dec. 1; $\$ 4,000,1941$ to $1945 ; \$ 5,000,1946$ and 1947 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1948 to 1954 ; the r
from Dec. 1,1955 to 1958 incl.
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH (P. O. Wilmington) N. C.-BOND OFFER$I N G-$ It is reported that sealed bids will be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 20 , by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, bonds.

## NORTH DAKOTA

DWIGHT COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Dwight), N. Dak. BONDS OFFERED-It is reported that sealed bids were received until
5 p. m. on Dec. 15 . by Harold Slotten, District Clerk, or the purchase of
a $\$ 5,000$ issue of not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J.J. Due $\$ 1,000$ from July 1 , a $\$ 5.000$ issue of no
1940 to 1944 , incl.
GRENORA SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grenora) N. Dak. $-B O N D S A L E$-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of school bonds offered on Dee, $1-\mathrm{V}$. 147, p. $3346-w a s$
1940 to 1959 incl.
NISBON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Lisbon) N. Dak.-BONI, OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on
Dec. 24 , by Walter H. Billing, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 72,600$ issue of building bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed ${ }^{2} 4 \%$, payabie J -D.
Dated Dec. 24,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$, one for $\$ 600$. Due Dec. 24, as

Poilows. 83.600 in $1941,58.000$ in 1942 to $1945,84.000$ in 1946 to 1953 and
55.000 in 1954 to 1958 . Prine and int. payabie at any bank or trust company Seignated by the purchaser. The ine approving apiniton of or tunell company
 certilifed check for $2 \%$ of bid, payable to the district.
WEST FARGO SCHOOL DISTRICT NO $\mathbf{C}$ (P. O. West Fargo)
 price of 101.64; a a basis of about $3.58 \%$. Due rrom Nov. 1, 1941 to 1958
nct.

# OHIO MUNICIPALS 

MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. 700 cuyahoga building, cleveland
canton akron cinaniati columbus springaile

## OHIO

CASSTOWN, Ohio-BOND SALE DEFERRED-D. H. McNeal, Village Clerk, reports that the sale of $\$ 6,000$ water and sewer bonds is being CINCINNATI, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-Henry Urner, City Auditor, Will receive sealed bids until noon on Dec. 28 for the purchase of $\$ 1,500,000$
$11 / \%$ Water works improvenent bonds to be issued in anticipation of the
sale of bonds for the purpose of refunding at a lower rate a like amount of water works bonds callable prior to maturity. Netes will be dated Feb.
1,1939 . Due Feb. 1 , 1941, but redeemable at any interest paying period
 may name a different rate of interest, but such fractional ratee shall be in multiples of $1 /$ of $^{\text {of }} \%$. Principal and interest payable at Irving Trust typewritten manuscript notes. If any additional notes or different type notes are desired the cost of jrinting same shall be paid for by the bidder. Approving opinion of Ofty Solicitor will be furnished without cost. Any
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BOND CALL-Jessie B. Brown, Secretary of the
Board of Trustees of city sinking fund, announces that the following described $31 / 2 \%$ callable water works bonds have been called for redemption on Feb. 1,1939 and will be redeemed on that date upon presentation at the
Irving Trust Co., New York, or at the Provident Savings Bank \& Trust Co., Cincinnati:
$\$ 1,000,000$ bonds, numbers 8,205 to $10,205, \$ 500$ each. Dated Feb. 1 ,

1903, due 1943, first optional date Aug. 1, 1923.
Financial Statement Nov. 30,1938




Bonds advertised for sale Dec. 27, 1938 $\$ 79,111,494.29$
$1,345,000.00$
*. Special assessment bonds and notes included

Water works bonds and notes incl. in above-

Par value of Cincinnati Southern Ry. sinking
fund
4,089,852.79


Total valuation of taxable property December, 1937...-\$807,677,550.00 * These notes are paid from revenues collected by the state of Ohio. property benefited by the improvements.
The water works and Cincinnati southern Ry. bonds are self-supporting. The water works and Cincinnati Southern Ry. bonds are self-supporting.
The City of Cincinnati has never defaulted payment of its bonds, notes
CLEVELAND, Ohio-SURVEY OF UTILITY SYSTEM ISSUED" municipal electric light and power plant, replete with statistical and of the pertinent information, has been issued by the city in connection with the prospective sale on Dec. 22 of $\$ 3,000,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest light
and power plant first mortgage bonds, complete details of which appeared
In V. 147, p. 3497 .
COLUMBUS, Ohio SERIOUS REVENUE SHORTAGE IN PROSPECT city stands to receive only $\$ 2,927,514$ in revenues next year or a reditions the city stands to receive only $\$ 2,927,514$ in revenues next year, or a reduction
of $\$ 476,000$ from the $\$ 3,398,000$ during the current period. Unless additional income becomes available, the city will be corced to curtail various services
in 1939 , the Mayor warned. Stating that he is "profoundly disturbed" over the impending revenue deficiency, the Mayor said he would request the City Council to appeal the report of the County Budget Commission, allow the city an additional $\$ 147,000$ in revenue by placing certain debt service charges outside the 10 -mill limitation. In face of the drastic cut in to be obtained by the county government, the Mayor disclosed. Mrenues Gessaman said there was little hope of assistance, particularly with respect to city's relief requirements, being made by the State Legislature.
CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND SALEA group composed of the First Cleveland Corp., A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc.,
Chicago, and Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co of St. Louis purchased from the county
sinking fund $\$ 393$, 500 bonds as foilows. sinking fund $\$ 393,500$ bonds as follows: $\$ 200,00033 / \%$ refunding bonds. Dated Oct. $1,1936$. Due as follows:
$\$ 20,000$, Oct. 1,$1946 ; \$ 5,000$, April i and $\$ 25000$, Oct. 1,$1947 ;$
$\$ 30,000$, Oct. 1,$1948 ; \$ 10,000$, April 1 and $\$ 30,000$, Oct. 1,1949

 500, April 1 and $\$ 2,000$, Oct. 1,$1940 ; \$ 8,000$, April 1 and $\$ 2,000$
 Oct. 1,1947 and $1948 ; \$ 8,000$, April 1,1 and April $\$ 6,000$, oct. 1,1949 , 1900,
callable Oct. 1,1942 .
92,000 sewer bonds. Dated May 1, 1927. Due $\$ 23,000$ on Oct. 1
from 1939 to 1942, incl. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. Bonds legality by Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland. been approved as to -V. This report of the sale corrects that previously given in these columns. - 147, p. 3649.

DAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-CERTIFICATE SALE DEy the Huntington National Bank of Columbus- $\mathbf{V}$ certificates purchased on or before Dec. 1, 1939.
FREDERICKSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALEto Stranahan, Harris \& Oo., Inc., of Toledo as 3 s , at par plus $\$ 1,013.32$
and due as ${ }^{\text {ffollows: }} \$ 1,000$, April 1 and $\$ 2,000$, Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1942. Bidder-

## Seasongood \& Mayer Braun, Bosworth \&

Knox National
Farmers Savings \& Trust Co., Mansfield Bank, Mount Vernon..............................................
HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio-BOND ISSUE the county sinking fund-V. 147, p. 3649 -we are advised that a manuscript bond was issued, bearing $3 \%$ interest and to mature in 25 years.
MANSFIELD, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 19.350$ special assessment
improvement bonds offered Nov. $25-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 3055 -were awarded to the Citizens National Bank \& Trust Co. of Mansfield as $21 / 2$ a at arded to 100.05 , a basis of about $2.48 \%$. Dated Nov. 1,1938 , and due as follows: $\$ 2,400 \mathrm{c}$
April 1 and $\$ 2,350$ on Oct. 1 from 1939 to 1941 , incl.; $\$ 1,300$ April 1 and
Oct. 1,$1942 ; \$ 1,300$, April 1 and $\$ 1,200 ;$ Oct. 1,1943 .
Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger of Cincinnatict, Ourchased the issue of $\$ 25,000$ high school building bonds reported sold in V. 147, p. 2735. Price paid high school building bonds reported sold in
was par and accrued interest for $4 \%$ bonds
POWHATAN POINT, Ohio-BOND SALE-An issue of \$45,000 $41 / 2 \%$. first mortgage Water works revenue
Hinsch \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, and re-offered to yield from $3.20 \%$ to
$4.25 \%$ according to maturity. Dated Dec. 1938 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and 4.25\%, according to maturity. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Died Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and
$\$ 500$ Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000,1941$ to 1943 , incl.; $\$ 1,500,19444$ to
1946 1946; incl. $\$ 2,000 ; 1947$ to 1949 , incl. $\$ 2,500$. 1950 to 1952 , incl.; $\$ 3,000$,
1953 to 1955, incl.; $\$ 3,500$ in 1956 and 1957 and $\$ 4,000$ in 1958 and 1959.
Principal and interest (J-D) payable at Village Treasurer's office. Legality
to be approved by Peck, Shaffer \& Williams of Cincinnati.
PROCTORVILLE, Ohio-BONDS NOT SOLD-No bids were sub-
mitted for the $\$ 2,3004 \%$ funding bonds offered Dec. 10 .-V. 147, p. 3498. SOLON, Ohio-TENDERS WANTED-Fred S. Britton, Village Clerk purchase of refunding bonds, dated July 1 able in the sinking fund for the will be received at his office until noon on Jan. 14. Prices must not exceed face value and tenders must include a complete description of the nature of the bonds offered. Bonds tendered must be read
SYYVANIA'SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 137,500$ school building bonds authorized at an election on Sept. 27-V. 147, p. 2575 bonds offered Dec. 12-V. $\mathbf{V}$. 147 SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ sanitary sewer system bonds offered Dec. 12-V. 147, p. 3346-were awarded to Ryan, Suther-
land \& Co. of Toledo. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due $\$ 1,500$ on Nov. 1 from 940 to 1959 incl.
TROY, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 100,000$ sewage disposal plant and community center building bonds re-sold to the First Troy Nawere sold at par.
WICKLIFFE, Ohio-BOND EXCHANGE IN PROGRESS-According Willoughby, a total of $\$ 807,111$ of the $\$ 969,711$ general Terminal Bidg. syecial assessment bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and held by the municipal sinking fund have been deposited in approval of the plan
for refunding the village's debt. Exchange of bonds is already in progress
through facilities of the Cleveland Trust Co through facilities of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, and payment of
interest from Oct. 1 , 1936 , to July 1,1938 , is being made at the rate of $3 \%$ as provided in the debt adjustment plan.
YORKVILLE, Ohio-BOND SALE-Charles A. Hinsch \& Co., Inc., works revenue bonds. Dated issue of $\$ 40,00041 / \%$ first mortgage water
Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$. 1938 . Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due Dec. 1 as follows. $\$ 1,000,1941$ and 1942 . Denoms, $\$ 1,500,1943$ to and 1945 , $\$ 500$ incl.
$\$ 2,000,1946$ to 1949, incl.; $\$ 2,500$ from 19501952, incl and $\$ 3.000$.
 and with reference to the callable bonds to the optional date. Principal approved by squire, Sanders \& Dempsey of Cleveland. Proceeds of the and the entire $\$ 67,000$ used in improving the village's present water supply system.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

Municipal Bonds Since 1892

## Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

AT\&T OL Oy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA, State of-LEGISLATURE TO DECIDE ON FINANCING PLANSA, A special dispatch rrom Oklahoma City to the "Wall vening in January will determine if long term bond issue reguired to taek up short term treasury notes pazable May 1, 1933. State Note Board offer additional ser es tion to the January session, will request cut of ing a program for presentation to the January session, will request cut of $\$ 8,000,000$ in appropriations
for departments, institutions and state school fund to balance the revenue fund. His plan contemplates pledge of sales tax income tor general seeurity and diret reliief costs. At present, $\$ 3.000,000$ is taken from
general revenue for these purposes.

## OREGON

MALHEUR COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Nyssa) Ore - BOND SALE-The \$41,750 issue of scheol building R. De Long of Portland, and associates, paying a price of 100.07 , a

 OFICKIUP WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Svenson) Ore-BONDS tary, until 3 Sealed bids were received by H. E. Lawrence, District Secre



 composed of Tripp \& McClearey, the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co.. Atkin-
son, Jones
135 ©o. and Camp \& Co, all of Portland, paying a premium oo



## PENNSYLVANIA



## $\$ 120,000$ BOROUGH OF WILKINSBURG,

 ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ Due $\$ 10,000$ each year $1 / 1 / 43$ through $1 / 1 / 54$ © $1.30 \%$ to $2.12 \%$
## JOHNSON \& McLEAN

PITTSBURGH
Telephone-Atlantic 8333
PENNSYLVANIA
A. T. T. Teletype-PITB 289

## PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEVUE, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Philip S. Strange, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. on Jan. 3 for the purchase of
$\$ 50.000$ coupon bonds. Dated Dec. 15,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 10,000$
 of interest, expressed in a multiplo of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ and payable semi-annually.
Sale of bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania
Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to and furnish the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of ittsburgh
BETHEL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Library, R. D. 1), Pa.-BONDS PUBLICL Y OFFERED-FINANCIAL STARTEM of a new
Johnson \& McLean, Inc. of Pittsburgh are making pubic offering
issue of $\$ 70,0002 \% 4 \%$ school bonds-V. 147 , p . 3650 -at prices to yield
 vania, free of present Federal income taxes and legal for trust funds and vania, free of present Federal

Financial Statemen
Estimated true value of taxable property approximately........ $\$ 9,000,000$
 Net debt before other deductions, about $1.81 \%$ of valuation. $\$ 104,221$
37,585 Net debt about $1.19 \%$ of assessed valuation for taxation.$\$ 66,636$ The above does not include debt of any other political subdivision having The Township of Bethel has nor road or other bonded debt. Population 1938 (est.), 7,$500 ; 1930$ (U. S. Census), 5,$482 ; 1920, ~ 2,406$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tax Collections } \\
& \text { Tax Coll }
\end{aligned}
$$

* Collected in first $51 / 2$ months of fiscal year

Tax levy 1938, 14 mills; 1937, 14 mills; 1936, 14 mills; 1935, 13 mills 1938-9 budget balanced on the basis of $85 \%$ tax collections. about 2 miles south of Pittsburgh city limits and includes numerous im. BROOKVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERINGW. A. Kelly, District secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m , on bonds. Dated pan. 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 4,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1955 , incl. Prin and int. (J.J) payable at Brookville Bank \&
Trust Co., Brookville. The bonds are full faith and credit obligations of the district and a sinking fund will be established in order to facilitate therir retirement. Proceedings will be subject to approval of the Pennsylvania Department of Intiernal Affairs. A certified check for $1 \%$ is require
(Previous mention of this offering was made in V. 147, p. 3650 .)
CAMP HILL; Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 75,000$ sewer bonds offered as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at 101.66 , a basis of about $2.39 \%$. Dated Dec. 15,1938 and due Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in 1943,1948 and 1953 ; $\$ 15,000$ in 1958, 1963
and 1968 . Other bids: and 1968 . Other bids:
 COAL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Renshaw), Pa,-BONDS NOT SOLD-NO offered Dec. 14-V. 147, p. 3650
CORAOPOLIS, Pa, BOND OFFERING-Borough Secretary will re ceive sealed bids until Jan, 6 for the purchase of $\$ 20,000$ equip
Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 2,000$ each year from 1941 to 1950 , incl
ERIE, Pa.-RULING IN SPECIAL ASSESSMENT BOND CASE court decision granting a local taxpayer a judgment of $\$ 62,500$ and interest in a suit involving the status of over $\$ 700,000$ special assessment paving
bonds has been appealed to the State Supreme Court and will not be finally bonds has been appealed to the State Supreme Court and will not be finally
determined until some time next summer. In his view the decision in question is not a final judgment and city has not defaulted. These bonds, he added, must be distinguished from our full faith and credit bonds. The city has refused to accept responsibility for the payment of the special assess-
ment bonds on the ground that they were not issued solely in anticipation of collection of assessments against specific properties and are not a general obligation of the municipality. Subjcet was discussed previously in $V$.
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Greensburg), Pa.-OTHER BIDS-NEW ISSUE OFFERING-In connection with the recent award of $\$ 23,0.13$ school bosis of about $2.73 \%$-V. $147, \mathrm{p}$, 3499 - we give the following list of unsuccessful bids and report of reoffering of the issue
 BONDS PUBLICY OFFERED-Johnson \& McLean, Inc., reoffered the
bonds to yield from $1.70 \%$ to $2.58 \%$, according to maturity. Offering bonds to yla from $1.70 \%$ to $2.58 \%$, according to maturity. Offering Churchill of Pittsburgh

Financial Statement (as of Nov. 1, 1938)
Assessed valuation ( $50 \%$ of real value).- $\qquad$ $=$
Sinking fund (cash)
Taxes of prior years outstanding (at $50 \%$ of face)
--ash $\qquad$
Net debt ( $1.4 \%$ of assessed valuation) $\qquad$ Population (present estimate), 4,000 . The above statement does not
include the debt of any other political subdivision having the power to include the debt of any other polict


GIRARD, Pa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 15,000$ sewer bonds offered Dec. 12 as 214 s , at par plus $\$ 41.55$ premium, equal to 100.27 , a basis of about $2.21 \%$ as
Dated Jan. 15,1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Jan, 15 from 1946 to 1948 incl.
Callable at par and accrued interest Jan. 1,1944 or on any subsequent Callable at par and accrued interest Jan. 1, 1944 or on any subsequen
interest paying date, Other bids: paying date. Other bids.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Int. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ 21 / 2 \% & \$ 58.50 \\ 3 \% & 106.50\end{array}$
E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc $\qquad$ HARRISBURG, Pa.-FINANCIAL STUDY ISSUED-In connection interest water improvement bonds on Dec. 20, reported in $V$. 147 , p .3650 a detailed financial study pertaining to all phases of the city's financial and fiscal operations. The study also includes a statement explaining the conditions which make it necessary forithe cityito provide for a new source
of water supply, cost of which will be borne jointly by the municipality and of water supply, cost of which will be borne jointly by the municipaitity and
the Public Works Administration. President Roosevelt previously ap-
proved a Federal grant of $\$ 1,236,000$ for the project. proved a Federal grant of $\$ 1,236,000$ for the project.
HELLERTOWN, Pa.-BOND SALEE-An issue of $\$ 30,0003 \%$ improve-
ment bonds was sold during November to Burr \& Co., Inc., Philadelphia, ment bonds was sold
at a price of 100.361 .
MAHANOY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mahanoy not to exceed $41 / \%$ interest school bonds offered Dec. $8-\mathrm{V}, 147, \mathrm{p} .3347$ Dated Nov. 1, 1938 and due $\$ 5,000$ on Nov. 1 from 1941 to 1952 inci.
OAKMONT, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 160,000$ municipal building osed of S. K. Cunningham \& Co., Pittsburgh; Moore, Leonard \& Lynch and Schmidt, Poole \& Co., both of Philadelphia, as $2 \% / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus $\$ 2,592$ 80 prium, equal to 101.62, a basis of about $2.08 \%$. Sale consisted of: $\$ 80,000$ bonds, series 1939-A. Due Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000,1940 ; \$ 4,000$
80.000
 957 incl.; $\$ 6,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 2,000$ in All of the bonds are dated Jan. 1,1939 . or Second high bid of 101.17 for
PENNSYLVANIA (State of)-LOCAL ISSUES APPROVED-Following is the latest list of local bond issues approved by the Pennsylvania Depart-
ment of Internal Affairs. Information consists of name of municipality, ment of Internal Affairs. Information consists
Municipality and Purpose of Issue-
Washington Township S. D.. Westmoreland Co.
(equip and furnish school bldgs.; fund floating inWashington
(equip and furnish school bldgs.; fund floating in-
debtedness) purposes-1.-. Sunkard Twp., Greene Co. (annex construction Trumbauersvin Borough, Buedre. (equipping pub lic water supply system and fire alarm system) --
 sanitary and storm Water drainage system)
Pottstown Borough S. D., Montgomery Co.-(grade

Date
Approved Amount school buildings and alt erations) - Co. (grade Carlisle Borough S. D., Oumberland Co. (school ADDITIONAL APPROVALS-The Department
$\qquad$ $\$ 25,000$

Municipality and Purpose of Issue--
Doylestown Borough, Bucks Co.-Enlarging sewage Doylestown Borough, Bucks Co.-Enarging sewage
disposal plant
Baldwin Twp. s. D., Allegheny Oo.-High school construction, \&c.-.
Coal Center Borough, Washingtom Oo, inmprov, sts.
ing floating indebtedness.... $\begin{gathered}\text { Brookville Borough, Jefferson } \\ \text { Breets, improve- }\end{gathered}$ Johnstown City S. D., Cambria Co:-Repaying money Johnstown City S. D., Cambria Co.-Refunding
 Donegal Twp. S. D.,
floating indebtedness ashington Co.-
Altoona City S. D., Blair Co.-Temporary indebtedNorthampton Twp. S. D., Bucks Connigh school, Davidition Twp. sc. D., Sullivan Co.-Funding floating Haverford Twp. in. D., Delaware Co.- Sehool addiHaverford Twp. S. D., Den
tion, \& Borrough S. D., Warren Co.-Remodeling
 South Fayette Twp., Allegheny Co.-Improv. roads Sharon, City of, Mercer Co- Sewer improvements - sharon Hill Borough S. D., Delaware O.--school Nanty-Glo Borough, Cambria Co.-IImprovernents to
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-CITY MAY SELL GAS WORKS TO AVERTT
NEW TA XES-We quete in part as forlows from a lengthy article appearing in the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Dec. 15 : "Oity Council will seek to avoid retention of new taxes by selling the
municipal gas works to a banking syndicate, it was indicated yesterday. municipal gas works to a dimost to a man, the Councilmen welcomed the proposal of A. Webster Dougherty, a banker, that the city
to be $\$ 65.000,000$. "Dougherty would not disclose the identity of those he represents, but
Councilmen were sufficiently impressed by the offer to set a meeting of the Lighting Committee for next week to hear more details
"If we are able to sell the gas works, then we can repeal these taxes," declared Councilman Bernard Samuel, Ohairman of the Finance Oommittee. water rents, which the committee approved during a recess meeting. finally today
finaly today. COURT INJUNCTION POSTPONES ACTION ON TAX SUPREME COURT INJUNCTION POSTPONES ACTION ON TAX report from which we quote as and ows.
The entire 1939 budget making activity of City Council was brought to an abrupt halt today by the Pennsylvania supreme Court. taxpayer's suit The Court granted a preliminary injunction asked in a taxpay The injunction restrains Council from adopting a budget or imposing permanent. It restrains Council from taking any action on the $3 \%$ sales tax and a
$50 \%$ increase in water rents, two ordinances that were approved by a 12 $50 \%$ increase in water rents, two ordinances that were approved by a 12
to 3 vote of the finance committee yesterday and which were scheduled for final enactment at Council's meeting this afternoon.
The appeal to the Supreme Court was a surprise move said to have been
ingineered over night by Council leaders, although the suit was brought in the name or move was believed. to be Council's sudden interest in the
Back of the monker, to purchase the city-owned gas works for $\$ 65,000,000$ in cash. City Charter to adopt a budget for next year, time to work out technicalities
involved in the possible sale of the gas works was a vital necessity. The
Court appeal was the strategem decided on.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 2,950,000$ notes offered \& Trust Co., both of New York, in joint account, at $0.5 \mathrm{~J} \%$ interest, plus
 rollows:
,000,000 general public improvement notes
300,000 home relief notes.
300,000 hoespital Farm Hospital construction notes.
50,000 Leech Farm Tuberculosis Sanatorium heating plant notes. The city will pay any and all taxes which may be levied on the notes
under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Legality approved by Reed, Shaw, Smith \& McClay of Pittsburgh. Other
bids at the sale were.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bidder- } \\ \text { Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh } & \text { Int. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ \text { Brown Harriman \& Co Co, Inc }\end{array}$ Brown Harriman \& Co, Ine
First Boot in Manatan Co..
Halsey, stuart \& Co., Inde., and associates. $\begin{array}{r}2,532.00 \\ 2.855 .50 \\ 442.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$
READING SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-DEBT STUDY COMPPILEDbonds to be sold on Dec. $20-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p. 3650 -are advised of the prepara tion for distribution of a detailed anatysis of the district of tina prepararaz and
economic status by Palmer \& Col, certified public accountants, First Naeconomic status by Palmer \& \& C
tional Bank Blag., Easton, Pa.
SPEERS ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Belle Vernon), Pa.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 16.000$


 Willow Grove), Pa.-BOND SALE-The \$75.000 DISTRICT (P. O. bonds offered Dec. $14-\mathrm{V} .147$, D. 3347 -were awarded to the Bancamerica-
 Dated Dec. 15,1938 and due $\$ 3,000$ on Dee. 15 from 1939 to 1963 , incl.
Re-offered to yield from $1 \%$ to $2.10 \%$, according to maturity. WILKINSBURG, Pa.-BOND SALE- $\$ 200,000$ coupan
Dec. $12-\mathrm{V}$ - 147 R., p . $3499-$ were a warded to 8200,000 coupon bonds offered
 Jan. 1 as follows: 810,000 from 1941 to 1954, incl. and $\$ 20,000$ from 1955
tor 1957 , incl.
Boston Brorp.
ADDITIONAL DETAILS-The above issue was purchased jointly by The bankers, in re-offering the bonds, priced them to yoidd Priladelphia. $2.14 \%$, according to nraturity. The bonds are tax free in Pennsylvania, banks in Pennsylvania.
WindBER, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Don L. Morford, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on De De. . 16 forford, the porcugh
of $\$ 65,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal, borough bonds. Dated
 order of maturity on and after Jan 1,1945 . 19. Bidder to namea a single rate of interest, expressed in a multinie of , 4, of 19, . A certified check for
$2 \%$, payable to order of the borough, is required. Bonds will be sold subfairs. to approval of proceedings by Pennsylvania Department of Internal

## PUERTO RICO

PUERTO RICO (Government of)-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,625,000$ bonds offered for sale, series Dec. 14 to V , Isabela Irrigation refunding coupon dicate conposed of the Chase National Bank, the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Goliman, Sachs \&\& Co, Phelps. Fenn \& Co, all of New York; Hayden, and Hawley. Huller \&\& Co. of Cleveland, as 21 Iss, paying a price, of 10.6.69, \$25,000, 1940: 820040 in 1941 and 83000,1942 to 1949 incl
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The succesful. oidders re-
offered the above bonds for puolic subscription at prices to $0.70 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to maturity.
The proceeds of this issue are to be used in the redemption of five outgating \$2,500,000, callable on that date at 105, and which have been called for payment as follows: Maturity, and wich have been called





an. 1, 1940-41 Jan. 1, 1939 \$150,000 ${ }_{\text {Ies }}{ }^{\text {Jan. }}$
an. 1,1950-59 Jan. 1, $1939-750,000$

MM to SS) ---.........................
$5 \%$ premium on $\$ 2,500,000$ 475,00

Name of Bidder -
Chase National
Blair Corional
 Mnowr \& Co., Cleveland; Whiting, Weeks \&
Knowes. Inc., Boston, and Hawley, Huller
\& Co, Cleveland
Chemical Bank \&rust Co. N. N.j. Nehman
Brothers, N. Y.; Stone \& Webster and
 Co., Chicago, Field, Richird, Nicolatas \& Shepard,
Inc., Cleveland; Commerce Trust Co. Kan-
sas City, Mo.; Fletcher Trust Co sas City, Mo.; Fletchererce Trust CO., Indianan-
olis; Indianapolis Bond \& Share Corp. In-
dis,
 The National City Bank of New York; Brown
Harriman \& Co., Inc., N. Y. Smith. Barne $\&$. Co., N. Y. Mercantie. Commerce Bank
\&.TUst Co.. N. Y.; R. H. Moulton \& Co,
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Geow, Wane and Wm. S. Bedai, St. Luis. } & \times \$ 100,000 & 100 \\ \text { z35,000 } & 100.10 & 23 \%\end{array}$ Coniral Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. for Vera
M. Gerli, New York


## RHODE ISLAND

 Bidders (All at $2 \%$ Interest) - In
Chace, Whiteside
Kidder, Peabody Mechanics National Bank of Providence. Burr \& Co., Inc.ank or B
First National Bank
Kennedy, Spence \& Co 100.929
 WEST WARWICK, R. I-APPROVES 8550,000 BOND ISSUE-
 $\$ 450,000$ already has peen accepted to finance the balance of the cost.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

ABBEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Abbeville) S. C.-BONDS OFFERELLLE it is reported that the clerk of the Board of Trusteens received
sealed bids until Dec. 16, for the purchase of a. $\$ 27,000$ issue of grammar
school bonds.
HUNTER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. Pendleton), S. C.-
 Chester, s. C. A for public subscription at prices to yield from $2.75 \%$ to
$3.25 \%$, accorin to maturity. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. 81.000
 in 1946 to 1955 . Principal and interest payable at the Guaranty
Trust Co., New York. The bonds will be valid and leaaly bind Ging Trust Co, New York. The bonds will be valid and legally binding obligy
tions of the district, and a resolution has been passed whereby an additional levy may be placed on the taxable property therein for the purpose of servic ing the bonds should same taxabe property theresin for the parpose of servic-
Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay of New York. Legality approved by Reed, y, Washburn \& Clay of New York.
KERSHAW COUNTY (P. O. Camden), S. C.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A \& 45,000 issue of 2 \% C Coupon semi-annual jail bonds is being
offered by Hamitton \& Co of Chester, for public subscription at prices to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $2.65 \%$, according to maturity. Dated Dec. 1, 1938 .
 1942 to 1944, and \$10,000 in 1945 to 1947 . Yrincipal and interest payable and the full falth, credit and unlimited taxing pp wer or the county is plededed for the payment of principal and inter
by Nathans \& Sinkler of Charleston.
S. SPARTANBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Spartanburg), ${ }_{3}$ S. C. Coupon semi-annual site purchase and

 Jan. 1, 1942 to 1958 . incl.
Statement of Bonded Indebtedness of the County and Other Information Relating Bonds outstanding as of Nov. to theove Bond Issue
Less: Highway reimbursement bonds all bonds are serial) - by Atate . $\$ 1,023,000$

Highway reimbursement bonds paid by state- 8166,000
Road improvement bonds paid from gasoline tax



## 

 Population, Census 1920, 94,265 ; Census $1930,116,277$. county, maturing Jan. 5 , 1939. Receipts from Gasoline Tax for Past Five Fiscal YearsYears Endel
Gasoline tax receiptse

## SOUTH DAKOTA

ARLINGTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Arlington), S. Dak.- BOND SALE-The 812,000 issue of coupon building bonds of sioux Falls, as 3 3ss. paying a a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 100.83, a beske
of about $3.59 \%$. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due $\$ 2,000$ from Jan. 1942 to of about
1947 , incl.
JAVA, S. Dak.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the City for sale on Dec. 12 and were purchased at par by the Public Works Adminis tration. DDated Nov. 1 , 1938. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to
1950 , and $\$ 2,000,1951$ to 1953 .
JERAULD COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$ o. Wessington Springs), S. Dak.-BOND
 of coupon funding bends, Interestr rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable $J$ JD.
Dated Dec. 15,1938 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Dec. 15, as foilows: $\$ 15,000$ in 11941 to $1998, \$ 20.00$ in 1949 to i955, and $\$ 25.000$ in 1956 to 1958. prepayment at the option of the county at par and accrued interest on anid date and any interest payment date thereafter. Prin. and ins. payable at any suiuable bank or trust company designated by the purchaser. No will furnish the printed bonds and the approving legal opinion of Junell Fletcher, Dorsey, barker \&i Coliman, or
check for at least $2 \%$ of theapolis.


## TENNESSEE

CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Huntingdon), Tenn.-BONDS SOLDIt is reported that $\$ 300,000$ eleetric plant bonds hạe been purchased by CHATT.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn--BOND OFFERING-It is stated by F. K. Rosamond, City Auditor, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on annual honds, aggregating $\$ 263,000$ : $\$ 147,000$ Local Improvement for District No. 8 bonds. Due Dec. $\mathbf{1}$ as
follows: $\$ 3,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 8.000$ in 1941 to 1958 . Issued under 82,000 Local Improvement or 1938 Lond bonds. Due Dec. 1 as Pollows: ${ }^{727}$ Private Acts of Tennessee of 1931. . , bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ Tennessee for 1935 , First Special Session, as amended by Chapter 17,000 Public Improvement
Issued under Chapter 673 . 3 , Private Acts of Tennessee for 1937 . 1937 . Dated Dec. 1. 1938. Rate of interest to be in multiples of not less than 34 of $1 \%$. Each lot of bonds may bear a separate rate of interest if desired The full faith and credit of the city are herewith irrevocabiy pew Yodrk.
faithful payment of this obligation. No bid for less than pary interest will be received. The approving opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the ace value of the bonds, payable to Alvin shipp, City Treasurer.
COAL CREEK, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be repurchase of a $\$ 35,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semi-ann. municipal building bonds. bated Dec. 1, 1938.
MEMPHIS, Tenn-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received


Volume 147
T1013 147 in ${ }^{2} 1943, \$ 57,000$ in $1944, \$ 59,000$ in $1945, \$ 61,000$ in $1946, \$ 62,000$ in
$1947, \$ 64,000$ in $1948, \$ 66,000$ in $1949, \$ 68,000$ in $1950, \$ 70.000$ in 1951
 faith and credit of the city is being pledged for the payment of both principal and interest as they severally become due. Prin. and int. payable In lawful mones at the City Hall in Memphis, or at the Chemical Bank \& nrust may be discharged from registration and again registered at will. The Board of City Commissioners are required to provide that the principal and Interest of the bonds shall be paid from the earnings of the electric plant. as the principal and interest, respectvely, becomtumentality, commission orlagency that may hereafter be appointed to operate the plant and electric system, to fix succh rates, tons and rentals as will furnish surficient revenue o pay a of operaning expenses o principal and interest of the bonds herein authorized. However, should the rates, tolls and rentals so fixed be insufficient to meet the above requirements, then and in that event, the Board of Commissioniers of the city shall fix the rates to meet the necessary principal and interest of said bonds out of the earnings of said electric plant and system shall not be construed to impair general and absolute obligations
 $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. No higher rate of interest shall be chasen than shall be required to insure a sale at par, and all bonds will bear the same rate of
interest. This is to be construed as prohibiting a split rate. All bonds are interest. This is to be construed as prohibiting a spitr rate. Alt delivered in New York. City or equivalent at the option of the bidder, if
bidder so states in bid, naming point of delivery. Delivery will be made bidder so states in bid, naming point of delivery. The approving opinion of within approximately 20 days of date of sale. The approving opinion of
Thomson Wood \& Hoffman of New York, will be furnished. Comparison of bids will be by taking the aggregate of interest and deducting therefrom the premium bid ta determine the net interest cost to the city. The bonds premium, if any, be bid. No arrangement can be made for deposit of funds, commission, brokerage fees, or private sale. Enclose a certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of bonds, payable to the city.
(These bonds were originally scheduled for sale on Oct. (These bonds were originaly scheduled for sale
OBION COUNTY (F. O. Union City), Tenn-MATURITY-It is Webster \& Gibson of Naskille, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par, as noted here on Dec. $3-1$
Whe $147, \mathrm{p}, 3499-\mathrm{ared}$
from 1945 to 1949 .
PARIS, Tenn.-PRICE PAID- In connection with the sale of the $\$ 200,-$ - 147 p. 3651 -it is stated by \& Co. of Nashville, noted here on Dec. 10 purchased as 3 s , at a price of 99.46 .
PORTLAND, Tenn. -BOND OFFERING-It is stated by W. W.
Wigsby, Town Recorder, that he will receive bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 30 , for the purchase of a $\$ 0,000$ issue of electric bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J,J. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1.1939 Due
on Jan. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1941 to 1958 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1959. Ali bonds maturing after 10 years are, subject to call on notice. Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. No bid for less than par and accrued interest
to date of delivery from Jan. 1,1939 , will be considered. The bonds are payable from the proceeds of the Electric Distribution System, and the
 to secure the payment of the interest and principal or the sill be required to at the Town Treasurer's office. The successful bidder sill be
deposit a certified check for $2 \%$ of the face value of the bonds.
RIDGELY, Tenn.-BOND OFFERUNG-It is stated by Mayor W. W.
 Denom. \$500. Due $\$ 500$, July 1, 1939, and January and July in ( 1940 to
 Acts thereto, and pursuant to duly adopted resolution of the Board of
Mayor and Aldermen of the town, at regular meeting on Dec. 6 . Principal Mayor and intest payable at the Peoples Bank, Ridgely. The bonds and interest will not constitute general obligations of the town, and are secured by a pledge of $50 \%$ of the gross revenues of the water works plant and water
distribution system in the town. The bonds will be sold at not less than par distribution system in
and accrued interest.
TENNESSEE, State of -BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,080,000$ consolidated bonds offered for sale on Dec. 10-V. 147, p. $3651-$ were awarded to a syndi-
cate composed of Lehman Bros, B. J. Van Insen \& Co Tnc both of New Yate composed or Lehman Bros., B. J. Van Ingen \& Co., Inc.. both of New a price of 100.52 , a net interest cost of about $2.453 \%$. The issues are divided a price of 100.52 , a net interest cost of about, $\$ 453$. The
as follows. $\$ 50,000$ refunding, and $\$ 580,00$ county reimbursement bonds.
Dated Dec. 1,1938 . Due on Dec. 1.1949 .
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription at a price to yield $2.35 \%$ offered the a
to maturity.
The second best bid. submitted by a syndicate headed by Blyth \& Co.

## TEXAS

BRENHAM, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Secretary that $\$ 32,500$ city hall bonds were purchased recently by Donald D. James,
Inc. of Austin; as 3s, paying a price of 102.85 . Due from April 15,1939 to 1954.

BROCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Weatherford), Texas-BUNDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 12.000$ gymnasium and audito BRYAN, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 250,000$ water systen bonds were purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita
paying a price of 100.124 for $21 / 5$ to
a
CADDO MILS Texas-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the City Secretary that the Public Works Administration has parchased the $\$$ Sity secretary that the Pubinc revceurks bonds approved by the voters at an election held on Aug. 15. Due in 1972.

CHILDRESS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Child$\$ 25,0004 \%$ semi-ann. gymnasium bonds purchased by the Brown-Crumme Co. of Wichita, as noted here on Dec. 10-V. $147, p .3651$-were sold at par. Due from 1939 to 1968 .
ELECTRA, Texas-BOND TENDER REJECTED-In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, dated Dec. 1,1936, it is stated by
E. W. Presson, City Secretary, that only one tender was received, this for a E. W. Presson, City Secretary, that

FALLS COUNTY (P. O. Marlin), Texas-BONDS OFFERED-It is reported that sealed bids were received until Dec. 12 , by C. M. Pearce.
County Judge, for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 130.000$ court house bonds.
GREENVILLE, Texas-BOND SALE-The $\$ 97,000$ issue of $3 \%$ semiannual municipal' builiding bonds offered for sale on Nov. $1-\mathrm{V}$. 147 , p, ccording to report.
HEMPSTEAD, Texas-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received of a $\$ 11,000$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon semi-annual water revenue bonds. Denom $\$ 1.000$ Due Dec. 1, 1940, to June 1,1 1957. The bonds are being issued and sold by the town for the parpose instite spectial obligations of the town payable from and secured by an exclusive first lien on and pledge of the revenues of the town's water system after deduction of reasonable operation and maintenance expenses, and the holder of such obligations shall never have the right to demand payment or taxation.
JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Beaumont) Texas- BONDSS SoLD-It is stated by C. E. Doyle, Superintendant of Schools, that the follo
Board of Education:
$\$ 12,000$ Sabine Consolidated School District No. 11 bonds, approved by 12,000 Cheek Consoiidated School District bonds, bearing 4\% interest payable semi-annually. Due $\$ 600$ in from 1 to 20 years; optional
after 10 years. Approved by the voters at an election held on July 26.
LOCKHART, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is said that the BrownCrum He michita purchased on Dec. 7 an issue of $\$ 300,000$ light and power revenue bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due in 1941 to at optional in 10 years.
election held on Sept. 30 .
LUBBOCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lubbock) Texas-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-The following supplementary information is furnished in connection with the sale of the siso, 1000 a
semi-ann. buidding bonds to the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, noted in our issue of Dec. 10-V. 147, D. 3652 . Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due April 1. as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in $1939, \$ 5,000$ in 1940 to 1942 . 86,000 in
 gation of the district, and are payable from ad valorem taxes levied against all taxable property located in the district, within the limit.
Mc ALLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McAllen), Texas-BONDS Mc ALLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. MCAlien), Texas-BONDS
SOLD It is reporte by the Secretary of the Board of Education that
50,000 bldg. bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Edycatian and until. p . m . on Dec. The by T. F. Woiford- City Secretary, for the per purchase of a $\$ 60,000$ issue of hospital bonds. Dated Feb. 15, 1939, and due MORAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Moran), bexas-BOND Been purchased by the State Board of Education. Denom,
\$onds. \$50. Dated Sept. 1; 1938. NATALIA, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 9,00031,2 \%$
semi-ann. school building bonds approved by the voters at the election on Oct. 18, have been purchased by the state Board of Eeducation.
PAMPA, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the City Secretary that the $\$ 165,00043$ 43 \% semi-ann. Water revenue bonds sold
ast August, as noted here, were purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita, and mature semi-annually from 1939 to 1952
PORT ARTHUR, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-The voters are said to have turned down the proposed iss
bonds at an election held on Nov. 15 .
POTEET INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. Poteet)
exas-BONDS NOT SOLD--It is stated by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees that the $\$ 40,000$ issue of refunding bonds offered on Dec. $9-18{ }^{\text {. }}$ o 1968.
RANGER, Texas-BOND OFFERINGS INVITED-It is announced
by E.T. Eubank City Secretary that he will receive sealed offerings until by E. T. Eubank, City Secretary, that he will receive sealed offerings until
Dec. 31 at 5 p. m . or the purchase of refunding bonds. series of 1933, dated
Jan. 1, 1933. Jan. 1, 1933. A. Ali orferings should be firm for 10 days.
RANKIN, Texas-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the City Attorney that $\$ 22,0004 \%$ semi-annual water system bonds have been
purchased by the Public Works Administration. $D$ Due $\$ 1,000$ from Aug. 1 , purchased by the P
1942 to 1963 , incl.
SAN ANGELO, Texa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Treas-
 VICTORIA COUNTY (P. O. Victoria), Texas - BOND, SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ issue of $2 \%$ semi-ann. jailon R . Underwood \& Co. of Houston, paying a premium of s1,099, equal to 101.099 , a basis of about $1.72 \%$.
Dated Oct. 10,1938 . Due from April 10,1939 to 1945 , inclusive. Dated Oct. 10, 1938.
WATSON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Fort Worth), Texas-
BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 1,5004 \%$ semi-annual building bonds BONDS SOLD-LIt is stated that $\$ 1,500$ \% semi-annual building bonds
have been purchased by the County Permanent school Fund. Due $\$ 75$ have been purchased
from 1439 to 1958 , incl.
WHITE DEER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. White
 of Dallas.

## $\$ 30,000$

PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA Water 5s Due December 1, 1948 at $3.00 \%$ basis
F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va. ${ }_{\text {A. T. T. Tol. Rich.Va. } 83}$

## VIRGINIA

 CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.-LIST OF BIDS. The following is anofficial tabulation of the bids received for the 8339,735 school improvent officis that were awarded on Nov. 21, as reported in detail in our issue of Nov. $26, \mathrm{v} .147$, p. 3348:
Name-
Name-
Mercantie Commerce Bank \& Trust Co. of
St Louis and Milwaukee Company of MitWallicee (award) Milwaukee Company of Mil-Haisey-Stuart \& Co., Inc., and First of Michigan Horporation- So- Saving Bank. Cōicago, and
 Goldman, Sachs \& Co., and Investment Corp. or
Norfolk-nik
 Cockran \& Co., Philadelphia, and Mason-
 Corp, N. Y., and F. W. Craigie \& Co., Peoples National Bank, Charlottesilile; scott,
Horner \& Mason, Lynchburg; Scott \& StringHorner \& Mason, Lynchburg; scot \& fullinglottesville, and W. E. Buford \& Co., Charlot-
 CREWE, Va.- BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Mayor L. H. Wilson that
$\$ 25,000$ municipal building bonds approved by the voters on Aus. 31 . have seen sold locally.

## VERMONT

WOODSTOCK TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Vt--BOND OFFERING -Edward H. Williams, Chairman of Board of Directors, will receive sealed
 P. m. on
coupon school bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1 as
ollow: $\$ 3,000$ from 1940 to 1957 incl. and 81,000 in 1958 Bidder to ame one rate of-interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Principal and nterest (JJJ) payable at the First National Bank of Boston or at the Wood-
stock National Bank, Woodstock. The bonds are unlimited tax obligations
of the district and the legal opinion of storey. Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge
of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder. Delivery of bonds will be made on or about Jannished the successfur 198dder. Delivery of bonds will be
payment-in Boston funds.

## UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Ethel
MacDonald, City Recorder, that an issue of $\$ 1.250 .000$ tax anticipation bonds has been purchased recently by a syndicate composed of the First



## WASHINGTON

BREMERTON, Wash,-BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received
 194, $\$ 10$, Jan. and $\$ 11,000$ July 1, 1952, and $\$ 11,000$ Jan. and July 1,1953
and 1954 .
EAST WENATCHEE, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-sealed bids will be received until Jan. 9, by the Town Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 3,000$ isssue
of $6 \%$ semi-ann. sewer bonds. Due in 20 years. These bonds were of $6 \%$ semitang. sewer bonds. Due in 20 yea
by the voters at an election held on Dec. 6 .
EDENBOWER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roseburg) Wash.-,
OAKESDALE, Wash.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by R. W. purchase of an $\$ 8,000$ tssue of swimming pool bonds. Due Dec. 1 , as forlows: purchase of an $\$ 8,000$ ssue of swimming pool bonds. Due Dec. 1 , as follows:
$\$ 500$ in 1940 to $1946, \$ 60$ in 1947 to 1950, and $\$ 700$ in 1951 to 1953 , callable
on and after Dec. 1,1950 . Bidders to name the rate of interest. These bonds on and after Dec. 1, 1950. Bidders to nay
SEATTLE, Wash.-BOND OFFERTNG-Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Jan. 16 , by W. C. Thomas, City Comptroller, for the
purchase of an issue of $\$ 150,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. coupon or purchase of an issue of $\$ 150,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. coupon or
registered sewer bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due annually,
commencing with the second year and ending with the 20 th commencing with the second year and ending with the 20th year after their said date of issue in such amounts (as nearly as practicable) to be speceified
by the City Council by resolution, as will, together with interest on all outstanding bonds of the same series, be met by an equal annual tax levy for the payment of said bonds and interest. Prin. and int. Will be payable at the
State Fiscal Agency in New York City, or at the City Treasurer's office. State Fiscal Agency in New York City, or at the City Treasurer's office.
The bonds will be approved as to legality by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman. of New York City, whose favorable opinion will be delivered to the purchaser free of charge.
Bidders shail be required to submit upon blank forms furnished by the City Comptroller separate bids, specifying (a) the lowest rate of interest
and the premium, if any, above par at which the bidder will purchase said bonds; or (b) the lowest rate of parterest at which the bidder will purchase
said bonds at par; said bids to be without condition inter These bonds are part of an issue of $\$ 2,125,000$ authorized at and or erasure. These bonds are part of an issue of $\$ 2,125,000$ authorized at any election
held on March 9,1926 . Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$, payable to the
City Comptroller. City Comptroller
SNOHOMISH COUNTY (P. O. Everett) Wash.-BOND SALE DE-TAILS-The following supplementary information is furnished in connection with the sale of the \$159,00) airport bonds jointly to H. P. Pratt
\& Co., Richards \& Blum, and Bramhall \& Stein, all of Seattle, paying par
on a split interest basis: Dated Jan. 1,1939 are issued in denoms. of $\$ 1.000$, and were interest as follows: Dated Jan. $\$ 120,1939$ are issued in denoms. of $\$ 1,0000$ maturing Jan. $1, \$ 5,000$ in $1941,86,000$
in 1942 to $1944, \$ 7,000$ in 1945 to $1948, \$ 8,000$ in 1949 to $1952, \$ 9,000$ in in 1942 to $1844, \$ 7,000$ in 1945 to $1948, \$ 8,000$ in 1949 to $1952, \$ 9,000$ in
1953 to 1955, and $\$ 10,090$ in 1956, as 314 s, and $\$ 30,000$ maturing $\$ 10,000$
Jan. 1,1957 to 1959, as 3 s . Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. These bonds represent a portion of an issue of $\$ 250$, ,000 Treasurer's to defray a portion of the cost of construction of new county airport located. valorem taxes on all property therein, within the limits, prescribed by the 40-mill limit tax law, which limits levies for county purposes to 10 mills.
STEVENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 91 (P. O. Colville), annual school bonds offered on Dec. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 147 y , p. 3500 -was not sold as no bids were received, according to the
2 to 20 years; optional after five years.
WASHINGTON TOLL BRIDGE AUTHORITY (P. O. Olympia) the Authority, that he will receive sealed bids untill noon on Dec. 21 , for the purchase of bridge bonds to an amount tentatively set at \$4,700,000. The construction of the Lake Washington Bridge. The amount of such of the conse sold is tentatively set at $\$ \$, 700,000$ and the definite and total amount
to of funds required to be secured by the issuance or sale of such bonds and upon which such bid, shall constitute a firm offer, will be fixed by the
Authority on Dec. 2 , at noon. The bonds will be an obligation of the AuthAuthority on Dec. 21, at noon. The bonds will be an obligation of the Auth-
ority to the extent provided by law and will constitute an exclusive charge and lien against and be payable out of the revenues of the Lake Washington
Toll Bridge and will not be a direct obliration of the State. Pidders shall Toll Bridge and will not be a direct obligation of the State. Bidders shall
bid upon the full amount of bonds as shall be determined by the Authority and shall state the maturities, coupon rate and all other terms and conditions consistent with the trust terms and the provisions of the law under
which they offer to purchase said bonds. Enclose a certified check for not which they offer to purchase said bonds. Enclose a certified check for not
less than $2 \%$ of the total amount of bid, payable to the State Treasurer.

## WEST VIRGINIA

 MARSHALL COUNTY ( $P$. O. Moundsville), W. Va.-BONDS DE the voters turned down a proposal to issue $\$ 310,000$ in school construction

SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. Va-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town Recorder that an issue of $\$ 110,000$ public improvement bonds ap-
proved by the voters at an election held on Sept. 20 , has been purchased by
the State. WEST
WEST VIRGINIA, State of-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 500,000$
coupon or registered semi-ann. road bonds was offered for sale on Dec, and was awarded at that time to a syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc., Geo. B. Gibbons \& Co.. Inc., both of New York, and Schmidt, Pool \& Co. Of Philadelphia, paying a price of 100.022 , a net interest cost \$20,000 from June 1,1939 to 1944 ; the remaining $\$ 380,000$ as 2 s , due
$\$ 20,000$ on June 1, 1945 to 1963 .
BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription as follows: The offering offered the above bonds for public subscription as follows: The offering
comprises $\$ 120,00013 \% \%$ bonds at prices to yield from 0.20 to $1.20 \%$.
according to maturity, and $\$ 380,0002 \%$ bonds, at prices to yield from according to maturity, and $\$ 380.0002 \%$ bonds, at prices to yield from
1.40 to $2.10 \%$. 1.40 to $2.10 \%$. In the opinion of counsel, the bonds are valid and legally binding obli-
gations of the State of West Virginia, for which its full faith and credit are
pledged. The bonds, in the opinion of the bankers, are legal investment
for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

## WISCONSIN

WRILLION JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Brillion), Wis.-BOND OFFERINQ-It is stated by Otto Zander, District Corerk, nasium and equipment and improvement bonds. Dated Aug in 19 Dis-
Denom. $\$ 500$. Due Feb. 15, as follows: $\$ 1,500$ in $1940, \$ 2,500$ in 1941 to

Treasurer's office. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder at not less than par and accrued interest. The basis of determination of the best bid will be the bidder offering to pay the highest additional price, over and above the price hereinbefore stated. These bonds were authorized at
the election held on July 27, by a vote of 211 to 134 . The purchaser will be required to furnish and print the bonds. The bonds are to be issued cost of such opinion to be borne by the purchaser. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check for not less than $2 \%$ of the par value of the (These bonds were originally scheduled
CEDARBUR. 147, p. 3500.)
$31 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. bridge and river improvement D-The $\$ 18.000$ issue of $\sqrt{31 / 2} 147, \mathrm{p} .3652$. - was not sold as all bids were refected.
BONDSREOFFERED-It is stated by Fred W. Hilgen, City Clerk, that time until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on Dec. 27. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due $\$ 3,000$ from
Feb. 1, 1944 to 1949 incl.

DARIEN, Wis.-BONDS SOLD-The Town Clerk states that $\$ 8,000$ town hall bonds have been purchased by the Farmers State Bank of Darien.

DODGEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Dodgeville) Wis.$\$ 85,000$ coupon building bonds awarded to the Mistrict Clerk that the
 1939 to 1953 .
EDGAR, Wis-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Village Clerk that Co. of Chicago: $\$ 24,000$ general obligation, and $\$ 20,000$ water and sewer evenue bonds.
LA CROSSE, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 550,000$ issue of school buildgroup composed of the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, Smith, Barney \& Co. of New York, and the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of st, Louis, as
$13 / 4$. paying a premium of $\$ 2,423.25$, equal to 100.466, a basis of about $1.67 \%_{0}$ Dated Dec. 15,1938 . Due on
to 1946 , and $\$ 60,000$ in 1947 and 1948 .
BONDS NOT SOLD-We are officially informed that the $\$ 62,000$ library sold since a Federal grant for the said construction has not as yet not reinstated by the Public Works Administration; the bids which were subfor further consideration. The highest bid received was an offer of $\$ 226.93$ premium on $1 \frac{3 / 4}{} \mathrm{~s}$, submitted by the same account as purchased of $\$ 226.93$ bonds. Due on Dec. 15 as follows: $\$ 6,000,1939$ to 1947 , and $\$ 8,000$ in
1948.
MADISON, Wis.--BOND REOFFERING DATESET-In connection with of not to exceed $4 \%$ coupon semi-annual bonds had been postponed from Dec. 8 . the original date scheduled-V. 147, p . 3652 -we are now informed
by previously, as noted above, will be offered for sale on Dec. 22 .
PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 40.000$ issue of $3 \%$
coupon semi-ann. general refunding bonds offered for sale on Dec. $9-1$ . 147, p. 3500-was awarded to A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago, paying a premium of $\$ 1,639$, equal to 104.097 a basis of about $2.25 \%$.
Dec. 15,1938 . Due $\$ 4,000$ from March 15,1940 to 1949 , inclusive.
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY (P. O. Sheboygan) Wis.-BOND OFFERING,
-Sealed bids will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on Dec. 20 . by W. W. Birkle, Sealed bids will be received until 2 p . m. on Dec. 20 , by W. W. Birkle,
County Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 494,000$ issue of $214 \%$ coupon semi-ann. Jan. 2 as follows: $\$ 25,000,1945$ and $1946 ; \$ 30,000$ in 1947 and 1949 . Due on n 1949 to 1958 and $\$ 34,000$ in 1959 . Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer sor the purpose of providing funds for the construction of and are hospital for the insane, for the purchase of all lands, buildings and a county nances, houses, barns, sheds, coops, pens, fences, enclosures, corals, roads, tunnels, walks, equipment and other necessary lands, buildings and concounty. The bonds shall not be sold at less than oar. The purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of Chapman \& Cutler, of Chicago, that the bonds are binding and a legal obligation of the county. Enclose a certified
check for $1 \%$ of the bid, payable to the County Treasurer. SPRING GREEN, Wis.-PURCHASER-It is reported by the Village Clerk that the $\$ 20.000$ sewer bonds sold as $28 / \mathrm{s}$, at a price of 100.05 . a
basis of about $2.74 \%$ as noted here in September, were purchased by the
Milwaukee Co. of Milwaukee. Due from April 1 , 1939 to 1958 incl WEST BEND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. West Bend), Wis. bonds offered for sale on Dee. 12 -V. 147, p. 3500 -was awarded to the equal to 103.464, a basis of about $1.99 \%$. paving a premium of $\$ 5,609$,
$\$ 15,000$ from March 1, 1941 to 1951 incl.
Dated Sept. 1,1938 . Due

## WYOMING

SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 36 (P. O. Sheridan)


## CANADA

FORT ERIE, Ont-NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS-The Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada, Toronto and Windsor, is requesting, in its capacity municipality furnish it with a complete description of their holdings. HALIFAX, N. S.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 409,000$ coupon bonds offered Dec. 14 were awarded to a group composed of Laurence Smith \& Co Vancouver; W.C. Harris \& Co. Toronto, and Nova Scotia Bond Corp.,
Halifax. at a price of 99.80 a net interest cost of about $3.35 \%$. Sale conHalifax.
sisted of:
$\$ 104,00021 / 2 \%$ impt. bonds. Due Jan. 2 as follows: $\$ 19,000.1940 ; \$ 20,000$,

 1958, incl., and $\$ 100,000$ in 1959 .
All of the bonds are dated Jan. 2, "1939. Denom. \$1.000. A group
composed of the Bank of Nova Scotia. W. Pitfield \& Co. and Dominion tted second high bid of 99.57 .1
IBERVILLE, Que.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 20,5004 \%$ school bonds was awarded to Credit
99.72 , a basis of about $4.03 \%$.
MONCTON, N. B.-BOND SALE-F. J. Brennan \& Co. of Toronto recently purchased an issue of $\$ 70,0004 \% \mathrm{imp}$
101.77 , a basis of about $3.87 \%$. Due in 1958 .
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 45,0004 \%$ improvement bonds was awarded to R. A. Daly \& Co. of Toronto at a price ONTARIO (Province of)-NEW ISSUE OF $\$ 16,500,000$ BONDS-Wood,
Gundy \& Co. of Toronto is expected to make public offering soon of a new
issue of $\$ 16,500,0003 \%$ bonds, due in 11 years. Proceeds will bejused by the issue of $\$ 16,500,0003 \%$ bonds, due in 11 years. Proceeds will befused by the
Government to retire an equal amount of Treasury bills.
THREE RIVERS, Que.-BOND OFFERING-City Treasurer will
receive sealed bids until Dec. 19 for the purchase of $\$ 1,193,50031 / 2 \%$ or
$4 \%$ improvement bonds to mature serially in 13 years.


[^0]:    Total notes exchanged

[^1]:    Complete and exact details for the week covered by the

[^2]:     the stated reason that the discontinuance of the Federal Reserve Bank branch that city on Oct, 1, 1938. has oct. 1, 1938. We have calculated the estimated tigures from October, 1937 instead of omitting spokane from our tabulation for figures time being.

[^3]:    *Includes the comblined totals of 15 towns in Oklaboma. a San Antonlo.

[^4]:    r.s. Mosey a Co., Chicago

