

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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Notices

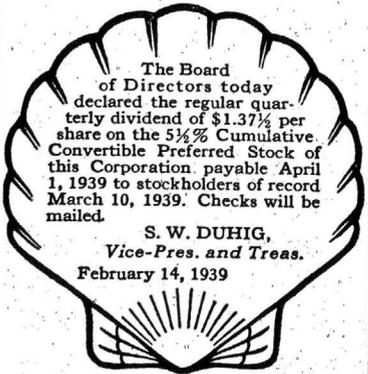
**NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
February 17, 1939.**

Mr. HENRY C. ALEXANDER, heretofore a member of the firm of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, and Messrs. I. C. RAYMOND ATKIN and WILLIAM A. MITCHELL, who have heretofore held procuracy for J. P. Morgan & Co., have this day been admitted as partners.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New York
DREXEL & CO.
Philadelphia

Dividends

Dividend Notice



The Board of Directors today declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.37 1/2 per share on the 5 1/2% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of this Corporation payable April 1, 1939 to stockholders of record March 10, 1939. Checks will be mailed.

S. W. DUHIG,
Vice-Pres. and Treas.
February 14, 1939

SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION

OFFICE OF
OKLAHOMA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

The board of directors of Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company at a meeting held on February 8, 1939, declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%) per share on the Six Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending February 28, 1939, payable by check March 15, 1939, to stockholders of record as of the close of business February 28, 1939.

At the same meeting a dividend of one and three-fourths per cent (1 3/4%) per share was declared on the Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending February 28, 1939, payable by check March 15, 1939, to stockholders of record as of the close of business February 28, 1939.

W. R. EMERSON, Treasurer.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation

One Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey
February 15, 1939

The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters percent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of the Corporation, payable March 15, 1939 to stockholders of record March 1, 1939.

J. A. McKENNA, Treasurer.



The current quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on \$5 Dividend Preferred Stock and a dividend of 25 cents a share on Common Stock have been declared, payable March 31, 1939, to respective holders of record February 28, 1939.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO.

A. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.
January 24, 1939 Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the Company's capital stock, payable March 15, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 1, 1939.

H. F. J. KNOBLOCH, Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

First Preferred, Series B Dividend No. 49
Kansas City, Missouri February 15, 1939

The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the First Preferred, Series "B", Stock of the Kansas City Power & Light Company has been declared payable April 1, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1939.

All persons holding stock of the company are requested to transfer on or before March 14, 1939, such stock to the persons who are entitled to receive the dividend.

H. C. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary.

For other dividends see pages iii

One Million Partners

1938 adds another chapter of achievement to the story of the Sun Life of Canada . . . a long and outstanding record of progress in the service of Life Assurance.

With over One Million policyholders co-operating as partners, the Sun Life of Canada—a great international institution—ensures economic welfare for men, women and children in many countries.

Benefits Paid during 1938	\$ 83,400,004
Since Organization	1,205,707,349
Assets December 31, 1938	873,271,553
Liabilities (including capital \$2,000,000)	847,770,754
Surplus and Contingency Reserve	25,500,799
New Assurances during 1938	193,134,981
Total Assurances in Force	2,905,380,286

The Sun Life of Canada has maintained an active organization in the United States for over forty years. Its representatives are trained and experienced advisors, ready to give counsel and guidance on all standard plans of Life Assurance.

The total liabilities of the Sun Life of Canada in the United States are \$309,236,090.97. The net liabilities are fully covered by assets held in trust.

The Annual Report will be mailed to all policyholders. Others may obtain a copy upon request.

FIRST POLICY ISSUED 1871

SUN LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

SIXTY EIGHT YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Offer to Holders of Certain

Hungarian Municipal, Ecclesiastical and Private Long-Term Bonded Debts

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, hereby announces that pursuant to the Offer of the Cash Office, published on July 23, 1937, it will redeem coupons of the maturity, and with respect to the issue, hereinbelow specified, during the period stated, at the rate of \$8.75 per coupon detached from a \$1,000 bond. Such payment will be made through its Central Paying Agents in New York, SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.

This Offer does not apply to coupons attached to the security below mentioned which shall have been stamped and registered as being in Hungarian ownership under the Decree of the Hungarian Cabinet Council, No. 300/1936 M. E. and is made only to persons resident outside of the Kingdom of Hungary or firms or corporations situated outside Hungary, excluding branches thereof in Hungary.

Coupons presented in acceptance of this Offer must be transmitted to SCHRODER TRUST COMPANY, as Central Paying Agents of the Cash Office of Foreign Credits, together with a form of letter of transmittal which is obtainable from such Paying Agents.

Name of Issue	Coupon Date	Offer Expires
CITY SAVINGS BANK CO., LTD. BUDAPEST, 7% Twenty-Five Year Sinking Fund Secured Gold Bonds "Series A of 1928" Dollar Issue.....	February 15, 1939	August 14, 1939

February 15, 1939.

This 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.

NEW ISSUE

150,000 Shares
GENERAL SHOE CORPORATION
 Common Stock
 (Par Value \$1.00 per Share)

Price \$15.25 per share

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from the undersigned.

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.

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February 16, 1939

CURRENT NOTICES

—Announcement has been made of the consolidation of two of the oldest stock and bond brokerage firms in Louisville, Ky., W. L. Lyons & Co., established 1878, and Henning Chambers & Co., established 1905, members of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal exchanges, to operate under the name of W. L. Lyons & Co. This will become effective March 2.

Henning Chambers, senior member of the firm now bearing his name, will become a special partner in W. L. Lyons & Co. Other present members of the Chambers firm, as well as a number of their employees will also become associated with the Lyons firm.

—H. C. Wainwright & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange announce that I. Munro Blanchard is now associated with them in their New York office. Mr. Blanchard was formerly a partner of Wood, White & Co.

—Coincident with the resignation of Kenneth Spear as President of Van Deventer, Spear & Co., Inc., announcement is made of the change in firm name to Van Deventer Brothers, Inc., and of the election of Ludlow Van Deventer as President, and Philip Van Deventer as Vice-President and Treasurer. Offices of the firm are at 24 Commerce St., Newark, and 61 Broadway, New York.

—Hettleman & Co., 52 Wall St., New York City, members New York Stock Exchange, have prepared an analysis of the common stock of W. T. Grant Co.

—K. A. Heidinger, formerly Director of Sales of the First New England Corp., has been elected a Vice-President.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Alfred L. Curtiss, President of New York State Safe Deposit Association, has announced the appointment of the following members to serve as Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Association for the year 1939:

George F. Parton, President, The Standard Safe Deposit Co., as Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Rates and Adequate Return Committee; Herbert T. Magruder, Assistant Vice-President, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., as Chairman of the Legislation and Safe Deposit Decisions and Practice Committee; John A. Elbe, Cashier, Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn, as Chairman of the Membership Committee; and Randall W. Freer, Secretary and General Manager, Central Hanover Safe Deposit Co., as Chairman of the Dinner Meetings, Program and Hospitality Committee.

—Ralph G. Randall has become associated with the trading department of E. A. Pierce & Co., 105 West Adams St., Chicago. This department will be under the supervision of Chris J. Newport and Mr. Randall who will specialize in serving institutions, banks and dealers.

—J. F. Reilly & Co. announce that Donald M. Keller and Arthur W. Coates, both formerly with G. L. Ohrstrom & Co., Inc., have become associated with them in their Trading Department, specializing in utility and water company securities.

—Allen & Co. have had a direct private wire installed to the offices of Wallace and Fowler, Inc., Buffalo, New York.

CURRENT NOTICES

—At the twelfth annual banquet of The Cashiers Association of Wall Street, Inc., held Thursday, Feb. 16th, at the Cafe Savarin, Thomas P. Keely of Green, Ellis & Anderson and M. Leslie Denning of A. G. Becker & Co., Inc. were reelected President and First Vice-President, respectively, for the fiscal year 1939. Thomas B. MacDonald of Blyth & Co., Inc., formerly Treasurer of the Association, was elected Second Vice-President; Robert T. Craig of A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., was elected Treasurer, and John Grinwis of Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, was reelected Secretary.

The Board of Directors of the Association for 1939, in addition to the officers, is composed of Joseph Hughes of Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; John T. Wall, H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc.; George Steinrich, Bayles, Softye & Co., Inc.; E. G. Johnson, Hanson & Hanson; Ralph Jones, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Joseph Costa, L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Leo P. Deignan, White, Weld & Co.

Harold E. Winston of Cities Service Co. is chairman of the Nominating Committee for 1940 elections, which also includes: F. W. Q. Birtwell of Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., and Gilbert H. Heath of Moore, Leonard & Lynch.

—J. Lewis Henry, Vice-President of F. J. Young & Co., New York, is now making his headquarters in their Philadelphia office with George J. Ourbacker, Vice-President.

—Lancaster & Norvin Greene, Inc., 30 Broad St., New York City, has prepared an analysis of Solar Aircraft Co.

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1835

1938

Another Record Year

for NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

★

New Life Insurance \$159,495,000

\$2,853,000 more than in 1937, the previous peak year.

Insurance in Force \$1,539,232,000

67 millions more than ever before; 38% gain in ten years.

★

THE Company reports, for the fourth consecutive year, more new insurance taken out than in any year since it was chartered over a century ago. Payments to policyholders were 38 million dollars. Since the first policy was issued, members have received 674 millions, of which 195 millions were dividends.

95TH

ANNUAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER 31, 1938

Assets (Increase \$33,402,376) \$435,723,679

Liabilities (Including \$9,550,000 for 1939 dividends) 418,342,635

Surplus and Contingency Funds \$17,381,044

(Increase \$2,085,818)

Copy of full Annual Report sent on request

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company of BOSTON

GEORGE WILLARD SMITH, *President*

Agencies in Major Cities from Coast to Coast

★ FIRST MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTERED IN AMERICA — 1835 ★



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- ROBERT D. BREWER
President, Merchants National Bank of Boston
- T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE*
Chairman, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston
- VICTOR M. CUTTER
Director of various companies
- JAMES DEAN*
Chairman, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company
- WM. ARTHUR DUPEE*
Treasurer, Provident Institution for Savings, Boston
- ALLAN FORBES
President, State Street Trust Company, Boston
- REGINALD FOSTER
Vice-President and Counsel
- GEORGE WILLARD SMITH*
President of the Company
- PHILIP STOCKTON
Chairman, Exec. Committee, First National Bank of Boston

* Member of Finance Committee

★ ★ ★

RATIO of 1938 ASSETS

Gov't Bonds	16.9%
Canadian Bonds	1.3
State & City Bonds	5.3
Railroad Bonds	15.3
Public Utility Bonds	18.1
Industrial Bonds	2.6
Stocks	3.0
Real Estate	7.6
Mortgages	10.0
Policy Loans	11.7
Cash	3.3
Miscellaneous	4.9

★ 100 %

GROWTH of ASSETS

1918	\$89,166,000
1923	140,327,000
1928	219,028,000
1933	288,335,000
1938	435,723,000

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The Financial Situation

IT HAS been asserted in these columns on several recent occasions that, despite loose suggestions heard here and there among politicians, professional and amateur, to the effect that it would be a mistake for the political opponents of the Administration to formulate and espouse any positive program at this time, the situation by which the country is faced is not such that a do-nothing policy on the part either of Congress or of anti-Administration tacticians generally is tenable. This general position has been defended not only on the ground of political wisdom and foresight but also and especially by citation of the fact that there are too many issues of necessity before Congress regarding which the opposition could not, in the nature of the case, take a position either of neglect or mere obstruction. This has been found particularly true of the budget. A budget of some sort, of course, is a necessity. Congress must either grant the Administration such funds as it demands or it must reduce proposed appropriations. The opposition can hardly vote a continuation of reckless expenditures, and then later effectively indict the President for profligacy. It cannot systematically, constructively, and substantially reduce expenditures without committing itself regarding a number of other New Deal programs. All this remains today as true as it ever was, and we think we are able to discern a growing realization of the fact.

There are, however, certain highly important matters concerning which Congress can signally serve the country by simply refusing to do anything. This is conspicuously true of a number of measures granting extraordinary powers to the President which by their own terms expire on June 30 next. In a number of instances, the most constructive action within the power of Congress is simply to refuse to alter the expiration

provisions of these statutes. In others the most that needs to be done, or ought to be done, is to arrange for a gradual rather than a sudden elimination

of the powers or the activities in question. The list of the provisions in question is rather formidable. Several of the items are well worthy of special attention—not only by Congress but by the rank and file.

Silver!

By an Act approved Jan. 27, 1937, Congress fixed June 30, 1939, as the date of expiration of certain provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and of the so-called Thomas Amendment approved May 12, 1933. These provisions give the President quite extraordinary powers to change the gold content of the dollar, afford the authorization for the operations of the Stabilization Fund, and grant wide discretionary powers regarding silver. As to the so-called purchases of silver and related operations, there can scarcely be two opinions. From the first they have been recognized by all who have cut their eye teeth as nothing more nor less than a subsidy to silver producers—a sop to the silver lobby. As a result of these operations the Treasury today reports \$1,601,000,000 in silver certificates outstanding, against which silver (at highly fictitious rates of value) in full face amount is carried. In addition, the general fund reports over 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver bullion against which certificates have not been issued. Of course, expiration of the provisions cited here would not leave the President without power to purchase silver, since the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 continues in effect, but at least it would be a start in the right

An Excellent Analysis

From a statement issued on Tuesday by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor we take the following passages:

"We are firmly convinced that various forms of government spending, either in the distribution of relief or in the development and maintenance of work projects designed to supply relief wages to unemployed, can only serve as temporary measures and cannot and do not provide a permanent solution for unemployment.

"The market for the sale of goods and service can be increased and enlarged only through the application of a sound economic policy whereby there is placed in the hands of the masses of the people a buying power which will enable them to buy, use and consume the manufactured goods and service which private industry is prepared to supply.

"This leads to the inevitable conclusion that private industry and business, generally, should be stimulated so that the facilities of production may be increased and millions more working men and women may be employed.

"What can be done and what should be done, therefore, are the problems which, at the moment, call for consideration and a proper solution. We do not believe that the Nation has reached the maximum in production or consumption of manufactured goods. For that reason we cannot accept the reasoning of those who maintain that we must be prepared to maintain constantly an army of unemployed as the wards of the Government. We must turn to private industry for the solution. It should and must serve the Nation.

"Our national interests require that private industry be accorded the widest opportunity to do so. That involves expansion and an increase in productivity. Such action must be considered as the primary step necessary to create work opportunities for the millions who are unemployed.

"Obviously, the next step must be the establishment of credit and the will and purpose, on the part of the owners of industry, to risk, invest, build and construct. The basis for such procedure must be found in the creation of a favorable state of mind. Fear, a lack of confidence and distrust in governmental, social and economic procedure should be removed.

"A political and economic state of mind should be created which would enable all financiers and the owners and management of industry to face the future with confidence, willing to risk in expenditure of funds for the development of industrial enterprises, and in the manufacture and sale of manufactured products.

"We are firmly convinced that the realization of this objective should be the primary purpose of government, industry and labor. Whatever stands in the way—whatever barrier may have been created, either as a result of fear or as a result of affirmative action on the part of those who administer the affairs of government, ought to be broken down so that our industrial processes may function in a proper way and unemployment may thus be overcome."

On more than one occasion in the past we have felt obliged to disagree with the American Federation of Labor, but we most heartily commend this analysis of the current situation to the attention of both the Government in Washington and the people at large.

direction if the silver manipulation powers granted the President in the Gold Reserve Act and the so-called Thomas Amendment were to be allowed to expire as scheduled. The position of the Admin-

istration is not particularly clear in this matter, but it may be well doubted if the President would be greatly perturbed if this white elephant were taken off his hands. At any rate there should be no effort made by Congress again to defer the date of expiration of these provisions which have already been too often and too greatly extended.

The Dollar!

The public interest would be well served in existing circumstances if the power of the President further to tinker with the gold value of the dollar be permitted to die its scheduled death. As matters now stand, the President is without power to increase the gold content of the dollar very substantially, but he can further reduce it to 50 per centum of its former weight. So long as this power resides in him, there will be uncertainty and recurrent rumors of a disturbing sort concerning his probable course, whether or not he has the slightest intention of taking action in the matter. Of course, no mere matter of the expiration of Presidential powers can put an end to the real gold question as it now faces us. We have now accumulated some \$14,800,000,000 of the yellow metal, and it is still flowing toward us in substantial amounts. So long as we persist in paying \$35 an ounce for it, and so long as prices—particularly those prices which control or tend to control the cost of producing gold—remain unadjusted to this higher price, we shall in all probability continue to absorb the larger part, if not all, of the world's annual production, and there is at the moment very little evidence that prices will adjust themselves in the calculably near future. Sooner or later, almost certainly, something will have to be done about the situation, but that something ought in any event be done by Congressional action. At least we should not leave ourselves open to the possibility—however remote—of a further reduction in the gold content of the dollar by an Administration, which has time and again shown itself wholly unpredictable and inconsistent in its monetary and related policies. Such protection would be afforded by simply permitting the legislation, which empowers the President to alter the gold content of the dollar, to expire June 30 next as it is now scheduled to do.

Stabilization Operations

Then the Stabilization Fund and its program. If nothing is done meanwhile the extraordinary powers of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in this connection will automatically expire on June 30 next. The entire theory upon which such funds undertake to manage currencies is fallacious, in our judgment. The sooner they can all be abolished the better. Were it not for the highly abnormal situation existing today in the foreign exchange markets of the world, and were it not for the fact that other countries have, and will continue to operate, similar funds, the best course Congress could adopt would be to permit that portion of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 to expire, and have done with it. Even as the situation now stands, it might be the part of wisdom to do precisely that. In any event, if the choice is between a continuation of the sweeping powers now in the hands of the Administration and the secrecy by which these operations are enshrouded, on the one hand, and simple abolition of the whole system on

the other, we should choose the latter. The least Congress can do is to reduce the extraordinary powers granted to a minimum, and insist upon periodic statements of the operation of the fund—if necessary with a reasonable delay in publication of the figures.

The RFC

But there are other provisions of law which are also scheduled to expire on June 30, next. One of them, and an important one, is that which authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to continue to lend money. Here is an institution which did not originate with the New Deal, but which was unfortunately permitted to come into existence during the Hoover Administration, although the present Administration has been guilty of so altering its functions as, for all practical purposes, to create another organization. Not only has it made loans, but it has been used as an instrument for financing various government agencies and providing funds for relief purposes. As a result of its activities in these latter fields, Congress found it expedient last year to have the Treasury cancel about \$2,700,000,000 of the Corporation's notes it held.

The lending powers of the Corporation are now scheduled to expire on June 30, next. The Corporation, as of December 31, 1938, reported outstanding loans in the amount of slightly less than \$1,220,000,000. Precisely how much this paper is actually worth, or ever will be worth, no one knows. It may be taken for granted that large losses must sooner or later be taken. The Corporation is, of course, heavily involved in the railroad situation. The time has undoubtedly come when it should cease to inject itself into the investment banking field, and begin the long and arduous task of liquidation. The President in the fall of 1937 actually ordered the Corporation to cease lending, but unfortunately in February of last year ordered its lending resumed. It would be well if the matter were taken entirely from the President's hands by Congress, which should now permit the lending authorization to expire at the middle of this year.

The CCC

Another Government agency affected by approaching expiration is the Commodity Credit Corporation. In this case the life of the agency expires on June 30, according to the law as it now stands. It is unfortunate that the Corporation has become so involved in making loans to producers of agricultural commodities, especially cotton, that it does not appear feasible simply to permit the entire program to die a natural death with the expiration of the Corporation's existence. Such loans on December 31 last amounted to more than \$368,000,000. So heavily had the Corporation lost in its operations of this sort that it was necessary last year for Congress to appropriate some \$94,285,000 to replenish its capital. It is now selling its obligations to the public with full guarantee of the United States Treasury. The fate of the Corporation after June 30 next is doubtless dependent upon conclusions reached by the Administration and Congress concerning the general nature of the agricultural program for the future. It may be perfectly idle to suggest that, so far as this Corporation is concerned—or any other like it—the proper course is to arrange for its liquidation at the earliest pos-

sible moment, but precisely such a course is now greatly to be desired.

If it be objected that such a negative attitude on the part of Congress would leave the situation in an unsatisfactory state, and probably give rise to complaints on many sides, the answer is that the policy suggested, while technically negative, is in substance of a distinctly positive sort and should without question be supplemented liberally by constructive action wherever indicated. To sit still and permit these New Deal agencies and contrivances to come to the end of their existence or to become inactive, Congress of course must have reached the conclusion that a good deal of the work of the past five or six years must now be undone or redone. This, it is assumed, is the conclusion of the present opposition in Congress.

Federal Reserve Bank Statement

UNITED STATES Treasury financial transactions proved the chief influence in changes recorded for the week to Feb. 15 in the official banking statistics. In transference to the open market of debt owed to it by the Reconstruction Finance Corp., the Treasury sold \$310,000,000 notes of that agency, and the funds were siphoned back into the Treasury general account with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks. The general account advanced \$319,122,000 in the weekly period and member bank reserve balances fell \$310,653,000. With other factors making for the accumulation or depletion of credit resources approximately in balance, this occasioned a decline in the excess reserve balances of member banks over legal requirements by \$290,000,000 to \$3,170,000,000. No great importance attaches to this drop, of course, since the Treasury general account will fall rapidly in coming weeks as the spending-lending of the Administration continues. The currency trend is attracting some attention, for an increase of \$22,000,000 in the circulating medium is reported for the weekly period, and the total is far over what might be considered as normal. It is surmised that European hoarders are taking our currency for safety, for there is no indication of hoarding here, and the business trend hardly warrants a material expansion at this time. Monetary gold stocks of the country advanced a further \$40,000,000, to another record at \$14,772,000,000, and the Treasury reimbursed itself for a good part of this gain by depositing gold certificates with the Federal Reserve Banks.

These changes leave the general banking and credit picture substantially unchanged. Nor is there any indication of a sizable demand for credit accommodation. The condition statement of the weekly reporting member banks in New York City reflects an advance for the weekly period of \$7,000,000 in business loans, to \$1,358,000,000. This is only a modest reflection of seasonal influences. Brokers loans against security collateral advanced \$24,000,000 to \$660,000,000, which is probably a matter of dealer accumulation of Treasury obligations in preparing for a March refunding operation. The condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, combined, shows an increase of \$26,995,000 in holdings of gold certificates, raising that fund to \$12,006,218,000. Although a slight decline in other cash partially offset the increase, total reserves of the regional banks increased \$22,857,000 to \$12,453,-

924,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation advanced \$5,083,000 to \$4,349,836,000. Total deposits with the regional institutions moved up \$20,693,000 to \$10,457,424,000, with the account variations consisting of a decline of member bank reserve deposits by \$310,653,000 to \$8,707,191,000; an increase of the Treasury general account balance by \$319,122,000 to \$1,250,417,000; an advance of foreign bank deposits by \$58,125,000 to \$266,340,000; and a decrease of other deposits by \$45,901,000 to \$233,476,000. The reserve ratio remained at 84.1%. Discounts by the regional banks fell \$2,335,000 to \$5,059,000. Industrial advances dropped a further \$76,000 to \$14,662,000, and commitments to make such advances fell \$25,000 to \$12,880,000. Open market holdings of bankers bills were down \$3,000 to \$553,000, while holdings of United States Treasury securities were maintained at \$2,564,015,000.

Business Failures in January

JANUARY business failures exhibited much more than the ordinary seasonal rise over December and reached the greatest aggregate of any month since January, 1938. Monthly failures in 1938 were consistently higher than in the corresponding months of 1937 until December, when there was a decrease from the previous year of 13.3%. While last month's total was also lower than the corresponding month of a year earlier, the percentage decrease in that month amounted to only 8.3%. The increase in failures from December to January last, amounting to 44.3%, was the sharpest for that period since 1915, when the increase amounted to 46.95%. The war boom that developed in 1915 did not start as early as January, and the severe depression of 1914 was then still in force. The rise in January, 1938, failures over the preceding December, of 36.5%, was previously the highest for that period since 1915, and the average December to January rise in the 13 years, 1926 to 1938, was 24.8%.

There were 1,263 failures in January, involving \$19,122,000 liabilities, which compares with 875 in December, involving \$36,528,000. The large amount of liabilities in December was due to the McKesson & Robbins disaster in that month. In January, 1938, 1,377 firms failed for \$21,415,000. Wholesale trade was the only division of industry that showed an increase in failures over January, 1938. The others fell off about evenly from the previous year. Manufacturing casualties numbered 218 and involved \$6,803,000 as compared with 241 with \$8,553,000 liabilities in January, 1938. Wholesale trade failures rose to 135 with \$2,061,000 liabilities, from 123 with \$2,161,000 a year earlier. In the retail group, 802 firms failed for \$7,731,000 in comparison with 895 for \$9,196,000 in January, 1938. There were 54 construction failures with \$615,000 liabilities, compared with 60 involving \$775,000 in January, 1938. Fifty-four commercial service organizations failed for \$1,912,000 as compared with 58 for \$730,000 a year ago.

In the various Federal Reserve districts, failures were smaller in January than in the corresponding month of 1938 in all except Richmond, Minneapolis and Dallas, where there were increases. Decreases were only slight, however, in the New York, Cleveland and San Francisco districts; sharpest decreases were in the Boston and St. Louis districts.

Liabilities decreased from last year in half the districts and rose in the others. Those showing increases were the New York, Atlanta, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas and San Francisco districts.

The New York Stock Market

EXTREME dullness marked the trading this week on the New York stock and bond markets, with a modest tendency toward improved price levels in evidence. It would probably be inaccurate to say there was a lack of interest, for our markets are traditionally volatile and often spring suddenly into activity. But it was quite apparent that traders and investors saw little reason for purchases or sales. Monday was a holiday, for Lincoln's birth then was celebrated. If the turnover on the New York Stock Exchange for all the business sessions were added together, the figure would not come up to the total for a single active trading period. Stock transactions on Tuesday and Wednesday were under the 500,000 share mark in each case, while dealings Thursday and yesterday failed to approach the 1,000,000 share level. The lack of a perceptible business trend doubtless accounts for this aloofness in part. The country remains puzzled regarding the course being pursued by the quixotic Mr. Roosevelt, whose hammer blows against business are softened occasionally by kind words but hardly ever by ameliorative acts. Nor is the foreign situation at all reassuring.

Somewhat heartening, in these circumstances, is the fact that modest progress toward better price levels was made in the speculative markets, while investment media reflected continued good inquiry. Most industrial leaders listed on the New York Stock Exchange moved up a point or two. The utility section benefited slightly from the small buying orders, which possibly were predicated in part on the more reasonable governmental attitude toward private systems in the Tennessee Valley Authority area. Even the lowly railroad shares attracted a few orders. The most active session of the week was on Thursday, when best gains were registered. Airplane manufacturing securities then were in fair demand, and other issues that might benefit from a sharp increase of American armaments likewise advanced. Late on Wednesday a burst of activity occurred in Callahan Zinc-Lead Co. shares, owing to a Securities and Exchange Commission announcement that the regulatory agency is conducting an investigation to determine whether the issue should be suspended from listing. These few highlights barely relieved the tedium of continued dullness.

In the listed bond market a good demand was noted for high grade investment securities. United States Treasury issues continued to edge into higher ground, although business was restricted as large institutional buyers awaited the terms of the March financing. Best rated utility, railroad and industrial bonds were well maintained, as no new corporate offerings were available. Among the more speculative bond issues, local traction securities easily were in front, for reports of progress toward unification of the New York City lines again were in circulation. Interborough and B. M. T. bonds advanced sharply. Secondary railroad liens were quiet and firm, while the foreign dollar section presented nothing new. Commodity markets had a good tone, especially in the grain and other agricul-

tural divisions. Base metals were soft at times. The foreign exchanges moved narrowly, with the official controls obviously maintaining sterling and French francs. Holland guilders weakened at the start of the week, but showed greater firmness thereafter. Gold continued to flow toward the United States.

On the New York Stock Exchange 88 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 75 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 122 stocks touched new high levels and 66 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 322,070 shares; Monday the Exchange was closed to observe Lincoln's birthday; on Tuesday, 418,390 shares; on Wednesday, 498,180 shares; on Thursday, 850,160 shares, and on Friday, 682,010 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 69,175 shares; on Tuesday, 104,630 shares; on Wednesday, 117,895 shares; on Thursday, 158,205 shares, and on Friday, 154,170 shares.

Aside from some interest in scattered issues which managed to rise from fractions to one and one-half points, trading on Saturday last was in the main an extremely dull affair. Following the usual custom, the Stock Exchange was closed on Monday of this week in observance of Lincoln's birthday. On Tuesday sales volume was again at a minimum, and equities at no time evinced any desire of emerging from the lethargy that has obstructed its progress of late. The drift of prices for the day was toward irregularly lower levels, and little, if any, improvement in quotations could be discerned at the close. Narrowness in trading continued to haunt the market on Wednesday, and apart from a somewhat tardy rally in steel and aviation shares, accounted for by the increase in steel ingot production and further commitments by the French Government for American aircraft, the level of prices reflected no noteworthy change from previous sessions. The key to moderately higher prices on Thursday seemed to be contained in the news coming from abroad of steps now being taken by England to hasten her rearmament program and the desire of our own Government to strengthen its national defense by undertaking new legislation to that end. Sales turnover was stepped up to almost double the trading volume of recent sessions, and armament stocks, such as steel and aircraft issues, assumed the leadership. Gains for the day ranged from fractions to within two points at the close. The market opened yesterday with steel shares setting the pace and other groups taking their cue from them. Aviation stocks were hampered by the unfavorable attitude of Congress toward the purchase of American aircraft by foreign governments, and subsequently weakened. By midday the upward trend of the general market was halted, and in the final hour prices eased to irregularly lower levels. General Electric closed yesterday at $40\frac{1}{8}$ against $40\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $32\frac{7}{8}$ against $32\frac{7}{8}$; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 8 against 8; Public Service of N. J. at $35\frac{3}{4}$ against $35\frac{1}{4}$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 88 against 85; International Harvester

at $58\frac{3}{8}$ against $57\frac{3}{4}$; Sears Roebuck & Co. at $72\frac{3}{8}$ against 71; Montgomery Ward & Co. at $50\frac{1}{2}$ against $49\frac{1}{2}$; Woolworth at $48\frac{1}{4}$ against $47\frac{7}{8}$, and American Tel. & Tel. at $157\frac{3}{4}$ against $156\frac{3}{4}$. Western Union closed yesterday at $21\frac{3}{8}$ against $21\frac{1}{4}$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical & Dye at 174 against $172\frac{1}{4}$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 150 against $148\frac{3}{4}$; National Cash Register at $23\frac{1}{4}$ against $22\frac{3}{4}$; National Dairy Products at $14\frac{3}{8}$ against 14; National Biscuit at $25\frac{1}{4}$ against $25\frac{1}{8}$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $30\frac{3}{4}$ against 31; Continental Can at $39\frac{1}{2}$ against $38\frac{1}{2}$; Eastman Kodak at $174\frac{3}{8}$ against 174; Standard Brands at $6\frac{7}{8}$ against 7; Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. at $111\frac{1}{8}$ against 107; Lorillard at $23\frac{1}{2}$ against $22\frac{5}{8}$; Canada Dry at 18 against $17\frac{7}{8}$; Schenley Distillers at $15\frac{1}{8}$ against 15, and National Distillers at $26\frac{1}{4}$ against $25\frac{7}{8}$.

The steel stocks moved into higher ground this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $59\frac{1}{2}$ against $58\frac{5}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 91 against $87\frac{1}{4}$; Bethlehem Steel at $69\frac{7}{8}$ against $67\frac{1}{2}$, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 46 against $44\frac{7}{8}$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at $31\frac{1}{2}$ against $31\frac{1}{2}$ bid on Friday of last week; General Motors at $48\frac{3}{8}$ against 48; Chrysler at $76\frac{5}{8}$ against $74\frac{5}{8}$; Packard at $4\frac{1}{8}$ against 4, and Hupp Motors at $1\frac{3}{4}$ against $1\frac{3}{4}$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at $33\frac{3}{8}$ against $31\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $21\frac{1}{2}$ against $20\frac{5}{8}$, and United States Rubber at 46 against $43\frac{3}{8}$. The railroad shares show fractional gains this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $20\frac{1}{4}$ against 20 on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe at $34\frac{3}{4}$ against $34\frac{5}{8}$; New York Central at $18\frac{1}{8}$ against 18; Union Pacific at $95\frac{1}{2}$ against $95\frac{1}{2}$; Southern Pacific at $16\frac{3}{4}$ against $16\frac{7}{8}$; Southern Railway at $18\frac{1}{2}$ against $18\frac{1}{4}$, and Northern Pacific at $11\frac{1}{8}$ against $11\frac{1}{2}$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 49 against $48\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 13 against 13, and Atlantic Refining at $21\frac{7}{8}$ against $22\frac{1}{4}$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $28\frac{3}{4}$ against $28\frac{7}{8}$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting & Refining at $44\frac{3}{4}$ against $44\frac{3}{8}$, and Phelps Dodge at $38\frac{1}{2}$ against 38.

Trade and industrial reports reflect merely the maintenance of business at levels attained late last year, with definite indications of a change in either direction still lacking. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at 54.8% of capacity against 53.4% last week, 52.7% a month ago, and 31.0% at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week to Feb. 11 was reported by Edison Electric Institute at 2,268,387,000 kilowatt hours against 2,287,248,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 2,052,302,000 kilowatt hours in the corresponding week of 1938. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to Feb. 11 totaled 579,918 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This was an increase of 3,128 cars over the previous week and of 36,927 cars over the similar week of last year.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $67\frac{7}{8}$ c. as against $67\frac{1}{2}$ c. the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $48\frac{7}{8}$ c. against $48\frac{1}{8}$ c. the close on Fri-

day of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $28\frac{1}{2}$ c. as against $27\frac{3}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.94c. as against 9.00c. the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.15c. as against 15.41c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $11\frac{1}{8}$ c. as against $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $20\frac{3}{4}$ pence per ounce as against $20\frac{3}{16}$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $42\frac{3}{4}$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at \$4.68 $\frac{13}{16}$ as against \$4.68 $\frac{5}{8}$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at 2.64 $\frac{7}{8}$ c. as against 2.64 $\frac{13}{16}$ c. the close on Friday of last week.

European Stock Markets

DULL and uncertain conditions prevailed this week on stock exchanges in the leading European financial centers. The small gains and losses of succeeding sessions canceled out, as a whole, in trading at London, Paris and Berlin, leaving quotations yesterday little changed for the week. Gilt-edged funds in London suffered rather sharply for a time, owing to the London announcement on Wednesday that rearmament borrowing for the five-year period will be increased to £800,000,000, as against the original figure of £400,000,000. Together with the Spanish situation, the Italian demands on France and the uneasy position in the Far East, this incident drew attention more pointedly than ever to the perils of international affairs and the dangers of a general clash. The extreme dulness of the New York market also tended to restrict business on the European markets. Nor were the trade reports in the foremost industrial countries of Europe especially encouraging. One of the most favorable incidents was a reduction of currency circulation in England and France, which suggests that hoarding is on the decline.

Dealings on the London Stock Exchange were extremely quiet last Monday, not only because of the many political uncertainties, but also because the New York market was closed for the day. Gilt-edged issues were maintained, and industrial stocks also hovered around former levels, but oil, rubber, copper and other commodity securities drifted downward. The foreign section was irregular, with Anglo-American favorites lower. The tendency on Tuesday was downward, gilt-edged issues leading the decline while a number of industrial stocks also showed small losses. Commodity shares and international issues were up and down by turns, with net changes small. No change in the situation occurred on Wednesday, for gilt-edged stocks drifted slowly lower throughout that session, while armaments shares were the only bright spots in the industrial list. Oil and rubber shares improved in the commodity section, and Anglo-American favorites were better among the internationals. The full impact of the armaments borrowing program was apparent Thursday, when gilt-edged issues fell heavily. Industrial stocks were firm, however, on

the assumption that the vast expenditures will aid industry. Gold-mining stocks were active and higher, while Anglo-American issues also developed strength. In a cheerful session yesterday gilt-edged issues rallied, and some buying also was noted in industrial and international securities.

The Paris Bourse started the week with a quiet session, in which prices drifted steadily lower because of the crowding international political uncertainties. Rentes fell fractionally, but larger losses were registered in French equities. International securities likewise lost a good deal of ground, despite the modest trading. Intimations that the insurgent regime would be recognized in Spain and some of the dangers of that situation thus removed were not realized, Tuesday, and fresh recessions developed. The losses compared with those of the previous session and they left the market level far under quotations prevalent last week. Another session of slowly declining prices was noted Wednesday, despite an easy mid-month settlement at $\frac{7}{8}\%$ for the carryover accommodation. Rentes were uncertain and most French equities lost ground, but a few international issues improved. An upturn finally developed on Thursday, and it was sufficiently vigorous to offset a good part of the previous losses of the week. Rentes led the advance and both French equities and international issues joined on modest buying and still more diminutive offerings. Rentes improved in quiet trading yesterday, but French equities and international issues remained dull.

The Berlin Boerse resumed on Monday just where it left off last Saturday, and failed to disclose anything new. Small and irregular variations occurred in leading issues, with losses somewhat more numerous than gains. Fixed-interest securities were neglected. Quiet dealings resulted on Tuesday in another series of modest variations in either direction, with a discernible trend lacking. The fixed-income section drifted lower. The apathy was equally pronounced on Wednesday, with variations mostly fractional in the equities, while bonds were again somewhat easier. The main trend on Thursday was downward, but dealings were on such a small scale that the changes had little significance. Losses in prominent issues ranged from one to two points. The Boerse again idled yesterday, with changes small and unimportant.

Latin America

ALTHOUGH the Administration in Washington is devoting much effort and thought to improvement of our diplomatic and trade relations with the twenty Latin American Republics, little progress can be noted in either sphere. The lack of a coherent program, to which all departments at Washington might subscribe, probably has much to do with this. No less important is the fact that racial sympathy is about the only unifying factor that has any significance south of the Rio Grande, for the Latin American countries are extraordinarily diversified in their political views and their stages of economic development. Secretary Hull found it difficult at Lima to obtain unanimous assent to a declaration of solidarity that was recognized at the time as unimportant, unless it could be augmented by real unity of thought and action. Recent events suggest that the Lima effort hardly

was worth while, for more probably could have been accomplished by close attention to the particular problems which Mr. Hull preferred to neglect in order to achieve the declaration of solidarity. The numberless individual questions now are making a mockery of the Lima statements.

Some prominence was gained this week for the question of the American official attitude on Latin-American defaults on dollar bonds. This is a highly important matter involving some \$1,300,000,000 bonds. Secretary Morgenthau was asked at a press conference last Monday whether he would take such defaults on privately owned obligations into consideration, when the time comes to consider those official extensions of financial aid upon which the Administration plainly is bent. Mr. Morgenthau added to his record of blunders by replying in the negative. He preferred to restrict the matter to one of intergovernmental debts, and appeared to be quite oblivious to the obvious circumstances that disregard by the Administration of one important American interest is not likely to increase the regard of Latin American regimes for any other American interest, including the repayment of loans which Mr. Morgenthau may have under contemplation. The State Department, fortunately, has a better realization of such inter-relationships, but the officials of that agency for the protection of American interests prefer, for reasons of their own, to maintain silence on the question of Latin American defaults, although a good deal has been said on occasion about the German and Austrian defaults. On this question, as on many others, the lack of a sensible general policy in Washington fosters the impression in Latin-America that United States interests can be flouted with impunity.

Flouted they assuredly are, and in a manner for which the State Department must bear its full share of responsibility. There were indications last week that the "bald confiscation" by Mexico of American and other foreign-owned oil lands would be committed to private negotiations between Mexican officials and representatives of the oil companies. This might be a reasonable procedure if the oil company negotiators have the full and ample support of the United States Government in their efforts to protect their interests. Some question now arises on this point, however, for the Mexican authorities last week were reported to be negotiating another barter deal whereunder the confiscated oil would be exchanged for German machinery products. Equally indicative of the contempt in which the Mexicans hold the United States was a decree, on Monday, which expropriated some 50,000 acres of American-owned sugar lands in the State of Sinaloa, estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. Such actions, which are far from isolated incidents, speak eloquently of the weak and ineffectual policy of the State Department for the protection of American interests in Latin-American spheres. Political relations seem to occupy the Department almost exclusively, for numerous additional military aides were distributed this week among our Embassies in the American Republics. But Mr. Hull, like Mr. Morgenthau, seems to forget that the sacrifice or disregard of one American interest is not likely to help other American interests south of the Rio Grande.

The visit being paid to Washington by the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, so far has occasioned few indicative or clarifying statements. The declaration by Mr. Morgenthau on dollar bond defaults was one such statement, for it was made in specific relation to the Brazilian default on \$357,000,000 bonds. But Mr. Morgenthau was neither helpful nor realistic, in that connection, which throws some doubt upon the conduct of the negotiations in other spheres. A highly significant incident was reported Wednesday, which possibly is related to the visit of the distinguished Brazilian at the request of Mr. Roosevelt. The Argentine Government published on that day an edict curtailing imports from the United States by 40% from the total for 1938. In justification for this drastic step the Argentine authorities pointed to the trade balance with the United States, which happened last year to be distinctly unfavorable to the Argentine. Over the years an approximate balance of trade prevails, and the Buenos Aires authorities are hardly unaware of that fact. Granting all due validity to the Argentine argument that foreign exchange difficulties made the import curtailment necessary, it is still an odd circumstance that the move was directed solely against the United States, and at a time when the Brazilian Foreign Minister possibly is gaining advantages in Washington that Argentina may also covet. Here again, it is not unreasonable to surmise that the Administration in Washington blundered seriously, owing to the lack of a coherent and general program.

European Affairs

ALL signs again pointed this week to Spain as the pivot on which European diplomatic affairs principally are turning, for the time being. England and France on one side, and Italy and Germany on the other, obviously are engaging in a tug-of-war to determine whether General Francisco Franco and his insurgent regime will come eventually under democratic or fascist influence. What little information was available suggested, early in the week, that the democratic authorities might be making progress, for the controlled Italian press scored Great Britain and France and declared they "have gone beyond the limits of elementary political decency." Such excoriations coincided with reports that London and Paris were about to extend full recognition to General Franco. But a change apparently took place in the next day or two, as recognition for the insurgents was delayed by the democratic regimes. Precisely what this portends is not yet clear, but it is at least possible that the surface indications reflect guarded diplomatic discussions among the European "Big Four" regarding Spain. In France the charge was leveled against the Daladier Government, Tuesday, that secret talks are in progress with Italy and Germany, and an official denial failed to dispel the rumors. Meanwhile, heavy additions to armaments again were announced, especially in England, where a White Paper outlined on Wednesday an intention to spend £580,000,000 on arms in the coming fiscal year, and to increase the borrowing for the five-year defense program to £800,000,000. Chancellor Hitler launched on Tuesday the first 35,000-ton battleship constructed since he tore into shreds the arma-

ments clauses of the Versailles treaty restrictions on Germany.

The path of German dominance down the Danube continued to reflect the strains that are arising in Central and Eastern Europe as a consequence of the fall of the "Bastion of Europe," as the Czech plateau is known. Hungary, especially, is in turmoil, since that small country lies directly in the way of the German march eastward. Extraordinary concessions to Nazi ideas are being made in an obvious effort to appease the Reich Nazis and prevent such a fate as befell Czechoslovakia and Austria. Anti-Semitic legislation is one of the methods chosen to please Hungary's powerful neighbor, but Premier Bela Imredy, who fostered such laws, found himself under the necessity of resigning, Wednesday, because of the ironic fact that a search of his family tree had disclosed a trace of Jewish blood. Count Paul Teleki was named Premier the next day, and he renamed all members of the Imredy regime. In Yugoslavia the old internal strain of Serbs and Croats again is apparent, with foreign affairs also a prominent issue. Rumania is the scene of plots and counterplots, with the fascist Iron Guard apparently a powerful organization despite King Carol's bloody efforts at repression. A Rumanian Legion is said to be in process of formation in the Carpatho-Ukraine, as a unit for the eventual Nazification of the country.

Spanish Peace Efforts

INSURGENT forces in Spain having gained command of all of Catalonia, attention turned this week to the Madrid-Valencia zone and the possibility of a last stand there by the inadequately equipped loyalists. A dispute on this point was reported Thursday, from Paris, where the President of the loyalist regime, Manuel Azana, conferred both with foreign diplomats and with other members of his own government. It appears that Senor Azana wishes the war to end speedily, rather than prolong the agony and what now appears to be the inevitable end of an insurgent victory. The loyalist capital was moved back to Madrid, late last week, and to that besieged city many of the Ministers made their way by airplane. Despite the tremendous losses suffered in the collapse of the Catalonian defense, the Madrid conferences tempted many of the loyalist leaders to continue the unequal fight. Since this would necessitate sea communications, it was thought early in the week that a naval battle might take place between the small fleets at the command of the opponents. But a good deal of pressure quite obviously was brought to bear by the British and French Governments in behalf of an immediate peace, with the British reputedly taking the initiative. Although it was reported for a time that Great Britain and France were inclined to grant prompt recognition to the insurgent regime of General Francisco Franco, such action was withheld from day to day, possibly in order to hold it out as an inducement for General Franco to accept reasonable peace terms.

Reich Economy

REFLECTIONS of various sorts were available this week of that parlous economic situation of Greater Germany which induced Chancellor Hit-

ler to say publicly on Jan. 30 that the Reich must "export or die." The adverse trade balance of the Reich for 1938 obviously is causing some reconsideration of the anti-Semitism campaign, which occasioned a sharp drop in German exports during the closing months of last year. At the London meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, last Monday, a plan for settlement of German Jews in foreign countries was put forward which was cheering in its humanitarian implications, although it suggests that German economic difficulties are growing. Opinion in the British capital was that the German concessions were prompted by a desire to prevent the spread of "Brown Bolshevism," or lawless attacks on any and all property, and by the alarming effect upon German foreign trade of the extremes adopted late last year. The leading German economic periodical, the "Volkswirt," admitted last Saturday that the fall of German exports plainly is related to the excesses, and appeals were made to other countries to aid in an expansion of German trade. It was argued on the basis of Chancellor Hitler's admission that the self-sufficiency movement in the Reich should not be taken too seriously. Barter arrangements, however, seem still to be the main reliance of the German authorities. Washington reports of last Monday indicated that the Reich authorities are endeavoring to arrange an exchange of German farm machinery and wire products for American lard and wheat held by Mid-Western farmers' and packers' cooperative organizations. Within the Reich a shortage of labor is reported and all sorts of expedients are being used to increase production and the number of producers. Different interpretations can be placed on the internal aspect of German affairs, but there is no refuting the fact that foreign trade troubles are growing and urgently require a solution.

German Refugees

PROGRESS at length is being made toward an adjustment of that harrowing humanitarian problem created by the official German Nazi anti-Semitism and the desire of the Reich leaders to expel all persons of the Jewish faith. George Rublee, American executive director of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, presented a report in London, last Monday, outlining proposals made by German authorities in the course of his Berlin conversations. This program provides not only for orderly emigration of German refugees, but also for restoration of the right of gainful employment for Jews who must perforce remain in the Reich while awaiting their turn to find homes in more hospitable parts of the world. Representatives of 32 nations, who constitute the committee, promptly started to work out details of an arrangement designed to ameliorate the difficulties thrust upon the German Semitics. Mr. Rublee made it clear that he considered his task accomplished and presented his resignation along with his report. His work will be continued by Sir Herbert Emerson, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Reich plan, according to available summaries, provides for the emigration of 150,000 wage earners over a period of three to five years, and when the pioneers are established in new homes they are to be followed by their dependent wives and children

to the number of about 250,000. No provision appears to have been made for a further 200,000 more aged Jews in Germany, but previous intimations were that the emigrants might take care of those left in the Reich, at least to some extent. Those who remain in the Reich, either temporarily or permanently, are to be given opportunities for a reasonable livelihood, it seems. The German assurances on this point are said to be vague and uncertain, but nevertheless encouraging. Suggestions are said to have been made by the Reich authorities for the formation of a trust fund within the Reich by the Jews there, with the money to be devoted to travel costs inside Germany and outfitting for emigration. The London Committee accepted these suggestions provisionally, and moved on Tuesday to place the problem in the hands of an international corporation, to be formed for the purpose of facilitating the mass migration. This organization, to which world Jewry presumably will be asked to subscribe, would be the counterpart of the trust fund operating within the Reich. Surveys made by the committee suggest, moreover, that immigration bars will be lowered here and there throughout the world to a degree that should make possible the slow absorption of the emigres. The plan, unfortunately, leaves something lacking, for no provision has been made for "Aryan" malcontents and victims of Nazi persecution.

Far East

FAR EASTERN troubles thickened to such a degree this week as to suggest that the area soon may supply the world with one of those threats of universal warfare which have been emanating so plentifully from Europe in recent years. The Sino-Japanese war was continued, with the Chinese engaged in widening guerrilla and other attacks on the invaders, while the Japanese contented themselves with tightening the blockade of the China coast. The occupation of the island of Hainan outstripped in significance the immediate incidents of the struggle, for the Japanese by this action threatened British and French communications in a manner that hardly can be ignored. Representations were made by British and French plenipotentiaries at Tokio, who were informed that the occupation was a mere matter of military necessity and that Japan has no intention of retaining the island after the conflict terminates. If Great Britain and France accept such statements, after these many years of broken Japanese promises and continual encroachments on Chinese territory, it can only mean that the two countries cannot afford to push the issue because of European difficulties.

No less significant than the Hainan incident is a recrudescence of Russo-Japanese tension. Before attempting any coup the Japanese regularly feel out the Russians along the Manchukuo-Siberia frontier, to see if they can rely upon continued quiescence at Moscow. True to form, a clash was reported last week, just before Hainan was occupied. But the Japanese fever of conquest is not the only issue between Tokio and Moscow. Fishing rights in Soviet waters were granted to the Japanese in old treaties which the Russians apparently do not care to renew. The Tokio Diet was stimulated on Tuesday to a prearranged debate, in which the Government was urged to take "swift, appropriate

action, not stopping at the use of force to protect Japanese rights and interests." Diplomatic representations were made Thursday by the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. Additional ominousness was given these incidents by a Shanghai report to the New York "Times" that Japanese troops are being withdrawn from many occupied regions in China and are being concentrated in Manchukuo. "The question whether Japan is seriously intending to precipitate a clash with Russia is holding the attention of foreign military experts, who are unable otherwise to explain the present situation and military moves," the dispatch said. Needless to say, any such possibility also raises the companion question of a German attack on Russia in Europe.

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 Feb. 17	Date Established	Pre-vi-ous Rate	Country	Rate in Effect Feb. 17	Date Established	Pre-vi-ous Rate
Argentina	3 1/2	Mar. 1 1936	--	Holland	2	Dec. 2 1936	2 1/2
Batavia	4	July 1 1935	--	Hungary	4	Aug. 29 1935	4 1/2
Belgium	2 1/2	Oct. 27 1935	3	India	3	Nov. 28 1935	3 1/2
Bulgaria	6	Aug. 15 1935	7	Italy	4 1/2	May 18 1935	5
Canada	2 1/2	Mar. 11 1935	--	Japan	3.29	Apr. 6 1936	3.65
Chile	3	Dec. 16 1936	4	Java	3	Jan. 14 1937	4
Colombia	4	July 18 1933	5	Lithuania	5	July 1 1938	5 1/2
Czechoslovakia	3	Jan. 1 1936	3 1/2	Morocco	6 1/2	May 28 1935	4 1/2
Danzig	4	Jan. 2 1937	5	Norway	3 1/2	Jan. 5 1938	4
Denmark	4	Nov. 19 1936	3 1/2	Poland	4 1/2	Dec. 17 1937	4 1/2
Eire	3	June 30 1932	3 1/2	Portugal	4	Aug. 11 1937	4 1/2
England	2	June 30 1932	2 1/2	Rumania	3 1/2	May 5 1938	4 1/2
Estonia	4 1/2	Oct. 1 1935	5	South Africa	3 1/2	May 15 1933	4 1/2
Finland	4	Dec. 3 1934	4 1/2	Spain	5	July 15 1935	5
France	2	Jan. 4 1939	2 1/2	Sweden	2 1/2	Dec. 1 1933	3
Germany	4	Sept. 22 1932	5	Switzerland	1 1/2	Nov. 25 1936	2
Greece	6	Jan. 4 1937	7	Yugoslavia	5	Feb. 1 1935	6 1/2

Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were 9-16%, as against 9-16% on Friday of last week, and 9-16% for three-months bills, as against 9-16% on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was 1/2%. At Paris the open market rate remains at 2 1/2% and in Switzerland at 1%.

Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the second quarter of February showed a loss in note circulation of 213,300,000 marks, which brought the total outstanding down to 7,334,900,000 marks. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated 4,776,872,000 marks and the year before 4,460,663,000 marks. Reserves in foreign currency, bills of exchange and checks, advances and other daily maturing obligations recorded decreases of 200,000 marks, 36,800,000 marks, 600,000 marks and 35,400,000 marks respectively. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at 70,772,000 marks. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation is now at 1.04%, compared with 1.59% last year and 1.62% the previous year. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for back years:

REICHSBANK'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Assets—	Changes for Week	Feb. 15, 1939		
		Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 15, 1938	Feb. 15, 1937
Gold and bullion	Retchsmarks	70,772,000	70,770,000	66,940,000
Of which depositions	No change	10,572,000	20,333,000	18,031,000
Reserve in for'n currency	No change	5,700,000	5,586,000	5,613,000
Bills of exch. & checks	-36,800,000	6,725,100,000	4,942,822,000	4,409,768,000
Silver and other coin	*202,793,000	237,493,000	237,493,000	245,776,000
Advances	-600,000	43,100,000	52,326,000	46,117,000
Investments	+60,100,000	968,900,000	397,205,000	524,600,000
Other assets		*1657,072,000	815,848,000	878,673,000
Liabilities—				
Notes in circulation	-213,300,000	7,334,900,000	4,776,872,000	4,460,663,000
Oth. daily matur. oblig.	-35,400,000	1,028,500,000	761,423,000	731,306,000
Other liabilities		*423,843,000	340,758,000	364,957,000
Proportion of gold & for'n curr. to note circula'n	+0.02%	1.04%	1.59%	1.62%

* Figures as of Feb. 7, 1939.

Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended Feb. 15 shows a contraction of £1,777,000 in note circulation and a small gain of £119,186 in gold holdings, which together brought about an increase of £1,896,000 in reserves. Notes in circulation now aggregate £473,220,000 in comparison with £474,083,361 a year ago. Public deposits fell off £2,875,000 while other deposits increased £6,587,659. Of the latter amount £6,579,702 represented an addition to bankers' accounts, and £7,957 to other accounts. The proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities increased a little, the percentage rising to 34.1% from 33.7% a week before; last year the proportion was 33.6%. Government securities rose £4,855,000, but other securities decreased £3,016,818. Other securities comprise discounts and advances, and securities which fell off £2,526,158 and £490,660 respectively. Below we furnish a comparison of the different items for several years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 16, 1938	Feb. 17, 1937	Feb. 19, 1936	Feb. 20, 1935
Circulation	£ 473,220,000	£ 474,083,361	£ 453,337,455	£ 396,884,547	£ 373,260,454
Public deposits	12,476,000	15,771,619	24,393,657	11,080,229	26,304,211
Other deposits	146,027,611	141,900,836	127,208,524	143,602,675	135,726,405
Bankers' accounts	110,529,406	106,405,418	90,551,191	107,629,769	94,826,182
Other accounts	35,498,211	35,495,418	36,657,333	35,972,906	40,900,223
Government securities	82,491,164	97,863,165	83,128,044	78,720,001	81,699,256
Other securities	39,988,903	24,962,846	25,849,147	29,752,523	18,836,842
Disct. & advances	18,122,706	6,155,202	5,467,373	11,653,175	6,997,552
Reserve notes & coin	21,866,197	18,807,644	20,381,774	18,099,348	11,839,290
Coin and bullion	54,202,000	53,046,666	60,835,706	64,427,957	79,804,722
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	34.1%	33.6%	40.10%	41.65%	49.25%
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended Feb. 9 showed a contraction in note circulation of 603,000,000 francs, which brought the total outstanding down to 111,252,618,925 francs. Notes in circulation a year ago totaled 92,573,961,685 francs and the year before 85,929,957,925 francs. French commercial bills discounted registered an increase of 46,000,000 francs and creditor current accounts of 108,000,000 francs. The Bank's gold holdings now total 87,265,829,349 francs, compared with 55,806,337,654 francs last year. A loss of 90,000,000 francs appeared in advances against securities, while the items of bills bought abroad and temporary advances to State remained unchanged. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities rose to 62.72%; a year ago it was 48.39%. Following are the different items with comparisons for previous years:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

	Changes for Week	Feb. 9, 1939	Feb. 10, 1938	Feb. 12, 1937
Gold holdings	+23,038	87,265,829,349	55,806,337,654	57,358,742,140
Credit bals. abroad		*15,157,887	21,042,193	14,954,061
a French commercial bills discounted	+46,000,000	8,264,766,774	11,141,190,857	7,850,224,043
b Bills bought abroad	No change	747,149,737	838,127,980	1,307,589,675
Adv. against securities	-90,000,000	3,422,846,007	3,860,330,449	3,655,960,242
Note circulation	-603,000,000	111,252,618,925	92,573,961,685	85,929,957,925
Credit current accts	+108,000,000	27,877,333,533	22,757,155,693	17,769,122,494
c Temp. advs. without int. to State	No change	20,627,440,996	31,903,974,773	19,772,095,857
Proportion of gold on hand to sight liab.	+0.22%	62.72%	48.39%	55.31%

* Figures as of Jan. 26, 1939.

a Includes bills purchased in France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. c In the process of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, the three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new entry of non-interest bearing loans to the State.

Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc) under the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the Statement of Nov. 17, 1938; prior to that date and from June 20, 1937, valuation had been at the rate, 43 mg. gold, .9 fine, per franc; previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26, 1936, the value was 49 mg. per franc; and before Sept. 26, 1936, there were 65.5 mg. of gold to the franc.

New York Money Market

NO RIPPLE of any kind disturbed the New York money market or affected it in any sense during the week now ending. Rates were merely

held over from previous weeks and months, and hardly any business was done. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange were continued at 1% for all transactions, whether renewals or new loans. Time loans held to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ % for maturities to 90 days, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % 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 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ % up to 90 days and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for four to six months maturities. The market for prime commercial paper has been very quiet this week. Prime paper is still in light supply and the demand has shown a moderate decline. Rates are unchanged at $\frac{5}{8}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$ % for all maturities.

Bankers' Acceptances

THE market for prime bankers' acceptance has been somewhat stronger this week. The supply of bills has improved and the demand has increased. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bid and 7-16% asked; for bills running for four months 9-16% bid and $\frac{1}{2}$ % asked; for five and six months, $\frac{5}{8}$ % bid and 9-16% asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $\frac{1}{2}$ % for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances decreased from \$556,000 to \$553,000.

Discount Rates of the Federal Reserve Banks

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Bank	Rate in Effect on Feb. 17	Date Established	Previous Rate
Boston	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 2, 1937	2
New York	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 27, 1937	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 4, 1937	2
Cleveland	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	May 11, 1935	2
Richmond	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 27, 1937	2
Atlanta	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 21, 1937	2
Chicago	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 21, 1937	2
St. Louis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 2, 1937	2
Minneapolis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 24, 1937	2
Kansas City	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 3, 1937	2
Dallas	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Aug. 31, 1937	2
San Francisco	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 3, 1937	2

Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues firm and steady. The fluctuations in sterling are almost as narrow as was customary prior to the World War. On Monday in observance of Lincoln's Birthday the New York market was closed. The range this week has been between \$4.68 5-16 and \$4.68 13-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between \$4.67 $\frac{3}{4}$ and \$4.68 15-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.68 $\frac{3}{8}$ and \$4.68 $\frac{7}{8}$, compared with a range of between \$4.67 $\frac{1}{8}$ and \$4.69 a week ago.

It would seem that neither the British nor the American exchange equalization fund has had occasion to intervene actively in the market during the past week. The general tendency of the pound at this season and until toward the end of August is toward firmness.

Observers here and abroad have reached the conclusion since Feb. 1 that the British authorities are prepared to steady sterling by buying at \$4.67 $\frac{3}{4}$ and selling around \$4.68. For the past two weeks the British fund has been acquiring dollars, and has been operating in the London gold market in such a way as to keep the dollar value of gold in London sufficiently low to permit private arbitrage shipments.

While gold shipments to the United States continue, the British fund has also been acquiring gold without recourse to the Bank of England. It is understood that there is now on the water or engaged for shipment to New York gold amounting to not less than \$60,000,000 of which a very large part seems to be derived from Holland regardless of the port of shipment.

Gold shipments to New York have decreased materially in recent weeks, especially since Jan. 6, when the British authorities took measures to strengthen the gold reserves of the British exchange equalization fund. Nevertheless the gold influx here appears likely to continue until the total gold stocks of the United States reach and perhaps exceed \$15,000,000,000. They now stand at \$14,772,000,000.

That international trade requirements were only a minor factor in the gold influx of the last five years is clearly shown in the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Board which was published on Feb. 10. In an extended analysis of the heavy flow of capital to the United States during the past five years the Board states its conclusion that only a limited portion of the \$4,200,000,000 transported here during the period represented fugitive money subject to speedy withdrawal should the present trend toward world unsettlement be reversed.

The Federal Reserve Board points out that the \$7,000,000,000 inflow of gold from abroad during the five years ended with 1938 was caused by a net capital movement of at least \$4,200,000,000 and by an export balance of \$2,100,000,000 in this country's foreign trade. The net capital movement has consisted of three main elements—repatriation of American funds to the amount of approximately \$1,500,000,000, net foreign purchases of American securities aggregating approximately \$1,200,000,000, and an increase of \$1,500,000,000 in foreign balances here.

The Board states that a considerable part of the \$1,500,000,000 increase in foreign balances represents replenishment of working balances for business purposes following the de facto stabilization of the dollar in January, 1934. The Reserve Board points out that only a limited amount, probably not in excess of \$1,500,000,000, of the vast sums reaching here in the past five years is idle in the banks and subject to quick withdrawal. The major part is here for permanent investment, and the trend toward investment here by foreign capital is likely to increase.

"Should the European situation become more stable, the great volume of idle funds in this country earning no interest might easily be attracted into more essential or more profitable uses at home. On the other hand, further unsettlement of international relations could swell to still greater proportions the floating balances already here. These funds constitute the most unpredictable of the major factors governing international exchange and the flow of gold to the United States."

The British rearmament program has been largely responsible for Great Britain's unfavorable trade balance with the United States. Despite the Anglo-American trade agreement, which is expected to be of much assistance to Great Britain, this adverse balance seems likely to increase. On Feb. 15 the British Government announced through the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the nation's borrowing power of £400,000,000 must be doubled to aid in meeting the costs of rearmament.

Sir John Simon said that the effect of the new borrowing power will be that £600,000,000 will be borrowed between now and March 31 1942, £200,000,000 having already been borrowed. The defense white paper shows that the defense estimate for 1939-40 will amount to £523,000,000. During the first 3-year period in which borrowing powers were £400,000,000, total defense expenditure was £1,173,000,000, not taking into account complementary civil defense.

Preliminary figures of the British Board of Trade show a balance of imports over exports and reexports during January of £31,494,860, as compared with £30,244,938 in December and with £38,972,000 in January, 1938.

In connection with the decision to write up the Bank of England's gold reserves to the current market price, the apparent delay in giving effect to this decision arises from the fact that the bill authorizing the amendment of the Currency and Banknotes Act of 1928 has not yet become law. It has passed its third and final stage in Parliament without opposition and within the next week or more the gold revaluation should appear in the Bank of England's statement.

The London money market continues easy. Call money against bills is $\frac{1}{2}\%$. Two- and three-months bills are 9-16%, four-months bills are 19-32%, and six months bills are 11-16%. Gold on offer in the London market this week has been taken for unknown destinations, believed to be partly by the British exchange equalization fund and partly for shipment to New York on arbitrage account. On Saturday last there was available £392,000; on Monday, £531,000, on Tuesday £291,000, on Wednesday £436,000, on Thursday £587,000 and on Friday £884,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended Feb. 15, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, FEB. 9-FEB. 15, INCLUSIVE

Imports	Exports
\$14,692,000 from England	
3,849,000 from Holland	
2,594,000 from Canada	
\$21,135,000 total	None

Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: \$10,506,000

Note—We have been notified that approximately \$844,000 of gold was received at San Francisco, of which \$679,000 came from China and \$165,000 from Australia.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday \$19,174,000 of gold was received from England. There were no exports of the metal, but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased \$2,240,000. On Friday \$13,552,000 of gold was received from England. There were no exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased \$3,000,000. It was reported on Friday that \$193,000 of gold was received at San Francisco from Australia.

Canadian exchange is steady and inclined to firmness. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of 17-32% and a discount of 7-16%.

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, Feb. 11.....176.96	Wednesday, Feb. 15.....176.99
Monday, Feb. 13.....176.94	Thursday, Feb. 16.....176.96
Tuesday, Feb. 14.....176.96	Friday, Feb. 17.....176.98

LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE

Saturday, Feb. 11.....148s. 5d.	Wednesday, Feb. 15.....148s. 4d.
Monday, Feb. 13.....148s. 4½d.	Thursday, Feb. 16.....148s. 4½d.
Tuesday, Feb. 14.....148s. 3½d.	Friday, Feb. 17.....148s. 4½d.

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

Saturday, Feb. 11.....\$35.00	Wednesday, Feb. 15.....\$35.00
Monday, Feb. 13.....Holiday	Thursday, Feb. 16.....35.00
Tuesday, Feb. 14.....\$35.00	Friday, Feb. 17.....35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in limited trading, slightly up from Friday's close. Bankers' sight was \$4.68½ @ \$4.68⅝; cable transfers \$4.68 9-16 @ \$4.68 11-16. On Monday the New York market was closed in observance of Lincoln's Birthday. On Tuesday the pound was slightly firmer. The range was \$4.68 11-16 @ \$4.68 13-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.68¾ @ \$4.68⅞ for cable transfers. On Wednesday the market was quiet and steady. Bankers' sight was \$4.68 7-16 @ \$4.68¾; cable transfers \$4.68½ @ \$4.68 13-16. On Thursday sterling continued steady. The range was \$4.68 5-16 @ \$4.68½ for bankers' sight and \$4.68⅝ @ \$4.68 9-16 for cable transfers. On Friday the pound was steady with trading limited in New York. The range was \$4.68 9-16 @ \$4.68¾ for bankers' sight and \$4.68⅝ @ \$4.68 13-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were \$4.68¾ for demand and \$4.68 13-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at \$4.68½, 60-day bills at \$4.67¾, 90-day bills at \$4.67½, documents for payment (60 days) at \$4.67¾, and seven-day grain bills at \$4.68⅛. Cotton and grain for payment closed at \$4.68½.

Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs continue exceptionally steady in terms of both sterling and dollars. There appears to be a notable return of confidence on the part of business interests in France. Production is moving upward following the termination of labor disputes. The trade balance deficit is apparently shrinking as there has been some improvement in French exports.

Capital continues to be repatriated although in smaller volume than in November and December. The amount repatriated is estimated at around 12,000,000,000 francs.

Fiscal receipts of the Government in December were 5,862,000,000 francs, an increase of 1,081,000,000 francs, compared with December, 1937. Fiscal revenue in 1938 amounted to 51,703,000,000 francs, an increase of 9,627,000,000 francs over 1937, but was 483,000,000 francs below Government estimates. The increased revenues were ascribed to higher taxation and the advance in prices following devaluation of the franc.

Banks acting for the French exchange control have been heavy buyers of dollars in the past few weeks. By broadening the dollar market in Paris, the French control is making possible direct financial movements between New York and Paris, avoiding passage through London as formerly. The widening of the dollar market is due to the recently adopted policy

of keeping the franc pegged to the dollar instead of to sterling, a change necessitated by the fact that the pound was too subject to adverse reaction to the disturbed political conditions in Europe.

Belgian currency has shown an undertone of marked ease during the past few weeks. This is due largely to the cabinet crisis which developed on Feb. 9 following the resignation of the Government of M. Spaak. M. Henri Jaspar, a former Premier, was summoned to form a new cabinet. Formation of a new ministry has been delayed by M. Jaspar's death, which occurred just after he had reported to the King on Feb. 15 that he had been unable to muster sufficient support to form a cabinet.

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

	Old Dollar Parity	New Dollar Parity a	Range This Week
b c France (franc)-----	3.92	6.63	2.64½ to 2.64 15-16
Belgium (belga)-----	13.90	16.95	16.85½ to 16.89¼
Italy-----	5.26	8.91	5.26½ to 5.26½
Switzerland (franc)-----	19.36	32.67	22.66½ to 22.72½
Holland-----	40.20	68.06	53.58 to 53.80

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

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

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

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176.98 against 177.00 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at 2.647/8, against 2.64 13-16; cable transfers at 2.647/8, against 2.64 13-16. Antwerp belgas finished at 16.85¾ for bankers' sight bills and at 16.85¾ for cable transfers, against 16.87½ and 16.87½. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.13½ for bankers' sight bills and 40.13½ for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.14 and 40.14. Italian lire closed at 5.26¼ for bankers' sight bills and at 5.26¼ for cable transfers, against 5.26½ and 5.26¼. Exchange on Czechoslovakia closed at 3.43, against 3.427/8; on Bucharest at 0.73, against 0.73; on Poland at 18.91, against 18.92½; and on Finland at 2.07, against 2.07. Greek exchange closed at 0.86, against 0.86.

EXCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war presents mixed trends. The Scandinavian currencies are steady owing to the improvement in sterling, to which these units are allied.

Holland guilders continue the recession which began at the end of January. The weakness in the guilder is due to continued apprehension of international capital respecting the European outlook. A large part of the fugitive capital is of Jewish origin. Despite the movement of uneasy funds from Holland the banking and money situation in Amsterdam continues sound. The Bank of The Netherlands statement for Feb. 13 showed gold holdings of 1,461,300,000 guilders and a ratio of gold to total sight liabilities of 80%. Money is plentiful and easy in Amsterdam. It is understood that fully one quarter of the bank's gold holdings are under earmark in New York.

Swiss francs are showing marked firmness. Advances from London indicate that Swiss banks are transferring dollar balances from New York to Switzerland by way of London. The movement is not unduly heavy, however, and the firmer rates are due largely to the thin market.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.62, against 53.80 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.62, against 53.80; and commercial sight bills at 53.57, against 53.75. Swiss francs closed at 22.69¾ for checks and at 22.69¾ for cable transfers, against 22.67 and 22.67. Copenhagen

checks finished at 20.92½ and cable transfers at 20.92½, against 20.92 and 20.92. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.14 and cable transfers at 24.14, against 24.15 and 24.15; while checks on Norway finished at 23.55 and cable transfers at 23.55, against 23.54½ and 23.54½.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is steady.

In a half-page advertisement in the principal newspapers of Argentina, the finance ministry explained that Argentina's extremely adverse balance of international payments made it imperative that imports from each country should be held down to the value of Argentine exports to that country. In the case of those countries to which Argentina must pay interest on loans the exports must also cover the amounts of such annual payments. For the United States, it was pointed out, purchases from Argentina must exceed sales to it by approximately \$16,000,000 annually in order to cover Argentina's annual debt payment of 64,000,000 pesos to the United States. During the first 11 months of 1938 a total of 39,064 American automobiles was shipped to Argentina, as compared with 39,494 in the corresponding period of 1937. The demand for American automobiles has been an important factor in creating Argentina's adverse balance with respect to the United States.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 31.25 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.24 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 31.25, against 31.24. The unofficial or free market close was 23.00@23.10, against 22.90@23.05. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 5.90 (official), against 5.90. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19. Peru is nominally quoted at 20¼, against 20¼.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance. These units for the most part reflect the greater steadiness of sterling.

Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.33, against 27.33 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 29 3-16@29¼, against 29.20@29 5-16; Shanghai at 15 15-16@16½, against 16.00 @ 16 3-16; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 54.52, against 54.55; Bombay at 35.03, against 35.03; and Calcutta at 35.03, against 35.03.

Gold Bullion in European Banks

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

Banks of—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
England ---	£ 127,423,503	£ 327,130,027	£ 314,173,161	£ 201,312,504	£ 193,065,176
France ---	295,815,490	293,717,566	347,628,740	520,697,655	655,138,394
Germany b.	3,007,350	2,521,850	2,445,450	2,818,000	2,938,750
Spain ---	c63,667,000	87,323,000	87,323,000	90,125,000	90,729,000
Italy -----	a25,232,000	25,232,000	42,575,000	42,575,000	62,927,000
Netherlands	121,770,000	117,985,000	72,466,000	55,894,000	67,870,000
Nat. Belg.	99,000,000	100,556,000	105,249,000	97,237,000	72,523,000
Switzerland	112,522,000	79,327,000	83,409,000	46,947,000	69,032,000
Sweden ---	32,856,000	26,233,000	25,534,000	23,875,000	16,017,000
Denmark ---	6,555,000	6,544,000	6,551,000	6,555,000	7,395,000
Norway ---	8,222,000	7,515,000	6,603,000	6,602,000	6,852,000
Total week.	895,214,200	1,074,074,443	1,094,057,351	1,094,638,159	1,244,487,320
Prev. week.	895,094,079	1,073,300,605	1,089,953,768	1,093,198,125	1,244,542,682

a Amount held Dec. 31, 1936, latest figures available. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now reported at £529,300. c As of April 30, 1938, latest figure available. Also first report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936.

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 of 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. gold, .9 fine, per franc; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were 49 mg. to the franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, 65.5 mg. gold, .9 fine, equaled one franc. Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold holding,

(7,9881 gr. gold 11-12ths fine equals £1 sterling), the sterling equivalent of 296 francs gold in the Bank of France is now just about £1; when there were 43 mg. gold to the franc, the rate was about 190 francs to the £1; when 49 mg., about 165 francs per £1; when 65.5 mg., about 125 francs equaled £1.

The Federal Communications Commission

The impending overhaul of the Federal Communications Commission is long overdue, and despite the press of other matters Congress would do well to devote as much attention as possible to the matter in order to avoid the delays which will otherwise certainly run the communications issue far into the summer and possibly even head off any reorganization this year.

The FCC has been barely one jump ahead of investigation for the last year or two. It has been one of the most unfortunate of the so-called "New Deal babies," but its difficulties cannot altogether be blamed on the New Deal, although the entire present Commission was Roosevelt-appointed when the present law replaced the old Radio Act. Nevertheless it has, like most New Deal ventures, failed to achieve the ambitious goals set for it.

The primary reason for the existence of the Commission is the fact that the number of available wave-bands for radio broadcasting is limited, and a brief experience of chaos in the ether about 10 years ago, when Secretary of Commerce Hoover's attempted regulation was upset in the courts, indicated the essential need for Government regulation. In fact, the broadcasting industry asked for it.

But the actual regulation has resulted in a welter of criticism, some of it unfounded, but most of it justified. The Commission, in the first place, has been overworked. Far more important, the law is extremely vague about the degree to which the Commission can censor broadcasting, and the actual result has been that there is no such thing as freedom of the air. Licenses to broadcast, though involving heavy investment, are good only for six months, at the end of which time the FCC, sitting first as grand jury and then as court, can terminate them. The law permits appeals to the courts, but in practice the industry has found discretion the better part of valor and has adopted, instead, a policy of Coueism and utter obsequiousness.

Broadcast programs are subject to attack in two ways. First, critics of all kinds are free to write to their Congressmen objecting to particular scripts, and the Congressmen voice these criticisms on the floor of Congress. The result is such an extraordinary sensitivity on the part of broadcasting companies to the danger of giving offense to any hearer at all that radio scripts are becoming more and more vapid.

More important, however, is the pressure which the Administration can and does bring to bear upon the industry. This appears particularly in the crowding of more and more unpaid Government programs on the air, so that commercial and sustaining programs must carry a steadily increasing burden of Government radio time, much as taxpayers must carry the steadily increasing burden of the untaxed and Government-favored portion of the community. The broadcasting industry accepts this increasing burden as the price of getting along with the FCC.

The Government not only exacts a steadily increasing proportion of radio time, but exercises a

growing, though intangible, censorship over radio-expressed opinion on political matters which, so far, it has been unable to exercise over the press. This takes particularly the form of a steady pressure on the broadcasting companies to get rid of anti-New Deal interpretative news comments broadcasted, so that it appears likely that news commentators on the air, other than those acceptable to the Government, will soon be a thing of the past. The "peace-at-any-price" policy of the broadcasting companies will gradually produce news commentators with anonymous, impersonal and colorless news reports.

As if this were not enough, the Commission has developed internal feuds, which further hamper its work. As a result, the general opinion of competent observers is that the Commission has become so preoccupied with broadcasting and politics, and various combinations of the two, that it not only cannot carry out its function of ruling the air waves, but it has treated the second ward placed under its control in 1934, the telegraph business, as a step-child.

Whether due to the inattention of the FCC or to the short-sightedness of the telegraph companies, the telegraph business is in a very ill condition. One company, Postal Telegraph, has been in receivership under 77-B for some time, while Western Union is losing money according to its reports to stockholders, and is losing even more according to its income reports to the Treasury, in which the company naturally takes a larger depreciation allowance. For one thing, the telegraph companies have been ignoring the rapid progress in the communication arts, particularly in the teletype, which is being made by their chief competitor, American Telephone & Telegraph Corp; also, long-line phone service and improving air mail facilities are further cutting into their business. The situation is somewhat analogous to that of the railroads.

In the third important communications field under its purview, that of the telephone industry, the record of the FCC has been equally inglorious. While it has mixed politics with broadcasting, and failed to be of any help to the telegraph business, almost its sole contribution to the well-run and prosperous telephone business has been the notorious Walker report of last spring, which included the preposterous assertion that American Telephone could reduce its rate 25% without impairing dividend policy or jeopardizing service, by cutting down the straight-line depreciation charges which other agencies of the Government are strenuously trying to get the power companies to adopt.

Fortunately, the Walker report seems to have been a political boomerang against the Commission, even though it was not brought out as a full Commission report. The investigators made the political blunder of not permitting the company to reply officially to the charges until months had passed.

The danger in the present situation is that an asute Administration may succeed in heading off a thorough-going congressional investigation. Chairman McNinch of the Federal Power Commission, a man of unquestioned New Deal loyalty, was transferred to the Communications Commission, but has been in poor health and apparently unable to make much headway. His recommendations to Congress apparently have the official imprimatur. On Dec. 27 the President replied with a flat "no"

to a press conference question whether he was considering a reorganization of the FCC, but on Jan. 24 he sent a recommendation to Congress for a reorganization.

Rumors are that the team of Corcoran and Cohen is working hard to have a hand in the FCC reorganization; and it is said that one step in this reorganization was to have been elimination of Civil Service requirements from the Commission's law department. Competent observers profess to see political dynamite in the proposal to change from the present seven-man Commission to a three-man group. The only technical man on the Commission is reportedly in disfavor with the Administration, and the fresh appointment of three men of the calibre of recent lame-duck appointments would be a further blow to the confidence which the public could place in the renovated Commission.

Fortunately, although the President's recommendations landed like a bombshell and caught the appropriate congressional committees without any definite program of their own, Washington reports indicate that these committees are not going to be rushed off their feet. While the situation is in a state of flux, indications are that an investigation will get under way some time this spring and a thorough airing, not only of the political charges but of the more pressing problems in the communication field, will follow. It also looks as though the recommendations of the Walker report, if ultimately passed on to Congress by the Commission, will get very little attention.

Two changes stand out as of most importance in the coming reorganization. One is a writing into the law of a more definite policy statement limiting the power of the Government to influence the political freedom of the air. The other is a solution for the present orphan role of the telegraph industry. Either its regulation should be separated from the regulation of broadcasting programs or the Commission should be given larger funds and more personnel to deal with it adequately.

Ponder These Truths, Mr. Ickes

No human institution or system can ever be any better than its working. Thomas Carlyle, observing the efforts of well-disposed men to create a new and better nation out of the debris left by the French Revolution, noted the facility with which idealists created a swift succession of paper constitutions, each praiseworthy as an assertion of lofty principles and purposes—and each failing miserably in practice because of inescapable defects in human character and deficiencies in human capacity. From 1789 to 1939 is not a long period, relative to mankind's history or development, and despite vast changes in material conditions it has left the basic characteristics, intellectual and moral, or humanity very much as they were at its beginning. Governments, quite universally, have become more enterprising and more daring, rushing in unhesitatingly to attempt solutions of gigantic and extremely complicated problems, where angels might well fear to tread, but the human agents through whom they have to operate, and the men whose aspirations and approval must condition everything that they undertake or achieve are very little, if at all, different

from the men of past centuries. Increased knowledge has certainly not more than kept pace with increased magnitude and complexity, and understanding, considering the enormous extent and vast detail of the subjects with which it has to deal, is no whit superior to that visible during any past period in the history of civilization. In the current issue of a popular periodical, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, with typical exuberance of expression, portrays certain incidents and aspects of contemporaneous governmental history and practice, as observed from the inside of the executive mechanism, with a resulting picture that, to those who seek the essentials somewhat obscured beneath a mass of superficial characterization and denunciation, might seem to render the foregoing undeniably truthful generalizations quite superfluous. In summary, he describes President Roosevelt as opposed, betrayed, frustrated, and defeated, at every hand, or at every hand in the matters he chooses for review and relation, by abhorrent forces within the legislative and judicial departments of the Government of the United States, while the operations of these inimical branches are incessantly influenced, manipulated, and controlled, to sinister and despicable ends, by low cunning and vicious intrigue on the part of selfish and anti-social men. The American public, by whose consent the central government has its being and must always act, he contends, is characteristically so weak in its comprehensions, so short-sighted and easily misled in its purposes, so mercurial and passionate in its prejudices, that at any time, and within a very little time, corrupt, designing, and ignorant men, or women no more worthy, can always arouse it to an hysterical frenzy sufficing to defeat the wisest efforts of the best and greatest of leaders. All may not agree with Mr. Ickes as to the qualities of the particular leadership that he applauds, but that is another question not at all germane to anything here under discussion. The point here is that if the Secretary of the Interior accurately relates current history, and if all that he says is true, even modified extensively in allowance for his oratorical excesses, the American system of government has failed. Moreover, in that case, it has failed on account of intrinsic weakness in the electorate and therefore, unless that government can be made to rise infinitely above its source in the American people, it must always and forever fail. On his statement, the case is hopeless. There can be no possibility of misunderstanding. Mr. Ickes's assertions and accusations are definite and concrete, and his specifications sufficient, of course, to satisfy his own mind. Probably, they have also satisfied the mind of his chief, for it is unthinkable that any Cabinet minister could bring such a comprehensive and appalling indictment against the character and common sense of the American people without previously obtaining the consent and approval of the President. The defeat, in the Seventy-fifth Congress, of the Administration's measure which asked the lawmakers provisionally to abdicate their legislative control of the framework of the executive departments, and to delegate extensive powers, legislative in character, to the President, is selected, by Mr. Ickes, as an illustration and to prove his thesis. Regarding that defeat, he writes at great length, in part, as follows:

"America went berserk on an emotional debauch, as a result of which we were given an example of irresponsible and vindictive mob rule. . . . After its drunken frenzy . . . America probably found little to admire in itself the morning after as it regarded its own blearily-eyed appearance in the mirror."

Thus, and with much more in similar vein, Mr. Ickes describes the results as they array themselves to his remarkable intelligence long after the event. As to the leaders in the mass demonstration of public sentiment that contributed so largely to the defeat of this precious measure, the permanently vexed Secretary is no kinder. One of them, in his chaste language, possesses a "swaggering shadow," and a "devilish petard," and goes "colicking within his wooden horse"; another, a prelate widely known, went about "appealing to ignorance and prejudice more crass than his own"; a third, once scarcely less than second in the counsels of the New Deal, is characterized as "the leading hysteric of a highly hysterical group"; and a fourth, a lady of sweetness and distinction, "might not know any too accurately . . . what our institutions are all about, but she was prepared to 'save' them anyhow."

As to methods, the episode, Mr. Ickes sweetly says, was a "witch's mess of Ku Kluxism," a reference under which one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States may cringe; the rank and file of those who successfully opposed the bill were "puppets in the hands of cleverer and less scrupulous men" who, with dire and sinister intentions, "under cover of darkness," contrived

"an assault miscegenated of passion and prejudice and calculated misrepresentation."

Many Americans will disagree diametrically with Mr. Ickes's rodomontade. They believe that the reorganization measure was wisely defeated, that it was unwisely formulated and pressed for enactment at the particular time in the history of this Nation when, to say the least possible, the personnel of the Executive Department was such as not to encourage confidence that any gains effected by an executive reorganization could be in any degree commensurate with the risks incurred by any further delegation of legislative discretion or power. They are correspondingly grateful to those patriotic individuals who, well knowing that they would be subjected to merciless attack, nevertheless accepted responsibilities of leadership against it, and they rejoiced unequivocally when it was finally beaten. At the present moment, many more Americans adhere to these views than ever before, and all of them are made more confident of the future of their country when they consider that historic defeat of a strongly entrenched Administration. Alas for America, if this were not so. Alas for America, if any substantial portion of Mr. Ickes's claims had to be admitted, for then how hopeless must be the task of establishing and perpetuating a sound democracy in such a miasmatic swamp of incapacity and iniquity of base intentions. Mr. Ickes ought well to ponder the inquiry as to how he can defend any further enlargement of powers, when those already held and exercised, as he believes that he has shown, are so easily, so systematically, and so regularly misdirected and mismanaged.

Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of December

Some legislative attention at long last is being given the railroads of the Country by Congress, with the need for remedial action evident from a mere glance at the operating statistics for last December, which we now present. In the final month of 1938 the carriers made a far better showing than in the same month of 1937, but this reflects only the extreme business prostration of the earlier period. When comparison is made with performances in reasonably good and bad years since the World War, operating revenues of the railroads remained much, under anything that might be regarded as normal. This is true especially of the gross revenues, which indicate accurately the amount of traffic offered these common carriers. Expenses once again have been cut sharply, and net earnings therefore reflect a relatively sharp increase for last December, as against that month of 1937. Notwithstanding great efforts by the managers, however, the net earnings for last December were much under the totals for all years from 1922 to 1929, inclusive. That eight-year period included all sorts of conditions, but none to match the straits that have been common since 1930 and that plainly indicate the need for the congressional review of railroad problems which now seems to have been started.

It is to the poor gross revenues of the railroads that attention needs particularly to be drawn. For last December such revenues were only \$317,795,866 against \$299,827,816 in December, 1937, an increase of \$17,968,050, or 5.99%. These gross revenues

are not greatly above the average for December throughout the great depression which started in 1929 and still is in progress. Throughout the long period from 1918 to 1930, inclusive, gross revenues of the carriers for the month of December steadily were far above the figure for last December and on a number of occasions exceeded considerably the \$500,000,000 mark. Plainly it is an improved general business situation that the railroads require more than anything else, and it is equally plain that Administration policies in Washington require changes and adjustments if that consummation is to be attained. Because of the stringent economies progressively effected by the railroad executives, net earnings for last December are \$85,602,788 against \$57,115,973 in that month of 1937, an increase of \$28,486,815, or 49.87%. We present these figures in tabular form:

Month of December—	1938	1937	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	
Mileage of 136 roads.....	233,889	235,051	-1,162	0.49%
Gross earnings.....	\$317,795,866	\$299,827,816	+\$17,968,050	5.99%
Operating expenses.....	232,193,078	242,711,843	-10,518,765	4.33%
Ratio of expenses to earnings.....	73.06%	80.95%		
Net earnings.....	\$85,602,788	\$57,115,973	+\$28,486,815	49.87%

Although it is obvious that general business improvement must prove the principal answer to the financial problems of the railroads, much can be done in a legislative sense to better the particular circumstances of the carriers, and Congress appears to be in a mood to appreciate some of those matters. A so-called omnibus railroad bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 13 by Representative Lea of California, and another measure was introduced on Feb. 3 by Representative Chandler of Tennessee for

simplication of financial reorganization procedure. The earlier bill also included refinements on reorganization, along with expansion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a number of points bearing on the regulatory body. Hearings now are in progress and all aspects of the railroad problem are being surveyed.

In order to show in a simplified form the measure of trade activity in relation to its bearing on the revenues of the railroads during the month under consideration, 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 December, 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 coal industry, the output of all the industries covered was on a greatly increased scale as compared with December a year ago. A large increase is also shown in the number of cars loaded with revenue freight. On the other hand, cotton receipts at the Southern outports are very much less; receipts of livestock at the leading cattle markets are much smaller, and receipts of the different farm products at the Western primary markets (with the exceptions of wheat and rye) on a reduced scale.

December	1938	1937	1936	1932	1929
Automobiles (units):					
Production (passenger cars, trucks, &c.) a	388,346	326,234	498,710	107,353	120,007
Building (\$000):					
Constr. contr. awarded b	\$389,439	\$209,451	\$199,696	\$81,219	\$316,368
Coal (net tons):					
Bituminous c	36,230,000	37,122,000	45,756,000	31,522,000	47,046,000
Pa. anthracite d	4,471,000	4,759,000	4,947,000	5,141,000	7,377,000
Freight Traffic:					
Car loadings, all (cars) e	22,949,097	22,752,601	23,363,571	22,486,832	24,137,016
Cotton receipts, Southern ports (bales) f	271,407	680,631	609,986	1,039,511	1,107,014
Livestock receipts: g					
Chicago (cars)	6,999	9,571	9,847	12,261	20,024
Kansas City (cars)	2,615	2,889	3,659	3,493	8,485
Omaha (cars)	2,180	2,036	1,723	2,626	5,954
Western flour and grain receipts: h					
Flour (000 barrels)	21,908	21,728	21,840	21,837	21,976
Wheat (000 bushels)	216,800	211,998	211,635	215,596	224,779
Corn (000 bushels)	222,892	237,455	219,720	213,303	234,659
Oats (000 bushels)	26,243	26,794	25,234	23,994	28,252
Barley (000 bushels)	27,208	27,576	25,578	23,767	23,899
Rye (000 bushels)	21,648	2920	21,587	2716	25,342
Iron & Steel (gross tons):					
Pig iron production k	2,210,728	1,490,324	3,115,037	546,080	2,836,915
Steel ingot production l	3,143,169	1,473,021	4,424,367	861,034	2,903,012
Lumber (000 board feet):					
Production m	x681,067	x497,640	x764,215	x344,956	x1,127,561
Shipments n	x725,271	x528,324	x790,337	x365,764	x968,657
Orders received o	x781,446	x599,801	x1,119,975	x406,680	x992,375

Note—Figures in above table issued by:

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

With the railroads of the country as a whole recording gains in both gross and net earnings alike, it is no surprise to find when we turn to the separate roads and systems that the exhibits are in consonance with the results shown for the roads collectively. For the month under review 36 roads and systems are able to show increases in gross earnings in excess of \$100,000, and but seven roads report losses in gross above that amount, while in the case of the net earnings, 47 roads record increases above \$100,000 and only three roads decrease. Both the great trunk lines—the Pennsylvania RR. and the New York Central—show large gains in both gross and net alike, the former \$2,635,218 in gross and \$3,089,881 in net, and the latter \$1,794,222 in gross and \$3,820,424 in net. (These figures cover only the operations of the New

York Central and its leased lines; when, however, the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie is included, the result is an increase of \$1,984,571 in gross and of \$4,236,901 in net.) Among other roads and systems showing large gains in both gross and net earnings are the Union Pacific, reporting \$1,856,049 in gross and \$1,179,084 in net; the Southern Ry., showing an increase of \$1,090,823 in gross and of \$1,444,481 in net, and the Norfolk & Western, gains of \$1,204,023 and \$1,145,792, respectively. The Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe stands in a class somewhat by itself, reporting a gain in net of \$1,570,630 after a very slight (\$152) increase in its gross. In the following table we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

	Increase		Increase
Pennsylvania	\$2,635,218	Wheeling & Lake Erie	\$235,161
Union Pacific	1,856,049	Lehigh Valley	212,759
New York Central	1,794,222	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	190,349
Norfolk and Western	1,204,023	Nashville Chat & St Louis	172,711
Southern Ry.	1,090,823	Denver & Rio Gr West	149,358
N Y New Haven & Hartf	755,881	Alabama Great Southern	139,324
Great Northern	742,441	Wabash	122,992
N Y Chicago & St Louis	625,879	N Y Ontario & Western	112,404
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	599,458	St Louis San Fran (2 rds.)	106,922
Louisville & Nashville	596,011	Delaware Lack & West	101,973
Northern Pacific	507,635	Delaware & Hudson	100,831
Reading	427,423		
Erie (2 roads)	416,850	Total (36 roads)	\$17,743,429
Baltimore & Ohio	373,895		
Boston & Maine	364,754	Missouri Pacific	\$200,157
Southern Pacific (2 roads)	357,695	Colorado South (2 roads)	182,703
Chic Mil St. P & Pac	339,126	Chic St. P Minn & Omaha	135,381
Bessemer & Lake Erie	290,412	Yazoo & Mississippi Val.	124,297
Western Pacific	283,366	Missouri Kansas Texas	123,824
Chic Burl & Quincy	277,549	Texas Pacific	117,678
Cin N O & Texas Pacific	273,619		
Grand Trunk Western	256,306	Total (7 roads)	\$884,040

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is an increase of \$1,984,571.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

	Increase		Increase
New York Central	\$3,820,424	Grand Trunk Western	\$319,413
Pennsylvania	3,089,881	Cin N O & Texas Pacific	314,619
Atch Top & Santa Fe	1,570,630	Atlantic Coast Line	299,243
Southern Ry.	1,444,481	Delaware Lack & West	272,370
Union Pacific	1,179,084	Wheeling & Lake Erie	269,773
Norfolk & Western	1,145,792	Boston & Maine	249,407
Baltimore & Ohio	956,100	Denver & Rio Gr West	241,609
Great Northern	860,377	Pere Marquette	218,978
N Y New Haven & Hartf	792,721	Chesapeake & Ohio	192,930
Northern Pacific	765,978	Chic Burlington & Quincy	185,274
Louisville & Nashville	744,828	Central of New Jersey	166,701
Chic Mil St. P & Pac	611,392	Dul Missabe & Ir Range	158,747
Southern Pacific (2 roads)	605,280	St Louis Southwestern	148,504
Erie (2 roads)	594,156	Maine Central	137,982
N Y Chicago & St Louis	582,339	Nash Chat & St Louis	113,700
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	525,590	Alabama Great Southern	112,403
Lehigh Valley	517,938	Wabash	105,325
Delaware & Hudson	517,476		
St Louis San Fran (2 rds.)	508,659	Total (47 roads)	\$27,284,017
Reading	503,437		
Western Pacific	486,661		
Missouri Pacific	460,664	Illinois Central	\$233,987
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	416,477	Yazoo & Mississippi Val.	168,594
Chic Mil St. P & Pac	366,398	Missouri Kansas Texas	135,903
Chicago & Northwestern	362,281		
Chic R I & Pac (2 roads)	347,995	Total (3 roads)	\$538,484

a These figures cover the operations of the New York Central and the leased lines—Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, Michigan Central, Cincinnati Northern, and Evansville Indianapolis & Terre Haute. Including Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, the result is an increase of \$4,236,901.

When the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions, according to their location, the favorable character of the returns are very strikingly brought out, in as much as all the three great districts, the New England, the Southern and the Western, together with all the various regions comprising these districts, with the single exception of the Southwestern region in the Western district, show increases in gross earnings, while in the case of the net all the different districts, including their regions, show increases. 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:

District and Region	SUMMARY BY GROUPS			
	1938	1937	Gross Earnings Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	%
Month of December—				
Eastern District—	\$	\$	\$	%
New England region (10 roads)	13,547,843	12,454,182	+1,093,661	8.78
Great Lakes region (24 roads)	61,263,694	58,983,712	+4,279,982	7.51
Central Eastern region (18 roads)	62,992,963	58,102,278	+4,890,685	8.41
Total (52 roads)	137,804,500	127,540,172	+10,264,328	8.04

District and Region	Gross Earnings		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		%
Month of December	1938	1937	\$	\$	
Southern District—					
Southern region (28 roads).....	42,800,565	40,351,783	+2,448,782	6.0	
Pocahontas region (4 roads).....	19,302,852	17,882,468	+1,420,384	7.94	
Total (32 roads).....	62,103,417	58,234,251	+3,869,166	6.64	
Western District—					
Northwestern region (15 roads)....	32,949,370	31,516,632	+1,432,738	4.54	
Central Western region (16 roads)....	60,421,214	57,713,034	+2,708,180	4.69	
Southwestern region (21 roads)....	24,517,365	24,823,727	-306,362	1.23	
Total (52 roads).....	117,887,949	114,053,393	+3,834,556	3.36	
Total all districts (136 roads).....	317,795,866	299,827,816	+17,968,050	5.99	

District and Region	Net Earnings		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)		%	
Month of Dec.	1938	1937	\$	\$		
Eastern District—						
New England region.....	6,796	6,976	3,588,660	2,289,425	+1,299,235	56.74
Great Lakes region.....	26,287	26,355	15,399,790	7,642,505	+7,757,285	101.50
Central Eastern region.....	24,611	24,759	17,269,196	10,884,266	+6,384,930	58.66
Total.....	57,694	58,090	36,257,646	20,816,196	+15,441,450	74.18
Southern District—						
Southern region.....	38,483	38,702	12,097,295	8,861,646	+3,235,649	36.51
Pocahontas region.....	6,057	6,042	8,639,820	7,282,395	+1,357,425	18.63
Total.....	44,540	44,744	20,737,115	16,144,041	+4,593,074	28.45
Western District—						
Northwestern region.....	45,833	45,958	6,691,444	4,027,752	+2,663,692	66.13
Cent. West. region.....	56,464	56,851	16,288,485	11,948,320	+4,340,165	36.32
Southwestern region.....	29,358	29,408	5,628,098	4,179,664	+1,448,434	34.65
Total.....	131,655	132,217	28,608,027	20,155,736	+8,452,291	41.93
Total all districts. 233,889 roads, 051	85,602,788	57,115,973	+28,486,815	49.87		

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

EASTERN DISTRICT

New England Region—Comprises the New England States.
Great Lakes Region—Comprises the section on the Canadian boundary between New England and the westerly shore of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and north of a line from Chicago via Pittsburgh to New York.

Central Eastern Region—Comprises the section south of the Great Lakes Region east of a line from Chicago through Peoria to St. Louis and the Mississippi River, to the mouth of the Ohio River, and north of the Ohio River to Parkersburg, W. Va., and a line thence to the southwestern corner of Maryland and by the Potomac River to its mouth.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern Region—Comprises the section east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River to a point near Kenova, W. Va., and a line thence following the eastern boundary of Kentucky and the southern boundary of Virginia to the Atlantic.

Pocahontas Region—Comprises the section north of the southern boundary of Virginia, east of Kentucky and the Ohio River north to Parkersburg, W. Va., and south of a line from Parkersburg to the southwestern corner of Maryland and thence by the Potomac River to its mouth.

WESTERN DISTRICT

Northwestern Region—Comprises the section adjoining Canada lying west of the Great Lakes Region, north of a line from Chicago to Omaha and thence to Portland, and by the Columbia River to the Pacific.

Central Western Region—Comprises the section south of the Northwestern Region west of a line from Chicago to Peoria and thence to St. Louis, and north of a line from St. Louis to Kansas City and thence to El Paso and by the Mexican boundary to the Pacific.

The grain traffic over Western roads (taking them collectively) fell far below that of December, 1937, although even at that it was very much larger than in the corresponding period of 1936. The shrinkage, in the month under review, extended in greater or less degree to all the different items with the exception of wheat and of rye, the movement of these two staples having been considerably heavier than in December, 1937. Total receipts of the five cereals, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, at the Western primary markets in the five weeks ended Dec. 31, 1938, reached only 54,791,000 bushels as against 64,743,000 bushels in the same five weeks of the previous year, but comparing with only 43,754,000 bushels in the similar period of 1936. Carrying the comparison back to earlier years, we find the grain movement in the corresponding five weeks of 1932 was only 37,376,000 bushels, but in 1929 it aggregated 76,931,000 bushels. In the subjoined table we give the details of the Western grain movement in our usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS

5 Weeks Ended Dec. 31	Flour (Bbls.)	Wheat (Bush.)	Corn (Bush.)	Oats (Bush.)	Barley (Bush.)	Rye (Bush.)
Chicago—						
1938.....	966,000	940,000	5,819,000	1,921,000	1,330,000	544,000
1937.....	899,000	735,000	5,859,000	1,720,000	971,000	119,000
Minneapolis—						
1938.....	3,918,000	2,786,000	966,000	3,288,000	602,000	—
1937.....	3,037,000	5,001,000	936,000	3,060,000	424,000	—
Duluth—						
1938.....	2,082,000	2,253,000	465,000	379,000	276,000	—
1937.....	1,027,000	3,743,000	1,278,000	847,000	39,000	—
Milwaukee—						
1938.....	80,000	5,000	454,000	35,000	1,480,000	39,000
1937.....	61,000	76,000	340,000	86,000	2,111,000	99,000
Toledo—						
1938.....	511,000	817,000	338,000	82,000	9,000	—
1937.....	331,000	451,000	963,000	—	17,000	—
Indianapolis & Omaha—						
1938.....	1,472,000	3,918,000	1,082,000	16,000	69,000	—
1937.....	848,000	6,958,000	739,000	—	79,000	—
St. Louis—						
1938.....	563,000	900,000	2,287,000	564,000	330,000	31,000
1937.....	521,000	922,000	8,015,000	344,000	210,000	15,000
Peoria—						
1938.....	215,000	165,000	1,986,000	232,000	243,000	62,000
1937.....	196,000	169,000	2,398,000	311,000	330,000	111,000
Kansas City—						
1938.....	84,000	5,089,000	1,541,000	324,000	—	—
1937.....	51,000	3,651,000	3,052,000	232,000	—	—
St. Joseph—						
1938.....	—	356,000	619,000	277,000	—	—
1937.....	—	238,000	767,000	155,000	—	—
Wichita—						
1938.....	—	1,309,000	11,000	—	—	—
1937.....	—	953,000	21,000	—	—	—

Stour City	Flour (bbls.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
1938.....	—	53,000	401,000	39,000	60,000	16,000
1937.....	—	11,000	850,000	30,000	47,000	17,000
Total all—						
1938.....	1,908,000	16,800,000	22,892,000	6,243,000	7,208,000	1,648,000
1937.....	1,728,000	11,998,000	37,455,000	6,704,000	7,576,000	920,000

Turning now to the cotton traffic over Southern roads, we find that it, too, was on a greatly reduced scale as compared with December, 1937, both as regards the overland shipments of cotton and receipts at the Southern outports. Gross shipments overland in December, 1938, totaled only 171,207 bales against 212,121 bales in December, 1937, and 176,312 bales in the same period of 1936, but comparing with only 65,166 bales in 1932 and 150,261 in 1929. Details of the port movement of the staple for the past six years are given in the table which follows:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN DECEMBER FOR SIX YEARS, 1933 TO 1938, INCLUSIVE

Ports	Month of December					
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Galveston.....	85,679	196,169	184,741	234,358	119,635	265,365
Houston, &c.....	88,551	197,599	150,309	256,738	85,245	278,355
Corpus Christi.....	4,560	2,284	4,978	5,441	7,991	5,641
Beaumont.....	110	829	2,145	—	1,151	1,908
New Orleans.....	80,285	231,050	214,073	178,519	151,740	156,643
Mobilie.....	4,033	19,611	26,345	53,831	16,493	17,997
Pensacola.....	1,959	—	2,193	5,704	6,174	3,455
Savannah.....	2,844	6,069	5,230	10,997	8,776	9,371
Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	—	9,107
Charleston.....	477	9,426	11,952	19,293	20,259	7,199
Lake Charles.....	633	4,213	1,548	1,485	3,732	5,707
Wilmington.....	769	3,162	3,826	3,041	3,778	2,529
Norfolk.....	1,159	10,181	2,562	4,293	7,140	3,516
Jacksonville.....	48	38	84	34	258	774
Total.....	271,407	680,631	609,986	773,734	432,371	764,167

Finally, we add a summary of the December comparisons of the gross and net earnings of the railroads of the country for each back to and including 1909:

Month of December	Gross Earnings				Mileage	
	Year Given	Year Preceding	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Per Cent	Year Given	Year Preceding
1909.....	\$217,724,459	\$203,799,142	+\$13,925,317	+6.83	229,369	225,666
1910.....	229,379,163	214,311,201	+15,067,962	+7.03	228,687	225,177
1911.....	233,614,912	232,275,177	+1,339,735	+0.57	238,501	235,982
1912.....	263,768,603	234,087,361	+29,681,242	+12.65	238,072	234,146
1913.....	254,218,891	266,224,678	-12,005,787	-4.51	243,322	241,180
1914.....	232,598,369	258,285,270	-25,686,901	-9.94	248,807	243,242
1915.....	295,202,018	232,763,070	+62,438,948	+26.82	248,437	247,673
1916.....	262,171,169	242,064,325	+20,106,844	+8.31	216,811	215,669
1917.....	343,875,052	317,896,386	+25,978,666	+8.19	247,988	247,271
1918.....	438,365,327	395,607,571	+42,757,756	+10.75	232,774	232,899
1919.....	451,991,330	440,481,121	+11,510,209	+2.61	233,899	233,814
1920.....	439,197,615	443,124,176	-3,926,561	-0.88	229,422	228,134
1921.....	406,864,055	527,480,047	-120,615,992	-22.87	225,619	224,784
1922.....	512,433,733	424,698,143	+87,735,590	+20.66	235,920	236,121
1923.....	493,099,550	512,312,354	-19,212,804	-3.75	235,379	235,555
1924.....	504,818,559	493,509,641	+11,308,918	+2.29	236,196	235,875
1925.....	523,041,764	604,450,580	-81,408,816	-13.48	236,957	236,075
1926.....	525,411,572	522,467,600	+2,943,972	+0.56	236,982	237,373
1927.....	466,526,003	525,820,708	-59,294,705	-11.28	238,552	237,711
1928.....	495,574,485	468,395,541	+27,178,944	+5.80	240,337	239,286
1929.....	468,182,822	495,950,821	-27,767,999	-5.60	241,864	240,773
1930.....	377,473,702	468,694,537	-91,220,835	-19.46	242,677	242,592
1931.....	288,239,790	377,499,123	-89,259,333	-23.64	242,639	242,319
1932.....	248,057,231	288,205,766	-40,148,535	-13.93	240,338	240,950
1933.....	248,057,612	245,760,336	+2,297,276	+0.94	238,570	239,833
1934.....	257,199,427	245,092,327	+12,107,100	+4.93	237,014	238,436
1935.....	295,880,873	257,201,455	+38,679,418	+15.04	236,974	238,238
1936.....	371,673,127	295,805,392	+75,867,735	+25.65	237,191	237,588
1937.....	299,827,815	371,494,494	-71,666,679	-19.29	235,052	235,431
1938.....	317,795,866	299,827,816	+17,968,050	+5.99	233,889	235,051

Month of December	Net Earnings			
	Year Given	Year Preceding	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Per Cent
1909.....	\$67,014,765	\$68,317,388	-\$1,302,623	-1.91
1910.....	68,276,448	6		

THE CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE

In the following table we furnish a complete record of the high and low prices for stocks made on the Cleveland Stock Exchange for each month of 1938. The compilation is the work of the Cleveland Exchange itself and is, of course, based on actual sales, and covers these and nothing else.

For record of previous years see "Financial Chronicle" of:

Feb. 19 1938	page 1142	Feb. 17 1934	page 1112	Feb. 15 1930	page 1035	Feb. 26 1927	page 1133
Feb. 20 1937	page 1175	Feb. 18 1933	page 1095	Feb. 16 1929	page 959	Feb. 27 1926	page 1084
Feb. 22 1936	page 1185	Feb. 20 1932	page 1264	Feb. 25 1928	page 1109	Feb. 28 1925	page 1019
Feb. 16 1935	page 1035	Feb. 21 1931	page 1297				

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1938

STOCKS	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
Airway Elec preferred	100	6 6	5 6	5 6	5 5	4 8	5 1/2	8	5 1/2	8	8 1/2	13	8 1/2	10	8	8	6 8	6 8	6 7	6 7	4 1/2	8	8	8 3/4	
Akron Brass Mfg Co.	100	6 6 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	5 5 1/4	
American Coach	5	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	8 10 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 3/4	9 3/4	8 10	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 9 1/4	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	
Apex Electric Mfg	100	10	10	13 1/2	16 1/2	15	16										11 1/4	11 1/4							
With proxy	100																								
Preferred	100																								
Brewing Corp of America	100																								
Canfield Oil	100																								
Preferred	100																								
City Ice	100	11 1/4	12 3/4	11 1/4	12 1/2	10	12 1/2	10	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/2	11	12	10 3/4	11 3/4	8 3/8	10 7/8	7 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 1/2	10 1/4		
Preferred	100																								
Clark Controller	1	17	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	15	18 1/2	14 1/2	16	14 1/2	16	14	17	16 1/2	19	15 1/4	18	14	14	18 1/2	20	19	14	20	
Cleveland Builders Realty	1	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Cleveland Cliffs Iron pref.	56	64 1/2	55	57	44	62	46	52	42	49 1/2	41 1/4	55	55 5/8	62	52	57	51 1/2	53	60	64 1/4	60	65	58	61 1/4	
Cleveland Electric III pref.	107 1/2	108			109	111 1/2	107 1/2	109	107 1/2	109	110	110	110	110	110	110	109 3/4	112	109 3/4	112	112	110	113	110	113
Cleveland Railway	100	30	32	29	31	22	28 1/2	20	23	19	25	14 7/8	22	19	26 1/2	20	25 1/4	18 1/2	23	19 1/2	22	18 3/8	20 1/4	18	24
Cliffs Corp v t c	1	15	18 3/8	14 1/2	16 3/4	11	15 3/4	11 1/2	15 3/8	12	14 3/4	11 3/4	20 1/4	17 3/4	21	17 1/2	19 3/4	14 7/8	18 3/4	18	20 1/4	19 1/4	23 3/4	19 1/4	21 1/2
Colonial Finance	1	31	31 1/8	30 1/2	31	10 3/4	13	10 1/2	11	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Commercial Bookbinding	100	109	113	113 1/2	114	113	115	113	114	65	68	60	70	68	75	65	68	115	115	115	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Dow Chemical preferred	100	60	67	61	65	64	70	60	63	19 3/4	20	21	20	21	19 3/4	20	21	19 3/4	20	19 3/4	20	21	20	21	20
Electric Controller & Mfg.	100	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/2	21 1/2	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Faultless Rubber	100	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/2	21 1/2	21	21	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Fostoria	100	2	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
General Tire & Rubber	5																								
Preferred	100																								
B F Goodrich	100																								
Goodyear Tire	100																								
Great Lakes Towing	100	25	29	26	26	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Preferred	100																								
Grief Bros A	100	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 1/2	16	17	16	17	15	15	15	15	16	16	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	15	15	15	15	15	15
Halle Brothers	50	35	37 1/2	36 3/8	37	31 1/2	37	31 3/8	33 1/4	33 1/8	34 1/4	32 1/4	34	36 1/2	39	36 1/2	36 1/2	37	37	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/4
Preferred	100																								
Hanna M A preferred	100	92	92	90 3/4	90 3/4	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Harbauer Co	100	5	6 1/2	5	6	5	5	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Interlake Steamship	100	42 1/2	44 1/2	38	42 1/2	27	37 1/8	27	33	28	32	28	34	36 1/2	38	36 1/2	38	35	35 1/2	32 1/2	36	35 1/4	37 1/2	33 3/4	35 1/2
Jaeger Machine	100	17 3/4	20	16 1/4	18	15	15	15	15	12 3/4	17	16	17	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	12	14	13	15	15	17 1/2	16 1/4	17	
Kelley Ice Lime & Tran	100	15	18 1/2	15	17 1/2	14 3/4	15 1/2	14 3/4	16	14	16	13	15	15	16 3/8	17	17	18	16 3/8	17	16	16	13 1/4	14 1/2	
Lamson & Sessions	100	4 1/4	6 1/4	5	5 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/4	4	5 1/4	5	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5	5 1/4	5	5 3/4	3 3/8	
Leland Electric	100	8	10 1/4	8 1/2	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
McKay Machine	100	29 1/2	31	28	28 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	22 1/2	25	23	24	23	24	23	25	26 1/2	29	30	24 1/2	28	30	31	32	32	33 1/2
McKee, Arthur G	100	16	18 3/8	15	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	14	17 1/4	15	16	15	16	15 3/8	20 3/8	18	20	18 1/2	20	16 1/2	17 1/2	15	16	15	16
Medusa Portland Cem	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	2 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 1/2	3	2 3/8	3 3/8	3	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Metro Paving Brick	100	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Preferred	100																								
Muller Drug	100	13	13	13 1/2	14	12	12	12	12	15	15	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2	13	16 1/2
Monarch Machine Tool	100	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Murray Ohio Mfg.	100	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Myers (F E) Bro	100	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
National Acme	100	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8
Preferred	100																								
National Refining	100	3 1/2	4 3/8	3 1/8	3 3/4	2 3/8	3 3/8	3																	

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1938—(Concluded).

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Cincinnati Post Term pref, Coca Cola A, etc.). Each cell contains price ranges for 'Low' and 'High' values.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON THE DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE

The table following shows the range of prices for each month of 1938 for all securities dealt in during that period on the Detroit Stock Exchange. The record is based entirely on actual sales, and is that of the Detroit Stock Exchange itself, except that we have brought the figures for the different months together and combined them into a single statement. For record of previous years see "Financial Chronicle" of:

Feb. 19, 1938... page 1143 | Feb. 16, 1935... page 1039 | Feb. 20, 1932... page 1259 | Feb. 9, 1929... page 789
Feb. 20, 1937... page 1178 | Feb. 17, 1934... page 1115 | Feb. 14, 1931... page 1108 | Feb. 11, 1928... page 777
Feb. 22, 1936... page 1188 | Feb. 18, 1933... page 1100 | Feb. 8, 1930... page 878

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE FOR YEAR 1938.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Allen Elec & Equipment, Auto City Brewing com, etc.). Each cell contains price ranges for 'Low' and 'High' values.

MONTHLY RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE FOR 1938—(Concluded).

	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Lahey Fdy & Mach common	2 7/8	3 1/4																						
La Salle Wines & Champagne	2																							
Mahon (R C) class A pref	18 1/8	19 1/4	18	19	17	17 1/2	19	19			18	19	19 1/2	23	21	21	20	21	22	22	22	22	25	23 1/4
Masco Screw Products	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 3/8	81c	1 1/4	85c	1 1/8	85c	1	80c	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 3/8	1	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8
McAler Mfg Co common	1 3/8	1 1/2	1	1 1/2	60c	90c	65c	65c	67c	67c	68c	75c	81c	81c	85c	99c	1	42c	27c	33c	25c	30c	23c	28c
McClanahan Oil Co com	37c	1/2	37c	42c	25c	38c	25c	55c	27c	44c	27c	40c	30c	36c	28c	45c	28c	42c	27c	33c	25c	30c	1	75c
McClanahan Refineries	1	3/4	1 1/4	97c	1	69c	97c	80c	85c	70c	73c	72c	87c	90c	76c	80c	60c	70c	65c	90c	88c	1	75c	80c
Michigan Silica Co com																								
Mich Steel Tube Prod	2.50		6	7 1/4	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Michigan Sugar common	10	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Preferred	10	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Micromatic Home Corp	1	3 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/2	2 3/4	4 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Mid-West Abrasive common	50c	1 1/8	2	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	87c	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Moore (Tom) Distillery Co	1	1 1/8	1 7/8	1 1/4	1 1/2	7c	1 3/8	75c	1 3/8	75c	1	1 1/8	87c	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Motor Products Corp	1	18 1/4	18 1/4		11	16	13	14 3/4			16 3/8	17 1/2	17	22 3/4	18 3/4	22 1/4	16 1/2	21 3/8	20	22 1/8	18	20	14 3/8	15 1/4
Motor Wheel common	5	12 1/2	13 3/8								8 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/8	14 1/2	13 3/4	15	12	14	14	14 3/8	17	17	14 3/8	15 1/4
Murray Corp common	10	5 1/2	7 1/2	5 7/8	6 3/4	4 1/8	6 1/2	4 3/8	6 3/8	4 1/2	5 3/4	4 3/4	7 3/8	7 1/4	10 1/8	8 1/2	10	7	9 3/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8
Muskegon Piston Ring	2.50	10	10								9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/4	9 1/4	10 3/8	11			10 3/8	11 3/4	12 3/8	12 3/8	11 1/4	11 1/4
Packard Motor Co com	1	4 3/8	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4	5 1/4	4 3/8	5 3/8	4	5	4 5/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Parke Davis & Co	2.50	31 3/4	34	32 3/4	37 1/4	31 1/2	37 1/4	34	36	34 1/2	36 1/2	36	37 3/8	37	40 3/4	39 1/2	41	39	40 3/4	39 1/2	41	39	40 3/4	40 3/4
Parker Rustproof common	2.50	17 1/4	20 1/4		14 1/4	18 3/8			15	16 1/8	14 1/8	18	17 1/2	19 1/4	16 1/2	19	15 7/8	16 1/8	18	18 1/2	18	10	9	10 1/4
Parker Wolverine Co	1	9 1/2	12	9 3/4	10 1/2	7 1/2	10	6 1/8	10 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 3/4
Peninsular Metal Prod	1	5 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	4 7/8	7 1/2	5 7/8	6 3/4	7 3/8	6 3/4	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	5 3/4	7 3/8	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 3/8	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Pfeiffer Brewing common	1	5 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	4 7/8	7 1/2	5 7/8	6 3/4	7 3/8	6 3/4	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	5 3/4	7 3/8	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 3/8	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Prudential Investing	1	2 1/2	2 3/4	1 7/8	2 1/8	1 3/4	1 7/8	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8
Reo Motor common	5	2 3/8	2 7/8	2 1/2	2 5/8	1 1/2	1 7/8	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 3/8
Rickel (H W) & Co common	2	3 1/2	4	3 3/8	3 7/8	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
River Raisin Paper common	1	3 3/4	4 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	2 3/8	3 3/8	2 3/8	3 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8
Scotten Dillon common	10	22	26 3/4	25 1/8	27	25	26	25 3/4	26	24	25	23	24 1/2	25	26	26	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25	26
Standard Tube class B	1	2 1/8	4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2	3 1/8	1 7/8	3	2 1/8	2 3/4	2	3 3/4	3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Stearns (Frederick) com	1	2 1/4	2 1/2	1 3/8	2 1/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8
5% cum par pref	100	90	90	90	91	94	94	94	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Timken Axle common	10	10 1/2	14	11 3/8	12 1/4	8 1/4	12 1/2			8 3/4	9 3/4	11	12 1/2	12 1/8	14 3/4	13 1/2	16	12	15 1/4	14 3/8	17 1/8	16 3/8	19 3/8	100
Preferred	100	105	107	105	105	103	105 1/2	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
Tivoli Brewing common	1	3 1/4	4 3/8	3 3/4	4 1/4	3	4 1/2	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/8	3 1/2	4 1/8	3	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8
Union Investment Co	1	5 1/4	6 1/8	5 1/2	6	4	5 1/2	4	4 1/2	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/8	5 1/8	3 3/8	4 1/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	3 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8
United Shirt Distributors	1	3 7/8	5	4	4 3/8	2 3/4	4 1/8	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4	3 1/8	2 3/4
United Specialties common	1																							
U S Graphite Co	10																							
U S Radiator common	10																							
Universal Cooler class A	1	4 1/8	5 5/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	3	4 1/2	3	3 1/2	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2
Class B	1	2	3 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 3/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2	2 1/8	1 1/2
Universal Product common	1																							
Walker & Co class A	1	20	20																					
Class B	1	2 1/8	2 3/8	2	2 1/2	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8	2 1/4	1 7/8
Warner Aircraft Corp	1	1 1/16	1 3/8	88c	1 1/8	65c	95c	65c	99c	75c	83c	70c	80c	70c	85c	67c	80c	53c	68c	63c	80c	75c	1	80c
Wayne Screw Prod common	4	2 1/2	3 1/4	2 3/8	2 3/8	2	2 1/2	1 7/8	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 1/8	2 1/4	2	2 3/8	2 1/2	2	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/8
Wolverine Brewing com	1	1 1/4	3 1/4	1 1/4	3 1/4	25c	30c	25c	30c	25c	29c	22c	25c	18c	30c	18c	24c	18c	19c	18c	18c	18c	18c	12c
Wolverine Tube Co com	2	5	6 3/8	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	4 3/4	4 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/2	4	4 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/2	6 3/8	7 1/2	5 3/8	6 1/2	6 3/8	9			
Preferred	100							80 1/4	80 1/4															
Young (L A) Spring & Wire	1																							

HIGH AND LOW PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1938—(Concluded)

Corporations	No. Shs.	High	Low	Corporations	No. Shs.	High	Low		
Union Investment common	11,025	6 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Sept	UNLISTED DEPARTMENT American Radiator common American Telephone & Telegraph Borden Co capital Borg-Warner Corp common Commonwealth & Southern common Consolidated Oil common General Foods common Hupp Motor Car common Kennecott Copper capital Kroger Grocery & Baking common Nash-Kelvinator capital National Dairy Products common New York Central Railroad capital Purity Bakeries common Socony Vacuum Oil Co capital Standard Brands Inc common Total shares Total shares—Listed and Unlisted dept., 1938	20,114	19	Oct 9 1/2	Mar
United Shirt Distributors common	18,426	5	Jan 2 1/2	Apr		2,293	150	Nov 126 1/2	Apr
United Specialties, common	3,290	5 1/2	Sept 4	Dec		3,209	18 1/2	Nov 15 1/2	May
United States Graphite common	454	18 1/2	Dec 18 1/2	Dec		8,823	36 1/2	Oct 18 1/2	May
U. S. Radiator common	320	4 1/2	Aug 3 1/2	Feb		25,224	2 1/2	Oct 1	Mar
Universal Cooler A	9,153	5 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Dec		8,958	10 1/2	July 8	May
B	50,120	3 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Dec		4,105	40 1/2	Nov 25 1/2	May
Universal Products common	4,998	19	Nov 10 1/2	Apr		39,214	2 1/2	Oct 1 1/2	June
Walker & Co class A	2,887	25	Nov 20	Jan		11,676	51	Oct 28 1/2	May
Class B	26,422	4	Oct 1 1/2	Apr		8,130	21 1/2	Nov 13 1/2	May
Warner Aircraft common	75,055	1 1/2	Jan 53c	Sept		52,698	12 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Apr
Wayne Screw Products common	13,617	3 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	June		6,375	16 1/2	July 11 1/2	Sept
Wolverine Brewing common	27,800	3 1/2	Jan 12c	Dec		70,410	21 1/2	Dec 10	Mar
Wolverine Tube common	5,618	9	Oct 3 1/2	May		3,414	14 1/2	Oct 8 1/2	May
Preferred	36	88	Dec 80 1/2	Apr		10,687	16 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	Mar
Young Spring & Wire common	6,063	22 1/2	Oct 13 1/2	Jan		14,803	9 1/2	Jan 6	Dec
Total shares	3,767,351					290,133			

TOTAL VOLUME OF SHARES FOR FIVE YEARS

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Total shares	4,057,484	4,948,902	7,094,262	5,777,061	3,492,962

NEW LISTINGS DURING 1938

Brown-McLaren Manufacturing Co., common stock; \$1 par value, admitted to trading May 12, 1938.

Consumers Steel Products Corp., common stock, \$1 par value, admitted to trading March 30, 1938.

Durham Manufacturing Co., common capital stock, \$1 par value, admitted to trading Dec. 31, 1938.

LaSalle Wines & Champagne, Inc., common stock, \$2 par value, admitted to trading Dec. 10, 1938.

Michigan Silica Co., common stock, \$1 par value, admitted to trading Dec. 9, 1938.

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLUMBUS (OHIO) STOCKS AND BONDS

We are indebted to Stevenson, Vercoe & Lorenz of Columbus, Ohio, for the following compilation, showing the range of prices during the calendar years, 1938 and 1937 of Columbus Stocks and Bonds. It includes the principal securities traded in during the year, as also the active unlisted issues.

For record of previous years see "Financial Chronicle" of Feb. 19, 1938, page 1145; Feb. 20, 1937, page 1181; Feb. 22, 1936, page 1191; Feb. 16, 1935, page 1042; Feb. 17, 1934, page 1118; Feb. 13, 1933, page 1103; Feb. 20, 1932, page 1263; Feb. 21, 1931, page 1300; Feb. 15, 1930, page 1041; Feb. 16, 1929, page 966; Feb. 25, 1928, page 1112.

RANGE OF PRICES OF COLUMBUS (Ohio) STOCKS AND BONDS FOR YEARS 1938 AND 1937.

1938—STOCKS				1937—STOCKS			
	High	Low		High	Low		High
Buckeye Steel Castings common	20	Nov 12 1/2	June	Buckeye Steel Castings common	49	Feb 14	Dec
6 1/2% preferred	108 1/2	Jan 107 1/2	Nov	6 preferred	105	July 94	Nov
6% preferred	98	Jan 88	Aug	Capital City Products	23 1/2	Feb 6	Dec
Capital City Products	10 1/2	Sept 7	Dec	Columbus Coated Fabrics preferred	111	July 107	Apr
Columbus Coated Fabrics preferred	110	Nov 107	Nov	Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric 6% preferred	111 1/2	Feb 102 1/2	Nov
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric 6 1/2% preferred	108	Dec 92	May	6 1/2% preferred	106 1/2	Apr 103	Aug
6% preferred	112	Dec 101	May	Godman Shoe common	57	Aug 40	Dec
Godman Shoe convertible preferred	3 1/2	July 2 1/2	Sept	Second preferred	21 1/2	May 18	June
First preferred	60 1/2	Nov 59 1/2	Nov	Gordon Oil	37 1/2	Feb 15	Dec
Common	19	Jan 12	Dec	Jaeger Machine	108	May 105	Dec
Gordon Oil	19	Jan 13	Oct	Lone Star	14	Jan 6 1/2	Oct
Jaeger Machine	107	Dec 102	Aug	Marion Steam Shovel preferred	80	Feb 25	Dec
Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	30	Aug 18	Dec	New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct
Marion Steam Shovel preferred	15	Oct 11 1/2	Sept	Ohio Edison 6% preferred	108	Feb 91	Oct
New Idea, Inc.	101	Dec 83	Apr	7% preferred	114	Jan 101	Oct
Ohio Edison 6% preferred	108	Dec 93	Apr	Ohio Finance common	17 1/2	May 10	Dec
7% preferred	87	Dec 82	May	6% preferred	92	Mar 80	Dec
Ohio Finance 6% preferred	16	Dec 11 1/2	July	Ohio Power preferred	112	Mar 102 1/2	Oct
Common	115	Dec 109 1/2	Apr	Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	104	Jan 80 1/2	Oct
Ohio Power preferred	101	Dec 82	Apr	7% preferred	112	Feb 100	Oct
Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	108	Dec 91	Apr	Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	108	May 105	Dec
7% preferred	38	Dec 30	Feb	Lone Star	14	Jan 6 1/2	Oct
Ohio Wax Paper	75	Jan 55	Nov	Marion Steam Shovel preferred	80	Feb 25	Dec
Ralston Steel Car preferred	5	Dec 1 1/2	Apr	New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct
Common	108 1/2	Jan 107	June	Ohio Edison 6% preferred	108	Feb 91	Oct
Smith Agricultural Chemical preferred	28	July 25	May	7% preferred	114	Jan 101	Oct
Common				Ohio Finance common	17 1/2	May 10	Dec
				6% preferred	92	Mar 80	Dec
				Ohio Power preferred	112	Mar 102 1/2	Oct
				Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	104	Jan 80 1/2	Oct
				7% preferred	112	Feb 100	Oct
				Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	108	May 105	Dec
				Lone Star	14	Jan 6 1/2	Oct
				Marion Steam Shovel preferred	80	Feb 25	Dec
				New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct
				Ohio Edison 6% preferred	108	Feb 91	Oct
				7% preferred	114	Jan 101	Oct
				Ohio Finance common	17 1/2	May 10	Dec
				6% preferred	92	Mar 80	Dec
				Ohio Power preferred	112	Mar 102 1/2	Oct
				Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	104	Jan 80 1/2	Oct
				7% preferred	112	Feb 100	Oct
				Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	108	May 105	Dec
				Lone Star	14	Jan 6 1/2	Oct
				Marion Steam Shovel preferred	80	Feb 25	Dec
				New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct
				Ohio Edison 6% preferred	108	Feb 91	Oct
				7% preferred	114	Jan 101	Oct
				Ohio Finance common	17 1/2	May 10	Dec
				6% preferred	92	Mar 80	Dec
				Ohio Power preferred	112	Mar 102 1/2	Oct
				Ohio Public Service 6% preferred	104	Jan 80 1/2	Oct
				7% preferred	112	Feb 100	Oct
				Jeffrey Manufacturing preferred	108	May 105	Dec
				Lone Star	14	Jan 6 1/2	Oct
				Marion Steam Shovel preferred	80	Feb 25	Dec
				New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct
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				New Idea, Inc.	23	May 11 1/2	Oct

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Aaa
 Cincinnati Gas & El. 3 3/4, 1966
 Duquesne Light 3 3/4, 1965
 Illinois Bell Tel. 3 3/4, 1970
 New England Tel. & Tel. 4 1/2, 1961
 New York Edison 3 3/4, 1965
 N. Y. & Queens El. Lt. & Pr. 3 3/4, 1965
 Pacific Tel. & Tel. "B" 3 3/4, 1966
 Philadelphia Electric 3 3/4, 1967
 Southwestern Bell Tel. 3 3/4, 1963
 West Penn Power 3 3/4, 1966

Aa
 American Tel. & Tel. 3 3/4, 1961
 Atlantic City Elec. 3 3/4, 1964
 Commonwealth Edison 3 3/4, 1963
 Connecticut River Pr. 3 3/4, 1961
 Consol. Edison Co. N. Y. 3 3/4, 1956
 Detroit Edison 3 3/4, 1966
 Louisville Gas & El. 3 3/4, 1966
 Pacific Gas & El. 3 3/4, 1961
 Southern Calif. Edison 3 3/4, 1960
 Virginia El. & Pr. 3 3/4, 1968

A
 Arkansas Louisiana Gas 4s, 1951
 Central Illinois Pub. Serv. 3 3/4, 1968
 Central Maine Power 3 3/4, 1966
 Gulf States Utilities 4s, 1966
 Lake Superior Dist. Pr. 3 3/4, 1966
 Montana Power 3 3/4, 1966
 Ohio Edison 3 3/4, 1972
 Sioux City Gas & El. 4s, 1966
 Southwestern Gas & El. 4s, 1960
 Wisconsin Pub. Serv. 4s, 1961

Baa
 Arkansas Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1956
 Carolina Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1956
 Illinois Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1956
 Iowa Neb. Lt. & Pr. 5s, 1957
 Minnesota Pr. & Lt. 4 1/2, 1973
 New Orleans Pub. Serv. 5s, 1955
 Northern Indiana Pub. Serv. 4 1/2, 1970
 Penn Central Lt. & Pr. 4 1/2, 1977
 Peoples Gas Lt. & Coke 4s, 1981
 Wisconsin Pr. & Lt. 4s, 1966

INDUSTRIALS

Aaa
 Liggett & Myers 5s, 1951
 Socony-Vacuum 3 3/4, 1950
 Standard Oil N. J. 3s, 1961

Aa
 Brown Shoe 3 3/4, 1950
 Lorillard Co. 5s, 1951
 Swift & Co. 3 3/4, 1950
 Tenn. Coal Iron & RR. 5s, 1951
 Texas Corp. 3 3/4, 1951

Baa
 Koppers Co. 4s, 1951
 National Steel 4s, 1965
 Shell Union Oil 3 3/4, 1951
 Tide Water Assoc. Oil 3 3/4, 1952
 Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s, 1961

Baa
 Anaconda Copper 4 1/2, 1950
 Armour & Co. (Del.) 4s, 1955
 Crown Cork & Seal 4s, 1950
 Goodrich (B. F.) Co. 4 1/2, 1956
 Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/2, 1961
 McCrory Stores 5s, 1951
 Republic Steel 4 1/2, 1961
 Revere Copper & Brass 4 1/2, 1956
 Wheeling Steel 4 1/2, 1966
 Wilson & Co. 4s, 1955

Note—Because of the limited number of suitable issues, the Railroad Aaa group now temporarily consists of nine issues, the Industrial Aaa group of three issues and the Industrial Aa group of five issues. Proper adjustments have been made in the averages, however, so that they remain comparable throughout.

MOODY'S BOND PRICES
 (Based on Average Yields)

1939 Daily Averages	U. S. Govt. Bonds	All 120 Domestic Corp.*	120 Domestic Corporate* by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups*		
			Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Feb. 17	113.30	103.38	119.69	114.30	101.23	83.87	89.99	109.05	113.27
16	113.35	103.38	119.69	114.30	101.23	83.87	89.84	109.05	113.48
15	113.29	103.38	119.69	114.30	101.23	83.73	89.84	109.05	113.48
14	113.25	103.38	119.69	114.09	101.23	83.73	89.69	109.05	113.48
13	Stock Exchange Closed								
11	113.23	103.38	119.92	114.09	101.23	83.87	89.84	108.85	113.48
10	113.21	103.20	119.69	114.09	101.06	83.60	89.69	108.85	112.45
9	113.18	103.20	119.92	113.89	101.06	82.00	89.55	108.85	112.45
8	113.15	103.20	119.92	113.89	101.06	83.60	89.40	108.85	113.68
7	113.16	103.20	119.69	113.89	101.06	83.73	89.55	108.85	113.68
6	113.18	103.20	119.92	113.68	101.06	83.73	89.55	108.85	113.68
4	113.15	103.02	119.69	113.68	100.88	83.46	89.25	108.66	113.48
3	113.16	102.84	119.47	113.68	100.88	83.19	89.10	108.66	113.48
2	113.20	102.84	119.47	113.89	100.70	83.06	88.80	108.66	113.48
1	113.10	102.84	119.69	113.89	100.63	82.79	88.51	108.46	113.68
Weekly—									
Jan. 27	112.59	101.94	119.03	113.07	99.83	82.00	87.93	107.88	112.86
20	113.18	103.20	119.69	113.48	101.06	83.87	89.55	108.66	113.48
13	112.93	102.66	119.47	113.07	100.53	83.06	89.10	107.88	113.27
6	112.95	102.48	119.25	112.25	100.53	83.06	88.80	107.69	112.86
High 1939	113.35	103.38	119.92	114.30	101.23	83.87	89.99	109.05	113.68
Low 1939	112.59	101.94	118.60	111.84	100.18	82.00	88.22	107.30	112.45
High 1938	112.81	101.76	118.60	111.43	100.18	82.27	88.36	107.11	112.05
Low 1938	109.58	88.80	112.45	102.66	89.10	62.76	71.15	96.11	104.30
1 Yr. Ago									
Feb. 17, 1938	110.29	96.44	115.57	109.05	96.28	73.20	84.55	98.80	107.88
2 Yrs. Ago									
Feb. 17, 1937	112.02	103.74	113.89	110.24	101.94	91.20	98.97	103.56	109.05

MOODY'S BOND YIELD AVERAGES
 (Based on Individual Closing Prices)

1939 Daily Averages	All 120 Domestic Corp.	120 Domestic Corporate by Ratings				120 Domestic Corporate by Groups		
		Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	RR.	P. U.	Indus.
Feb. 17	3.81	3.00	3.25	3.93	5.05	4.62	3.51	3.30
16	3.81	3.00	3.25	3.93	5.05	4.63	3.51	3.29
15	3.81	3.00	3.25	3.93	5.06	4.63	3.51	3.29
14	3.81	3.00	3.26	3.93	5.06	4.64	3.51	3.29
13	Stock Exchange Closed							
11	3.81	2.99	3.26	3.93	5.05	4.63	3.52	3.28
10	3.82	3.00	3.26	3.94	5.07	4.64	3.52	3.29
9	3.82	2.99	3.27	3.94	5.08	4.65	3.52	3.29
8	3.82	2.99	3.27	3.94	5.07	4.66	3.52	3.28
7	3.82	3.00	3.27	3.94	5.06	4.65	3.52	3.29
6	3.82	2.99	3.28	3.94	5.06	4.65	3.52	3.28
4	3.83	3.00	3.28	3.95	5.08	4.67	3.53	3.29
3	3.84	3.01	3.28	3.95	5.10	4.68	3.53	3.29
2	3.84	3.01	3.27	3.96	5.11	4.70	3.53	3.29
1	3.84	3.00	3.27	3.97	5.13	4.72	3.54	3.28
Weekly—								
Jan. 27	3.89	3.03	3.31	4.01	5.19	4.76	3.57	3.32
20	3.82	3.00	3.29	3.94	5.05	4.65	3.53	3.29
13	3.85	3.01	3.31	3.97	5.11	4.68	3.57	3.30
6	3.86	3.02	3.35	3.97	5.11	4.70	3.58	3.32
High 1939	3.89	3.05	3.37	4.01	5.19	4.76	3.60	3.34
Low 1939	3.81	2.99	3.25	3.93	5.05	4.62	3.51	3.28
High 1938	4.70	3.34	3.85	4.68	6.98	6.11	4.23	3.76
Low 1938	3.90	3.05	3.39	3.99	5.17	4.73	3.61	3.36
1 Year Ago								
Feb. 17, 1938	4.21	3.19	3.51	4.22	5.92	5.00	4.07	3.57
2 Years Ago								
Feb. 17, 1937	3.79	3.27	3.45	3.89	4.54	4.06	3.80	3.51

* These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond (4% coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show either the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to illustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of yield averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.

The Business Man's Bookshelf

Changes in Import Duties Since Passage of Tariff Act of 1930

By United States Tariff Commission. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. \$45 Per Copy

The United States Tariff Commission issued on Feb. 6 a new edition of the official pamphlet entitled "Changes in Import Duties Since the Passage of the Tariff Act of 1930." This edition, according to the Commission, will bring together in one list all changes in import duties that have been brought about by concessions granted in the trade agreements thus far concluded under the Trade Agreements Act and also other tariff changes brought about by executive

or legislative action. The pamphlet also includes import taxes and certain processing taxes which apply principally to imported merchandise or products derived therefrom. For the purpose of showing the history of tariff changes since 1930, certain interim changes in duties have been included, even though such changes have since been superseded. The explanatory notes at the beginning of the new pamphlet make helpful suggestions as to how to use this pamphlet in conjunction with the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to ascertain readily the existing rate of duty or tax on any imported product.

The Commission has a limited number of copies for distribution at its Washington and New York offices. It is also on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 45 cents per copy.

Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME
 Friday Night, Feb. 17, 1939.

Business activity took a turn for the better this week. While the improvement is not very marked, there are a number of items presented in this week's picture that should do much to restore the confidence and optimism that prevailed some few weeks ago. Expert observers and economists, with few exceptions, strike an optimistic note notwithstanding the rather discouraging trend of business during the month of January. It is pointed out that inventories generally are low, and a substantial increase in industrial activity would force a rush for supplies. Boosting of scrap iron prices in Pittsburgh to their high for this year was taken as a favorable omen, for higher scrap prices usually precede an expansion in steel mill operations. "Failure of American business to continue its vigorous advance in January was not alarming, and new advances may be expected soon," Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President and statistician of the Cleveland Trust Co., said recently. In view of the record-breaking upward swing last year, he said, "the January slump as measured by indus-

trial production volume was not astonishing, nor should it be discouraging," and added: "The preliminary figures for January business included several encouraging items. National income has declined very slightly from December levels and farm cash income has advanced. There has been only a small decrease in factory employment, and little decline in factory payrolls." These, with a number of other encouraging factors, lead him to believe that the business gains so far attained are likely to be held pretty well, and that new advances may well be expected. The "Journal of Commerce" index of business activity, which is not adjusted for seasonal variations, showed an increase for the week ended Feb. 11, following two successive declines. The index now stands at 85.4, as compared with a revised figure of 84.9 for the preceding week and 68.9 for the corresponding week of last year. The largest gains were registered last week by steel production and car loadings, this observer states. Concrete evidence of gradual improvement in the steel industry includes a rise of one point in the steel operating rate to 55% of capacity, a new high for the year, and strengthening of steel scrap prices at Pittsburgh, "Iron Age" stated in its current summary. "An acceleration of automobile assemblies as the time for spring car deliveries approaches is a major expectation. For some weeks the automobile industry has been

buying only fill-in lots, but later purchases for the spring manufacturing programs are looked for within the next few weeks. Railroad buying, though still lacking the stimulus for such Government aid as may be subsequently furnished, continues to be a promising prospect." Production of electricity by the electric power and light industry for the week ended last Saturday totaled 2,268,387,000 kilowatt hours, according to the report made public yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute. The output was slightly below that for the preceding week, but was 10.5% ahead of the similar week last year. The New England area again led the way in gains over last year, its output advancing 16.3% over that of the similar week last year. Engineering construction awards for the short week due to Lincoln's birthday holiday totaled \$42,410,000, a 6% decrease from the volume in the corresponding 1938 week, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." Construction awards for the year to date, \$454,673,000, are 30% higher than the \$360,826,000 reported for the initial seven-week period last year. Public construction for the current week is 21% above the corresponding week last year. Private awards are 36% below a year ago. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended last Saturday totaled 579,918 cars, according to the report made public today by the Association of American Railroads. This constituted an increase of 3,128 cars, or 0.6% over the loadings of the preceding week; an increase of 36,937 cars, or 6.8% over the loadings of the similar week a year ago. The loadings, however, were down 108,605 cars, or 15.8% from the loadings of the similar week in 1937. Automobile output this week showed a normal decline to 79,860 units, according to the estimate of Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This was a drop of 4,640 units from the preceding week, but a rise of 20,750 units from the like week of last year. The report said that manufacturers were experiencing the usual slackening of operations prior to the start of the spring selling campaign. Ward's said a good market this spring was indicated. Retail sales volume this week showed a decided gain over that of the previous week, due principally to a heavy turnover at stores all over the country on Lincoln's birthday, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today. Monday's total volume was the best for any single day thus far this year. "Freakish weather during the week made the day-to-day showing of most cities fairly irregular," said the agency in its weekly review. "Volume was still lower than last year in a number of cities, but on the average increases tended to outweigh losses, and the total for the whole country was estimated higher by 3% to 6%." There were a number of outstanding features in weather developments of the past week. Last Wednesday the weather in the New York City area took a freakish twist. Fog, a 65-mile-an-hour squall, accompanied by a pelting rain, then a record temperature of 62 degrees at 1 p. m., followed by snow a few hours later, and then severe change to bitterly cold, combined to give New York City another unusual winter's day. Similar conditions were reported in parts of the East and South, but in the Middle West a cold wave sent the mercury as low as 49 degrees below zero, registered at Warroad, Minn. High winds, heavy rain and abnormal tides brought momentary panic among thousands in Rhode Island who remembered the hurricane that took at least 262 lives in that State last September. As the tides crept to within a few feet of retaining wall tops, residents believed in danger were ordered from their homes. The storm in New England was described as a cyclonic disturbance with attendant warm wave, thunder and lightning. As the rain drenched the six New England States, melting ice and snow, drains were unable to carry off the water, which flooded streets in many towns. In the New York City area today the weather is relatively mild, with threats of rain. Today it was cloudy and cold here, with temperatures ranging from 14 to 37 degrees. The forecast was for cloudy tonight and Saturday. Warmer tonight, Sunday probably fair. Overnight at Boston, 8 to 18; Baltimore, 24 to 32; Pittsburgh, 16 to 26; Portland, Me., zero to 18; Chicago, 24 to 30; Cincinnati, 28 to 38; Cleveland, 16 to 36; Detroit, 18 to 28; Charleston, 44 to 54; Milwaukee, 8 to 28; Savannah, 42 to 60; Dallas, 30 to 64; Kansas City, 12 to 54; Salt Lake City, 8 to 30; Seattle, 38 to 46; Montreal, 6 below to 2 above, and Winnipeg, 10 below to 10 above.

Decrease of 0.4 Point Noted in "Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices During Week Ended Feb. 11—At Lowest Level Since End of 1934

Wholesale commodity prices last week dropped to the lowest level since the end of 1934 on a wave of liquidation. The "Annalist" Weekly Index stood at 78.6 on Feb. 11, a decline of 0.4 of a point as compared with the preceding week and more than four points under a year ago. Reporting this the "Annalist" on Feb. 13 further said:

The grains were heavy with corn and wheat under fire. Oats were especially weak as arrivals exceeded demand. Livestock prices lower although hogs held up well in the face of the general decline. Eggs were sharply higher reflecting a return to more normal winter weather and a consequent reduction in supply. The more speculative commodities such as rubber, copper and cocoa moved irregularly. Cottonseed oil again hit a new low.

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

	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Feb. 9, 1938
Farm products.....	75.5	76.2	78.4
Food products.....	69.5	69.6	72.3
Textiles.....	*60.0	59.9	59.5
Fuel.....	84.0	84.0	91.4
Metals.....	97.4	97.4	103.0
Building materials.....	69.6	69.6	72.0
Chemicals.....	86.7	86.7	88.9
Miscellaneous.....	69.5	69.8	73.0
Combined.....	78.6	79.0	82.8

* Preliminary.

Revenue Freight Car Loadings in Week Ended Feb. 11, 6.8% Above Year Ago

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Feb. 11 totaled 579,918 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on Feb. 16. This was an increase of 36,927 cars or 6.8% above the corresponding week in 1938, but a decrease of 108,605 cars or 15.8% below the same week in 1937. Loading of revenue freight for the week of Feb. 11 was an increase of 3,128 cars or five tenths of one per cent above the preceding week. The Association further announced:

Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 218,679 cars, an increase of 4,321 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 13,225 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 148,404 cars, an increase of 2,266 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,507 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Coal loading amounted to 135,143 cars, an increase of 2,235 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 27,268 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 28,809 cars, a decrease of 735 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,447 cars below the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 11, totaled 16,905 cars, a decrease of 1,043 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,672 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.

Live stock loading amounted to 9,700 cars, a decrease of 1,671 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,315 cars below the corresponding week in 1938. In the Western Districts alone, loading of live stock for the week of Feb. 11, totaled 6,965 cars, a decrease of 1,492 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 1,067 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.

Forest products loading, totaled 23,539 cars, a decrease of 1,999 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 3,314 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.

Ore loading amounted to 8,429 cars, a decrease of 633 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,293 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Coke loading amounted to 7,215 cars, a decrease of 656 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 1,710 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938 except the Northwestern and Southwestern which reported decreases. All districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week in 1937.

	1939	1938	1937
4 weeks in January.....	2,302,464	2,256,717	2,714,449
Week ended Feb. 4.....	576,790	564,740	671,227
Week ended Feb. 11.....	579,918	542,991	688,523
Total.....	3,459,172	3,364,448	4,074,199

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, loaded a total of 272,707 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 270,505 cars in the preceding week and 255,025 cars in the seven days ended Feb. 12, 1938. A comparative table follows:

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Loaded on Own Lines Weeks Ended—			Received from Connections Weeks Ended—		
	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Feb. 12, 1938	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Feb. 12, 1938
Atchafalaya & Santa Fe Ry.	17,382	17,710	18,804	5,051	5,062	4,477
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	25,796	24,770	22,031	13,652	14,584	12,657
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.	19,916	18,374	19,642	7,442	7,680	6,742
Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.	14,254	14,028	12,492	6,595	6,932	6,436
Chicago Milw. St. Paul & Pac. Ry.	16,608	17,581	16,502	7,164	7,123	6,601
Chicago & North Western Ry.	12,011	12,259	12,905	8,976	9,037	8,962
Gulf Coast Lines.....	3,526	3,432	3,568	1,384	1,333	1,784
International Great Northern RR.	1,712	1,550	1,810	2,132	1,845	2,646
Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.	3,669	3,648	3,797	2,426	2,524	2,673
Missouri Pacific RR.	12,486	12,465	12,978	8,344	7,953	7,933
New York Central Lines.....	34,056	33,136	29,246	35,211	37,258	31,156
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis Ry.	4,479	4,473	3,624	9,097	9,693	8,658
Norfolk & Western Ry.	18,283	18,110	16,684	4,056	4,191	3,444
Pennsylvania RR.	52,213	53,439	46,420	35,609	34,102	29,221
Pere Marquette Ry.	4,688	4,690	4,489	4,773	5,369	4,656
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.	4,611	4,443	3,101	4,392	4,219	3,455
Southern Pacific Lines.....	22,282	21,534	22,293	7,444	7,626	7,212
Wabash Ry.	4,735	4,863	4,639	7,950	8,170	7,155
Total.....	272,707	270,505	255,025	171,701	174,701	155,868

TOTAL LOADINGS AND RECEIPTS FROM CONNECTIONS (Number of Cars)

	Weeks Ended—		
	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Feb. 12, 1938
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.	21,126	21,364	22,259
Illinois Central System.....	28,182	28,106	27,723
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.....	11,529	11,134	11,973
Total.....	60,837	60,604	61,955

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended Feb. 4, 1939. During this period 71 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)—WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 4

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938
Eastern District—					
Ann Arbor	550	548	533	1,241	1,045
Bangor & Aroostook	1,704	2,471	1,954	166	215
Boston & Maine	7,008	6,974	8,681	9,864	9,237
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisy.	1,465	1,565	1,510	1,874	1,752
Central Indiana	22	20	25	54	61
Central Vermont	1,063	1,242	1,437	1,951	1,447
Delaware & Hudson	5,011	4,390	5,483	7,290	6,796
Delaware Lackawanna & West.	9,231	8,633	10,288	6,294	5,426
Detroit & Mackinac	250	209	320	107	113
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	2,507	1,780	3,442	1,724	1,253
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	240	179	271	3,702	2,809
Erie	11,760	10,505	12,717	11,932	11,769
Grand Trunk Western	4,221	3,352	3,535	7,189	6,109
Lehigh & Hudson River	151	148	148	1,861	1,672
Lehigh & New England	1,666	1,576	1,212	995	848
Lehigh Valley	8,541	7,642	8,927	7,008	6,116
Maine Central	2,856	2,933	3,503	2,690	3,148
Monongahela	3,775	2,739	4,954	189	161
Montour	1,719	1,591	2,361	29	27
New York Central Lines	33,136	30,431	42,167	37,258	33,611
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	9,062	8,405	11,094	11,123	10,392
New York Ontario & Western	1,655	1,743	2,013	1,628	1,512
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis	4,473	3,857	4,850	9,693	8,935
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	4,538	3,150	8,084	4,124	3,520
Pere Marquette	4,690	4,177	4,908	5,369	4,576
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	357	387	546	27	147
Pittsburgh Shawmut & North.	350	364	413	147	188
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	643	803	1,506	1,417	1,119
Rutland	533	466	589	1,001	764
Wabash	4,863	4,849	5,513	8,170	7,953
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3,112	2,326	4,041	3,084	2,481
Total	131,152	119,455	157,180	149,101	135,069
Allegheny District—					
Akron Canton & Youngstown	394	364	493	872	650
Baltimore & Ohio	24,770	23,493	31,482	14,584	13,301
Bessemer & Lake Erie	1,354	1,075	2,696	1,135	909
Buffalo Creek & Gauley	210	125	331	2	8
Cambria & Indiana	1,630	1,538	1,547	17	10
Central R.R. of New Jersey	5,187	5,330	6,371	10,747	9,986
Corwall	537	327	1,025	52	48
Cumberland & Pennsylvania	297	223	331	25	21
Ligonier Valley	197	158	215	33	3
Long Island	531	459	696	2,544	2,604
Penn-Reading Seashore Lines	821	803	1,131	1,430	1,329
Pennsylvania System	53,439	49,739	66,440	34,102	29,601
Reading Co.	11,459	12,381	15,273	14,083	13,432
Union (Pittsburgh)	8,519	6,910	15,402	1,114	1,323
West Virginia Northern	48	53	84		
Western Maryland	3,099	2,883	3,781	5,530	4,699
Total	112,492	105,921	147,298	86,320	77,922
Pocahontas District—					
Chesapeake & Ohio	18,374	20,375	21,276	7,680	6,571
Norfolk & Western	18,110	16,100	19,444	4,191	3,669
Virginian	4,699	4,157	4,344	1,168	815
Total	41,183	40,682	45,064	13,039	11,055
Southern District—					
Alabama Tennessee & Northern	185	225	242	135	174
Atl. & W. P.—W. R.R. of Ala.	688	652	876	1,320	1,190
Atlanta Birmingham & Coast	556	534	740	1,031	846
Atlantic Coast Line	9,142	8,545	9,920	4,813	4,872
Central of Georgia	3,798	3,617	4,534	2,745	2,588
Charleston & Western Carolina	401	398	424	1,182	1,021
Clinchfield	1,121	1,206	1,420	2,113	1,792
Columbus & Greenville	223	357	770	291	289
Durham & Southern	147	156	157	412	252
Florida East Coast	1,059	1,100	1,190	930	922
Gainsville Midland	24	37	46	84	82
Georgia	757	855	949	1,608	1,415
Georgia & Florida	276	287	361	474	449
Gulf Mobile & Northern	1,322	1,546	1,617	964	1,131
Illinois Central System	19,005	20,692	18,500	9,588	9,433
Louisville & Nashville	19,445	18,482	14,011	5,092	4,416
Macon Dublin & Savannah	172	148	173	570	404
Mississippi Central	139	138	208	302	327

Note—Previous year's figures revised.

Railroads	Total Revenue Freight Loaded			Total Loads Received from Connections	
	1939	1938	1937	1939	1938
Southern District—(Contd.)					
Mobile & Ohio	1,659	2,221	1,371	1,966	1,767
Nashville Chattanooga & St. L.	2,589	2,384	2,956	2,511	2,284
Norfolk Southern	975	992	1,129	850	939
Piedmont Northern	432	380	484	1,081	875
Richmond Fred. & Potomac	261	289	369	4,507	3,954
Seaboard Air Line & Potomac	8,323	8,652	8,949	4,485	4,035
Southern System	18,631	18,499	18,942	13,628	13,271
Tennessee Central	365	421	418	674	704
Winston-Salem Southbound	152	134	160	714	501
Total	91,937	92,947	90,913	64,070	60,023
Northwestern District—					
Chicago & North Western	12,259	12,939	15,023	9,037	9,491
Chicago Great Western	2,304	2,353	2,182	2,402	2,287
Chicago Milw. St. P. & Pacific	17,581	17,129	19,505	7,123	6,870
Chicago St. P. Minn. & Omaha	3,465	3,862	4,158	2,620	2,804
Duluth Missabe & I. R.	557	797	1,044	124	135
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	389	426	739	252	291
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	5,767	4,176	8,230	5,932	4,630
Fl. Dodge Des Moines & South.	352	324	312	169	190
Great Northern	7,973	8,639	8,454	2,358	2,119
Green Bay & Western	561	549	587	577	556
Lake Superior & Ishpeming	201	286	374	63	94
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,470	1,428	1,453	1,582	1,735
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M.	4,355	4,837	5,379	2,059	2,026
Northern Pacific	8,011	8,000	8,346	2,738	2,712
Spokane International	105	81	123	272	148
Spokane Portland & Seattle	1,229	1,218	1,049	1,237	919
Total	66,700	67,044	76,958	38,545	37,007
Central Western District—					
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe System	17,710	17,864	19,736	5,062	4,852
Aiton	2,237	2,523	3,255	1,960	2,093
Bingham & Garfield	284	375	308	66	87
Chicago Burlington & Quincy	14,028	13,834	16,638	6,932	7,195
Chicago & Illinois Midland	1,892	1,734	2,393	703	580
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific	9,860	10,768	10,924	8,154	8,264
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2,504	2,729	3,391	2,271	2,160
Colorado & Southern	791	723	1,029	964	1,003
Denver & Rio Grande Western	2,886	2,541	4,071	2,053	2,169
Denver & Salt Lake	627	594	1,234	10	6
Fort Worth & Denver City	804	1,082	1,066	877	1,151
Illinois Terminal	1,687	1,738	2,237	1,302	1,219
Missouri-Illinois	840	370	543	299	303
Nevada Northern	1,545	1,377	1,084	101	77
North Western Pacific	480	404	598	321	266
Peoria & Pekin Union	24	28	33		
Southern Pacific (Pacific)	16,826	17,368	16,246	3,850	4,091
Toledo Peoria & Western	216	382	338	1,039	1,108
Union Pacific System	12,497	12,424	13,314	6,260	5,538
Utah	149	326	1,138	8	5
Western Pacific	1,862	1,092	1,109	1,474	1,388
Total	89,389	90,276	100,665	43,706	43,555
Southwestern District—					
Burlington-Rock Island	126	154	171	304	463
Fort Smith & Western		248	242		224
Gulf Coast Lines	3,432	3,297	3,116	1,333	1,721
International-Great Northern	1,550	1,997	2,183	1,845	2,638
Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf	197	198	176	1,017	1,071
Kansas City Southern	1,733	1,903	1,931	1,675	1,726
Louisiana & Arkansas	1,286	1,387	1,702	1,143	1,323
Louisiana Arkansas & Texas	98	147	181	409	413
Litchfield & Madison	381	233	392	661	708
Midland Valley	503	773	857	213	155
Missouri & Arkansas	107	205	141	287	265
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	3,648	3,960	4,123	2,524	2,705
Missouri Pacific	12,507	13,656	15,854	7,953	8,527
Quannah Acme & Pacific	97	136	91	86	76
St. Louis-San Francisco	5,963	6,815	7,747	3,860	4,007
St. Louis Southwestern	2,186	2,486	2,250	2,455	2,509
Texas & New Orleans	6,303	6,698	7,065	3,028	3,129
Texas & Pacific	3,588	3,906	4,712	3,610	3,903
Wichita Falls & Southern	185	201	243	50	82
Wetherford-M. W. & N. W.	47	16	32	46	36
Total	43,937	48,415	53,149	32,499	35,681

Despite Fact that Business Activity Failed to Continue Previous "Vigorous Advance" Co. Ayers of Cleveland Trust Co. Finds Encouraging Items in Preliminary Figures for January

Preliminary figures for January business are viewed by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company as including "several encouraging items" despite the fact that business activity has failed to continue the advance previously recorded. At the same time Col. Ayers expresses the belief that "gains so far attained are likely to be pretty well held" and that new advances "may be expected." In the Company's Feb. 15 "Business Bulletin" edited by him, Col. Ayers presents his views as follows:

Business activity as measured by the volume of industrial production has not continued in January the vigorous advance that got under way last June. This is not astonishing, nor should it be discouraging, for we had from May through December seven consecutive months of business improvement, which is most unusual. Since the Great Depression got under way in 1929 we have not experienced any other sequence of seven consecutive months of business advance. The increase in the second half of 1938 is perhaps the greatest advance in production that has ever been recorded in seven months.

The exceptional duration and vigor of the advance may of themselves partly explain the slight recession of activity that has developed in January. Other factors probably include some over-production of automobiles, the world-wide doubts and fears aroused by the successes of the Spanish insurgents at Barcelona, and the questions about German policy resulting from the retirement of Dr. Schacht as President of the Reichsbank. Further factors within our own economy include the decline in new flotations of capital securities by corporations, and the disappointingly small budgets for new expenditures announced by our utility corporations.

The preliminary figures for January business include several encouraging items. National income has declined very slightly from December levels, and farm cash income has advanced. There has been only a small decrease in factory employment, and little decline in factory payrolls. The volume of department store sales has held up well, and there has been a small decrease in the cost of living. Security prices which fell rather sharply when uneasiness about the European situation was at its height, have since then staged a strong recovery.

The flow of Federal expenditures has been contributing to consumer purchasing power not far from a quarter of a billion dollars a month during the past half year, and they may reach their maximum next summer. Taking into consideration all these diverse factors, it seems reasonable to believe that the business gains so far attained are likely to be pretty well held, and that new advances may well be expected.

Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Commodity Index advanced from 142.5 a week ago to 143.5 this Friday. The principal individual change was the increase in the price of rubber.

The movement of the index was as follows:

Fri., Feb. 10	142.5	Two weeks ago, Feb. 3	143.2
Sat., Feb. 11	142.7	Month ago, Jan. 17	142.9
Mon., Feb. 13	H	Year ago, Feb. 17	149.7
Tues., Feb. 14	143.2	1938 High—Jan. 10	152.9
Wed., Feb. 15	143.5	Low—June 1	130.1
Thurs., Feb. 16	143.6	1939 High—Jan. 7	144.4
Fri., Feb. 17	143.5	Low—Jan. 26	141.8
H—Holiday			

January Retail Prices Showed First Advance Since September, 1937, According to Fairchild Publications Index

For the first time since Sept. 1, 1937, retail prices have advanced, according to the Fairchild Publications retail price index. The index on Feb. 1 (Jan. 3, 1931 equals 100) shows a nominal gain of 0.2% as compared with the previous month, but shows a decline of 3.6% below the corresponding month a year ago. Prices, however, show a decline of 7.7% below the 1937 high, and are 1.3% above the 1936 low. The advance in the index was due entirely to the gains in home furnishings. The other groups remained unchanged. An announcement issued Feb. 14 by

While the index averaged fractionally higher, changes were comparatively few. Items showing a change during the month include blankets and comfortables, furs, furniture, floor coverings, musical instruments and electrical household appliances. The increase in home furnishings was confined largely to furniture and floor coverings, with the gain in floor coverings aggregating 1.1%. The items that were lower showed only a nominal decrease.

The upturn in the index, according to A. W. Zelomak, economist, under whose supervision the index is compiled, is not a forerunner of sharply higher prices. It does indicate, however, that the declining trend has about run its course, and that some firmness, with slight improvement, may be recorded. The tendency is against marking up prices to any extent.

FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS RETAIL PRICE INDEX—(JAN. 3, 1931=100)
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	May 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1938	Nov. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1938	Jan. 2, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939
Composite index.....	69.4	92.4	89.0	88.9	88.9	89.1
Piece goods.....	65.1	87.0	84.5	84.4	84.3	84.3
Men's apparel.....	70.7	90.9	88.7	88.7	88.7	88.7
Women's apparel.....	71.8	92.9	89.4	89.2	89.0	89.0
Infants' wear.....	76.4	97.2	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.3
Home furnishings.....	70.2	95.3	90.9	90.4	90.4	90.5
Piece goods:						
Silks.....	57.4	65.0	64.0	63.6	63.6	63.6
Woolens.....	69.2	86.4	85.0	85.0	84.7	84.7
Cotton wash goods.....	68.6	109.6	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5
Domestics:						
Sheets.....	65.0	99.9	93.8	92.1	91.9	91.9
Blankets & comfortables.....	72.9	109.0	104.0	103.9	103.6	103.2
Women's apparel:						
Hosiery.....	59.2	75.5	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
Aprons and house dresses.....	75.5	107.5	104.1	104.1	104.6	104.6
Corsets and brassieres.....	83.6	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5
Furs.....	66.8	106.8	93.5	92.5	91.4	91.0
Underwear.....	69.2	86.6	85.4	85.1	85.0	85.0
Shoes.....	76.5	87.8	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7
Men's apparel:						
Hosiery.....	64.9	89.5	87.3	87.7	87.7	87.7
Underwear.....	69.6	92.7	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1
Shirts and neckwear.....	74.3	87.4	86.0	86.0	86.1	86.1
Hats and caps.....	69.7	84.5	82.3	82.3	82.0	82.0
Clothing, incl. overalls.....	70.1	94.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
Shoes.....	76.3	96.8	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
Infants' wear:						
Socks.....	74.0	100.7	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4
Underwear.....	74.3	95.0	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
Shoes.....	80.9	96.0	94.5	94.5	94.2	94.2
Furniture.....	69.4	101.7	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.6
Floor coverings.....	79.9	117.2	110.0	110.0	110.3	112.0
Musical instruments.....	50.8	60.5	57.4	57.4	57.3	57.1
Luggage.....	60.1	80.2	74.8	74.0	74.1	74.2
Elec. household appliances.....	72.5	83.1	82.4	81.0	80.8	80.5
China.....	81.5	95.5	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0

rope and twine and binder twine also were lower. Average wholesale prices of clothing and hosiery and underwear were steady.

Advancing prices for Pennsylvania crude petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, and kerosene, together with a minor advance in bituminous coal prices, caused the fuel and lighting materials group index to rise 0.3%. Quotations for anthracite and Oklahoma natural gasoline were lower. Coke remained firm.

The index for the metals and metal products group remained unchanged at 94.5% of the 1926 average. Average wholesale prices of farm machinery and pig tin were lower. Quicksilver advanced.

Average wholesale prices of building materials declined 0.2% because of lower prices for yellow pine flooring, spruce, rosin, turpentine, sand, and gravel. Prices for yellow pine lath and timbers, hemlock lumber, red cedar shingles, and chinawood oil were higher. The brick and tile, cement, and structural steel subgroups were steady.

Declining prices for oils resulted in a decrease of 0.1% in the chemicals and drug group index. The drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizer subgroups remained unchanged.

The housefurnishing goods group index declined 0.6% to the lowest point reached in over two years. Weakening prices for cutlery, pillow cases, sheets, window shades and refrigerators were responsible for the decline. Average wholesale prices of crude rubber dropped 1.2% and cattle feed declined 0.5%.

The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for the past five weeks and for Feb. 12, 1938, Feb. 13, 1937, Feb. 15, 1936, and Feb. 16, 1935.

Commodity Groups (1926=100)	Feb. 11, 1939	Feb. 4, 1939	Jan. 28, 1939	Jan. 21, 1939	Jan. 14, 1939	Jan. 12, 1938	Feb. 13, 1937	Feb. 15, 1936	Feb. 16, 1935
All commodities.....	76.6	76.6	76.7	76.6	76.8	79.6	85.6	80.6	79.4
Farm products.....	66.7	67.1	67.3	66.9	67.3	70.1	91.6	79.9	79.2
Foods.....	71.1	71.0	71.2	71.3	71.3	73.2	86.6	84.0	83.1
Hides and leather products.....	92.7	92.9	93.3	93.8	94.1	95.6	103.3	97.0	86.7
Textile products.....	65.6	65.5	65.6	65.4	65.3	68.2	76.9	70.6	69.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	73.7	73.5	73.4	73.6	73.7	78.7	77.6	76.9	74.0
Metals and metal products.....	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.6	96.2	90.5	86.0	85.1
Building materials.....	89.1	89.3	89.4	89.1	89.7	91.2	92.2	85.3	84.6
Chemicals and drugs.....	76.1	76.2	76.1	76.3	76.4	78.9	87.0	79.9	80.4
Housefurnishing goods.....	86.7	87.2	87.2	87.2	87.2	89.7	87.4	82.8	82.1
Miscellaneous goods.....	72.8	72.9	73.0	73.0	73.1	74.6	75.9	68.0	70.2
Raw materials.....	70.3	70.4	70.7	70.4	70.8	73.4	88.2	78.9	*
Semi-manufactured articles.....	74.6	74.7	74.7	74.8	75.0	76.2	84.9	74.5	*
Finished products.....	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.3	80.3	83.3	84.9	82.5	*
All commodities other than farm products.....	78.7	78.7	78.8	78.8	78.9	81.7	84.3	80.7	79.4
All commodities other than farm products and foods.....	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.5	83.1	83.6	79.0	77.7

* Not computed.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Unchanged in Week Ended Feb. 11 from Previous Week, According to United States Department of Labor Index

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number of wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 76.6% of the 1926 average during the week ended Feb. 11, according to an announcement made in Feb. 16 by the United States Department of Labor. Lower prices for agricultural commodities, principally livestock, poultry, and grains, paint materials and housefurnishings were counterbalanced largely by higher prices for certain processed foods, raw silk, and petroleum products. The combined index of 813 price series is 0.3% below a month ago and 3.8% below a year ago. The Labor Department's announcement went on to say:

Six of the ten major commodity group classifications declined during the week. Farm products and housefurnishing goods decreased 0.6%, hides and leather products and building materials dropped 0.2%, and chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities fell 0.1%. The fuel and lighting materials group advanced 0.3%. Textile products increased 0.2% and foods rose 0.1%. The metals and metal products group has remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive week.

Wholesale prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured commodities declined 0.1%. Compared with a month ago and a year ago, raw materials prices are lower by 0.7% and 4.2% and semi-manufactured commodity prices are down 0.5% and 2.1%.

The index for the group of finished products remained unchanged at 80.2. It is 0.1% below the level of a month ago and 3.7% below a year ago.

The indexes for "all commodities other than farm products" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained unchanged from last week. The level for the former group is 0.3% lower than it was a month ago and 3.7% lower than a year ago. The latter group shows decreases of 0.1% and 3.2% from a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Decreases of 1.9% for the livestock and poultry subgroup and 1.1% for grains caused the farm products group index to decline 0.6% to the lowest point reached since the latter part of August. Sharp declines were reported in market prices for barley, corn, rye, wheat, cows, steers, hogs, live poultry (Chicago), lemons, peanuts, seeds, onions, and potatoes. Higher prices were reported for calves, sheep, cotton, eggs, apples (New York), and oranges. This week's farm products index, 66.7, is 0.9% below the corresponding week of January and 4.9% below the week ended Feb. 12, 1938.

Average prices for foods in the wholesale markets of the country rose 0.1% during the week largely because of a sharp increase in the fruit and vegetable subgroup and a smaller advance in meats. Quotations were higher for cheese (New York), wheat flour, apples (New York), oranges, bacon, fresh pork, and pepper. Lower prices were reported for butter, oatmeal, rye flour, lamb, mutton, cured pork, glucose, lard, molasses, oleo, oil, tallow, and vegetable oils. The current food index 71.1%, is 0.3% below the level of a month ago and 2.9% below a year ago.

The index for the hides and leather products group declined 0.2% as a result of a 1.4% decrease in prices of hides and skins and a slight drop in prices of shoes. No changes were reported in prices of leather and leather manufactures, such as harness, belting, gloves, and luggage.

Higher prices for raw silk, silk yarns, worsted yarns, burlap, and raw jute resulted in an advance of 0.2% in the textile products group index. The cotton goods subgroup declined 0.6% because of lower prices for drillings, flannel, muslin, and sheeting. Wholesale prices of cotton

Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined Slightly During Week Ended Feb. 11 According to National Fertilizer Association

The general level of wholesale commodity prices was somewhat lower during the week ended Feb. 11 as recorded by the index compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. Based on the 1926-28 average of 100% last week the index dropped to 72.7% (the lowest point reached in 1939) from 72.8% in the previous week. A year ago it stood at 76.6%. The lowest point recorded in 1938 was 72.3%. The Association's announcement dated Feb. 13, went on to say:

Lower prices for foods were largely responsible for the decline in the all-commodity index. With 13 items in the food group declining and only three advancing, the group average dropped below 70 for the first time since 1934. The trend of farm product prices was also downward, with the cotton and grain indexes making new lows for 1939. There was a moderate rise in the livestock average. A small gain was registered by the textile price average, reflecting higher quotations for silk and burlap. The index representing the prices of miscellaneous commodities was off slightly as the result of declines in rubber and cottonseed meal. The average for all commodities except farm products and foods showed a fractional rise for the week.

Twenty-five price series included in the index declined during the week and 11 advanced; in the preceding week there were 33 declines and 16 advances; in the second preceding week there were 22 declines and 21 advances.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Compiled by the National Fertilizer Association. (1926-1928=100)

Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index	Group	Latest Week Feb. 11, 1939	Preced'g Week Feb. 4, 1939	Month Ago Jan. 14, 1939	Year Ago Feb. 12, 1938
25.3	Foods.....	69.7	70.3	70.4	73.3
	Fats and oils.....	49.6	52.1	52.6	62.6
	Cottonseed oil.....	60.6	65.9	67.1	74.4
23.0	Farm products.....	64.1	64.2	63.9	66.9
	Cotton.....	47.2	47.5	47.5	49.3
	Grains.....	53.0	54.2	55.5	72.8
	Livestock.....	70.8	70.5	69.6	68.8
17.3	Fuels.....	75.9	75.9	75.5	84.5
10.8	Miscellaneous commodities.....	76.7	76.8	78.7	79.7
8.2	Textiles.....	60.0	59.8	59.1	61.3
7.1	Metals.....	90.5	90.5	90.5	96.9
6.1	Building materials.....	84.0	84.0	84.2	81.5
1.3	Chemicals and drugs.....	92.4	92.4	92.7	95.3
	Fertilizer materials.....	71.4	71.4	71.8	72.4
	Fertilizers.....	78.2	78.2	78.0	79.7
	Farm machinery.....	95.1	95.1	95.3	97.9
100.0	All groups combined.....	72.7	72.8	72.8	76.6

Department Store Sales Declined by More-than-Seasonal Amount from December to January, According to Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System

In an announcement issued Feb. 8, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, states that "department store sales declined in January by slightly more than the usual seasonal amount, and the Board's adjusted index was 88% of the 1923-1925 average as compared with 89 in the two preceding months." The index is shown below for the last three months and for January, 1938.

INDEX OF DEPARTMENT STORE SALES
(1923-1925 Average = 100)

	Jan., 1939	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Jan., 1938
Adjusted for seasonal variation.....	88	89	89	90
Without seasonal adjustment.....	69	156	99	70

Total sales in January were 2% less than in the corresponding month of 1938. The largest decline were in the Middle Atlantic area, according to the Board, which presented the following compilation:

REPORT BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve Districts	P. C. Change from a Year Ago—January*	Number of Stores Reporting	Number of Cities Included
Boston.....	-2	50	30
New York.....	-9	58	28
Philadelphia.....	-5	30	12
Cleveland.....	-2	26	10
Richmond.....	-2	51	26
Atlanta.....	+6	25	18
Chicago.....	-1	86	31
St. Louis.....	+3	34	17
Minneapolis.....	+3	40	21
Kansas City.....	+1	27	18
Dallas.....	-1	21	10
San Francisco.....	+1	103	36
Total.....	-2	551	257

* January figures preliminary; in most cities the month had the same number of business days this year and last year.

Electric Output for Week Ended Feb. 11, 1939, 10.5% 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 Feb. 11, 1939, was 2,268,387,000 kwh. The current week's output is 10.5% above the output of the corresponding week of 1938, when production totaled 2,052,302,000 kwh. The output for the week ended Feb. 4, 1939, was estimated to be 2,287,248,000 kwh., an increase of 9.8% over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Major Geographic Regions	Week Ended Feb. 11, 1939	Week Ended Feb. 4, 1939	Week Ended Jan. 28, 1939	Week Ended Jan. 21, 1939
New England.....	16.3	17.2	14.9	12.7
Middle Atlantic.....	10.1	10.1	9.0	7.2
Central Industrial.....	12.7	11.9	11.9	11.4
West Central.....	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.2
Southern States.....	7.7	6.7	5.9	6.3
Rocky Mountain.....	9.8	1.8	3.3	4.8
Pacific Coast.....	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.6
Total United States.....	10.5	9.8	9.2	8.6

DATA FOR RECENT WEEKS (THOUSANDS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

Week Ended	1938	1937	Percent Change 1938 from 1937	1936	1932	1929
Dec. 3.....	2,285,523	2,152,643	+6.2	2,133,511	1,510,337	1,718,002
Dec. 10.....	2,318,550	2,196,105	+5.6	2,242,916	1,518,922	1,806,225
Dec. 17.....	2,332,978	2,202,200	+5.9	2,275,303	1,563,384	1,840,863
Dec. 24.....	2,362,947	2,085,186	+13.3	2,274,508	1,554,473	1,860,021
Dec. 31.....	2,120,555	1,998,135	+6.1	2,080,954	1,414,710	1,637,683
Jan. 7.....	2,169,470	2,139,582	+1.4	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 14.....	2,269,846	2,115,134	+7.3	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 21.....	2,289,659	2,108,968	+8.6	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 28.....	2,292,594	2,098,968	+9.2	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 4.....	2,287,248	2,082,447	+9.8	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 11.....	2,268,387	2,052,302	+10.5	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 18.....	-----	2,059,165	-----	-----	-----	-----
Feb. 25.....	-----	2,031,412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mar. 4.....	-----	2,035,673	-----	-----	-----	-----

Trend of Business in Hotels According to Horwath & Horwath—Total Sales in January Down 3% from Year Ago

In their monthly survey of the trend of business in hotels, Horwath & Horwath state that "the hotel business, like many others, started the new year off without showing any decisive change in the general trend, but in a position to make substantial gains once the economic situation brightens." The firm added:

During the first half of 1938 there were sharp declines, and while leaders of this and other industries do not expect a repetition of that this year, still there was nothing optimistic in the results of the first month. Total sales in January were down 3%, rates 1% and occupancy 2 points. Four groups made better comparisons than in December, four made poorer ones, and the miscellaneous group, all others, showed the same rate of decrease.

Restaurant business fell off a little less than room business, and the decrease in food sales was less than that in beverage sales.

A small majority of hotels had lower total sales than a year ago. In only one place, Washington, was the occupancy higher this January than last. Rates held pretty well in New York City, Chicago and the all others group, and that is why the total for the country was within 1% of that a year ago. Any improvement in occupancy should have an immediate effect on the rates.

Cleveland reported the largest decreases in sales and a drop of 9% in rates. All of the contributing hotels of that city showed declines in room and restaurant sales, and lower rates. Indeed the sharpness of the rate decreases in some cases, with only slight declines in occupancy, would seem to indicate rate-cutting. The next largest drop was 5% in the Pacific Coast district, which has had small ones of only 1 and 2% in the last few months.

TREND OF BUSINESS IN HOTELS IN JANUARY, 1939, COMPARED WITH JANUARY, 1938

	Sales Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			Occupancy Percentage		Room Rate Percentage of Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)
	Total	Rooms	Restaurant	This Month	Same Month Last Year	
New York City.....	-3	-5	-----	64	68	-----
Chicago.....	-5	-2	-8	76	78	-----
Philadelphia.....	-6	-7	-5	45	47	-3
Washington.....	+6	+2	+9	62	61	+1
Cleveland.....	-15	-16	-15	68	73	-9
Detroit.....	-5	-9	-1	57	64	+2
Pacific Coast.....	-7	-11	-3	60	64	-5
Texas.....	-7	-8	-5	70	75	-1
All others.....	-2	-2	-2	63	64	-1
Total.....	-3	-4	-2	64	66	-1

Increase of 21% Noted in Bank Debits

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended Feb. 8, aggregated \$7,788,000,000, or 3% below the total reported for the preceding week and 21% 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 \$7,178,000,000, compared with \$7,425,000,000 the preceding week and \$5,865,000,000 the week ended Feb. 9 of last year.

These figures are as reported on Feb. 13, 1939 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

SUMMARY BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Incl.	Week Ended—		
		Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939	Feb. 9, 1938
1—Boston.....	17	439,965,000	454,631,000	373,192,000
2—New York.....	15	3,665,113,000	3,655,278,000	2,738,105,000
3—Philadelphia.....	18	379,608,000	421,349,000	334,726,000
4—Cleveland.....	25	471,592,000	500,366,000	414,313,000
5—Richmond.....	24	263,216,000	282,323,000	238,470,000
6—Atlanta.....	26	231,454,000	241,126,000	209,424,000
7—Chicago.....	41	997,236,000	1,074,523,000	861,385,000
8—St. Louis.....	16	213,141,000	230,560,000	193,028,000
9—Minneapolis.....	17	137,309,000	136,243,000	121,774,000
10—Kansas City.....	28	231,877,000	244,538,000	210,869,000
11—Dallas.....	18	183,731,000	192,537,000	176,711,000
12—San Francisco.....	29	573,497,000	612,876,000	561,830,000
Total.....	274	7,787,739,000	8,046,350,000	6,433,827,000

Lloyd's Shipbuilding Statistics for 1938—Merchant Vessels Launched Throughout World Increased 350,000 Tons Above 1937—Total of 3,033,593 Tons is Largest Annual Output Since 1921

Nearly 350,000 gross tons more of merchant vessels were launched during 1938 than in the previous year, says a statement issued Feb. 1 by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, covering returns from all maritime countries, except Russia, for which no authentic records have been available for some time. All merchant shipping of 100 gross tons each and upward is included in the returns, which show that last year's launchings aggregated 3,033,593 gross tons. This is the largest annual output for the world since 1921, but the figure is 300,000 tons lower than the production in the last pre-war year, 1913. From the statement made available Feb. 1 the following is also taken:

Only two of the ten leading maritime countries launched less tonnage in 1938 than in 1937, says Lloyd's Register. For the United States a decrease of 38,000 gross tons was reported, and for Japan one of 10,000 tons. The greatest gain was made by Great Britain and Ireland, one of 110,000 tons, followed by Italy's increase of 72,000 tons. For Germany there was an advance of 45,000 tons; for Holland, one of 56,000 tons; for France, 21,000 tons; for Denmark, 27,000 tons; for Norway, 13,000 tons and for Sweden, 5,000 tons.

How the amount of tonnage launched in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, and all the other maritime countries taken as a group, has compared for the last two years is shown by Lloyd's Register in the following table, the figures representing gross tons:

	1938	1937
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,030,375	920,822
United States.....	201,251	239,445
Other countries.....	1,801,967	1,530,313
World total.....	3,033,593	2,690,580

The tonnage launched in the United States during 1938 included 149,175 gross tons built on the Atlantic Coast, and 38,137 tons constructed on the Great Lakes.

The United States, during 1938, Lloyd's Register points out launched about one ton of merchant shipping for every five tons sent down the ways in Great Britain and Ireland. In the previous year, 1937, however, Great Britain and Ireland were launching only about four tons to every one for the United States. Before the war the ratio was about seven to one; but in 1919, just after the close of the war, the American output was about two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. This lead, however, was lost by the United States in 1921, and never regained, although in 1932 launchings in American shipyards were only 24,000 gross tons less than those for Great Britain and Ireland. But in 1936 the American production was only about one-eighth that of Great Britain and Ireland. Last year the United States launched about 830,000 tons less than Great Britain and Ireland, as compared with 680,000 tons in 1937.

Of the total of 3,033,000 gross tons launched throughout the world in 1938, an aggregate of 1,655,049 tons was built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register, and intended for classification with that Society. Lloyd's, therefore, supervised about 55% of the entire world's merchant shipping production last year.

The 1938 launchings total included 204,256 gross tons of ships built for other countries than those in which these vessels were constructed. This represents a gain of about 65% over the 1937 total, which was 124,342 tons.

Tanker tonnage launched in 1938 showed a gain of about 18% over the total for 1937, Lloyd's reports. The increase amounted to about 133,000 gross tons over the 1937 figure.

Lloyd's shows the comparison in launchings of tanker tonnage during the last two years in the following gross tonnage table:

	1938	1937		1938	1937
Great Britain and Ireland	231,069	144,556	Sweden	62,371	71,841
Germany	216,176	176,147	Italy	54,301	11,000
United States	115,608	143,654	Denmark	42,892	71,374
Japan	98,194	75,741	Other countries	3,073	32,096
Holland	83,369	43,335	World total	907,053	769,744

Out of the total tanker launchings for 1938, of 907,000 gross tons, 731,022 tons represented motor tankers, or about 80%.

For motor vessels of all types sent down the ways during 1938, there was an increase of 312,000 gross tons, or about 20% over the 1937 total.

Comparisons in the volume of motor ship tonnage launched during the last two years are shown by Lloyd's Register in the following gross tonnage table:

	1938	1937		1938	1937
Great Britain and Ireland	465,602	388,281	Denmark	154,872	119,495
Germany	370,327	332,138	Italy	85,613	21,600
Holland	229,517	133,193	United States	25,839	61,481
Japan	211,854	214,415	France	14,630	18,544
Sweden	163,123	159,481	Other countries	102,022	63,161
			World total	1,823,399	1,511,789

About 60% of all tonnages launched last year was composed of motor vessels, as compared with 56% in 1937. The 1938 production of motor vessels was the largest ever reported, exceeding the previous high figure of 1930 by 240,000 tons.

During 1938, Lloyd's returns show, 151 steamers and motor vessels, ranging in size from 6,000 to 9,999 gross tons each, were launched, as against 125 such in 1937. In the larger sized types of vessels (10,000 gross tons and up, each), 39 were sent down the ways last year, as compared to 29 in 1937.

Sailing vessels and barges launched last year aggregated 57,651 gross tons, an increase of 10,000 tons over the figure for 1937. Less than 2% of the entire output of merchant vessels, however, is represented by these craft.

Again last year there was an increase in the launchings of vessels fitted with steam turbines, 470,874 gross tons, as against 385,980 tons in 1937. Vessels fitted with a combination of steam reciprocating engines and turbines showed some advance also; 250,736 gross tons of these being launched in 1938, as compared with 234,768 tons in the preceding year. For vessels built on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing, the launchings for 1938 aggregated 228,642 tons, as against 335,094 tons for 1937.

Great Britain and Ireland continued to hold their lead as the largest producers of merchant shipping during 1938; but there were a number of changes in the relative production ranking of the other maritime countries. In 1937 Great Britain and Ireland led their nearest competitor, Japan, by about 470,000 gross tons; and now hold a lead over Germany (which has displaced Japan), of about 550,000 tons. Germany now leads third-place Japan by about 40,000 tons. Japan is about 200,000 tons ahead of fourth-place Holland, which has passed the United States (now fifth); Holland having a lead of 38,000 tons. The United States has a margin of 35,000 tons over sixth-place Sweden; which, in turn, leads Denmark by only 8,000 tons. Italy, which ranked tenth in 1937, is now eighth, 39,000 tons in front of ninth-place Norway. France is tenth, 7,000 tons behind.

How the volume of launchings has compared in these various countries during the past two years is shown by Lloyd's Register in the following gross tonnage table:

	1938	1937		1938	1937
Great Britain and Ireland	1,030,375	920,822	Sweden	166,464	161,008
Germany	480,797	435,066	Denmark	158,430	131,411
Japan	441,720	451,121	Italy	93,503	21,918
Holland	239,845	183,509	Norway	54,564	41,993
United States	201,251	239,445	France	47,290	26,544

Of all the merchant vessels launched during 1938, the largest was the Queen Elizabeth, built in Great Britain, of 85,000 gross tons.

Statistics by Lloyd's Register of Shipping covering the fourth quarter of 1938, were referred to in these columns Jan. 28, page 499.

Employment in December Increased by 200,000 Workers According to Secretary of Labor Perkins—About 1,200,000 Reemployed in Non-Agricultural Industries Since July

There was a further increase of 200,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in December, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported on Jan. 24. "The most significant features of the December gain were the continued increase in factory employment, which normally declines at this season, and an unusually large expansion in retail trade," she said. "Since July almost 1,200,000 workers have been reemployed in non-agricultural occupations. These figures do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other Federal emergency agencies or certain temporary workers who are hired only during peaks of activity in some industries." Miss Perkins continued:

In addition to the gain of approximately 50,000 workers in manufacturing industries, approximately 440,000 additional persons were employed in stores between mid-November and mid-December to handle the holiday trade. Smaller increases in employment were reported in metal and bituminous-coal mining, wholesale trade, brokerage, and insurance. In quarries, dyeing and cleaning works, and private building construction there were substantial seasonal recessions. In building the decline was much less pronounced than usual in December. Class I railroads laid off nearly 18,000 workers. The seasonal reductions in employment in crude petroleum producing, utilities, hotels, and laundries were not large. The small decline in anthracite mining was contraseasonal.

The rise of 0.7% in factory employment continued the succession of increases which began in July, 1938, although in December employment normally declines by about 1%. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of factory employment (91.1% of the 1923-25 average) is above that for any month during the past year. It shows a reduction of 3.6% from December, 1937.

The gain of 3.0% in factory payrolls was much more pronounced than the usual seasonal increase of 0.4% and represented an addition of \$4,800,000 in weekly disbursements to factory wage earners. The Bureau's index of factory payrolls for December, 1938 (86.6% of the 1923-25 average) reached the highest level since November, 1937, and was 2.9% above the December, 1937 level.

Forty-nine of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau reported gains in employment and 63 reported increased payrolls. The increases in employment, in most instances, were either more pronounced than seasonal or were contraseasonal, while most of the declines were smaller than usual. The most pronounced gains were in the durable goods industries, in which employment rose 0.7%, as compared with 0.3% in the non-durable goods industries. The manufacturing industries in which the most substantial number of workers was returned to employment between November and December were as follows: Automobiles, 23,400; foundries and machine shops, 11,900; shoes, 9,400; woolen goods, 8,900; cotton goods, 4,400; agricultural implements, 3,700; book and job printing, 3,300; and steel, 3,200. Among the manufacturing industries showing comparatively large seasonal declines were canning, 15,300; sawmills, 7,700; beet sugar, 3,600; and men's clothing, 2,400.

In retail trade the employment gain of 13% between mid-November and mid-December reflected the expansion necessary to handle holiday volume and was the most pronounced employment increase in this month during the last 10 years. In the general merchandising group, composed of department, variety, and general merchandise stores and mail-order houses, the gain of 38.5% in employment brought the December employment index (146.6% of the 1929 average) to the highest level shown during the past decade, and represented a substantially larger gain than the usual December increase of 26%. Pronounced gains were also reported in the following lines of retail trade: Jewelry, 18.9%; apparel, 12.7%; furniture, 5.3%; hardware, 4.6%; drugs, 3.4%; coal, wood and ice, 2.9%; automotive, 1.3%; and food, 0.9%.

In wholesale trade a contra seasonal employment gain of 0.5% added 6,400 employees to payrolls, which showed the largest number employed at any time since February, 1938. Among the important wholesale groups sharing in the increase in employment were: farm products, 4%; paper and paper products, 3.5%; automotive, 1%; electrical, 0.7%; furniture, 0.7%; and groceries, 0.3%. Among the wholesale lines reporting employment declines were food products, dry goods and apparel, chemicals and drugs, and lumber and building materials.

The employment gain of 2.4%, or 1,600 workers, in metal mines continued the upward movement of the last four months and brought the employment level above that of any month since February, 1938. Bituminous coal mines took on 2,300 additional workers. Quarries and oil wells curtailed employment slightly less than seasonally. Anthracite mines had 1,300 fewer men employed in mid-December than in mid-November, but payrolls in this industry rose 16.3%.

Laundries and dyeing and cleaning plants reduced their forces seasonally by 0.3% and 4.3%, respectively. The customary winter decline in working forces in public utility companies led to the release of 3,700 workers. Year-round hotels reduced their staffs less than usual for December.

Private building construction again reported a smaller-than-seasonal decline of 6.1% in employment, the smallest curtailment reported between November and December in the last seven years. Payrolls decreased 5.6%, according to reports received from 9,282 contractors employing 79,000 workers. Decreases were reported in each geographic division with the exception of the east south central States, where an increase of 4.4% was reported. These reports do not cover public construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments. Employment in public building construction financed from Federal funds increased slightly as the PWA program expanded, but this gain was more than offset by reductions in road work, both Federal and State. The number engaged on the WPA program in December was smaller than in November, but much larger than at this time last year.

The announcement issued by the Department of Labor, from which Secretary Perkins's remarks are taken also had the following to say:

Indexes of employment and payrolls for December, 1938 for all manufacturing industries combined, class I steam railroads, and selected non-manufacturing industries, where available, and percentage changes from November, 1938 and December, 1937 are shown below. The three-year average 1923-25 is used as a base in computing the indexes for the manufacturing industries and class I steam railroads, and the 12-month average for 1929 is used as a base in computing the index numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for the non-manufacturing industries for years prior to 1929 is not available from the Bureau's records. These indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Industry	Employment			Payrolls		
	Index Dec., 1938*	% Change from— Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937	Index Dec., 1938*	% Change from— Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937
(1923-25=100)						
Manufacturing	91.1	+0.7	-3.6	86.6	+3.0	+2.9
Class I steam railroads a	52.8	-1.8	-6.3	b	b	b
(1929=100)						
Trade:						
Wholesale	90.2	+0.5	-3.3	75.8	+0.6	-2.5
Retail	98.5	+13.0	-1.9	80.0	+11.5	-0.7
General merchandising	146.6	+38.5	+0.5	126.4	+35.5	+2.5
Other than general merchandising	85.9	+4.4	-2.9	70.4	+4.6	-2.0
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	74.1	-0.4	-5.0	93.1	+0.1	-1.6
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	91.5	-0.5	-4.8	98.4	-0.2	-3.9
Electric railroad & motor-bus oper. & maintenance	69.2	-0.5	-5.0	69.3	+0.8	-3.6
Mining:						
Anthracite	50.1	-1.7	-18.3	42.1	+16.3	-17.9
Bituminous coal	89.1	+0.6	-10.4	80.2	-1.3	-15.6
Metalliferous	62.7	+2.4	-10.9	54.4	+5.7	-16.5
Quarrying & non-metallic mining	41.5	-6.5	-5.4	34.3	-8.0	+2.8
Crude petroleum producing	67.8	-0.8	-11.4	62.8	-0.9	-10.0
Services:						
Hotels (year-round)	91.9	-0.6	-3.1	81.2	-0.1	-1.7
Laundries	93.4	-0.3	-3.7	80.2	+1.1	-1.1
Dyeing and cleaning	98.1	-4.3	-1.1	68.6	-7.1	0.0
Brokerage	b	+0.2	-9.9	b	+0.5	-13.1
Insurance	b	+0.2	+2.4	b	+1.4	-0.2
Building construction	b	-6.1	-14.9	b	-5.6	-10.9

* Preliminary. a Source: Interstate Commerce Commission. b Not available. c Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
Adjusted to Census Totals for 1935. (Three-year Average 1923-25=100.0)

Manufacturing Industries	Employment			Payrolls			Manufacturing Industries	Employment			Payrolls		
	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937		Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937
Durable Goods							Non-durable Goods						
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	87.3	86.8	96.3	80.5	79.1	74.6	Textiles and their products	98.4	96.9	93.1	83.0	78.5	71.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	91.1	90.3	104.0	82.8	81.8	74.4	Fabrics	91.6	89.6	85.3	81.0	77.4	68.2
Boils, nuts, washers, and rivets	92.1	90.0	96.6	93.7	90.6	77.2	Carpets and rugs	84.0	79.8	77.6	74.6	67.2	48.3
Cast-iron pipe	66.1	65.7	66.6	55.1	54.5	55.1	Cotton goods	87.1	86.1	84.8	75.9	73.8	67.8
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	82.7	82.6	89.5	76.9	75.5	79.1	Cotton small wares	83.8	83.0	76.9	81.7	77.3	65.0
Forgings, iron and steel	49.7	47.9	59.8	50.1	44.6	50.4	Dyeing & finishing textiles	112.4	109.3	105.5	97.3	92.7	86.6
Hardware	86.0	84.4	89.2	89.5	93.2	79.6	Hats fur-felt	82.3	82.8	92.2	75.9	70.1	76.8
Plumbers' supplies	72.6	73.0	71.9	60.5	54.9	55.5	Knit goods	115.3	114.6	107.6	119.4	118.5	99.4
Stamped and enameled ware	134.1	133.4	142.8	136.3	133.5	134.8	Hosiery	146.5	145.5	137.0	163.8	165.0	136.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	67.8	69.1	70.6	56.5	53.3	54.0	Knitted outerwear	77.8	78.2	69.2	72.9	68.6	61.0
Stoves	74.5	78.9	74.0	61.3	62.7	53.2	Knitted underwear	71.4	70.9	68.4	62.5	61.4	51.4
Structural & ornamental metal-work	62.2	60.7	72.1	54.0	50.1	63.1	Knit cloth	159.9	154.8	149.6	127.5	119.4	102.7
Tin cans and other tinware	83.8	84.6	92.9	85.5	87.5	95.3	Silk and rayon goods	63.1	61.7	63.3	61.5	48.6	47.7
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, & saws)	83.7	80.9	87.4	81.5	75.8	77.0	Woolen and worsted goods	83.4	78.4	63.9	71.0	63.7	51.7
Wirework	172.1	164.6	179.9	186.3	180.2	158.3	Wearing apparel	111.9	112.0	109.3	83.9	78.1	74.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	91.8	89.5	112.9	89.3	83.9	109.9	Clothing, men's	96.8	98.1	91.1	67.9	63.1	55.5
Agricultural implements (incl. tractors)	104.9	96.6	167.7	113.8	95.0	179.3	Clothing, women's	160.2	158.5	163.4	113.3	101.7	106.9
Cash registers, adding machines and calculating machines	134.5	135.4	146.1	118.5	119.7	144.9	Corsets and allied garments	99.7	98.5	89.4	101.9	89.8	89.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	83.7	83.2	104.7	82.6	80.4	101.9	Men's furnishings	147.2	149.2	130.8	143.0	151.4	110.1
Engines, turbines, water wheels and windmills	85.3	83.5	96.2	97.3	91.6	112.8	Milinery	58.0	55.1	61.8	44.1	40.4	43.5
Foundry & machine-shop prods.	81.9	78.9	100.3	76.1	70.6	92.9	Shirts and collars	116.0	117.7	110.8	104.4	104.1	89.2
Machine tools	119.9	117.6	157.6	120.1	110.8	171.3	Leather and its manufactures	88.7	84.8	85.5	70.0	62.4	61.0
Radios and phonographs	117.6	118.8	109.7	106.9	106.9	94.2	Boots and shoes	87.7	83.3	85.9	63.2	54.4	56.6
Textile machinery and parts	66.8	64.2	71.4	66.6	61.3	64.2	Leather	85.3	84.0	76.9	87.8	84.7	71.4
Typewriters and parts	127.9	128.9	130.6	130.3	130.9	117.9	Food and kindred products	119.8	123.3	119.6	120.6	122.4	120.5
Transportation equipment	96.6	91.6	103.4	100.1	95.9	91.0	Baking	143.6	144.6	143.5	138.1	139.7	138.6
Aircraft	846.4	814.9	888.4	883.2	799.0	816.8	Beverages	223.0	229.2	222.9	256.7	264.7	253.4
Automobiles	107.7	101.9	110.5	110.5	107.6	91.5	Butter	95.0	96.8	99.0	80.3	82.4	82.4
Cars, electric & steam railroad	27.8	26.3	49.4	25.4	23.1	50.1	Canning and preserving	85.0	103.3	91.8	77.4	86.0	81.5
Locomotives	17.4	16.9	48.8	13.7	12.8	53.5	Confectionery	91.0	90.6	90.1	90.2	84.9	87.7
Shipbuilding	101.0	96.6	110.8	109.3	94.2	121.6	Flour	78.1	78.2	77.6	74.8	73.8	75.3
Non-ferrous metals & their prods.	94.9	95.5	98.7	90.4	90.3	86.9	Ice cream	69.1	70.5	70.1	60.3	60.7	60.3
Aluminum manufactures	139.6	143.2	151.6	144.6	148.0	142.6	Slaughtering and meat packing	102.1	100.7	100.2	111.8	110.0	114.6
Brass, bronze & copper products	100.2	100.5	101.4	99.1	99.8	86.7	Sugar, beet	221.6	204.9	166.6	219.9	274.2	141.7
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	83.5	85.0	100.2	84.1	87.6	99.6	Sugar refining, cane	84.2	86.6	89.4	72.7	75.4	82.3
Jewelry	97.2	101.0	92.0	85.3	82.7	79.4	Tobacco manufactures	65.2	66.9	65.2	59.6	59.8	60.0
Lighting equipment	93.1	91.6	93.0	83.4	83.4	73.5	Cheating and smoking tobacco and snuff	62.1	61.9	62.4	73.2	69.1	70.1
Silverware and plated ware	66.9	66.5	65.7	68.3	66.1	58.0	Cigarettes	65.6	67.5	65.6	57.8	58.5	58.7
Smelting and refining—Copper, lead and zinc	72.5	71.1	80.5	68.2	65.8	79.4	Paper and printing	108.1	107.0	109.4	107.4	103.3	105.9
Lumber and allied products	64.1	65.3	64.9	55.8	56.2	51.2	Boxes, paper	104.3	105.2	100.9	109.8	110.0	97.7
Furniture	80.1	79.9	81.8	67.6	65.0	63.3	Paper and pulp	106.2	105.9	106.8	103.8	103.0	97.3
Lumber							Printing and publishing:						
Millwork	54.1	54.9	52.5	44.5	44.5	40.6	Book and job	103.9	101.4	107.8	97.1	89.1	100.3
Sawmills	50.7	52.3	51.6	44.4	46.4	40.4	Newspapers and periodicals	107.9	107.1	109.3	113.0	109.4	113.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	70.5	71.6	72.5	63.7	63.9	59.9	Chemicals and allied products and petroleum refining	112.6	113.0	118.3	120.1	119.1	122.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	51.4	52.4	49.9	40.4	39.4	34.1	Petroleum refining	118.1	118.9	123.7	133.8	133.6	139.1
Cement	63.0	67.8	65.5	57.6	63.7	57.4	Other than petroleum refining	111.3	111.6	117.0	115.9	114.6	117.2
Glass	92.6	92.1	99.8	98.9	98.6	96.5	Chemicals	116.9	117.2	124.8	130.2	128.1	131.4
Marble, granite, slate & other products	42.3	42.9	44.5	31.4	30.7	32.5	Cottonseed—Oil, cake & meal	112.8	116.3	131.4	95.2	100.1	116.2
Pottery	79.6	80.0	79.2	75.0	74.5	67.4	Druggists' preparations	109.2	109.7	114.5	120.2	119.6	123.6
							Explosives	82.7	82.8	89.3	95.1	91.7	97.6
							Fertilizers	82.6	78.5	90.6	70.8	65.2	81.2
							Paints and varnishes	112.4	112.4	117.2	115.4	113.8	113.5
							Rayon and allied products	311.2	312.8	314.5	302.2	302.7	294.0
							Soap	85.8	85.9	87.6	89.5	89.3	89.1
							Rubber products	83.5	82.4	85.6	89.1	85.2	77.3
							Rubber boots and shoes	64.0	63.4	68.6	64.9	60.6	60.3
							Rubber tires and inner tubes	67.2	66.1	73.8	79.1	75.3	69.3
							Rubber goods, other	135.2	133.6	125.1	134.6	130.7	111.8
							Summary						
							All Industries	91.1	90.5	94.5	86.6	84.1	84.2
							Durable goods	83.2	82.2	91.7	80.6	78.3	81.0
							Non-durable goods	98.6	98.3	97.2	93.3	90.5	87.7

* December, 1938, indexes preliminary, subject to revision.

Industrial Employment and Payrolls in Illinois During December Increased for Fifth Consecutive Month

Industrial employment and payrolls in Illinois during December, as compared with November showed increases of 2.9% and 4.1%, respectively, according to a statistical analysis of the data contained in reports from 6,850 manufacturing and non-manufacturing establishments reporting to the Division of Statistics and Research of the Illinois Department of Labor. The following is also from the announcement issued by the Department:

The current November-December changes represent a contra-seasonal increase in employment and a greater than seasonal increase in payrolls. For the 15-year period, 1923-1937, inclusive, the records of the Division of Statistics and Research show that the average November-December change in employment is a decline of 0.1 of 1%, and the average November-December change in payrolls is an increase of 0.3 of 1%.

The current December increases in employment and payrolls mark the fifth consecutive month in which increased industrial activity has been reported. During the first seven months of 1938, employment and payrolls declined each month from the level of the preceding month. In August the downward trend was reversed. During the last five months of 1938, employment and payrolls increased each month over the level of the preceding month.

As compared with December, 1937, the December, 1938, indexes for all reporting industries show decreases of 8.2% in employment and 7.2% in payrolls. In other words, for every 100 persons who were employed in December, 1937, approximately 92 were employed during December, 1938. For every \$1,000 paid out in wages during December, 1937, approximately \$928 were paid out in wages during December, 1938. The index of employment for all reporting industries dropped from 84.9 in December, 1937, to 77.9 in December, 1938, while the index of payrolls fell from 75.1 to 69.7 during the same period, (1925-1927 average=100).

Ten reports of wage rate increases were received by the Division of Statistics and Research during the month of December. Wage rate increases affected the pay envelopes of 317 workers in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, or 0.1 of 1% of the total number of workers reported employed. The weighted average rate of increase was 12.7%. No reports of wage rate reductions were received for December.

Changes in Employment and Total Wages Paid According to Sex

Reports from 4,709 manufacturing and non-manufacturing enterprises which designated the sex of their working forces showed increases of 0.4 of 1% and 3.2% in the employment of male and female workers, respectively. Total wage payments to male workers increased 1.9% while total wages paid to female workers increased 5.4%.

Within the manufacturing classification of industry, 2,312 establishments reported increases of 0.7 of 1%, and 0.3 of 1%, respectively, in the number of male and female workers employed. Total wages paid to men increased 2.5%, while those to women increased 3.8%.

In the non-manufacturing classification of industrial enterprises, 2,397 establishments reported a decrease of 0.6 of 1% in the number of male workers, but an increase of 12.8% in the number of female workers employed. Total wages paid to male workers decreased less than 0.1 of 1%, while those paid to women were 11.0% greater in December than in November.

Average Weekly Earnings—December

Weekly earnings for both sexes combined in all reporting industries averaged \$26.09; \$28.88 for men and \$15.94 for women. In the manufacturing industries, average weekly earnings were \$26.25 for men and women workers combined; \$28.86 for men and \$16.51 for women. In the non-manufacturing industries, weekly earnings averaged \$25.82 for both sexes combined; \$28.96 for male and \$14.31 for female workers.

Changes in Man-Hours During December in Comparison With November

In all reporting industries, 4,559 enterprises reported man-hours for male and female workers combined, and in those enterprises total hours worked increased 4.2% during December in comparison with November. Hours worked in 3,806 establishments, reporting man-hours for male and female workers separately, increased 1.0% for male workers and 3.8% for female workers.

In the manufacturing classification of industries, 2,222 enterprises reported an increase of 3.2% in total man-hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification, 2,098 establishments showed increases of 1.5% and 2.9% in the man-hours worked by male and female workers, respectively.

In the non-manufacturing group, 2,337 firms reported an increase of 6.3% in total hours worked by male and female workers combined. Within this classification of industries, 1,708 concerns showed a decrease of 0.6 of 1% in man-hours worked by men, but an increase of 7.4% in the total hours worked by women.

Average actual hours worked per week in December by 478,555 workers, in all reporting industries were 38.6 as compared with 37.6 in November, or an increase of 2.7%.

In the manufacturing group the average actual hours worked per week were 38.0 in December as compared with 37.1 in November, or an increase of 2.4%.

In the non-manufacturing classification, the number of hours worked per week during December averaged 40.0, or an increase of 3.4%.

Business Activity Levelled Off in First Three Weeks of January, According to National Industrial Conference Board

Business activity has leveled off in the first three weeks of January, according to the National Industrial Conference Board "Business Survey," issued in New York on Jan. 31. In this review of recent developments in the general business picture, it is brought out that industrial operations advanced rapidly from May to December, then eased off in many industries, and now appear to be promising for the immediate

future. The Board, in its announcement of Jan. 31, further reported:

Automobile production reached 411,000 cars in December, compared with 390,000 in November. Assemblies in January are conservatively estimated at 350,000.

Freight carloadings, seasonally adjusted, rose in December for the fourth consecutive month. As a result, some railroads have placed sizable orders for rails and rolling stock, including a number of Diesel-electric switching engines.

The index of machine tool orders—watched closely as an indicator of the readiness of industrialists to buy capital equipment—climbed to 147% of its 1926 base from 112% in November, 1938.

Actual construction, while lagging behind awards, indicates that 1939 may well be the biggest year for building since 1930.

Department store sales in December nearly equaled the dollar volume of those in December, 1937, a satisfactory total considering that prices are down about 5%.

Expenditures on advertising, which usually lag behind business activity, are beginning to reflect improved conditions. Newspaper lineage has led in this advance.

Steel output has shown the chief reactionary movement, with ingot production dropping about 13% since early December, as automobile orders repeated their normal seasonal decline. Scrap prices, however, have risen; and miscellaneous users of steel have been taking larger quantities recently.

Treasury bond prices are at the highest level since February, 1937.

National Industrial Conference Board Reports Unemployment Reduced by 77,000 in December—Total Unemployed Estimated at 9,952,000

The ranks of the country's unemployed were reduced by 77,000 individuals in December, 1938, according to the latest estimates issued by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. Unemployment declined from 10,029,000 jobless in November to 9,952,000 in December, a drop of nearly 1%. The Conference Board's announcement, made public Jan. 27, continued:

Industry hired 174,000 additional workers, as total employment rose 0.3% from November through December, from 44,175,000 employees to 44,306,000.

Featuring the December upturn in employment was the hiring of 409,000 men and women to work in trade, distribution and finance. In these activities, closely allied with retail trade, the employment total climbed slowly from September to the end of November, then spurred as retail sales rose rapidly during the Christmas season.

Building construction continued to pace industrial advances, as 131,000 additional construction workers were hired in December. Other gains in employment appeared in the service industries, with 139,000; manufacturing, with 68,000; and miscellaneous industries and services, 20,000 more employees in December than in November.

Decreases in employment were chiefly seasonal. Agriculture, for instance, reported 603,000 fewer workers in December, a decline slightly less than is normal in mid-winter. In transportation, 20,000 fewer workers were listed; in forestry and fishing, 7,000 fewer; in public utilities, 4,000 fewer; and in the extraction of minerals, 1,000 fewer employees than in November, 1938.

The preliminary estimate of those unemployed in December includes 3,398,000 workers in the Government emergency labor force, as represented by the Civilian Conservation Corps., the Federal Projects Works Program and the Works Progress Administration.

A detailed analysis of employment figures is provided in the accompanying table, together with the comparative totals for unemployment since September, 1938.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)

	1938						
	1929 Average	1933 March	1937 Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.*	Dec.*
Unemployment total.....	469	14,706	9,335	9,902	9,832	10,029	9,952
Employment total.....	47,885	35,940	44,279	44,195	44,319	44,175	44,306
Agriculture.....	10,539	9,961	10,045	11,547	11,254	10,675	10,072
Forestry and fishing.....	267	136	181	197	194	188	181
Total industry.....	19,102	10,980	15,482	15,263	15,577	15,775	15,949
Extraction of minerals.....	1,067	645	848	724	748	755	754
Manufacturing.....	11,064	6,980	10,038	9,558	9,716	9,869	9,937
Construction.....	3,340	941	1,691	2,156	2,267	2,326	2,457
Transportation.....	2,465	1,549	1,924	1,880	1,903	1,855	1,865
Public utilities.....	1,167	865	981	943	944	939	935
Trade, distribution and finance.....	8,007	6,407	7,910	7,233	7,293	7,359	7,768
Service industries.....	8,960	7,752	9,734	9,071	9,105	9,269	9,408
Miscellaneous industries and services.....	1,011	704	928	884	896	908	928

* Preliminary.

Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries 6.5% Higher in December than in 1929, According to National Industrial Conference Board

Real weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries were 6.5% higher in December, 1938 than in 1929, according to a recent analysis prepared by the Statistical Division of National Industrial Conference Board.

The Board on Feb. 14 further reported:

Real weekly earnings represent the purchasing power of the employee's weekly pay envelope in terms of changes in the cost of living, that is, changes in the prices of the goods a worker buys—food, housing, clothing, fuel and light, and sundries.

In the industries manufacturing durable goods, real weekly earnings were 7.9% higher in December, 1938, than in 1929. Workers in those companies making non-durable goods were earning 6.7% more.

The greatest advance in real weekly earnings was among telephone and telegraph company employees, whose pay envelopes had 46.6% more value in December, 1938, than in 1929. Other industries where real weekly earnings were higher included electric light and power and manufactured gas, 25.5% higher in December; Class I railroads, 25.7% higher in November; electric railroads and motorbuses, 16.8% higher in December, and crude petroleum producing, 8.1% higher in December, 1938, than in 1929.

Small gains in real weekly earnings also appeared among employees working in year-round hotels, and general merchandising, and wage earners working in metal mines and laundries.

Declines in cash values of their pay were noted in the groups of workers engaged in dyeing and cleaning, retail trade in general, wholesale trade, and quarrying and non-metallic mining, between 1929 and December, 1938.

Wholesale Prices Declined from May to December While Industrial Production Advanced, According to National Industrial Conference Board—In Sharp Contrast to Previous Recovery Movement

Wholesale prices during the early months of the present recovery movement are in sharp contrast to the behavior of prices during the previous upswing from 1933 to 1937, according to the latest analysis by the Statistical Division of the National Industrial Conference Board. While the index of industrial production advanced 37% from May to December, 1938, the Board explained, the wholesale "all commodities" price index of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics declined almost continuously during the same eight months. In December this index was 1.6% below the May level. By contrast, it was added, the upsurge of industrial output at the end of the 1929-33 depression was followed immediately by advances in the prices of certain major groups of commodities, notably raw materials.

New York State Factory Employment and Payrolls Increased During January Above Year Ago

In January, 1939, factory employment in New York State was almost 4% greater than it was in January a year ago, and payrolls were more than 7½% higher, according to a statement issued Feb. 9 by Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller. Compared with December, employment declined 1.8% and payrolls 2.1%. The average declines from December to January over the last 24 years have been 1.7% for employment and 2.7% for payrolls. The statement continued:

In issuing these statements Commissioner Miller pointed out that in January, 1938, we were in the midst of a recession period and that employment dropped 5.7% and payrolls 7.2% from the previous month, several times the usual decline for that month. The more normal decline in employment this January with a less-than-average decrease in payrolls, she believes, represents a continuation of the rising trend in factory employment which began during the last half of 1938.

Outstanding factors in the January reduction were sharp declines in the textile mills, coupled with seasonal curtailment in a number of industries such as furs, candy, silverware and jewelry, brick and cement, and some branches of the clothing industry. A few plants in the metals industries laid off large numbers of workers, but most plants maintained fairly stable employment. Index numbers of factory employment and payrolls for the State as a whole were 79.8 and 74.2, respectively. These figures are based on preliminary tabulations covering 2,137 factories which report regularly to Dr. E. B. Patton, Director of the Division of Statistics and Information of the New York State Department of Labor.

Losses Smaller in Up-State Cities

The January loss in employment was relatively greater in New York City than in the up-State area due largely to the more highly seasonal character of many of the industries located there. Utica showed a big drop in employment and payrolls because of a decline in the cotton textile industry and a seasonal lay-off in one plant in the metals group. In Rochester gains in the shoe and men's clothing industry helped to raise employment slightly above the December level. In Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City there was practically no net change for the month. Gains in the machinery and electrical apparatus industry and in the railroad equipment and repair shops were sufficient to cause a net rise of 2% in factory payrolls in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy district. Employment gains were wiped out by losses in the knitting mills. In Buffalo and Syracuse most industries reported some slackening of activity between December and January.

City	December, 1938, to January, 1939	
	Employment	Payrolls
Rochester.....	+0.6	+0.8
Binghamton-Endicott-Johnson City.....	+0.3	+0.2
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	-1.0	+2.0
Buffalo.....	-1.4	-2.0
New York City.....	-2.2	-2.5
Syracuse.....	-2.7	-2.5
Utica.....	-7.2	-8.2

Weekly Report of Lumber Movement: Week Ended Feb. 4, 1939

The lumber industry during the week ended Feb. 4, 1939, stood at 53% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 66% of average 1929 shipments. Production was about 72% of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about 77% of that week's shipments; new orders, about 70% of that week's orders, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported shipments and new business were both 3% greater than in the preceding week; production was 5% less. New orders were 15% above the corresponding week of 1938. Reported production was 25% above last year's week; shipments were 15% above. For softwoods: production, shipments and new orders were, respectively, 28% greater, 15% greater, and 15% greater than in corresponding week of 1938. New business (hardwoods and softwoods) was 20% above production and shipments were 21% above output in the week ended Feb. 4. Reported production for the five weeks of the year to date was 31% above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipments were 16% above the shipments, and new orders were 10% above the orders of the 1938 period. The Association further reported:

During the week ended Feb. 4, 1939, 529 mills produced 173,048,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 209,609,000 feet; booked orders of 207,127,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 549; production, 181,210,000 feet; shipments, 204,176,000 feet; orders, 200,394,000 feet.

All regions but Southern Cypress and Northern Hardwood reported new orders above production in the week ended Feb. 4, 1939. All regions but Southern Pine, California Redwood, Northern Hemlock and Northern Hardwood reported shipments above output. All regions but Southern Cypress reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1938. All regions except Southern Pine reported shipments above last year, and all except Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock, Southern Hardwood and Northern Hardwood reported production above the 1938 week.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Feb. 4, 1939, by 446 softwood mills totaled 197,876,000 feet, or 22% above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 199,899,000 feet, or 23% above production. Production was 162,839,000 feet.

Reports from 104 hardwood mills give new business as 9,251,000 feet, or 9% below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 9,710,000 feet, or 5% below production. Production was 10,209,000 feet.

Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 435 identical softwood mills was 161,834,000 feet, and a year ago it was 126,678,000 feet; shipments were, respectively, 198,704,000 feet and 172,842,000 feet; and orders received, 196,754,000 feet and 171,745,000 feet. In the case of hardwoods, 91 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 8,501,000 feet and 9,667,000 feet; shipments, 8,083,000 feet and 6,234,000 feet, and orders, 7,457,000 feet and 6,159,000 feet.

Automobile Financing in December

The dollar volume of retail financing for December, 1938 for the 456 organizations amounted to \$99,419,283, an increase of 8.6% when compared with November, 1938; an increase of 9.6% as compared with December, 1937; and a decrease of 32.9% as compared with December, 1936. The volume of wholesale financing for December, 1938 amounted to \$163,508,239, an increase of 25.1% when compared with November, 1938; an increase of 17.6% compared with December, 1937; and a decrease of 11.9% as compared with December, 1936.

The wholesale financing reported by these 456 organizations for the year 1938 amounted to \$990,942,919, a decrease of 47.5% as compared with 1937, and a decrease of 41.8% as compared with 1936, and the volume of retail financing amounted to \$1,010,864,033, a decrease of 41.3% as compared with 1937, and a decrease of 41.1% as compared with 1936.

The volume of retail automobile receivables outstanding at the end of December, 1938, as reported by the 224 organizations, amounted to \$706,847,563. These 224 organizations accounted for 94% of the total volume of retail financing (\$99,419,283) reported for that month by the 456 organizations.

Figures of automobile financing for the month of November were published in the Jan. 21, 1939, issue of the "Chronicle," page 352.

The following tabulations show the volume of financing for the 12 months of 1938 and 1937, and the amount of automobile receivables outstanding at the close of each month, January, 1937 to December, 1938, inclusive. The figures are as reported to the Bureau of the Census, of the Department of Commerce.

AUTOMOBILE FINANCING
Summary for 456 Identical Organizations (a)

Year and Month	Wholesale Financing Volume in Thousand Dollars	Retail Financing				Used and Unclassified Cars	
		Total		New Cars		Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars
		Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars	Number of Cars	Volume in Thousand Dollars		
1938—							
January	81,069	175,292	68,669	53,816	34,141	121,476	34,528
February	73,135	180,953	69,592	53,716	34,224	127,237	35,369
March	91,230	256,579	96,381	75,712	46,999	180,867	49,383
April	95,868	240,457	93,820	78,379	49,372	162,078	44,449
May	85,744	246,499	94,917	77,630	48,504	168,869	46,323
June	74,212	244,142	92,818	72,969	46,202	171,173	46,616
July	61,279	218,947	82,633	64,500	40,880	154,447	44,451
August	41,845	229,692	86,552	66,639	42,101	163,653	44,451
September	28,500	183,542	67,240	47,894	30,531	135,648	36,706
October	63,889	181,118	67,252	50,332	31,849	130,786	35,403
November	130,677	221,527	91,564	86,448	53,429	135,079	38,135
December	163,508	623,606	99,419	91,362	57,245	146,244	42,173
Total (year)	990,942	2,616,354	1,010,864	818,797	515,574	1,797,557	495,289
1937—							
January	158,936	264,751	107,537	109,568	63,665	155,183	43,872
February	127,388	264,707	104,064	98,313	57,612	166,394	46,452
March	199,022	424,100	172,409	184,280	106,175	239,820	66,234
April	182,102	449,094	181,344	187,759	108,927	261,335	72,417
May	193,527	464,199	190,655	201,170	117,532	263,029	73,123
June	180,318	469,482	193,728	200,000	118,322	269,482	75,406
July	172,145	421,035	174,155	181,139	106,865	239,896	67,290
August	161,539	393,424	162,783	166,372	99,000	227,052	63,782
September	77,760	320,652	130,690	127,486	76,945	193,166	53,745
October	134,010	265,553	109,256	105,480	64,612	160,073	44,643
November	160,947	248,806	103,361	98,710	60,882	148,096	42,479
December	138,979	215,953	90,678	80,556	51,297	135,397	39,829
Total (year)	1,886,677	4,199,756	1,720,664	1,740,833	1,031,839	2,458,923	688,826
1936—							
Jan. to Nov.	1,518,005	3,916,422	1,567,880	1,734,501	1,005,984	2,181,921	561,895
December	185,678	347,339	148,100	165,823	97,119	181,516	50,981
Total (year)	1,703,683	4,263,761	1,715,981	1,900,324	1,103,104	2,363,437	612,876

a Of these organizations, 37 have discontinued automobile financing.
b Of this number 38.4% were new cars, 61% were used cars and 0.6% unclassified.

RETAIL AUTOMOBILE RECEIVABLES OUTSTANDING END OF MONTH AS REPORTED BY 224 IDENTICAL ORGANIZATIONS

	1938	1937	1938	1937
	\$	\$	\$	\$
January	1,064,815,488	1,027,526,044	838,516,497	1,248,800,302
February	1,012,305,492	1,019,141,962	806,713,720	1,266,953,395
March	967,096,723	1,056,017,095	765,892,109	1,253,926,346
April	932,526,760	1,106,521,475	721,982,338	1,212,121,145
May	904,154,673	1,164,568,870	710,882,434	1,172,679,716
June	867,737,238	1,217,156,358	706,847,563	1,120,226,640

Car-Makers' Group Estimates January Sales at 356,300 Units

A decrease of 12% in motor vehicle shipments was indicated for the month of January as compared with December in the preliminary estimate of the industry's operations, according to the figures contained in the February, 1939, issue of "Automobile Facts," a publication of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

The Association estimated the industry's January volume at 356,300 units. On the basis of this estimate the industry's operations in January were 57% higher than the corresponding month of last year.

The Association's report is summarized as follows: January, 1939, 356,300; December, 1938, 407,016; January, 1938, 227,152.

January Newsprint Output in Canada Below Year Ago—Shipments Increased 19.5%—United States Production Above Last Year

Newsprint production by Canadian mills during January totaled 208,382 tons, compared with 209,753 tons in December and 222,500 tons in January, 1938, according to the Newsprint Association of Canada. January shipments amounted to 201,852 tons against 225,472 tons in December and 168,960 tons a year ago, the latter comparison being a 19.5% increase.

United States production was 77,264 tons during January as compared with 75,855 tons in December and 72,514 tons in January, 1938. Shipments by United States mills in the latest month were 72,967 tons against 77,974 tons and 61,695 tons, respectively, a month and a year ago. The following bearing on the Bureau's report is from the Montreal "Gazette" of Feb. 13:

The month's production represented 59.8% of current capacity, against 59.3% in December, 65.4% a year ago. Shipments represented only 57.9% of capacity, against 47.9% a year ago, but the total for the past month was the third highest for January in the history of the industry, being exceeded only in 1937 and 1929. The rise in shipments reflected principally heavier purchases for domestic and United States account, overseas sales being well under a year ago. The indicated rise in North American mill stocks for the month is 19,005 tons.

Production and shipments by United States mills were well above a year ago, while the Newfoundland operations showed little change.

326,316 Short Tons of Sugar Received by United States from Off-Shore Areas During January

The Sugar Division of the Department of Agriculture on Feb. 7 issued its first monthly report on the status of the 1939 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market. The sum of these quotas represents the quantity of sugar estimated, under the Sugar Act of 1937, to be required to meet consumers' needs during the current year. The report shows that the quantity of sugar charged against the quotas for all off-shore areas, including the full-duty countries, during January, amounted to 326,316 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding month last year charges against the off-shore areas totaled 346,128 short tons, raw value, said an announcement by the Agricultural Department, which continued:

The report includes sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before Feb. 1, 1939. Statistics for foreign countries other than Cuba also include certifications for entry of sugar which was in transit on Feb. 1, 1939. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.

Data on the charges against the quotas for the continental sugarcane and sugar beet areas during January are not yet available.

The quantities charged against the off-shore areas during the first month of the year and the balances remaining are as follows:

(Tons of 2,000 pounds—96 degrees)

Area	1939 Sugar Quotas Established Under Latest Regulations	Amounts Charged Against Quotas	Balance Remaining
Cuba	1,954,303	40,049	1,914,254
Philippines	1,052,854	32,253	1,020,601
Puerto Rico	815,810	237,429	578,381
Hawaii	958,994	16,069	942,925
Virgin Islands	9,115	0	9,115
Foreign countries other than Cuba	27,004	516	26,488
Total	4,818,080	326,316	4,491,764

Direct Consumption Sugars

Direct consumption sugar is included in the above amounts charged against the various quotas, since the direct consumption sugar quota is included in total quota for each area. The following tabulation indicates the 1939 direct consumption sugar quotas and charges against such quotas during January, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degrees and above and sugar polarizing less than 99.8 degrees. The last column shows the balance available for entry during the remainder of the year. The separation of sugars into polarization groups is based on reports of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct consumption sugar entered against the quotas.

QUANTITY CHARGED AGAINST QUOTA
(In Short Tons—96 Degrees Equivalent)

Area	1939 Quota	Sugar Polarizing 99.8 Degrees & Above	Sugar Polarizing Less Than 99.8 Degrees	Total Charges	Balance Remaining
Cuba	375,000	471	590	1,061	373,939
Puerto Rico	126,033	12,059	5,279	17,338	108,695
Hawaii	29,616	802	0	802	28,814
Philippines	80,214	3,338	182	3,520	76,694
Total	610,863	16,670	6,051	22,721	588,142

Quotas for Full-Duty Countries

The 516 short tons, raw value, charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is the total of charges made during the first month of the year against the quotas for the individual full-duty countries. The following table shows, in pounds, the 1939 quotas for those countries, the amounts charged against the quotas during January and the amounts which may be admitted during the remainder of the year.

(In Pounds)

Area	1939 Quota	Charged Against Quota (*)	Balance Remaining
China and Hong Kong	311,721	76,437	235,284
Dutch East Indies	228,704	6,750	221,954
Guatemala	362,342	362,342	0
Peru	12,024,728	178,985	11,845,743
United Kingdom	379,399	379,399	0
x Quotas not used to date	40,201,106	—	40,201,106
Unallotted reserve	500,000	27,625	472,375
Total	54,008,000	1,031,538	52,976,462

* In accordance with Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937, the first 10 short tons of sugar, raw value, imported from any foreign country other than Cuba, have not been charged against the quota for that country.

x Argentina, 15,771; Australia, 221; Belgium, 318,423; Brazil, 1,295; British Malaya, 28; Canada, 610,433; Colombia, 289; Costa Rica, 22,285; Czechoslovakia, 284,875; Dominican Republic, 7,214,858; Dutch West Indies, 7; France, 189; Germany, 128; Haiti, Republic of, 997,126; Honduras, 3,713,814; Italy, 1,895; Japan, 4,337; Mexico, 6,526,095; Netherlands, 235,716; Nicaragua, 11,058,456; Salvador, 8,881,104; Venezuela, 313,763. 19,927 pounds have been imported from Mexico, 321 pounds from Sweden and 302 pounds from France, but under the provisions of Sec. 212 of the Sugar Act, referred to in the footnote (*) above, these importations have not been charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba.

United States Exports of Refined Sugar Decreased 11.9% in 1938 from 1937

Refined sugar exports by the United States during 1938 totaled 55,203 long tons, as compared with 62,671 tons during 1937, a decrease of 7,468 tons or approximately 11.9%, according to Lamborn & Co., New York. The firm's announcement further stated:

The refined sugar exports during 1938 went to more than 50 different countries, while in the previous year over 60 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom topped the list in 1938 with 31,735 tons, being followed by Panama and Holland with 4,409 tons and 3,253 tons respectively. In 1937, the United Kingdom with 33,329 tons also headed the list, while Colombia and Holland with 9,477 tons and 3,663 tons, respectively, followed.

Lamborn & Co. Distributing Chart Showing Sugar Prices in Past Two Years Affected by Washington Developments

A graphic presentation of the sensitivity of sugar prices to developments at Washington during the past two years, in the form of a chart, is being distributed by Lamborn & Co., New York, sugar brokers. The chart depicts raw and refined sugar prices in the United States starting with January, 1937, when Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at a press conference advocated an excise tax on sugar of 1/2 to 1 cent per pound. The important Washington statements, announcements, and the progress of legislation in so far as they affected the sugar industry during the past two years are shown, according to the firm's announcement, which further stated:

The high price for raw sugar, duty paid, in the United States during the two year interval was 3.96 cents per pound and was established on Jan. 4, 1937. The low price of 2.65 cents per pound was recorded on May 23, 1938. Today's quotation is 2.75 cents per pound.

The high quotation during the two-year period for refined sugar at New York, excluding tax, was 4.90 cents per pound and was recorded on Jan. 5, 1937. The low price was 3.679 cents per pound (Aug. 1, 1938), which is also the quotation prevailing today.

Panama Coffee Crop for 1939 Estimated Below Average Annual Production

Panama's 1939 coffee crop will amount to only 12,000 quintals, a considerable reduction compared with the average annual production of 19,000 to 20,000 quintals, according to estimates by the Central Bank of Panama reported to the Department of Commerce by the office of the American Commercial Attache at Panama City. The shortage of the crop was said to have been caused by excessive rains and heavy winds which prevailed in that country during the blooming season, the Commerce Department report of Feb. 10 stated, which also went on to say:

Panama's domestic requirements for coffee range between 19,000 to 20,000 quintals annually, including the amount sold to the Panama Canal Zone. There was no carryover of stocks from the 1938 season and at the beginning of the year approximately 1,000 quintals were imported to meet domestic demands, it was reported. Local observers estimated that Panama will be compelled to import an additional 4,000 to 5,000 quintals of coffee in order to meet requirements until the 1940 crop is picked.

Coffee Exports from El Salvador in 1938 Totaled 882,742 Bags—United States Purchased 562,855 Bags

Exports of coffee from El Salvador during 1938 totaled 882,742 bags (132 pounds each) valued at \$9,511,475, according to unofficial preliminary statistics compiled and re-

ported by the American Consulate at San Salvador and made public by the Department of Commerce on Feb. 10. It was further stated:

The United States was by far El Salvador's best customer for coffee during the year, taking a total of 562,855 bags or 63.76% of that country's total exports during the year, preliminary statistics reveal. Norway, taking 11.38% of the total exports ranked second, while Germany with 10.79% was the third ranking customer during 1938. France, Italy and Canada were among the countries purchasing less than 1% of the total during the year, while the United Kingdom purchased only 5 bags, according to the report.

Managers of New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange Rescind Resolution Calling for Vote of Membership on New Coffee Futures Contract

The Board of Managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, at a special meeting held on Feb. 15, received a petition from a number of the members of the coffee trade in which it was suggested that "further investigation and study"—of the proposed new coffee contract "A"—"would be to the best interest of the Exchange." After consideration of the petition, an Exchange announcement said:

It was resolved that the resolution of the Board adopted at its meeting of Jan. 25 providing for a vote of the members on the adoption of the new contract to be held on Feb. 28 be rescinded. It was further resolved that the resolution adopted at the same meeting prohibiting trading in the old "A" contract for trading in deliveries beyond February, 1940 be also rescinded. An open meeting of the members of the Exchange to discuss the proposed new contract will be scheduled for the near future.

The Jan. 25 meeting was referred to in these columns of Feb. 4, page 649.

Farmers' Cash Income for 1938 Estimated at \$7,632,000,000, According to Bureau of Agricultural Economics—Compares with \$8,574,000,000 for 1937—December Income from Marketings \$613,000,000

Farmers received a total cash farm income, including Government payments, of \$7,632,000,000 in 1938, it was estimated on Jan. 20 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The 1938 income compares with the revised estimate of \$8,574,000,000 for 1937 and with \$7,944,000,000 received by farmers in 1936. Income from farm marketings in December the Bureau estimated at \$613,000,000 compared with \$675,000,000 in December, 1937, and \$660,000,000 in November, 1938. In its announcement of Jan. 20 the Bureau also had the following to say:

Cash farm income estimates have been prepared annually by the Bureau since 1924. They have ranged from \$4,328,000,000 in the depression year 1932 to \$10,479,000,000 in 1929. The estimates include receipts from sales of farm products, Government payments to farmers during the calendar year, and—for 1937 and 1938—loans, minus redemptions, on wheat, corn and cotton.

Cash income from farm marketings and unredeemed loans on cotton, wheat, and corn totaled \$7,150,000,000 in 1938 and \$8,208,000,000 in 1937. The decline of 13% in income from marketings resulted from a decline of 18% in income from crops and a 9% drop in income from livestock and livestock products. Government payments in 1938 totaled \$482,000,000 compared with \$367,000,000 in 1937, an increase of 31%, which helped to offset the decline in income from farm marketings. Total cash income, including Government payments, was 11% lower in 1938 than in 1937.

December Farm Receipts from Sale of Products Below Year Ago in All Regions of Country, Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products in December were smaller than a year earlier in all major regions of the country, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reported on Feb. 7. Decreases ranged from 1% in the Western States to 25% in the South Central States. The Bureau's announcement further reported:

The trend of receipts in the North Atlantic States during 1938 has not been greatly different than that of the two preceding years, and income in recent months has been only slightly lower than that of 1937 and 1936.

The earliness of the movement of the 1938 cotton crop is reflected in the trend of receipts in the South Atlantic and South Central States. From August to October the increase in receipts in these regions was less pronounced than in the two preceding years, and since October the decline has been greater, particularly in December, when marketings of cotton were unusually small.

The unusually marked increase in income in the West North Central States from October to November was due largely to the unusually heavy sales of corn and the large volume of corn placed under loan in that month. In the Western States the decline in receipts since October has been much less than in the two preceding years, and in December receipts from farm marketings were only 1% less than a year earlier.

Steady Progress Made in Liquidation of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations—96% of Loans Repaid at End of 1938

About 96% of the \$325,684,000 loaned to farmers and livestockmen by the regional agricultural credit corporations since 1932 had been repaid at the end of 1938, according to a statement made Feb. 10 by C. C. Jacobsen, Director of the Regional Agricultural Credit Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Director Jacobsen said the loans of the regional agricultural credit corporations were made to meet emergency conditions existing in 1932 and 1933 due to restricted lending by the customary credit sources. The announcement issued Feb. 10 by the FCA further stated:

The regional agricultural credit corporations have not engaged in any extensive new financing since May, 1934, when they commenced orderly liquidation since the production credit associations—permanent sources of short-term credit—had been organized to fill the place the "regionals" occupied in the early stages of the emergency.

There were 11,659 regional agricultural credit corporation loans outstanding, amounting to \$11,081,297, at the end of 1938. Repayments during 1938 aggregated \$6,814,942.

From their organization late in 1932 to Dec. 31, 1938, the corporations made cash advances aggregating \$325,684,348, of which the balance outstanding at the end of the period represented 3.4%. Net charge-offs and losses from all sources totaled \$2,014,460 to Dec. 31, representing 0.6 of 1% of the total amount loaned since organization.

The maximum capital of the regional agricultural credit corporations was \$44,500,000. As of Dec. 31, 1938, \$39,500,000 of the capital had been repaid, leaving the outstanding capital as of Dec. 31, 1938, \$5,000,000. All reductions in capital have been made from the orderly collection of outstanding loans.

Repayments of Production Credit Association Members Totaled Over \$210,000,000 During 1938, Accordant to FCA

Members of the production credit system repaid more than \$210,000,000 to the 535 production credit associations in the year 1938, according to a statement released Feb. 2 by S. M. Garwood, Production Credit Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Garwood, according to the FCA said:

These repayments in 1938 are \$73,000,000 more than the amount of production credit association loans outstanding at the beginning of the year. Not only did production credit association members maintain their excellent repayment record during the year, but many of them substantially improved their own financial condition.

Mr. Garwood went on to explain that short-term credit is extended by production credit associations for periods ranging from four to six months in the case of loans made to finance crops, to a year or more in the case of loans to finance dairy cattle and range livestock. He is reported as adding:

Losses, plus estimated possible losses, on the \$1,000,000,000 loaned by the 535 production credit associations since they were organized five years ago amount to only a fraction of 1%, while accumulated reserves for possible future losses totaled more than \$11,186,000.

Farm Real Estate Holdings of Mortgage Lending Institutions Decreased for Second Successive Year, Reports F. F. Hill, Governor of FCA

For the second successive year since 1929 farm real estate holdings of leading mortgage lending institutions, such as units of the Farm Credit Administration, State mortgage credit agencies and life insurance companies, have shown a reduction, according to F. F. Hill, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Governor Hill is quoted as follows in announcement by the FCA on Jan. 24:

These institutions sold more farms than they acquired during 1937 and thus reduced their real estate inventories. When insured commercial banks' holdings are included with the Federal Land banks, Land Bank Commissioner and State credit agencies, investment in farm real estate amounted to \$1,058,670,000 on Jan. 1, 1937; but was reduced to \$1,027,626,000 by the first of last year.

Farms and sheriffs' certificates temporarily in the hands of the Federal Land banks on the first of this year represented an investment of \$115,600,000 compared with \$118,200,000 on Jan. 1, 1938. Holdings by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corp., however, continued to increase during 1938 and on Jan. 1, 1939, amounted to \$23,900,000, or about 3% of the loans outstanding. In view of the fact that the corporation has been in existence only since 1934, it is reasonable to expect that a rising trend of real estate acquisition will continue until such time as these loans are fully seasoned.

Liquidation of mortgage loans by all creditors through sale at foreclosure were at the estimated rate of 23 farms for every 1,000 mortgaged farms in 1934. The foreclosure rate declined gradually in 1935 and 1936. During the year 1937 foreclosure sales amounted to about 19 out of every 1,000 mortgaged farms. Based on reports received for the first nine months of 1938, the annual rate for the whole year is estimated to be about 17 out of every 1,000 mortgaged farms.

One of the principal reasons for the decline in the demand for credit is the volume of refinancing done during the emergency period by the Land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner with loans which run for 10 to 33 years. This has taken care of loans which ordinarily would have carried maturities of three to five years.

As a natural sequence to the decline in the demand for refinancing loans, the percentage of new loans used for the purchase of farms has been increasing. During the first six months of 1938, 24% of the proceeds of Federal Land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans were used for the purchase of farms, 21% during 1937 and only about 2% in 1933 and 1934. During the first nine months of last year the total farm purchases financed by the Land Bank System through Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans and the sale of Land Bank farms numbered 11,712 and the financing amounted to \$30,019,894.

Petroleum and Its Products—Crude Prices Cut by Sinclair Prairie—Dismissal in Madison Case Upheld by Court—Connally Pushes "Hot Oil" Law Extension—Daily Average Crude Output Lower—Crude Oil Stocks Rise—United States Holds Half of World's Supply—Thompson Holds Oil Production Vital to United States—Cardenas to Meet with Counsel for American Oil Companies

A reduction of from 4 to 17 cents a barrel in the price of low gravity crudes in Kansas and Oklahoma was posted by the Sinclair Prairie Crude Oil Marketing Co. on Feb. 15,

effective the following day. The gravities from 33 upward remain unchanged at the level set in last October's price movement, with 40 degrees gravity and above still posted at \$1.10 a barrel.

The new schedule compares with the old listing as follows:

Grade	Price	Reduction
25 to 25.9	\$.58	17 cents
26 to 26.9	.63	15 cents
27 to 27.9	.68	13 cents
28 to 28.9	.73	11 cents
29 to 29.9	.78	9 cents
30 to 30.9	.82	8 cents
31 to 31.9	.86	6 cents
32 to 32.9	.90	4 cents

News dispatches from Chicago reported on Feb. 15 that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals had denied a plea filed by government counsel that Federal Judge Patrick Stone had acted without authority in dismissing 11 defendants found guilty in the Madison, Wis., oil trials involving charges of conspiracy to fix the Mid-west gasoline price structure. The 11 were included among the original 72 major oil units and executives named by the Government.

There were 26 of the defendants dismissed during the course of the three-month trial while a jury of tradesmen and farmers convicted the 46 remaining defendants. Of these, 13 were granted new trials by Judge Patrick Stone while the Globe Oil & Refining Co. and 10 individuals were dismissed outright by the court. In protesting these dismissals, counsel for the Government charged that Judge Patrick Stone was without authority to grant directed verdicts to defendants already held guilty by a jury.

In answering the contentions of the Government attorneys, Judge Stone held that he had reserved the right to grant the dismissals and had notified the Government in advance as to his course of action. The Court's opinion, written by Justice Otto Kerner and concurred with by Justices Evan A. Evans and J. Earl Major, held that to grant the Government's petition for a mandamus, which would expunge Judge Stone's verdict, would violate the defendants' constitutional guarantee against double jeopardy.

"To agree with the petitioner that the prosecution is entitled to a new trial after the issues have been tried in a trial by judge and jury after the Government has failed to prove its case against the defendants is a monstrous penalty to impose upon the defendants," Justice Kerner wrote. "The creation of such a right in this case would come very close to violating the ancient doctrine codified in our Constitution that accused shall not twice be put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense."

The Court's decision upheld the right of Judge Stone to reserve until after the jury verdict a ruling on the Globe defendants' petition for dismissal. "To say that mere postponement of a ruling in favor of the defendant bars the ruling completely is going beyond all bounds in giving the Government a right based purely on a change in procedural form," the opinion pointed out.

"In substance, there is no difference between a directed verdict of acquittal and a judgment of dismissal. It is only when the procedural change is fundamental and substantial injustice occurs that one of the litigants should be allowed to complain. In this case, the Government, as well as the defendants in a criminal case, has a thoroughly considered ruling on an important legal question, which is exclusively within the province of the court."

"The power to direct a verdict and the power to render a judgment of dismissal are clearly incidental to, and necessarily flow from, the judicial function of determining the legal sufficiency of the evidence. The Court has inherent power to invoke these procedural aids in its effort to administer criminal justice."

The Washington front was featured during the week by the determined fight made in behalf of the "hot oil" bill by its sponsor, Senator Connally, Democratic Legislator from Texas. He introduced on Feb. 13 a bill designed to make his "hot oil" control bill permanent. The present act expires June 30, next, unless it is extended. The measure is intended to furnish Federal aid to States in enforcing their own petroleum conservation laws by making it a Federal offense to ship any oil produced in violation of State proration laws in interstate commerce. The present act, however, in actual practice applies only to Texas, where a Federal Tender Board is maintained to help the Texas Railroad Commission maintain control over production in the Nation's greatest oil producing area.

The Arkansas Senate swung into line with the general trend toward conservation of oil during the week when it passed a bill which would create a seven-member State oil and gas commission, with authority to promulgate and enforce regulations governing the production of gas and oil in fields discovered since Jan. 1, 1937. "During six years as Mayor of Smackover," Senator C. E. Bryd, one of the sponsors, declared, "I saw millions of barrels of oil wasted because the State had no conservation and regulatory laws."

The resumption of the five-day production week in Texas, after a one-day lapse, accounted for the decline of 158,250 barrels in daily average production of crude oil in the United States during the week ended Feb. 11 when output was off to 3,283,700 barrels, against the United States Bureau of Mines' estimate of 3,220,000 barrels daily. This is the second successive week that production has been above the estimated daily average market demand as fixed by the Federal group.

The total cut in Texas' production, as producers cutback after a six-day production week in the previous period, was 194,850 barrels to 1,301,100 barrels. Oklahoma was up 11,200 barrels to a daily average of 433,200 barrels while California gained 10,400 barrels to reach a daily output of 620,700 barrels. A gain of 4,450 barrels reported in Kansas lifted the daily average production there to 144,600 barrels while Louisiana's 4,200-barrel increase pushed daily average production the Bayon State up to 265,250 barrels.

An increase of 451,000 barrels in stocks to domestic and foreign crude oil held in the United States during the week ended Feb. 4 was reported by the United States Bureau of Mines which disclosed in mid-week that the total at the end of the period was 272,214,000 barrels. Domestic stocks showed a gain for the period of 509,000 barrels while inventories of foreign crude were off 58,000 barrels during the week.

The United States holds approximately 50% of the total world oil reserves of 31,000,000,000 barrels, while total production at the end of 1938 was approximately 38,000,000,000 barrels. V. R. Garfias and R. V. Whetsel, of the Cities Service Co., estimated in a report delivered to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Since world consumption of petroleum during 1938 was 2,000,000,000 barrels, the reserves "theoretically" should suffice for the next 15 years.

Ernest O. Thompson, chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, told the Institute at its New York convention that proration of the Nation's oil supply is necessary both for a standpoint of conservation and of economic safety. "An earlier generation struggled intelligently with forest conservation," Mr. Thompson pointed out, "We face a conservation battle immeasurably greater. This battle for the intelligent saving of oil must go on—today, tomorrow—until such time as this country, in peace or in war, has a better medium or material."

A United Press dispatch from Washington, dated Feb. 14, reported that "counsel for the Standard Oil and Sinclair Oil companies, whose properties were expropriated by the Mexican Government, will confer early next month with President Lazaro Cardenas at Mexico City regarding possible settlement of their claims, it was learned today."

Representative price changes follow:

Feb. 15—The Sinclair Prairie Crude Oil Marketing Co. cut the price of low-grade gravity from 4 to 17 cents a barrel in Kansas and Oklahoma fields, effective Feb. 16.

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

Bradford, Pa.-----	\$1.88	Eldorado, Ark., 40-----	\$1.05
Lima (Ohio Oil Co.)-----	1.25	Busk, Texas, 40 and over-----	1.02
Corning, Pa.-----	1.02	Bart Creek-----	1.09
Illinois-----	1.25	Michigan crude-----	7.82
Western Kentucky-----	1.20	Stunburst, Mont.-----	1.22
Mid-Cont't., Okla., 40 and above-----	1.10	Huntington, Calif., 30 and over-----	1.24
Rodessa, Ark., 40 and above-----	1.25	Kettleman Hills, 39 and over-----	1.25
Smackover, Ark., 24 and over-----	.75	Petrolia, Canada-----	2.15

REFINED PRODUCTS—MOTOR FUEL STOCKS AGAIN SKYROCKET—TOP-HEAVY INVENTORIES SEEN CERTAIN—GAS-FUEL OIL WITHDRAWALS LAG—FUEL OIL MARKET WEAKENS AGAIN

Inventories of finished and unfinished motor fuel climbed 1,801,000 barrels during the Feb. 11 week to 80,950,000 barrels, according to the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute. This is the third successive week in which holdings of motor fuel have increased by 1,800,000 barrels, or better, and stocks are now at a level which earlier indications had shown would not be reached until late March.

Unless there is a sharp, immediate curtailment in production of gasoline, oil men point out, there is every indication that stocks will reach at least 90,000,000 barrels by the end of March, which would be only 3,000,000 less than the all-time record high stocks of last Spring, and approximately 15,000,000 barrels above the figure set as desirable by gasoline economists.

Daily average runs of crude oil to stills continued nearly one-quarter million barrels above estimated needs. The total for the Feb. 11 period was 3,130,000 barrels daily, which represented a decline of only 10,000 barrels from the previous week. Refinery operations for the latest period reported by the American Petroleum Institute were off only a fraction of a point, refineries running at 75.8% of capacity, which is far above the desirable level for this time of the year.

A sharp contraction in withdrawals of gas and fuel oils, reflecting the lack of sustained cold weather, also was a noteworthy development during the week just closed. Stocks were off only 348,000 barrels, in sharp contrast to the average weekly withdrawals of nearly 1,500,000 barrels noted since November. An all-time record high for gas and fuel oil inventories was established on Nov. 12, last, at 154,666,000 barrels and they have been reduced only 17½-million barrels since then to 137,241,000 barrels on Feb. 11. This figure is 17-million barrels above the total held on the comparable date in 1938.

The major fuel oil markets have been quick to reflect the weak statistical position of this branch of the refined products group. Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. on Feb. 14 announced that in order to meet competition, it was necessary for the company to reduce the price of No. 2 heating oil by ¾ cents a gallon to 5½ cents a gallon in the five boroughs of Manhattan. In Westchester, the price was cut to 6 cents a gallon. Standard of New York, on the other hand, advanced

the tank car price of No. 2 domestic heating oil 1-10th cent a gallon at Boston on Feb. 15 to 4 cents a gallon. On the same day, this company reduced kerosene ½ cent to 4½ cents a gallon in the same city.

Representative price changes follow:

Feb. 14—Socony-Vacuum cut No. 2 heating oil ¼ cents a gallon to 5½ cents in the five boroughs of Manhattan. The company cut Westchester prices to 6 cents a gallon.

Feb. 15—Standard of New York advanced the tank car price of No. 2 oil 1-10th cent a gallon at Boston to 4 cents, and cut kerosene prices there ½ cent to 4½ cents a gallon, tank car lots.

U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—	New York—	Other Cities—
Stand. Oil N. J.-----	Texas-----	Chicago-----
Socony-Vacuum-----	Gulf-----	New Orleans-----
Tide Water Oil Co.-----	Shell Eastern-----	Gulf ports-----
Richfield Oil (Cal.)-----	Warner-Quinlan-----	Tulsa-----
0.06½	0.07½	0.05 -0.05½
0.06	0.08½	0.06½-0.07
0.08½	0.07½	0.05½
0.07½		0.04½-0.04½

Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery

New York—	North Texas-----	New Orleans-----
(Bayonne)-----	Los Angeles-----	Tulsa-----
\$0.44½	0.03½-0.03	0.05¼-0.05½
		0.03¾-0.04

Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal

N. Y. (Bayonne)-----	California 24 plus D-----	New Orleans C-----
Bunker C-----	Diesel-----	Phila., Bunker C-----
\$0.95	1.65	\$0.90
		1.45

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

N. Y. (Bayonne)-----	Chicago-----	Tulsa-----
27 plus-----	28-30 D-----	
\$0.04	\$0.053	\$0.02¼-0.03

Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

z New York-----	Newark-----	9 Buffalo-----
z Brooklyn-----	Boston-----	5 Philadelphia-----
\$0.195	\$0.15	\$0.17
	.18	.135-15

z Not including 2% city sales tax.

December Production of Natural Gasoline

The production of natural gasoline declined materially in December, 1938, according to a report prepared by the Bureau of Mines for Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. The daily average in December was 5,887,000 gallons, compared with 5,942,000 gallons in November. The principal decreases occurred in the Oklahoma City and Kettleman Hills fields. The total production in 1938 was 2,113,314,000 gallons, 2% above 1937, but 6% below the record total of 2,233,688,000 gallons in 1929.

Stocks continued to decline, totaling 202,860,000 gallons on Dec. 31, a decrease of 38,304,000 gallons during the month, but an increase of 3,024,000 gallons over the year.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF NATURAL GASOLINE
(In Thousands of Gallons)

	Production				Stocks			
	Dec. 1938	Nov. 1938	Jan. to Dec. 1938	Jan. to Dec. 1937	Dec. 31, 1938		Nov. 30, 1938	
					At Refineries	At Plants & Terminals	At Refineries	At Plants & Terminals
East coast-----					5,082	3,780		
Appalachian-----	7,619	6,573	67,625	72,056	252	6,299	462	4,787
Ill., Mich., Ky-----	1,363	1,171	12,812	12,319	4,536	342	4,242	316
Oklahoma-----	37,777	37,896	468,460	492,290	1,512	13,157	1,638	16,352
Kansas-----	5,612	5,044	54,133	57,026	42	876		867
Texas-----	57,408	55,493	655,835	615,281	3,822	48,397	5,208	71,896
Louisiana-----	7,931	7,299	86,693	106,415	294	3,977	34	3,975
Arkansas-----	2,207	2,088	24,235	11,285	378	135	420	250
Rocky Mountain-----	7,216	7,144	79,529	74,868	1,218	1,321	2,898	790
California-----	55,457	55,540	663,992	623,894	108,696	2,524	120,624	2,545
Total-----	182,490	178,248	2,113,314	2,065,434	125,832	77,028	139,356	101,808
Daily ave-----	5,887	5,942	5,790	5,659				
Total (thousands of barrels)-----	4,345	4,244	50,317	49,177	2,996	1,834	3,318	2,424
Daily ave-----	140	141	138	135				

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended Feb. 11, 1939, Placed at 3,283,700 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, was 3,283,700 barrels. This was a drop of 158,250 barrels from the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the 3,220,000 barrels calculated by the United States Department of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during February. Daily average production for the four weeks ended Feb. 11, 1939, is estimated at 3,309,600 barrels. The daily average output for the week ended Feb. 12, 1938, totaled 3,324,500 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:

Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended Feb. 11 totaled 961,000 barrels, a daily average of 137,286 barrels, compared with a daily average of 142,571 barrels for the week ended Feb. 4 and 118,500 barrels daily for the four weeks ended Feb. 11.

Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended Feb. 11 totaled 112,000 barrels, a daily average of 16,000 barrels, compared with a daily average of 10,286 barrels for the week ended Feb. 4 and 18,786 barrels for the four weeks ended Feb. 11.

Reports received from refining companies owning 85.8% of the 4,268,000 barrels 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, 3,130,000 barrels of crude oil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in transit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, 80,950,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; 25,044,000 barrels of gas and distillate fuel oil, and 112,197,000 barrels of heavy fuel oil.

Total gasoline production by companies owning 84.9% of the total refinery capacity of the country amounted to 9,390,000 barrels.

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrels)

	B. of M. Calculated Requirements (Feb.)	State Allowable Feb. 1	Week Endrd Feb. 11, 1939	Change from Previous Week	Four Weeks Ended Feb. 11, 1939	Week Endrd Feb. 12, 1938
Oklahoma	482,500	428,000	433,200	+11,200	428,250	511,100
Kansas	148,600	153,900	144,600	+4,450	147,150	179,300
Panhandle Texas			64,200	-1,700	65,050	60,900
North Texas			78,900	-8,800	81,250	63,800
West Central Texas			30,200	-1,650	30,600	26,900
West Texas			205,500	-34,300	214,050	178,000
East Central Texas			91,900	-9,800	94,000	91,500
East Texas			372,750	-74,400	391,150	424,650
Southwest Texas			243,600	-37,100	248,200	206,300
Coastal Texas			214,050	-27,100	220,250	183,550
Total Texas	1,297,500	1,178,700	1,301,100	-19,485	1,344,550	1,235,600
North Louisiana			72,400	+3,000	70,650	78,600
Coastal Louisiana			192,850	+1,200	191,650	176,750
Total Louisiana	246,800	255,140	265,250	+4,200	262,300	255,350
Arkansas	48,200	52,000	53,150	+800	52,050	47,100
Illinois	102,500		149,800	+3,100	142,350	139,000
Eastern (not incl. Ill.)	94,300		94,500	-150	93,250	
Michigan	47,200		54,200	+2,550	51,750	50,300
Wyoming	57,100		48,750	+350	49,250	46,000
Montana	12,100		12,800		13,300	13,400
Colorado	3,600		3,800	-200	4,050	4,250
New Mexico	99,600	102,600	101,850	-100	100,100	106,100
Total east of Calif.	2,640,000		2,663,000	-16,850	2,688,350	2,587,500
California	580,000	605,000	620,700	+10,400	621,250	737,000
Total United States	3,220,000		3,283,700	-15,825	3,309,600	3,324,500

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

CRUDE RUNS TO STILLs AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED FEB. 11, 1939
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

District	Daily Refining Capacity		Crude Runs to Still		Stocks of Finished and Unfinished Gasoline			Stocks of Gas and Fuel Oil	
	Potential Rate	Reporting		Daily Average	P. C. Operated	Finished			Unfin'd in Naptha Distill.
		Total	P. C.			At Re- fineries	Terms &c.		
East Coast	615	615	100.0	502	81.6	5,873	12,253	1,248	9,724
Appalachian	149	128	85.9	93	72.7	1,216	1,684	254	754
Ind., Ill., Ky.	574	514	89.5	453	88.1	8,834	4,366	545	6,203
Okla., Kan., Mo.	419	342	81.6	240	71.9	4,330	2,838	262	4,299
Inland Texas	316	159	50.3	117	73.6	1,557	67	273	1,904
Texas Gulf	1,000	895	89.5	727	81.2	8,812	334	1,492	9,335
La, Gulf	149	145	97.3	36	59.3	1,346	688	373	1,794
No. La.-Ark.	100	55	55.0	38	69.1	263	144	74	389
Rocky Mtn.	118	64	54.2	45	70.3	1,544	88	88	669
California	828	745	90.0	467	62.7	11,649	2,050	1,373	98,487
Reported		3,662	85.8	2,774	75.8	45,434	24,424	5,982	134,041
Est. unrp'd.		606		356		4,300	700	110	3,200
Est. tot. U.S.									
Feb. 11 '39	4,268	4,268		3,130		49,734	25,124	6,092	137,241
Feb. 4 '39	4,268	4,268		3,140		48,808	24,498	5,843	137,589
U.S.B. of M. Feb. 11 '38				z3,149		55,468	25,965	6,957	120,758

a These are Bureau of Mines' calculations of the requirements of domestic crude oil based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of February. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from the Bureau's estimated requirements to determine the amount of new crude to be produced.

b Base allowable effective Jan. 16. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during February. Calculated net basic 7-day allowable for week ended Saturday morning, Feb. 11, approximately 1,270,800 barrels daily.

c Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.

d This is the January allowable. February allowable is not yet available.

z Estimated Bureau of Mines' basis, y February, 1938 daily average.

Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Dec., 1938

The United States Bureau of Mines, in its current weekly report, stated that the daily average production of crude petroleum continued to hold at about the 3,300,000-barrel mark; in December it was 3,299,600 barrels, compared with 3,285,600 barrels in November. The principal change in the State figures in December was the increase in daily average production in Illinois from 102,000 barrels in November to 128,400 barrels in December, partially balanced by small declines in California, Louisiana, Kansas and other States. The Bureau's report further stated:

The total demand for all oils declined slightly (39,000 barrels daily) in 1938 as increases in exports could not overcome the decline in demand for fuel oil. Due to more stringent proration east of California, crude-oil production was curtailed and the total for the year declined from 1,279,160,000 barrels in 1937 to 1,213,254,000 barrels in 1938. The apparent deficiency in supply is explainable in stocks of all oils, which declined from 564,997,000 barrels on the beginning of the year to 555,263,000 barrels on Dec. 31, 1938, compared with an increase of nearly 50,000,000 barrels in 1937.

Refined Products

The yield of gasoline, which had been averaging considerably above normal, declined to 44.4% in December compared with 45.0% in November. The yield for 1938 was 44.3% against 43.9% in 1937.

Gasoline consumption continued its late season recovery, the indicated domestic demand for December being 4,649,000 barrels, or 6% higher than in December, 1937. This increase insured a new record for 1938 of 521,657,000 barrels, compared with 519,352,000 barrels in 1937. Gasoline exports ended the year at the highest level since 1930, exports and shipments for December totaling 5,423,000 barrels, and for the year, 50,198,000 barrels, or 31% above 1937. The high level of demand was reflected in gasoline stocks, which increased only 2,145,000 barrels in December; this was the smallest December increase recorded since the first comparable statistics (1934). On Dec. 31, 1938, stocks of finished gasoline amounted to 65,949,000 barrels, compared with 69,892,000 barrels the previous year; unfinished gasoline stocks were 5,731,000 barrels against 7,098,000 barrels,

but natural gasoline stocks increased slightly—from 4,758,000 barrels Dec. 31, 1937, to 4,830,000 barrels Dec. 31, 1938.

The increase in demand for heavy fuel oil continued encouraging, the December domestic demand (29,787,000 barrels) being 8% above a year ago. However, the total for 1938 (292,650,000 barrels) was 10% below that of 1937. The demand for kerosene increased slightly in 1938, but that of gas oil and distillate fuels, after running neck and neck with 1937, failed to establish a new record.

According to the Bureau of Labor statistics, the price index for petroleum products in December was 50.9, compared with 59.5 in December, 1937. The index for the year was 55.9, compared with 60.5 in 1937.

The crude-oil capacity represented in this report was 4,118,000 barrels; hence, the operating ratio was 77%, compared with 79% in November and 78% a year ago.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF ALL OILS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	Dec., 1938	Nov., 1938	Dec., 1937	Jan. to Dec., 1938	Jan. to Dec., 1937
New Supply—					
Domestic production:					
Crude petroleum	102,287	98,567	106,829	1213,254	1279,160
Daily average	3,300	3,236	3,446	3,324	3,505
Natural gasoline	4,345	4,244	4,358	50,317	49,177
Benzol	186	181	151	1,699	2,790
Total production	106,818	102,992	111,338	1265,270	1331,127
Daily average	3,446	3,433	3,592	3,466	3,677
Imports b:					
Crude petroleum:					
Receipts in bond	444	534	138	3,651	1,912
Receipts for domestic use	2,416	1,825	2,254	22,761	25,572
Refined products:					
Receipts in bond	1,871	1,720	1,708	20,349	22,313
Receipts for domestic use	635	544	507	7,387	7,360
Total new supply, all oils	112,184	107,615	115,945	1319,418	1338,284
Daily average	3,619	3,587	3,740	3,615	3,804
Decrease in stocks, all oils	7,771	6,994	c2,283	8,723	c45,768
Demand—					
Total demand	119,955	114,609	113,662	1328,141	1342,516
Daily average	3,870	3,820	3,667	3,639	3,678
Exports b:					
Crude petroleum	4,884	5,602	5,116	77,273	67,234
Refined products	11,237	8,461	7,071	116,633	105,600
Domestic demand:					
Motor fuel	41,649	44,991	39,465	521,657	519,352
Kerosene	6,813	5,368	6,420	66,351	64,972
Gas oil and distillate fuels	15,656	11,472	15,828	116,564	116,841
Residual fuel oils	29,787	27,621	27,662	292,650	325,514
Lubricants	1,831	1,735	1,495	21,248	23,323
Wax	61	71	994	1,062	1,062
Coke	506	520	506	5,589	5,765
Asphalt	1,132	1,745	825	24,531	21,876
Road oil	174	222	196	7,775	7,954
Still gas	4,933	5,083	5,074	62,410	64,218
Miscellaneous	145	144	158	1,776	2,249
Losses	1,147	1,574	3,769	22,690	26,556
Total domestic demand	103,834	100,546	101,475	1134,235	1169,682
Daily average	3,349	3,352	3,273	3,107	3,205
Stocks—					
Crude petroleum:					
Refinable in United States	274,353	273,155	306,826	274,353	306,826
Heavy in California	16,497	16,765	d	16,497	d
Natural gasoline	4,830	5,742	4,758	4,830	4,758
Refined products	259,618	267,372	253,413	259,618	253,413
Total all oils	555,263	563,034	564,997	555,263	564,997
Days' supply	143	147	154	153	154

a From Coal Economics Division. b Imports of crude as reported to Bureau of Mines. c Increase. d Not available.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM BY STATES AND PRINCIPAL FIELDS
(Thousands of Barrels)

	December, 1938		November, 1938		Jan. to Dec.,	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	1938	1937
Arkansas—Rodessa	138	4.5	133	4.4	2,317	1,252
Rest of State	1,418	45.7	1,337	44.6	15,760	10,512
Total Arkansas	1,556	50.2	1,470	49.0	18,077	11,764
California—Kettleman Hills	1,857	59.9	1,936	64.5	25,609	29,132
Long Beach	1,610	52.0	1,608	53.6	20,599	21,872
Wilmington	2,856	92.1	2,893	96.5	34,168	14,186
Rest of State	13,712	442.3	13,447	448.2	169,373	173,331
Total California	20,035	646.3	19,884	662.8	249,749	238,521
Colorado	110	3.6	104	3.5	1,412	1,605
Illinois	3,981	128.4	3,067	102.2	23,929	7,499
Indiana	88	2.8	83	2.8	969	844
Kansas	4,826	155.7	4,724	157.5	59,587	70,761
Kentucky	523	16.9	514	17.2	5,821	5,484
Louisiana—Gulf coast	5,672	183.0	5,512	183.7	66,175	62,041
Rodessa	890	28.7	898	29.9	13,443	18,050
Rest of State	1,349	43.5	1,279	42.7	15,194	10,833
Total Louisiana	7,911	255.2	7,689	256.3	94,812	90,924
Michigan	1,595	51.5	1,622	54.1	19,211	16,628
Montana	401	12.9	411	13.7	4,907	5,805
New Mexico	3,039	98.0	3,103	103.4	35,759	38,854
New York	409	13.2	391	13.0	5,045	5,478
Ohio	271	8.8	257	8.6	3,298	3,559
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	3,147	101.5	2,926	97.6	40,845	61,494
Seminole	3,545	114.4	3,264	108.8	42,182	49,772
Rest of State	7,124	229.8	7,038	234.6	91,555	117,573
Total Oklahoma	13,816	445.7	13,228	441.0	174,882	228,839
Pennsylvania	1,372	44.3	1,318	43.9	17,426	19,189
Texas—Gulf coast	10,215	329.5	9,913	330.5	115,303	114,702
West Texas	6,511	210.0	6,227	207.6	72,653	75,743
East Texas	12,136	391.5	11,678	389.3	152,143	170,673
Panhandle	1,983	64.0	1,911	63.7	23,556	27,617
Rodessa	922	29.8	901	30.0	11,373	12,626
Rest of State	8,743	282.0	8,227	274.2	100,586	108,557
Total Texas	40,510	1,306.8	38,857</			

in the preceding week, but is 4.7% higher than the output in the corresponding week of 1938.

Cumulative production of soft coal in the present coal year to date now stands 13.6% below that in the corresponding period of the year 1937-38; cumulative production of hard coal, 14.3% below that in 1937-38.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines, in its current weekly report stated that anthracite production in Pennsylvania for the week ended Feb. 4 is estimated at 1,208,000 tons or 201,300 tons per day, a decrease of 103,000 tons, or nearly 8%, when compared with tonnage in the preceding week. In comparison with the week of Feb. 5, 1938, there was an increase of 7%.

ESTIMATED UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF SOFT COAL (In Thousands of Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Coal Year to Date c		
	Feb. 4, 1939	Jan. 28, 1939b	Feb. 5, 1938	1938-39	1937-38	1929-30
Bituminous Coal a—						
Total, including mine fuel.....	8,075	8,563	7,709	297,154	343,784	446,270
Daily average.....	1,346	1,427	1,285	1,152	1,333	1,726

a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and outside convenience the production of lignite, semi-anthracite and anthracite of Pennsylvania. b Revised. c Sum of 44 full weeks ending Feb. 4, 1939, and corresponding periods in other coal years.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE (In Net Tons)

	Week Ended			Calendar Year to Date		
	Feb. 4, 1939	Jan. 28, 1939	Feb. 5, 1938	1939	1938 c	1929 c
Penna. Anthracite—						
Total, including colliery a.....	1,208,000	1,311,000	1,129,000	5,698,000	5,669,000	7,807,000
Daily average.....	201,300	218,500	188,200	196,500	195,500	269,200
Commercial produc'n b.....	1,148,000	1,245,000	1,073,000	5,413,000	5,386,000	7,245,000
Beehive Coke—						
United States total.....	18,000	19,600	27,600	89,400	136,100	571,600
Daily average.....	3,000	3,267	4,600	2,980	4,537	19,053

a Includes washery and dredge coal, and coal shipped by truck from authorized operations. b Excludes colliery fuel. c Adjusted to make comparable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (In Thousands of Net Tons)

(The current weekly estimates are based on railroad carloadings and river shipments and are subject to revision on receipt of monthly tonnage reports from district and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

State	Week Ended—					Jan. Avge. 1923e
	Jan. 28, 1939p	Jan. 21, 1939p	Jan. 29, 1938	Jan. 30, 1937	Jan. 26, 1929	
Alaska.....	2	2	2	2	s	s
Alabama.....	273	262	231	320	372	434
Arkansas and Oklahoma.....	47	68	74	118	165	93
Colorado.....	124	148	143	244	275	226
Georgia and North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1	s	s
Illinois.....	1,194	1,078	1,155	1,441	1,596	2,111
Indiana.....	410	410	328	381	425	659
Iowa.....	92	97	93	132	101	140
Kansas and Missouri.....	138	153	180	219	196	190
Kentucky—Eastern.....	745	670	656	222	985	607
Western.....	196	186	218	74	396	240
Maryland.....	34	34	27	35	65	55
Michigan.....	16	12	18	21	18	32
Montana.....	74	72	65	80	76	82
New Mexico.....	32	32	28	46	63	73
North and South Dakota.....	65	63	60	97	s58	s50
Ohio.....	474	455	398	468	452	814
Pennsylvania bituminous.....	1,820	1,763	1,710	2,452	2,984	3,402
Tennessee.....	123	112	97	127	110	133
Texas.....	18	18	15	14	25	26
Utah.....	61	77	48	141	157	109
Virginia.....	288	266	221	237	287	211
Washington.....	42	40	31	66	58	74
West Virginia—Southern, a.....	1,630	1,480	1,413	1,066	2,158	1,134
Northern, b.....	558	558	442	673	791	762
Wyoming.....	106	112	111	176	173	186
Other Western States, c.....	*	1	1	*	s2	s7
Total bituminous coal.....	8,563	8,170	7,766	8,853	11,988	11,850
Pennsylvania anthracite, d.....	1,311	1,220	1,199	1,052	1,606	1,908
Total, all coal.....	9,874	9,390	8,965	9,905	13,594	13,818

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. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate for entire month. p Preliminary. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina and South Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

January Anthracite Shipments Total 4,046,821 Net Tons

Shipments of anthracite for the month of January, 1939, as reported to the Anthracite Institute, amounted to 4,046,821 net tons. This is an increase, as compared with shipments during the preceding month of December, of 198,155 net tons, and when compared with January, 1938, shows a decrease of 374,698 net tons.

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

	Jan., 1939	Dec., 1938	Jan., 1938	Dec., 1937
Reading Company.....	780,475	767,306	919,391	798,222
Lehigh Valley RR.....	825,221	839,631	921,435	849,195
Central RR. of New Jersey.....	276,951	244,972	352,622	348,096
Dela., Lackawanna & Western RR.....	584,920	509,718	584,895	567,462
Delaware & Hudson RR. Corp.....	376,485	360,938	367,903	369,794
Pennsylvania RR.....	330,100	319,421	361,694	333,777
Erie RR.....	193,997	199,861	191,721	153,392
New York Ontario & Western Ry.....	168,413	201,731	224,380	219,948
Lehigh & New England RR.....				
Total.....	4,046,821	3,848,666	4,421,519	4,159,738

Quiet Week in Non-Ferrous Metals—Easier London Prices Retard Trade

"Metal and Mineral Markets" in its issue of Feb. 16 reported that though the movement of non-ferrous metals to

fabricators has been expanding since the first of the year, buyers, in the main, are still moving slowly in the matter of taking on new material. The continued unsettlement in London tends to restrict trade to near-by wants. Tonnage of copper, lead, zinc and tin purchased in the last week were below the average. The operating rate of the steel industry was raised to 54.8% of capacity, with production of tin-plate and galvanized products increasing. Quicksilver was marked up sharply abroad, which event was followed by higher prices here. The publication further reported:

Copper

Domestic producers witnessed another quiet week in business as consumers continued to maintain their apparent unyielding position to enter the market as long as metal markets abroad persistently reflect dullness over the European political situation and price uncertainty here. Domestic statistics for January were better than anticipated by the industry, and in taking a view of further curtailment here, plus improvement in consumption, and lower stocks in the hands of consumers, producers held firmer ideas in maintaining the 11 1/4c. Valley quotation. Sales during the week 4,674 tons, against 4,237 in the previous week.

Mine output of copper in this country and abroad was reduced during January, and, with production scheduled to fall even further, the trade was not greatly concerned over the gain in world stocks of 22,891 tons of refined metal that the latest figures of the industry disclosed. Domestic deliveries increased from 38,853 tons in December to 51,059 tons in January.

The Copper Institute's figures for December and January, in short tons, follow:

Production, crude:	Dec.	Jan.	Deliveries to customers, refined:	Dec.	Jan.
U. S. mine.....	60,683	55,230	U. S. domestic.....	38,853	51,059
U. S. scrap, &c.....	11,112	13,818	U. S. exports, b.....	8,827	3,768
Foreign mine.....	106,559	92,244	Foreign.....	106,073	95,762
Foreign scrap, &c.....	16,033	14,658	Totals.....	153,753	150,589
Totals.....	194,387	175,950	Stocks at end, refined:		
Production, refined:			U. S. duty-free.....	289,755	301,110
U. S. duty-free.....	67,947	66,182	Foreign.....	167,413	178,949
Foreign.....	121,854	107,298	Totals.....	457,168	480,059
Totals.....	189,801	173,480			

a Revised. b Duty-free copper.

Lead

The tonnage of lead sold during the last week was moderate, compared with recent weeks, with buyers influenced by the action of the London market and the unsettlement in security values here. Sales for the week amounted to 3,000 tons, which compares with 6,414 tons in the preceding seven-day period. However, the movement of lead to consumers is holding up satisfactorily. Latest estimates on January deliveries have come up a little, and minimum domestic shipments for the month are now placed at 43,000 tons. Producers believe that consumers are not more than 75% covered so far as their February needs are concerned, with March at about 30%.

Quotations continued at 4.85c., New York, which was the contract setting basis of the American Smelting & Refining Co., and at 4.70c., St. Louis. London quotations showed little net change for the week, despite the drop abroad in copper and tin.

Zinc

Inquiry for zinc was fair throughout the week, reflecting a slowly rising trend in actual consumption of the metal. Sales of the common grades for the week ended Feb. 11 amounted to 2,464 tons. Shipments in the same classification amounted to 4,284 tons for the week and undelivered contracts totaled 32,079 tons at the end of the period. Demand so far this week has been holding up well, with most of the inquiry for second-quarter metal. The price of Prime Western continued at 4 1/2c., St. Louis.

Tin

Unsettlement in London brought out moderately lower prices for tin during the last week and discouraged trading. The market here was quiet all week, even though actual consumption of the metal appears to be expanding. The tin-plate mills in this country are operating at 50% of capacity. Straights tin on spot lost about one-half cent per pound during the week, settling at 45.00c. per pound. The backwardation in the London price is attributed abroad to the accumulation of metal by the Buffer Pool.

Chinese tin, 99%, was nominally as follows: Feb. 9th, 43.950c.; 10th, 43.850c.; 11th, 43.800c.; 13th, Holiday; 14th, 43.650c.; 15th, 43.300c.

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

	Electrolytic Copper		Straits Tin	Lead		Zinc
	Dom., Refy.	Exp., Refy.	New York	New York	St. Louis	St. Louis
Feb. 9.....	11.025	9.825	45.650	4.85	4.70	4.50
Feb. 10.....	11.025	9.750	45.550	4.85	4.70	4.50
Feb. 11.....	11.025	9.750	45.500	4.85	4.70	4.50
Feb. 13.....	Holiday	9.750	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday	Holiday
Feb. 14.....	11.025	9.700	45.350	4.85	4.70	4.50
Feb. 15.....	11.025	9.625	45.000	4.85	4.70	4.50
Average.....	11.025	9.733	45.410	4.85	4.70	4.50

Average prices for calendar week ended Feb. 11 are: Domestic copper f. o. b. refinery, 11.025c.; export copper, 9.829c.; Straits tin, 45.683c.; New York lead, 4.850c.; St. Louis lead, 4.700c.; St. Louis zinc, 4.500c., and silver, 42.750c.

The above quotations are "M. & M. M.'s" appraisal of the major United States markets, based on sales reported by producers and agencies. They are reduced to the basis of cash, New York or St. Louis, as noted. All prices are in cents per pound.

Copper, lead and zinc quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveries; tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.

In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a delivered basis that is, delivered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Delivered prices in New England average 0.225c. per pound above the refinery basis.

Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.f. price—Hamburg, Havre and Liverpool. The c.i.f. basis commands a premium of 0.325c. per pound above f.o.b. refinery quotation.

Daily London Prices

	Copper Std.		Copper Electro. (Bid)	Tin Standard		Lead		Zinc	
	Spot	3M		Spot	3M	Spot	3M	Spot	3M
Feb. 9.....	42 1/16	43 3/8	48 1/2	215	213 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Feb. 10.....	42 1/16	42 3/8	47 1/2	214 1/2	213	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Feb. 13.....	42 1/16	42 3/8	47 1/2	214	213	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Feb. 14.....	42 1/16	42 3/8	47 1/2	214	212 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Feb. 15.....	41 1/2	41 3/8	46 1/2	212 1/2	211 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2

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

Steel Ingot Production Rises a Point to 55%

The "Iron Age" in its issue of Feb. 16 reported that a rise of one point in the steel ingot production rate to 55% of capacity and a strengthening of scrap prices at Pittsburgh and Chicago, which has advanced the "Iron Age" scrap composite price to \$15, its 1938 peak, are the most concrete evidences of the gradual improvement that is taking place in the steel industry. The "Iron Age" further stated:

The fact is that the improvement is so slow that it is barely discernible from week to week, thereby creating a good deal of disappointment to those who had expected that February, if not January, would bring a fairly good measure of betterment in steel sales and operations.

January started out rather poorly in sales, but progress was made throughout the month. However, February sales thus far have not gained in the aggregate over those of late January. Retardation of the normal processes of seasonal recovery has not changed the expectation of the steel trade that business volume will expand, but the time has been postponed. Now it is believed that March will bring a larger improvement than has been visible thus far in the new year.

An acceleration of automobile assemblies as the time for spring car deliveries approaches is a major expectation. For some weeks the automobile industry has been buying only fill-in lots, but large purchases for the spring manufacturing programs are looked for within the next few weeks. A mild improvement in car manufacturing schedules has brought tin plate production up to 52%, with further and more rapid gains possible in store for next month and subsequent months prior to the food packing season. Railroad buying, though still lacking the stimulus of such Government aid as may ultimately be furnished, continues to be a promising prospect. If pending car and locomotive purchases are added to recent fairly sizable rail and accessory orders, the railroad participation in steel manufacturing schedules of the next few months will be well above most of last year's poor showing in this category.

The Missouri Pacific Lines have issued inquiries for 1,175 freight cars and seven diesel engines; the Maine Central is in the market for 750 freight cars; the Santa Fe may buy 30 diesel-electric locomotives and repair 600 refrigerator cars, and the Union Pacific will build 2,000 freight cars and take bids from car builders on 300 flat cars. Rail orders are small this week, only 2,000 tons for the Western Maryland and 1,000 tons for the St. Louis Southwestern having been placed. The Southern Pacific ordered 12,440 tons of accessories.

Construction work is in a lull, only 9,100 tons of fabricated structural steel, or slightly more than in the previous week, having been ordered. However, new projects coming into the market totaled 20,250 tons, indicating a possible renewal of activity. A large private enterprise calling for 3,600 tons is listed among jobs which are mostly of a public character. This is a new plant for the Pratt & Whitney division of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. for the manufacture of machine tools at West Hartford, Conn. Bridge construction is prominent in pending structural steel work.

Operations of steel plants show some fluctuations from week to week, but this week there are more gains than losses. The Cleveland-Lorain district has shown a slight recession, but elsewhere operations are at least steady and in some instances have risen. The Wheeling-Weirton area is up 11 points to 90%, the Chicago district has gained two points to 53%, while at Birmingham a gain of four points to 72% raises the South to its highest production since the summer of 1937. Resumption of steel making in some plants in the south Ohio River district that were menaced by high water has restored the rate in that area to its previous level.

Mill prices on steel products are steady and firm, while secondary markets are showing improvement. Efforts are being made in some jobbing centers to stiffen prices of products that have been weak, notably merchant pipe, galvanized flat sheets and formed roofing and wire nails.

There is still no indication as to whether mills will attempt to advance any prices for the second quarter. It seems reasonably certain that there will be no general rise in prices, but small increases on some products on which there are losses, or at best negligible profits, would not be surprising.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES

Finished Steel

Feb. 14, 1939, 2.286c. a Lb. (Based on steel bars, beams, tank plates, wire, rails, black pipe, sheets and hot rolled strips. These products represent 85% of the United States output.)

	High	Low
1938.....	2.512c.	2.211c.
1937.....	2.512c.	2.249c.
1936.....	2.249c.	2.016c.
1935.....	2.062c.	2.056c.
1934.....	2.118c.	1.945c.
1933.....	1.953c.	1.792c.
1932.....	1.915c.	1.870c.
1930.....	2.192c.	1.962c.
1927.....	2.402c.	2.212c.

Pig Iron

Feb. 14, 1939, \$20.61 a Gross Ton (Based on average of basic iron at Valley furnace and foundry irons at Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Valley and Southern Iron at Cincinnati.)

	High	Low
1938.....	\$23.25	\$19.61
1937.....	23.25	20.25
1936.....	19.73	18.73
1935.....	18.84	17.83
1934.....	17.90	16.90
1933.....	16.90	13.56
1932.....	14.81	13.56
1930.....	18.21	15.90
1927.....	19.71	17.54

Steel Scrap

Feb. 14, 1939, \$15.00 a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel quotations at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

	High	Low
1939.....	\$15.00	\$14.875
1938.....	15.00	11.00
1937.....	21.92	12.92
1936.....	17.75	12.67
1935.....	13.42	10.33
1934.....	13.00	9.50
1933.....	12.25	6.75
1932.....	8.50	6.43
1930.....	15.00	11.25
1927.....	15.25	13.08

The American Iron and Steel Institute on Feb. 14 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 54.8% of capacity for the week beginning Feb. 13, compared with 53.4% one week ago, 52.7% one month ago, and 31.0% one year ago. This represents an increase of 1.4 points or 2.6% from the estimate for the week ended Feb. 6, 1939. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since Feb. 7, 1938 follows:

1938—	1938—	1938—	1938—
Feb. 7.....30.7%	May 23.....29.0%	Sept. 6.....39.9%	Dec. 19.....51.7%
Feb. 14.....31.0%	May 31.....28.1%	Sept. 12.....45.3%	Dec. 26.....38.8%
Feb. 21.....30.4%	June 6.....26.2%	Sept. 19.....47.3%	
Feb. 28.....29.3%	June 13.....27.1%	Sept. 26.....46.7%	1939—
Mar. 7.....29.9%	June 20.....28.0%	Oct. 3.....47.9%	Jan. 2.....50.7%
Mar. 14.....32.1%	June 27.....28.7%	Oct. 10.....51.4%	Jan. 9.....51.7%
Mar. 21.....33.7%	July 5.....22.4%	Oct. 17.....49.4%	Jan. 16.....52.7%
Mar. 28.....35.7%	July 11.....32.3%	Oct. 24.....53.7%	Jan. 23.....51.2%
Apr. 4.....32.6%	July 18.....36.4%	Oct. 31.....56.8%	Jan. 30.....52.8%
Apr. 11.....32.7%	July 25.....37.0%	Nov. 7.....61.0%	Feb. 6.....53.4%
Apr. 18.....32.4%	Aug. 1.....39.8%	Nov. 14.....62.6%	Feb. 13.....54.8%
Apr. 25.....32.0%	Aug. 8.....39.4%	Nov. 21.....61.9%	
May 2.....30.7%	Aug. 15.....40.4%	Nov. 28.....60.7%	
May 9.....30.4%	Aug. 22.....42.8%	Dec. 5.....59.9%	
May 16.....30.7%	Aug. 29.....44.0%	Dec. 12.....57.6%	

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and steel markets, on Feb. 13 stated:

Steel demand is barely holding its own. Some fairly large rail orders have been placed, but these have partly been offset by a letdown in structural and concrete bar bookings. Tin plate business is quickening, while variations in demand elsewhere are slight.

Reflecting only small change in the volume of new business, ingot production is moving within a narrow range. Last week the national rate was up 1 point to 54%, a new high for 1939 and comparing with 31% a year ago. In the corresponding 1937 week the average was 81% and three years ago it was 53%.

The automotive industry continues outstanding among leading consumers, but steel orders remain at the slower rate that has prevailed since last quarter when forward needs were covered extensively.

Motorcar assemblies last week rebounded from 79,410 units to 84,500 and recovered about one-half the loss of the previous week, when adverse weather hampered operations of some interests. With Ford output steady at 21,750 units, General Motors last week stepped up from 33,865 to 34,065, Chrysler from 15,820 to 20,645 and all others from 7,975 to 8,040. Production for the industry is more than 45% larger than a year ago.

Railroad steel buyings headed by orders for about 80,000 tons of rails. Union Pacific railroad has indicated it will start work within 60 days at its own shops to build 2,000 steel box cars. A few other roads have car inquiries pending, but railroad budgets in general point to only relatively moderate capital expenditures this year. Nevertheless, a fairly large gain over the depressed 1938 requirements appears assured.

Shipments of building steel continue active, despite the fact new inquiries for major construction projects have moderated considerably since last quarter, when a large number of public works jobs were appearing for bids. Residential building has increased in some districts, and manufacturers of certain types of household equipment are stepping up operations, with an accompanying influence on steel releases. The better outlook for domestic appliance output compared with 1938 is predicated on the smaller carryover of finished units this year and the prospect for an upturn in residential building.

Indicative of the varying trend on occasions in steel ingot production and finished steel shipments, January deliveries of the latter by United States Steel Corp. were the largest since October, 1937 and 16.2% ahead of last November. On the other hand, January ingot output by the entire industry, while slightly larger than in December, was off 10.8% from November, peak month of 1938 in this respect.

Tin plate production is up to 50%, although buying for manufacture of food packing cans has yet to broaden materially. In view of this circumstance further improvement in operations is seen for coming weeks.

Mixed tendencies prevailed last week in ingot production at individual plants and districts. In most areas output was unchanged or higher. Chicago was up 2.5 points to 51%, eastern Pennsylvania rose 2 points to 36, Youngstown gained 2 points to 44. Detroit also increased 2 points to 94, while St. Louis was up 1.5 points to 50.

Activity declined at two centers, Cleveland being down 7.5 points to 56.5%, with Buffalo off 2.5 points to 37. Unchanged districts included Pittsburgh at 46, Wheeling at 64, Birmingham at 80, Cincinnati at 55 and New England at 70.

Finished steel prices are holding well. The industry's earnings moved slightly further into the black last quarter, but the small margin imposed by high costs lends considerable incentive to resist price concessions.

Scrap is marking time, with prices showing little change in the face of quiet domestic demand. An adjustment at Pittsburgh raises the scrap composite 4 cents to \$14.79. The finished steel composite is unchanged at \$56.50.

Steel ingot production for the week ended Feb. 13, is placed at a shade over 54% of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 16. This compares with 53 1/2% in the previous week and 52% two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reported:

U. S. Steel is estimated at a fraction over 51 1/2%, against 51 1/2% in the week before and 49% two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with about 56%, compared with 54 1/2% in the preceding week and 54% two weeks ago.

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

	Industry	U. S. Steel	Independents
1939.....	54 + 1/2	51 1/2	56 1/2 + 1 1/2
1938.....	30 1/2 - 1/2	28 1/2 - 3 1/2	32 - 1 1/2
1937.....	84 1/2 + 1/2	79	89 + 1
1936.....	53 + 1	47 1/2 + 1 1/2	57
1935.....	52 - 2	47 - 1	55 - 3
1934.....	42 + 2 1/2	38 + 3	44 1/2 + 2
1933.....	20 + 1 1/2	16	23 + 1
1932.....	26 1/2 - 1 1/2	26 1/2 - 1	26 1/2
1931.....	50 1/2 + 1	52 - 1	49 + 2
1930.....	81 + 1 1/2	85 1/2 + 2	77 + 1
1929.....	88 1/2 + 1 1/2	90 + 1	86 + 2
1928.....	84 - 1	90	78 - 2
1927.....	83 1/2 + 3	91 + 2 1/2	75 1/2 + 2 1/2

Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks

During the week ended Feb. 15, member bank reserve balances decreased \$311,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of \$22,000,000 in money in circulation, \$319,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, \$11,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and \$3,000,000 in Treasury cash, offset in part by increases of \$40,000,000 in gold stock and \$3,000,000 in Reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Feb. 15 were estimated to be approximately \$3,170,000,000, a decrease of \$290,000,000 for the week.

The principal changes in holdings of bills and securities were an increase of \$5,000,000 in United States Treasury notes and a corresponding decrease in United States Treasury bills.

The statement in full for the week ended Feb. 15 will be found on pages 982 and 983.

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

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 8, 1939	Since Feb. 16, 1938
Bills discounted	\$ 5,000,000	-2,000,000	-5,000,000
Bills bought	1,000,000	-	-
U. S. Government securities	2,564,000,000	-	-
Industrial advances (not including \$13,000,000 commitments—Feb. 15)	15,000,000	-	-3,000,000
Other Reserve bank credit	2,000,000	+5,000,000	-6,000,000
Total Reserve bank credit	2,587,000,000	+3,000,000	-13,000,000
Gold stock	14,772,000,000	+40,000,000	+1,991,000,000
Treasury currency	2,819,000,000	+1,000,000	+157,000,000
Member bank reserve balances	8,707,000,000	-311,000,000	+1,491,000,000
Money in circulation	6,695,000,000	+22,000,000	+393,000,000
Treasury cash	2,771,000,000	+3,000,000	-855,000,000
Treasury deposits with F. R. bank	1,250,000,000	+319,000,000	+1,063,000,000
Non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts	754,000,000	+11,000,000	+42,000,000

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

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

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES

	New York City			Chicago		
	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 16, 1938	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 16, 1938
Assets—						
Loans and investments—total	7,725	7,658	7,837	2,129	2,127	1,947
Loans—total	2,917	2,890	3,267	524	528	628
Commercial industrial and agricultural loans	1,358	1,351	1,706	345	347	419
Open market paper	125	125	165	16	16	29
Loans to brokers and dealers	660	636	588	33	34	42
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	187	187	213	66	67	72
Real estate loans	108	108	126	13	13	12
Loans to banks	83	86	46	-	-	1
Other loans	396	397	423	51	51	53
U. S. Gov't direct obligations	2,621	2,636	3,123	1,156	1,161	956
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	1,028	923	405	125	113	101
Other securities	1,159	1,209	1,042	324	325	262
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	4,161	4,320	2,695	653	686	604
Cash in vault	73	54	49	27	31	22
Balances with domestic banks	73	76	67	197	193	161
Other assets—net	406	419	481	50	50	60
Liabilities—						
Demand deposits—adjusted	6,809	6,887	5,847	1,546	1,576	1,426
Time deposits	624	617	672	470	471	469
United States Govt. deposits	116	116	343	83	83	62
Inter-bank deposits:						
Domestic banks	2,615	2,626	2,088	685	681	576
Foreign banks	481	502	350	10	9	5
Borrowings	-	-	9	-	-	-
Other liabilities	289	294	335	13	13	16
Capital account	1,484	1,485	1,485	254	254	240

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 Feb. 8:

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows for the week ended Feb. 8 an increase of \$29,000,000 in demand deposits—adjusted, an increase of \$110,000,000 at New York City banks being partly offset by decreases of \$31,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$18,000,000 in the Boston district and \$11,000,000 in the Cleveland district. Deposits credited to domestic banks decreased \$80,000,000 in New York City, \$12,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$88,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$9,000,000 in the San Francisco district and decreased \$12,000,000 in New

York City and \$2,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States increased \$20,000,000 in New York City and \$18,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

An increase of \$55,000,000 is shown for "Other securities" at all reporting member banks and of \$74,000,000 at reporting member banks in New York City. In addition, \$53,000,000 heretofore included in "Other securities," as well as \$47,000,000 heretofore included in loans, are now included in "Other assets." Such loans and securities indirectly represent bank premises and other real estate and are now shown as a separate item in member bank call reports, although included in other assets in the weekly statement. The changes in loans shown below resulted in part from the transfer of certain loans heretofore classified as commercial, industrial and agricultural to "All other" loans.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended Feb. 8, 1939, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939	Since Feb. 9, 1938
Assets—			
Loans and investments—total	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939	Feb. 9, 1938
Loans—total	21,459,000,000	+17,000,000	+233,000,000
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans	8,179,000,000	-54,000,000	-746,000,000
Open market paper	3,745,000,000	-	-657,000,000
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	324,000,000	-	-126,000,000
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	786,000,000	-6,000,000	+72,000,000
Real estate loans	536,000,000	+1,000,000	-79,000,000
Loans to banks	1,148,000,000	-28,000,000	-15,000,000
Other loans	1,036,000,000	+7,000,000	+43,000,000
U. S. Govt. direct obligations	1,539,000,000	-8,000,000	+16,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government	8,171,000,000	-2,000,000	-31,000,000
Other securities	1,807,000,000	+18,000,000	+661,000,000
Reserve with Fed. Res. banks	3,302,000,000	+55,000,000	+349,000,000
Cash in vault	7,453,000,000	-68,000,000	+1,336,000,000
Balances with domestic banks	423,000,000	+29,000,000	+119,000,000
	2,515,000,000	-78,000,000	+543,000,000
Liabilities—			
Demand deposits—adjusted	16,077,000,000	+29,000,000	+1,568,000,000
Time deposits	5,185,000,000	+2,000,000	-15,000,000
United States Government deposits	632,000,000	+1,000,000	-7,000,000
Inter-bank deposits:			
Domestic banks	6,271,000,000	-88,000,000	+1,027,000,000
Foreign banks	572,000,000	-4,000,000	+182,000,000
Borrowings	1,000,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000

Japanese Seize Hainan Island—Enter Sphere of American, British and French Influence—Assert Retention of Area Is Not Permanent—Protests Made by Foreign Envoys—Resolution by Japanese Diet on Fisheries Dispute with Russia

Japanese troops which have been conducting the war on China on Feb. 10 seized the Island of Hainan, off the South China coast, thus extending Japanese controlled areas far to the south into American, French, British and Dutch spheres. Protests were sent to Japan this week by France, Great Britain and the United States, but it was indicated in Tokio that Japanese troops would not withdraw from Hainan, despite foreign objections to their occupation of the island.

The Sino-Japanese conflict was last referred to in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 4, page 654. In reporting the capture of Hainan, Associated Press Shanghai advices of Feb. 10 said:

The island, lying off the coast of French Indo-China and between the British strongholds of Hongkong and Singapore, had been watched with interest by both Great Britain and France since the beginning of the undeclared war.

[A Paris dispatch said the landing came as a shock to France, and French observers said it was certain to lead to sharp diplomatic exchanges between Paris and Tokio. France asked Japan for an "explanation" of a previous attempt to land on Hainan last year.

[The French Government considered its 1907 treaty with Japan, pledging each nation not to act in China "at the expense of the other," meant that Japan should not occupy Hainan. Japanese authorities challenged this interpretation.]

The Japanese announcement said a naval landing party and army regulars occupied shore positions on Hainan during the early morning and immediately started advancing inland against Chinese forces.

Control of the island would give the Japanese a base from which their airplanes could greatly extend their range to include the newly constructed highway from Indo-China to the Chinese interior, enabling them to hamper the flow of military supplies.

[The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman denied the Hainan attack contravened the 1907 treaty with France and admitted that Japan did not inform France prior to the landing in accordance with the treaty terms.

["The present military operation," he said, "is for the purpose of the extermination of Chinese military forces on the island."]

A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch said large forces of Japanese bluejackets swarmed ashore in an unnamed bay on the west coast of Hainan at 2 a. m. and that Chinese troops, surprised by the attack, offered little resistance except sporadic machine-gun fire. The dispatch said the landing was carried out without the loss of a single man.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese military leader, said on Feb. 12 that Japanese domination of Hainan would mean "the beginning of Japanese domination of the Pacific" and would strike heavily against the United States, Great Britain and France. A Chungking dispatch (Associated Press) of Feb. 12 to the New York "Herald Tribune" quoted him as follows:

Chiang, in an interview, said that Japanese possession of Hainan would mark the beginning of broken British communications between Hongkong,

Singapore and Australia. He said that it would be a "threat to United States and British naval bases at Hawaii and Singapore," and expressed belief that it was, therefore, Japan's "reply to the visit of United States warships to Singapore last year."

(Three United States cruisers, the Memphis, Trenton and Milwaukee, were at Singapore for the formal opening of a new British naval base at that crossroads of Great Britain's sea routes to Australia and the Orient last Feb. 14.)

Chiang said he believed that Japan wanted to create a strategic triangle with its points at Hainan, Sakhalin Island and Guam, and declared that if this triangle were established it would mean that "Hawaii and the Philippines were as good as Japanese-occupied."

(Sakhalin, half controlled by Soviet Russia and half by Japan, lies north of the Japanese island of Hokkaido off the coast of Siberia. Guam, a United States possession, is almost due south of Japan.)

Japan, Chiang said, would thus be able to hamper any Western movement by a United States fleet.

As Mukden, Manchukuo, was Japan's first step toward continental expansion in Asia, the generalissimo said, so was Hainan the first step of a southward expansion.

Japanese Foreign Minister Arita on Feb. 14 assured Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokio, that permanent retention of Hainan was not a part of Japanese policy. A Tokio wireless message, Feb. 14, to the New York "Times" added:

Assurances given to Charles Arsene Henry, the French Ambassador, yesterday, were repeated with an additional shade of emphasis. The occupation was explained as a purely military measure necessary to complete the Japanese blockade. Sir Robert was assured that it would terminate when the military situation changed. Mr. Arita reminded him that Japan's pledges not to annex Chinese territory explicitly covered the Chinese islands.

Neither the French nor the British Ambassador registered a protest. Their instructions were simply to make inquiries regarding the object of the occupation.

Answers that imply rather than state concretely that Japan's occupation of Hainan has limited objectives not connected with the broader question of Pacific strategy are being given to the Powers. An assurance that "the occupation of Hainan will not in nature or duration exceed military necessity," coupled with a declaration that Japan had no territorial designs was given to M. Henry yesterday and announced to the world by an informal Foreign Office communique.

The objective of the occupation was defined as "strengthening Japan's suspension of traffic along the China coast and thereby accelerating the collapse of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's regime."

Ship Movement Reported

The United States destroyer John D. Edwards, commanded by Captain John T. Y. Stapler, left Hongkong for Haikow yesterday, according to the newspaper Asahi. Inquiries at Hongkong were answered by a statement that the destroyer was going to investigate the safety of American nationals on Hainan, but Asahi reports that an American freighter, carrying an unknown cargo, left for Haiphong at the same time as the destroyer.

The Japanese House of Representatives on Feb. 14 unanimously approved a resolution, urging a stronger policy against the Soviet Union. The vote on the resolution followed a series of speeches, some of which advocated the use of force against Russia. In summarizing the debate and the resolution, Associated Press Tokio advices of Feb. 14 stated, in part:

The resolution was a direct outgrowth of the fisheries dispute with the Soviet Union, in which the Japanese charge they are being blocked out of fishing waters opened to them under the Portsmouth treaty, signed at the end of the Russo-Japanese War.

Recent border clashes between Japanese and Soviet forces apparently were partly responsible for today's action. The Domei news agency reported today from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, that new border clashes occurred Sunday and yesterday near the scene of recent skirmishes. It was admitted the Manchukuo forces in the area are being increased. A communique said Soviet troops had been repulsed. No mention was made of casualties.

In today's debate one Representative said: "Unless a solution is speedily reached, an answer spoken by Japanese might should be given the Soviets. We will display our firm determination not only to the Soviet Union but to the entire world."

Another member declared the Cabinet as a whole should handle the fisheries dispute instead of leaving it in the hands of Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita.

"We must show grim determination," said another. "Fishing by force is inevitable."

The fisheries dispute was referred to in these columns Jan. 14, page 205.

Hungary to Redeem Feb. 15 Coupons of City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., Budapest, 7% Gold Bonds Series A of 1928

The Cash Office of Foreign Credits at Budapest, Hungary, on Feb. 15, announced that it will redeem through its central paying agents in New York, Schroder Trust Co., coupons dated Feb. 15, 1939 on the City Savings Bank Co., Ltd., Budapest, 7% 25-year sinking fund secured gold bonds "Series A of 1928" dollar issue, at the rate of \$8.75 per coupon detached from a \$1,000 bond. Coupons presented in acceptance of this offer, which expires Aug. 14, 1939, and is made only to persons resident outside of Hungary, must be transmitted to Schroder Trust Co., 46 William St.

Comparative Figures of Condition of Canadian Banks

In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks for Dec. 31, 1938, with the figures for Nov. 30, 1938, and Dec. 31, 1937:

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Assets	Dec. 31, 1938	Nov. 30, 1938	Dec. 31, 1937
Current gold and subsidiary coin—			
In Canada	\$ 5,209,629	\$ 5,435,324	\$ 4,873,925
Elsewhere	4,697,847	5,361,438	5,339,044
Total	9,907,476	10,796,762	10,212,969
Dominion notes			
Notes of Bank of Canada	56,836,955	55,973,822	53,899,930
Deposits with Bank of Canada	200,645,883	215,196,543	196,040,148
Notes of other banks	6,204,643	5,517,921	5,661,810
United States & other foreign currencies	31,839,243	31,426,805	24,964,322
Cheques on other banks	115,874,382	112,268,588	130,175,050
Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted			
Deposits made with and balance due from other banks in Canada	3,636,633	4,039,130	5,209,032
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	18,146,713	24,432,190	23,726,579
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	151,957,361	169,847,838	78,079,663
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities	1,162,101,202	1,140,736,370	1,110,646,221
Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	174,312,121	162,683,188	171,149,233
Railway and other bonds, debts, & stocks	126,779,020	122,626,450	129,602,816
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	64,873,837	63,957,805	75,845,106
Elsewhere than in Canada	50,798,172	47,979,729	59,546,790
Other current loans & discounts in Canada	806,466,362	836,927,428	748,817,290
Elsewhere	152,458,364	148,191,168	165,590,124
Loans to the Government of Canada	22,055,151	21,154,132	22,762,126
Loans to Provincial governments			
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	111,566,629	112,260,802	90,382,496
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	8,798,257	9,057,928	10,047,137
Real estate other than bank premises	7,962,490	7,995,643	8,438,461
Mortgages on real estate sold by bank	4,121,330	4,152,493	4,267,272
Bank premises at not more than cost less amounts (if any) written off	72,709,908	72,812,233	73,283,607
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	52,552,841	56,218,654	63,601,026
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation	5,479,971	5,474,054	5,987,203
Shares of and loans to controlled cos.	11,657,930	11,765,161	11,370,629
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	1,737,896	1,725,767	1,651,838
Total assets	3,431,480,887	3,455,218,717	3,280,858,992
Liabilities			
Notes in circulation	94,522,673	97,091,023	101,676,294
Balance due to Dominion Govt. after deducting adv. for credits, pay-llts, &c. Advances under the Finance Act	63,632,194	53,130,582	13,134,076
Balance due to Provincial governments	42,522,934	40,983,983	39,476,859
Deposits by the public, payable on demand in Canada	734,103,116	750,328,026	699,186,909
Deposits by the public, payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	1,659,646,208	1,654,748,586	1,582,825,511
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	419,683,930	435,940,358	408,544,643
Loans from other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted			
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	11,706,733	17,848,639	16,959,644
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	11,785,558	10,330,408	12,708,736
Elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	43,170,688	40,360,732	46,478,616
Bills payable	219,513	341,691	939,169
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding	52,552,841	56,218,654	63,501,026
Liabilities not incl. under foregoing heads	4,772,778	4,221,749	3,929,915
Dividends declared and unpaid	1,411,753	2,374,159	802,940
Rest or reserve fund	133,750,000	133,750,000	133,750,000
Capital paid up	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000
Total Liabilities	3,418,980,971	3,443,168,643	3,269,414,389

Note—Owing to the omission of the cents in the official reports, the footings in the above do not exactly agree with the totals given.

Member Trading on New York Stock Exchange for Week Ended Jan. 28 and on New York Curb Exchange for Weeks Ended Jan. 21 and 28

Trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange by members, except odd-lot dealers, for their own account amounted to 3,266,165 shares in round-lot transactions during the week ended Jan. 28, it was announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (Feb. 17), which amount was 19.47% of total transactions on the Exchange of 8,387,350 shares. During the previous week ended Jan. 21 round-lot purchases and sales of stocks for the account of members, except odd-lot dealers, totaled 2,163,545 shares; this amount was 22.54% of total transactions for the week of 4,799,820 shares.

The Commission also promulgated figures showing the relation of trading by members of the New York Curb Exchange for their own account to total transactions on the Exchange. During the week ended Jan. 28 the member trading was 519,480 shares, or 21.27% of total transactions of 1,221,260 shares, while in the preceding week ended Jan. 21 (as announced by the SEC on Feb. 17) the Curb members traded in stocks for their own account in amount of 455,535 shares, which was 22.08% of total volume of 1,031,630 shares.

The data issued by the SEC is in the series of current figures being published weekly in accordance with its program embodied in its report to Congress in June, 1936, on the "Feasibility and Advisability of the Complete Segregation of the Functions of Broker and Dealer." The Stock Exchange figures for the week ended Jan. 21 were given in our Feb. 11 issue, page 803.

The data published are based upon weekly reports filed with the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange by their respective members. These reports are classified as follows:

Part II—Rules Principally Applicable to Floor Transactions

The title indicates the nature of the rules which have been assembled under this section.

Part III—Rules Principally Applicable to Office Matters

Under this section appear the rules relating to partnerships, members' offices, members' employees, joint-accounts, commissions, conduct of accounts, financial condition, margins, wires, reports, security distribution and proxies.

Part IV—Rules Principally Applicable to Contracts in Securities

Under this section are assembled the rules dealing with the treatment of security contracts and covering the subjects of comparisons, deliveries, closings, markings to the market, dividends and interest, reclamation and money and security loans.

	New York Stock Exchange		
	Jan. 28	Jan. 28	Jan. 21
Total number of reports received.....	1,083	817	817
1. Reports showing transactions as specialists.....	210	107	105
2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the floor.....	283	68	65
3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor.....	315	108	105
4. Reports showing no transactions.....	474	553	566

Note—On the New York Curb Exchange the round-lot transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered are not strictly comparable with data similarly designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since specialists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot dealer as well as those of the specialist.

The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)

	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot volume.....	8,387,350	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers):		
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—Bought.....	877,990	
Sold.....	863,650	
Total.....	1,741,640	10.38
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	448,910	
Sold.....	465,660	
Total.....	914,570	5.45
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	222,680	
Sold.....	387,275	
Total.....	609,955	3.64
4. Total—Bought.....	1,549,580	
Sold.....	1,716,585	
Total.....	3,266,165	19.47
C. Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of specialists and odd-lot dealers:		
1. In round lots—Bought.....	273,260	
Sold.....	167,260	
Total.....	440,520	2.63
2. In odd lots—Bought.....	1,116,894	
Sold.....	1,253,252	
Total.....	2,370,146	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)

	Week End. Jan. 21		Week End. Jan. 28	
	Total for Week	Per Cent a	Total for Week	Per Cent a
A. Total round-lot volume.....	1,031,630		1,221,260	
B. Round-lot transactions for account of members:				
1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are registered—				
Bought.....	133,000		175,910	
Sold.....	155,665		169,175	
Total.....	288,665	13.99	345,085	14.13
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor—Bought.....	49,580		50,560	
Sold.....	50,245		48,925	
Total.....	99,825	4.84	99,485	4.07
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor—Bought.....	32,045		34,415	
Sold.....	35,000		40,495	
Total.....	67,045	3.25	74,910	3.07
4. Total—Bought.....	214,625		260,885	
Sold.....	240,910		258,595	
Total.....	455,535	22.08	519,480	21.27
C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists—Bought.....	85,097		93,510	
Sold.....	61,382		87,785	
Total.....	146,479		181,294	

* The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their partners, including special partners.

a Shares in members' transactions as per cent of twice total round-lot volume. In calculating these percentages the total of members' transactions is compared with twice the total round-lot volume on the Exchange for the reason that the total of members' transactions includes both purchases and sales, while the Exchange volume includes only sales.

Governors of New York Curb Exchange Adopt New Rules in Accordance with New Constitution

The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Exchange on Feb. 16 adopted revised rules in accordance with the new Constitution, which become effective Feb. 23, and the plan of reorganization adopted last October. The new rules were made necessary by the creation of new committees, the redistribution of powers and administrative functions among the new committees and the grant of powers and imposition of responsibilities upon the office of President. In addition to these changes a general revision of the existing rules of the Exchange to afford greater clarity in presentation and the elimination of duplications was called for in the reorganization plan.

The rules are divided into four general divisions as follows:

Part I—General Rules

Under this part are assembled rules of general importance to all members which are not limited in their application to Floor matters, office matters or security contracts.

Changes in Amounts of Their Own Stock Reacquired by Companies Listed on New York Stock and New York Curb Exchanges

The monthly list of companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange reporting changes in the reacquired holdings of their own stock was issued by the Exchange on Feb. 15. A previous list was given in these columns of Jan. 14, page 206. The following is the list made available by the Stock Exchange on Feb. 15:

Company and Class of Stock	Shares Previously Reported	Shares per Latest Report
Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp., common.....	3,289	2,189
American Coal Co. of Allegheny County (The), capital.....	13,625	14,075
American Snuff Co., 6% preferred.....	3,539	3,039
Armour & Co. of Delaware, 7% preferred.....	17,308	11,207
Armstrong Cork Co., common.....	1,100	
Atlas Corp., common.....	123,573	162,003
6% preferred.....		809
Beiding Hemingway Co., common.....	18,932	21,732
Brustol-Myers Co., common.....	17,380	17,394
Bucyrus-Erie Co., 7% preferred.....	6,732	6,740
Case Co., J. L., common.....	3,172	2,756
Celotex Corp. (The), common.....		1,300
Collins & Aikman Corp., 5% preferred.....	2,165	2,965
Continental Motors Corp., common.....	5,100	
Curtis Publishing Co. (The), \$7 preferred.....	33,802	33,902
Davega Stores Corp., common.....	7,300	8,800
5% preferred.....	1,100	2,100
Detroit Edison Co. (The), common.....	5,799	5,609
Dixie-Vortex Co., common.....		29,612
Class A.....		82,099
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. (The), common.....		*313,892
6% preferred.....		*50,066
Grant Co. W. T., 5% preferred.....	1,279	1,280
Hat Corp. of America, 6 1/2% preferred.....	1,353	
Hecker Products Corp., common.....	43,400	70,400
Household Finance Corp., common.....	608	716
International Harvester Co., common.....	163,449	163,452
International Silver Co., common.....	8,249	7,550
7% preferred.....	6,863	6,250
Interstate Department Stores, Inc., 7% preferred.....	1,470	2,020
Jewel Tea Co., Inc., common.....	4,614	4,545
Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc., 5% preference.....	3,510	4,011
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp., common.....	42,535	44,435
Lone Star Cement Corp., common.....	15,429	14,970
Macy & Co., Inc., R. H., common.....	4,321	1,115
McCall Corp., common.....	700	1,622
National Cylinder Gas Co., common.....		*7,500
National Tea Co., common.....	48,550	*42,950
Plymouth Oil Co., common.....	42,000	42,400
Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., common.....	20,427	20,286
Class A.....	8,815	8,752
Safeway Stores, Inc., 6% preferred.....	1,321	1,351
7% preferred.....	3,038	3,288
Sheaffer Pen Co., W. A., common.....	3,080	1,869
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., \$6 preferred.....	7,527	8,527
Standard Oil Co. of Kansas (The), common.....	30,497	30,69
Swift & Co., capital.....	80,199	80,147
Tide Water Associated Oil Co., common.....	1,009	1,010
Transamerica Corp., capital.....	486,312	486,361
United Stores Corp., \$6 preferred.....	800	1,309
Wheeling Steel Corp., 6% preferred.....	1,571	1,770
White Dental Manufacturing Co., S. S., capital.....	2,755	3,103

* Initial report. a Correction of record.

The New York Curb Exchange announced on Feb. 16 that the following is a list of issuers of fully listed securities which have reported changes in their holdings of reacquired stock:

Name	Shares Previously Reported	Shares per Latest Report
American General Corp., \$2 dividend series preferred.....	9,981	10,132
Common.....	181,661	184,476
Carman & Co., Inc., class A.....	4,292	4,392
Crown Central Petroleum Corp., common.....	463	471
Crown Drug Co., 7% preferred.....	50	100
Common.....	4,365	
Henry Holt & Co., class A.....	18,946	*19,199
Hussmann-Ligonier Co., common.....	5,599	5,589
Hygrade Food Products Corp., conv. 6s A 1949.....	\$69,000	\$35,000
Convertible 6s B 1949.....	\$9,200	\$200
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc., preferred.....	8	11
Kleinert (I. B.) Rubber Co., common.....	23,905	24,105
Knott Corp. (The), common.....	699	632
Lane Bryant, Inc., 7% preferred.....	294	314
Lion Oil Refining Co., convertible 4 1/8s 1952.....	\$58,000	\$130,000
Louisiana Land & Exploration Co., capital.....	25,429	28,577
Ludwig Baumann & Co., v.t.cs. conv. 7% 1st preferred.....	1,424	1,328
North American Rayon Corp., 6% prior preferred.....	5,312	5,712
Ollstocks, Ltd., capital.....	80,450	80,456
Pacific Public Service Co., 1st preferred.....	24,732	24,743
Non-voting common.....		ac242,878
Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, C. A., common capital.....		5,660
Prudential Investors, Inc., \$6 preferred.....	5,600	292
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., common.....	276	1,101
Sterch Bros. Stores, Inc., 5% 2d preferred.....	1,051	10,550
Stroock (S.) & Co., capital.....	10,400	13,314
Trunz Pork Stores, Inc., capital.....	13,064	

a Initial report. b Non-voting common stock of Pacific Public Service Co. became common stock upon reclassification of shares effective Dec. 7, 1938. * No shares of common stock of Crown Drug Co. are held in the company's treasury and previous notices of any such shares being in the company's treasury are in error. ac As of Nov. 23, 1938, the date of the original listing application of Pantepec Oil Co. of Venezuela, C. A., 292,878 shares of common capital stock were held by the company in its treasury, on which the company has granted options to purchase same to Wilburton Investment Trust, Ltd. On Dec. 29, 1938 Wilburton Investment Trust, Ltd. purchased 50,000 of such shares at \$4 per share.

Value of Commercial Paper Outstanding as Reported By New York Federal Reserve Bank—Total of \$195,200,000 Jan. 31 Compares with \$186,900,000 Dec. 31

The following announcement showing the total value of commercial paper outstanding on Jan. 31 was issued on Feb. 15 by the New York Federal Reserve Bank:

Reports received by this bank from commercial paper dealers show a total of \$195,200,000 of open market paper outstanding on Jan. 31, 1939.

This figure compares with \$186,900,000 on Dec. 31 and with \$299,300,000 on Jan. 31, 1938.

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

1939—	\$	1938—	\$	1937—	\$
Jan. 31	195,200,000	May 31	251,200,000	Sept. 30	331,400,000
1938—		Apr. 30	271,400,000	Aug. 31	329,000,000
Dec. 31	186,900,000	Mar. 31	296,600,000	July 31	324,700,000
Nov. 30	206,300,000	Feb. 28	292,600,000	June 30	284,600,000
Oct. 31	213,100,000	Jan. 31	299,300,000	May 31	286,900,000
Sept. 30	212,300,000	1937—		Apr. 30	285,000,000
Aug. 31	209,400,000	Dec. 31	279,200,000	Mar. 31	290,400,000
July 31	210,700,000	Nov. 30	311,000,000	Feb. 28	287,600,000
June 30	225,300,000	Oct. 31	323,400,000	Jan. 31	243,800,000

Bankers' Acceptances Outstanding Decreased \$14,203,276 During January—Total Jan. 31 Reported at \$255,402,175—\$70,402,220 Below Year Ago

During January the volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding decreased \$14,203,276 to \$255,402,175 Jan. 31 from \$269,605,451 Dec. 31, according to the monthly compilation of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, issued Feb. 14. As compared with a year ago, the Jan. 31 total is \$70,402,220 below that of Jan. 31, 1938, when the acceptances outstanding amounted to \$325,804,395. The current total is the smallest amount of acceptances outstanding since 1916.

During January this year decreases occurred in every classification, according to the nature of credit; in the year-to-year comparisons only credits drawn for domestic shipments were above Jan. 31, 1938. The following is the report for Jan. 31, 1939, as issued by the New York Reserve Bank on Feb. 14:

BANKERS DOLLAR ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING—UNITED STATES—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

Federal Reserve District	Jan. 31, 1939	Dec. 31, 1938	Jan. 31, 1938
1. Boston	\$29,904,355	\$31,010,941	\$29,548,509
2. New York	184,371,109	193,275,580	233,536,583
3. Philadelphia	10,029,311	10,907,485	12,873,927
4. Cleveland	2,257,002	2,847,854	2,900,034
5. Richmond	957,614	904,609	1,056,169
6. Atlanta	1,767,567	1,672,305	2,036,965
7. Chicago	5,141,212	5,508,497	12,395,275
8. St. Louis	731,486	735,306	951,220
9. Minneapolis	1,271,825	1,291,841	1,854,730
10. Kansas City			
11. Dallas	1,009,093	1,780,952	2,167,135
12. San Francisco	17,961,691	19,670,081	26,483,848
Grand total	\$255,402,175	\$269,605,451	\$325,804,395

Decrease for month, \$14,203,276. Decrease for year, \$70,402,220.

ACCORDING TO NATURE OF CREDIT

	Jan. 31, 1939	Dec. 31, 1938	Jan. 31, 1938
Imports	\$88,603,750	\$94,563,220	\$106,024,634
Exports	57,091,642	60,071,510	82,194,997
Domestic shipments	10,517,680	11,594,185	7,832,900
Domestic warehouse credits	41,700,650	45,147,797	67,123,043
Dollar exchange	2,297,592	2,688,872	2,835,379
Based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries	55,190,861	55,539,867	59,793,442

BILLS HELD BY ACCEPTING BANKS

Own bills	\$122,007,353
Bills of others	81,796,252
Total	\$203,803,605
Decrease for month	8,195,608

CURRENT MARKET RATES ON PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES FEB. 14, 1939

Days—	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates	Days—	Dealers' Buying Rates	Dealers' Selling Rates
30	½	7-16	120	9-16	½
60	½	7-16	150	½	9-16
90	½	7-16	180	½	9-16

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

1936—	\$	1937—	\$	1938—	\$
Oct. 31	\$330,205,152	Aug. 31	\$343,881,754	May 31	\$268,038,573
Nov. 30	349,053,490	Sept. 30	344,419,113	June 30	264,222,590
Dec. 31	372,816,963	Oct. 30	346,246,657	July 30	264,748,032
1937—		Nov. 30	348,026,993	Aug. 31	258,319,612
Jan. 30	387,227,280	Dec. 31	343,065,947	Sept. 30	261,430,941
Feb. 27	401,107,760	1938—		Oct. 31	269,561,958
Mar. 31	396,471,668	Jan. 31	325,804,395	Nov. 30	273,327,135
Apr. 30	395,031,279	Feb. 28	307,115,312	Dec. 31	269,605,451
May 29	385,795,967	Mar. 31	292,742,315	1939—	
June 30	364,203,843	Apr. 30	278,707,940	Jan. 31	255,402,175
July 31	351,556,950				

Capital Flow to United States In Last Five Years \$4,200,000,000—Governors of Federal Reserve System Also Discuss Increase in Monetary Gold Stock of Country not Possible to Determine Says Board—How Much of \$1,500,000,000 Represents "Floating Money"

From the end of January, 1934 through 1938 the monetary gold stock of the United States increased by about \$7,700,000,000, of which \$7,000,000,000 represented the inflow of gold from abroad, says the Board of Governors of the

Federal Reserve System in its February "Bulletin" made available Feb. 10. According to the "Bulletin" the two principal factors causing this inflow were the surplus in the country's merchandise trade with the world, amounting to \$2,100,000,000 over the five years, and the movement of capital amounting in the reported figures to \$4,200,000,000. "An analysis of the capital movement itself [We quote from the "Bulletin"] suggests that, while this movement has been influenced to an important degree by the disturbed conditions abroad, only a limited amount now represents nervous foreign money ready to leave this country as soon as conditions abroad become more stable. More than a third of the capital inflow since January, 1934 has represented the liquidation of American assets abroad," the "Bulletin" states, and it adds: "Somewhat less than a third has represented foreign buying of American securities, and the experience following 1929 and March, 1937, indicates that, while foreigners as a group have bought American securities heavily during a bull market, they have not sold on balance during the subsequent decline. Individuals have entered the market and have withdrawn from it, but aggregate holdings of American securities have been either broadly maintained or have expanded.

Periods of net sale of American securities by foreigners have been brief. The third element in the capital movement, and that which has constituted its most volatile part, has been balances held by foreigners in this country. The growth in these balances since January, 1934, accounts for little more than a third of the capital movement and less than a quarter of the gold inflow. Most of these foreign balances are money on demand deposit with the banks. As such they earn no interest, and, except as they are needed for current business purposes, they represent idle funds held here largely for reasons of safety or speculation, ready to move elsewhere as the financial or political scene shifts. These balances may be described as "floating money." [So called "hot money" Ed.]

Floating Money

What portion of the \$1,500,000,000 of foreign balances that have come here net since January, 1934 now represents floating money is impossible to determine with precision. It is certain that some of these balances were accumulated for business purposes after de facto stabilization of the dollar in January, 1934. In the preceding period in which the dollar was falling on the exchanges foreign funds here had been curtailed in order to hold exchange losses to a minimum. Immediately following stabilization working balances were in some measure replenished and continued to grow as, with the passage of time, confidence in the stability of the dollar increased and the volume of business and financial transactions expanded. Undoubtedly these additions to working balances since January, 1934 amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. But a review of the circumstances which have surrounded the coming of the bulk of the foreign short-term funds at particular periods makes it apparent that to a considerable extent they represent a movement of nervous money not needed for business purposes and as such constitute the most unstable element in the foreign exchange market today.

Influence of War Fears

War fears in Europe have been a factor in the capital movement for some time. Their influence, however, could not be clearly detected until September, 1935 when Italian-Ethiopian hostilities were imminent. At that time the danger that England might become involved led to substantial transfers of capital—possibly as much as \$200,000,000—to the United States. Most of this represented a shift of balances from London to New York. As compared with the spasmodic, but cumulative, flow of funds to this country as a result of the gold-bloc difficulties and the subsequent gold scare this amount was not large. In August, 1938, however, when the withdrawal of floating money from this country had reached the magnitude of \$900,000,000, another threat to European peace in connection with the Czechoslovak situation started an unprecedented flow of foreign balances to the United States, which in three months amounted to \$550,000,000. As the shock to European security passed, the inflow of funds became intermittent, but recurrent uncertainties kept the prevailing movement one from London to New York causing the market to question whether the resources of the British Fund were adequate, and this doubt contributed to further shifts of balances.

Since the recent transfer of gold from the Bank of England, which supplied the Fund with ample resources for the support of sterling, the movement of floating money has in some measure been checked. Further influences toward elimination of exchange speculation have been brought to bear in various foreign centers through informal action of the banks. Should the European situation become more stable the great mass of idle foreign funds in this country, earning no interest, might easily be attracted into more essential or more profitable uses at home. On the other hand, further unsettlement of international relations could swell to greater proportions the floating balances already here. These funds constitute the most unpredictable of the major factors governing the international exchanges and the flow of gold to the United States.

Liquidation of American Assets Abroad

More than a third of the inward capital movement since January, 1934 (some \$1,500,000,000) represents American funds repatriated from abroad. They comprise American loans, acceptances, and deposits abroad that have been repaid and foreign securities that have been redeemed or repurchased from Americans by foreigners. Among the short-term funds repatriated, amounting to over \$600,000,000, liquidation of accounts in Germany represent more than a third. Another substantial block consists of balances accumulated in England in 1933 when the dollar was falling on the exchanges. The greater part of the repatriation of American short-term funds from foreign centers was completed by the middle of 1935.

Foreign Buying of American Securities

In addition to building up of idle deposits by foreigners and repatriation of American capital a third major form of capital movement to the United States has been foreign acquisition of American securities. Foreigners have been attracted by the American stock market. Since January, 1934 they have put nearly \$1,200,000,000 on balance into American securities and it has come mainly at times of stock market boom. While currency uncertainties and war fears abroad have undoubtedly influenced foreigners' appraisals of the longer-term investment opportunities at home as compared with those in the United States, they appear to have done so only in a broad way, helping to create a general investment preference for American securities. Foreign investment here has not been concentrated, as has the movement of floating funds, in periods of financial or political disturbance abroad.

Liquidation of 14 Receiverships of National Banks Completed During January

¶ Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, announced on Feb. 13 that during the month of January, 1939, the liquidation of 14 receiverships was completed and the affairs thereof finally closed. This makes a total of 1,264 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the Banking Holiday of March, 1933. The announcement added:

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 1,264 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated \$531,520,215, or an average return of 80.83% of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 67.97% of their claims.

Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships during the month of January, 1939, amounted to \$1,553,605. Total dividends paid and distributions to depositors of all receiverships from March 16, 1933 to Jan. 31, 1939, amounted to \$933,225,860.

The following are the 14 National banks liquidated and finally closed or restored to solvency during January:

INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS LIQUIDATED AND FINALLY CLOSED OR RESTORED TO SOLVENCY DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1939

Name and Location of Bank	Date of Failure	Total Disbursements Including Offsets Allowed	Per Cent Total Disbursements to Total Liabilities	Per Cent Dividends Declared to All Claimants
First Nat. Bank, Culver City, Calif.	1-23-32	\$661,605	77.10	58.8
San Bernardino Nat. Bank, San Bernardino, Calif.	6-21-32	1,385,722	99.26	98.7
Walnut Park Nat. Bank, Walnut Park, Calif.	1-11-32	877,384	70.98	50.67
First Nat. Bank, Erie, Ill.	10-19-31	407,316	72.25	67.2
First Nat. Bank, Riverside, Ill.	7-6-32	242,849	86.44	79.00
First Nat. Bank, Shelbyville, Ind.	2-10-32	526,308	88.80	85.77
Buchanan County Nat. Bank, Independence, Iowa	8-1-32	977,901	93.79	90.96
Millbury Nat. Bank, Millbury, Mass.	12-13-33	681,957	97.16	96.433
National Shoe & Leather Bank, Auburn, Maine	12-19-33	3,220,211	86.67	83.31
Wayne Nat. Bank, Goldsboro, N. C.	2-17-32	1,872,087	89.25	78.05
First Nat. Bank in Mount Vernon, South Dak.	8-12-31	79,511	45.35	19.8
First Nat. Bank in Aberdeen, Wash.	12-11-31	1,394,368	86.77	68.5
First Nat. Bank, Chester, W. Va.	12-22-32	405,067	106.90	111.42
McCartney Nat. Bank, Green Bay, Wis.	5-29-31	2,293,111	94.55	93.6

* Shareholders' agent elected to continue liquidation after payment by receiver of principal and interest in full to creditors.

Reference to the liquidation of National banks completed during December appeared in our issue of Jan. 21, page 364.

New Offering of \$100,000,000, or Thereabouts, of 90-Day Treasury Bills—To Be Dated Feb. 23, 1939

Announcement of a new offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 90-day Treasury bills, was made on Feb. 16 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. The bills will be dated Feb. 23 and will mature on May 24, 1939. They will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders and on the maturity date the face amount of the bills will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of bills on Feb. 23 in amount of \$100,323,000.

The tenders to the new offering announced Feb. 16 will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, Feb. 20. Tenderees will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. In his announcement of the offering, Secretary Morgenthau also said:

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

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenderees from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenderees are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenderees on Feb. 20, 1939, all tenderees 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 tenderees or parts of tenderees, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenderees will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on Feb. 23, 1939.

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

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

\$1,648,000 of Government Securities Purchased by Treasury During January

Market transactions in Government securities for Treasury investment accounts in January, 1939, resulted in net purchases of \$1,648,000, Secretary Morgenthau announced

on Feb. 15. This compares with net purchases of \$6,469,750 during December.

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

1937—		1938—	
January	\$14,363,300 purchased	January	\$12,033,500 sold
February	5,701,800 purchased	February	3,001,000 sold
March	119,553,000 purchased	March	23,348,500 purchased
April	11,855,500 purchased	April	2,480,250 purchased
May	3,833,550 purchased	May	4,899,250 sold
June	24,370,400 purchased	June	783,500 purchased
July	4,812,050 purchased	July	1,151,600 purchased
August	12,510,000 purchased	August	3,905,650 sold
September	8,900,000 purchased	September	38,481,000 purchased
October	3,716,000 purchased	October	1,044,000 purchased
November	2,000,050 purchased	November	360,000 purchased
December	15,351,100 sold	December	6,469,750 purchased
		1939—	
		January	1,648,000 purchased

Tenders of \$263,368,000 Received to Offering of \$100,000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills—\$100,378,000 Accepted at Average Rate of 0.005%

A total of \$263,368,000 was tendered to the offering of \$100,000,000 or thereabouts of 91-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 15 and maturing May 17, 1939, it was announced on Feb. 10 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. Of this amount, Secretary Morgenthau said, \$100,378,000 was accepted at an average rate of 0.005%.

The tenders to the offering of Treasury bills were received at the Federal Reserve banks and the branches thereof up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Feb. 10. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of Feb. 11, page 809. The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of Feb. 10:

Total applied for.....\$263,368,000
Total accepted.....100,378,000

Range of accepted bids:
High.....100
Low.....99.998 Equivalent rate approximately 0.008%
Average price.....99.999 Equivalent rate approximately 0.005%
(20% of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted)

Final Figures on RFC Offering of \$300,000,000 of 7/8% Notes—Total Subscriptions of \$2,257,037,000 Received and \$310,090,000 Allotted

The final subscription and allotment figures with respect to the offering on Feb. 6 of \$300,000,000 of 7/8% notes of series R of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were announced on Feb. 14 by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Reference to the offering of notes, which are dated Feb. 15 and will mature on Jan. 15, 1942, appeared in these columns last week, page 809.

Total subscriptions received by the offering amounted to \$2,567,037,000 of which \$310,090,000 were allotted. Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the several Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve District—	Total Subscriptions Received	Total Subscriptions Allotted
Boston	\$157,061,000	\$18,908,000
New York	1,451,227,000	174,321,000
Philadelphia	126,230,000	15,210,000
Cleveland	133,326,000	16,111,000
Richmond	67,999,000	8,363,000
Atlanta	69,424,000	9,094,000
Chicago	267,854,000	32,422,000
St. Louis	47,811,000	5,917,000
Minneapolis	24,273,000	2,961,000
Kansas City	36,116,000	4,367,000
Dallas	35,281,000	4,347,000
San Francisco	129,435,000	15,549,000
Treasury	21,000,000	2,520,000
Total	\$2,567,037,000	\$310,090,000

President Roosevelt Leaves Washington for Brief Caribbean Cruise Following Attack of Grip

President Roosevelt, who has just recovered from a slight attack of grip, which kept him confined to the White House for nearly a week, left Washington by special train late at night Feb. 16 for Key West, Fla., and today (Feb. 18) will board the Cruiser Houston for a 10-day cruise in the Caribbean,—his trip enabling him to view part of the fleet maneuvers. On Feb. 16 Associated Press advices from Washington said:

The voyage was planned several weeks ago with a double purpose—to give the naval-minded President a glimpse of the greatest armada ever to assemble in the Atlantic for mimic battle, and an opportunity to rest from congressional problems.

His physician, Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, said the trip also would help the President rid himself completely of a week-old attack of grip.

Although the President's illness was said at the executive offices to be about over, he remained in the living quarters of the White House again today, taking things easy. He arranged to receive several callers in his oval room study and to hold a Cabinet meeting there in the afternoon.

The Associated Press, reporting yesterday (Feb. 17) aboard the Roosevelt train enroute to Key West stated:

Those traveling with the President for the sea trip are Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, White House Physician; Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, Naval Aid; Col. Edwin M. Watson, Military Aid, and Lieut.-Commander W. L. Freseman, Aid to Admiral Leahy.

William D. Bassett, Acting White House Secretary, went along to set up temporary offices in Miami during the President's absence. He was substituting for Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre, who entered the Naval Hospital in Washington yesterday with an attack of intestinal grip.

The Presidential party will arrive at Florida City, 30 miles south of Miami, early tomorrow. It will have breakfast on the train, and then motor 140 miles to Key West. A picnic lunch will be served en route.

Before boarding the Warrington the President will speak from his car by radio, opening the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco.

President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Urges Study of Measures for Conservation of Nation's Coal, Oil, Gas, and Water Power Resources and Action Toward Control of Water Pollution

Two special messages were sent to Congress on Feb. 16 by President Roosevelt, one of which deals with a report of the National Resources Committee, prepared in accordance with his request in March of last year, and which presents suggestions for the carrying through of a program for the utilization and conservation of the Nation's resources of coal, oil, gas and water power. With his other message this week, the President transmitted a report on "Water Pollution in the United States," prepared at his request by an advisory committee of the National Resources Committee. The President points out that "the committee estimates that an expenditure, by public and private agencies, of approximately \$2,000,000,000 over a period of ten to twenty years may be required to construct works necessary to abate the more objectionable pollution."

The President, at the same time, refers to the action of the last Congress, in passing, during its closing days an Act, providing for the creation of a Division of Water Pollution Control. While subscribing to the general purposes of the Act, the President states that he withheld his approval of it "because of the method which it provided for the authorization of loans and grants in aid." "I hope," he says in his message, "that at this session the whole problem of water pollution may again receive your consideration." For the furtherance of anti-stream pollution, the committee, says the United Press, suggested:

1. Designation of an appropriate Federal agency, preferably the Public Health Service, to study the problem.
2. Federal loan and grant assistance to municipalities and industries in removing sources of pollution.
3. Anti-pollution plans to be cleared through a Federal co-ordinating agency to assure conformity with existing regional plans for water use.
4. All pollution-abatement contracts to be approved by Congress before they are validated.

From Washington, Feb. 16, United Press accounts also noted that the National Resources Committee in its report recommends the following in regard to the so-called energy resources:

1. Establishment of a Federal oil conservation board or commission to draft rules governing production and distribution of oil and gas, the objective being to prevent waste and protect interests of the producers.
2. Strict Federal regulation of the bituminous coal industry.
3. Maintenance of an active Federal policy of public development of water power to conserve petroleum, natural gas and high grade coal, and to make electrical energy more widely available and at the same time strengthen the national defense by assuring an adequate power supply in any emergency.

In his message, bearing on the conservation of the Nation's resources, the President says:

"Some Federal legislation affecting the energy resources will expire at the end of this fiscal year, other legislation at the end of a few more years. This report sets forth a useful frame of reference for legislative programs affecting these resources. . . . Specific recommendations are advanced for solution of the most pressing problems."

The President's message on Energy Resources follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with my request of March 15, 1938, the National Resources Committee, in consultation with the other Federal agencies concerned, has prepared a comprehensive study of our energy resources, which I present herewith for your consideration.

This report represents the joint effort of many specialists both within and outside the Federal Government. It suggests policies, investigations, and legislation necessary to carry forward a broad national program for the prudent utilization and conservation of the nation's energy resources.

Our resources of coal, oil, gas and water power provide the energy to turn the wheels of industry, to service our homes, and to aid in national defense. We now use more energy per capita than any other people, and our scientists tell us there will be a progressively increasing demand for energy for all purposes.

Our energy resources are not inexhaustible, yet we are permitting waste in their use and production. In some instances, to achieve apparent economies today, future generations will be forced to carry the burden of unnecessarily high costs and to substitute inferior fuels for particular purposes. National policies concerning these vital resources must recognize the availability of all of them; the location of each with respect to its markets; the costs of transporting them; the technological developments which will increase the efficiency of their production and use; the use of the lower-grade coals; and the relationships between the increased use of energy and the general economic development of the country.

In the past the Federal Government and the States have undertaken various measures to conserve our heritage in these resources. In general, however, each of these efforts has been directed toward the problems in a single field: toward the protection of the public interest in the power of flowing water in the nation's rivers; toward the relief of economic and human distress in the mining of coal; or toward the correction of demoralizing and wasteful practices and conditions in the industries producing oil and natural gas. It is time now to take a larger view: to recognize—more fully than has been possible or perhaps needful in the past—that each of our great natural resources of energy affects the others.

It is difficult in the long run to envisage a national coal policy, or a national petroleum policy, or a national water-power policy without also, in time, a national policy directed toward all of these energy producers; that is, a national energy-resources policy. Such a broader and integrated policy toward the problems of coal, petroleum, natural gas and water power cannot be evolved overnight.

The widening interest and responsibility on the part of the Federal Government for the conservation and wise use of the nation's energy resources raises many perplexing questions of policy determination. Clearly, there must be adequate and continuing planning and provision for studies

which will reflect the best technical experience available, as well as full consideration for both regional and group interests.

Some Federal legislation affecting the energy resources will expire at the end of this fiscal year, other legislation at the end of a few more years. This report sets for a useful frame of reference for legislative programs affecting these resources and illustrates another approach to the systematic husbandry of our natural resources. Specific recommendations are advanced for solution of the most pressing problems.

In order to facilitate its use by the Congress, I recommend that this report be printed together with illustrations, when these are available in final form, in conformity with similar reports prepared by the National Resources Committee.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The White House, Feb. 16, 1939.

We give, as follows, the President's Water Pollution message.

Water Pollution

The last Congress recognized the national importance of pollution abatement in our streams and lakes by passing, during its closing days, an act providing for the creation of a division of water pollution control in the United States public health service and for the establishment of a permanent system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans to assist in constructing pollution-abatement projects.

Although fully subscribing to the general purposes of that act, I felt compelled to withhold my approval of it because of the method which it provided for the authorization of loans and grants-in-aid. It would have prevented the consideration of such appropriations as a part of the annual budget for all purposes. My reasons are set forth in detail in my memorandum of June 25, 1938. I hope that at this session the whole problem of water pollution may again receive your attention.

To facilitate study of the problem by the Congress I am transmitting a report on "Water Pollution in the United States," which outlines the status of pollution, the cost of bringing about a reasonable degree of abatement, and the financial, technical and administrative aspects of such a program. The document was prepared at my request by a special advisory committee of the National Resources Committee composed of representative experts from the Departments of War, Treasury, the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce and from private and State agencies.

No quick-and-easy solution of these problems is in sight. The committee estimates that an expenditure by public and private agencies of approximately \$2,000,000,000 over a period of ten to twenty years may be required to construct works necessary to abate the more objectionable pollution. Inasmuch as the needed works are chiefly treatment plants for municipal sewage and industrial waste, the responsibility for them rests primarily with municipal government and private industry. Much construction work is in progress. Many state agencies have forced remedial action where basic studies have shown it to be practicable.

Unprecedented advances in cleaning up our streams have been made possible by the public works and work-relief programs during the last six years. The report states that more progress has been made in abatement of municipal waste during that period than during the entire twenty-five years preceding, chiefly as a result of Federal financial stimulation. As in many other fields of conservation, great improvement in the nation's basic assets of water has been incident to the fight against unemployment. If this construction work is to continue at a substantial rate, and if the necessary research, education and enforcement activities are to be carried out most effectively, the Federal Government must lend financial support and technical stimulation.

It is my opinion that, pending further experiments with inter-state and State enforcement activities, Federal participation in pollution abatement should take the general form of establishing a central technical agency to promote and co-ordinate education, research and enforcement. On the basis of recent experience, it should be supplemented by a system of Federal grants-in-aid and loans organized, with due regard for the integrated use and control of water resources and for a balanced Federal program for public works of all types. The time is overdue for the Federal Government to take vigorous leadership along these lines.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Feb. 16, 1939.

Bill to Widen Scope of ICC Introduced in Congress

The first of a series of bills to tighten provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and broaden powers of the commission over financial operations of the railroad industry was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House on Feb. 13 by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) and Representative Lea (Dem., Calif.), chairmen of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees.

Prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission on the basis of its own experience in the administration of the act and on the disclosures before the Wheeler Railroad Financing Investigating Committee of the Senate the measure would:

- (1.) Extend the commission's authority in the new regulation of securities, reports and accounts to the subsidiaries of railroads.
- (2.) Empower the commission to obtain relevant information and data from railroad holding companies, railway associations and from banks, brokers, accountants and railway equipment companies which deal with railroads.
- (3.) Add a new section to the Interstate Commerce Act to empower the commission to prevent or supervise the use of railroad funds for other than strictly railroad purposes.

Chairman Wheeler explained, in introducing the bill, that it was submitted to him by the legislative committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission with the recommendations of the committee that it be enacted. Other bills will be introduced later by Chairman Wheeler dealing with other aspects of the railroad problem.

"The chief purpose of this bill," the Senator said, "is to prevent unnecessary and wasteful spending of railroad funds for purchase of stocks or properties which are not needed for legitimate operation of the railroad itself.

"In addition, the bill seeks to fill certain gaps in the commission's powers which have resulted from corporate intricacies and devices resorted to by railroads to evade supervision by the commission. Subsidiary companies have thus been used to borrow money and issue securities, to make purchases or take other steps which the railroads under existing law are not allowed to take without the commission's approval.

"This bill subjects subsidiaries of railroads to the same requirements with respect to accounting, reporting and issuing securities that now apply to the railroads themselves. Furthermore, the bill enables the commission to

keep itself better informed than heretofore on railroad affairs by empowering it to obtain relevant information and data from bankers, accountants and equipment companies which do business with railroads, and from railroad holding companies and associations."

Senate Approves RFC Extension to June 30, 1941— Action on Export-Import Bank Continuance Postponed by Senate Committee

The Senate on Feb. 16 without debate passed a bill extending operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until June 30, 1941. The original bill would have extended the corporation's activities until Jan. 15, 1941, but the Senate Banking & Currency Committee on Feb. 14 favorably reported the continuance until June 30, 1941, on recommendation of Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, to avoid possible expiration of the agency a few days before the inauguration of the next president. Yesterday (Feb. 17) the House Rules Committee made known that consideration in the House of legislation to extend the RFC would begin Monday (Feb. 20).

Meanwhile the Senate Committee on Feb. 14 delayed action on a proposal to continue operations of the Export-Import Bank and the Commodity Credit Corporation for two years. In connection with the hearing held on this bill Associated Press Washington advices of Feb. 14 said:

Senator Taft of Ohio told committee that the bank's recent loans to China and to Haiti "were not a matter of banking or credit but a matter of foreign policy." He urged that the bank's lending authority be limited to \$100,000,000. He opposed a \$125,000,000 limit because, he said, the bank may use its funds "to finance a European war without Congress knowing anything about it."

Senator Wagner of New York, Chairman of the committee, commented that \$25,000,000 would not go far toward financing a war.

Jesse Jones, Chairman of both the RFC and the Export-Import Bank, testified in favor of extending the activities of both organizations. He denied that the Chinese loan had been ordered by President Roosevelt. He said it would be used for the purchase of goods made in the United States.

Previous items on the hearings held in the House of Representatives last week on these measures appeared in our Feb. 11 issue, pages 816 and 818.

Senate Passes Measure Extending RFC

The Senate on Feb. 16 passed without debate a bill of Senator Glass extending the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until June 30, 1941. As originally established and subsequently extended, the RFC authorization would have expired on Jan. 15, 1941, a few days before the inauguration of the next President.

Senator Wagner, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, assured the Senate that the bill contained no enlargement of the RFC's authority. The bill was sent to the House.

Senator Wagner also introduced a bill to extend the life of the Disaster Loan Corporation, a subsidiary of the RFC, through the fiscal year 1940, or until June 30, 1940, and to increase its capital stock from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

House Passes Army Expansion Bill—National Defense Measure Provides for Appropriation of \$376,000,000—Makes Provision for 3,032 Additional Planes for Army Air Corps

On Feb. 15 the House by a vote of 367 to 15 endorsed President Roosevelt's national defense program, with the passage of the army expansion bill which would raise the army's first line combat planes to a total of 5,500 within two years, and strengthen the Panama Canal defense. Fourteen Republicans and one Democrat voted in opposition to the bill, which provides for an appropriation of \$376,000,000. Regarding the measure, we quote the following from United Press Washington advices Feb. 15:

Passage came a few minutes after defeat of a Republican amendment to stagger over a three-year period the 3,032 planes required to bring the Army Air Corps to the authorized strength. Only one Democrat, Representative C. Arthur Anderson, Mo., voted for the change, which failed by teller vote, 183 to 136.

Prior to passage, the House Naval Affairs Committee tentatively approved all but one provision of the estimated \$68,000,000 Vinson bill authorizing establishment of more than a dozen naval air and submarine bases, including a widely-disputed \$5,000,000 item for harbor and airport improvements at Guam, which lies only 1,300 miles from Japan.

Passage of the bill, [army expansion] sponsored by Chairman Andrew J. May (Dem., Ky.), of the House Military Affairs Committee, followed two days of debate in which there was scarcely any opposition to its basic principles. Besides the plane provisions, estimated to cost \$300,000,000, the measure authorizes:

1. \$23,750,000 for increasing the Panama garrison by 7,000 enlisted men and 200 officers, and the bolstering of anti-aircraft fortifications as well as construction of new buildings.
2. \$34,500,000 for "educational" orders which the War Department will place with private manufacturers to familiarize them with the production of war materials. A \$2,000,000 annual authorization for this purpose was extended for four years.
3. Training of 20,000 civilian pilots annually at a cost of \$10,000,000. Courses would be given in approved colleges and universities and the War Department would be authorized to help furnish instructors and equipment.
4. An approximate increase of 14,000 in the Regular Army, exclusive of an Air Corps personnel increase from 21,000 to 45,000. This would give the Army an immediate trained personnel of 405,000 at the outbreak of war, when the National Guard strength is included.

The action of the House Military Affairs Committee in favorably reporting the bill on Feb. 7 was referred to in our Feb. 11 issue, page 816.

House Passes Independent Offices Appropriation Bill Allotting \$1,883,809,709—TVA Grant Reduced by \$17,000,000—Senate Committee Restores Full Amount

The Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, carrying \$1,883,809,769 to operate 40 independent governmental agencies for the next fiscal year, was approved by the House of Representatives on Feb. 8 without a record vote. Shortly before this action was taken the House adopted an amendment, by a vote of 159 to 122, reducing the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriation from \$39,000,000 to about \$21,797,000. This \$17,000,000 cut, it is said, would have the effect of stopping work on a dam project at Gilbertsville Ky., and the abandonment of plans for the construction of dams at Watts Bar and Coulter Shoals on the Tennessee River. However, on Feb. 16, a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee restored a portion of the amount (\$14,230,000) to the TVA grant and yesterday (Feb. 17), according to the Associated Press, the full Senate Committee, by a vote of 13 to 11, increased the amount to the original figure of \$17,203,000.

House action on the measure was described in the following Associated Press Washington dispatch of Feb. 8:

Appropriations for the TVA and the National Labor Relations Board were the only points of real controversy in the measure.

After bitter discussion of the labor board, only five members supported an amendment to strike out the board's appropriation of \$3,039,600, while 186 favored keeping the fund intact.

As it went to the Senate, the bill was \$16,283,670 below the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau but carried \$284,758,555 more than was appropriated for expenses of the independent offices in the current fiscal year.

It included these major appropriations: Veterans' Administration, \$561,093,000; Social Security Board, \$350,000,000; Civilian Conservation Corps, \$295,000,000; Railroad Retirement Board, \$123,404,000, and Civil Service Commission, \$91,404,000.

TVA supporters, unable to make a last-minute attempt to restore the reduction in funds because of parliamentary complications, said they were counting on the Senate to bring the total back to at least \$39,000,000.

The House voted last year against including money in the independent offices bill for starting construction of Gilbertsville Dam. The Senate inserted it and finally won out after the measure had been held up for weeks.

Representative Faddis (Democrat), of Pennsylvania, offered the amendment reducing the TVA fund. He and his backers contended the agency was hurting coal miners with its power program, carrying on unauthorized activities, and running up unnecessary expenses.

Congress Votes Additional \$25,000 to Continue TVA Investigation—Final Report to Be Made by April 1

Congressional approval has been given a joint resolution providing an additional \$25,000 for expenses of the Special Joint Congressional Committee Investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Senate approved the measure on Feb. 2 and the House on Feb. 6. The resolution also provides that the final report of the Committee be made by April 1, 1939. The additional sum will be paid from the contingent funds of the Senate and House. A reference to the conclusion of hearings conducted by the Committee was made in our Dec. 24 issue, page 3840.

Move to Recall from Senate Bill Passed by House Imposing Reciprocal Tax on Salaries of Federal and State Employees

A move was made on Feb. 14 by House Republicans to recall from the Senate the bill passed by the House on Feb. 9 authorizing reciprocal taxation of State and Federal Government employees. According to United Press advices from Washington on Feb. 14, Representative Jesse P. Wolcott (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution to recall the bill on the ground that House members had not been informed of an opinion by the joint Congressional Tax Committee that such taxation could be imposed only after a constitutional amendment. The United Press added:

He held that members had been "embarrassed" when they learned of the report after the bill had been passed.

He said that the report had been "concealed" from House members and that the chamber owed a "moral duty" to the Nation to reconsider the measure.

Majority Leader Sam Rayburn (Dem., Tex.) made a point of order against Wolcott's resolution and Speaker William B. Bankhead upheld him.

The salary taxing proposal was recommended by President Roosevelt. He also urged reciprocal taxation of future Federal, State and local securities.

The passage of the bill by the House was noted in our issue of a week ago, page 814.

Opposition to Taxation of State and Municipal Securities Voiced by State Attorney Generals at Senate Committee Hearing

Before a subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee on Feb. 10 Attorney Generals of 39 States asserted that Congress has no constitutional power to tax State and municipal securities. Their brief, according to Associated Press advices from Washington said "any attempt by Congress to tax such bonds by statute would be unconstitutional." The Committee is conducting hearings on the proposal for reciprocal taxation of State and Federal securities and salaries. From the same Associated Press accounts Feb. 10 we quote:

"The Department of Justice is absolutely incorrect when it advises that Congress may tax State and municipal securities by a simple statute," Solicitor-General Henry Epstein of New York told the Committee. He

appeared on behalf of the entire group signing the brief and was followed by the Attorney Generals of 16 States who likewise challenged the opinion of the Justice Department.

Another witness—Carl H. Chatters, Executive Director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association—told the Committee that taxation of Government securities and salaries challenged democratic institutions through further centralization of Government power.

"Since the preservation of democratic government depends on the continued existence of virile units of local government, their existence should not be threatened by one more measure to deprive them of the means of existence," he said.

Appearing before the subcommittee on Feb. 15, John Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury, is reported as saying:

I am convinced that none of the testimony offered has in any way shaken the foundations of my position that tax exemption leads to inequities and discourages investment in enterprise capital.

In part Associated Press advices from Washington Feb. 15 stated:

Mr. Hanes reviewed his earlier testimony, reiterating his statement that tax exemption results in serious inequities because it "provides a tax-free haven to persons in the higher income brackets who are able to secure much more benefit in lower taxes than they sacrifice through lower interest rates due to tax exemption."

In this connection, Roy Blough, Director of the Treasury's tax research division, told the Committee that a study of the tax returns of 25 persons who had \$1,000,000 or more net income each during 1937 showed that they collected a total of \$7,000,000 in interest on which they paid no taxes.

He said these taxpayers had approximately one-third more net income after paying their income taxes than they would have had if tax-exempt securities had been subject to taxation and had yielded them 15% more total interest.

One of the contentions of opponents of the move to eliminate tax exemption has been that State and municipal governments would be forced to pay higher interest costs on their securities.

Mr. Blough went into a lengthy technical discussion of this point, disagreeing with the findings reported to the Committee previously by Professor Harley L. Lutz, of Princeton, who appeared in opposition to the proposed legislation.

Senate Subcommittee Concludes Hearings on Fitness of Thomas R. Amalie to Be Member of Interstate Commerce Commission

A subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee concluded on Feb. 8 public hearings on the fitness of former Representative Thomas A. Amalie, who has been nominated by President Roosevelt to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Amalie's nomination was noted in these columns Jan. 23, page 524. After public hearings of the subcommittee had ended, Chairman Edwin C. Johnson said a formal vote might not be taken for a fortnight. According to United Press accounts from Washington Feb. 6, Mr. Amalie, at the subcommittee hearing on that day, replying to criticism that he once was "a Communist agitator," said:

"I want to state that I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist. On the contrary, I have strongly opposed the Communist aims and program. My differences with the Communist principles are fundamental. I would differ with anyone who espoused such principles whether he called himself a Communist, a Republican, a Democrat or a National Socialist."

The same advices said that Mr. Amalie told the Senate subcommittee that he has refused to "tolerate the slightest leaning toward dictatorship and direct action, whether from the right or left." From the same account we likewise quote:

Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (Dem., Col.) questioned Mr. Amalie about his views on Government ownership of the railroads, and the former Congressman said he favored it. He argued that a person who held this view would be an invaluable member of the ICC "should Congress ever decide to take over the railroads."

Two specialists in transportation law and practitioners before the ICC on Feb. 7 told the subcommittee that Mr. Amalie's appointment was a mistake. A Washington dispatch of Feb. 7 to the New York "Times" in describing their testimony reported:

The witnesses, Luther M. Walter of Chicago, transportation counsel and co-trustee for the Chicago Great Western Railroad, and Robert C. Fullbright of Houston, spokesman for the Southwestern Industrial Traffic League, assailed Mr. Amalie's political views, as he expressed them before and during his former term as a Representative from Wisconsin.

The "Times" dispatch said that Mayor La Guardia in a letter to Senator Johnson endorsed the appointment and praised the character and qualifications of Mr. Amalie.

From a "Herald Tribune" Washington dispatch of Feb. 2, describing the final public hearing, we quote the following:

Thomas R. Amalie, former Progressive Representative from Wisconsin, told the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee today that his economic and social doctrines were similar to Communism in that they tended to collectivism but that they differed from Communism in the means, rapidity and extent of attaining that end. He was on the stand as the Senators considered for the third day his fitness as a Roosevelt nominee to the ICC.

Mr. Amalie described himself as a believer in the Jeffersonian principle of equal opportunity to every man and also as a follower of Thorstein Veblen, and likened his political beliefs to those of the Social Democrats in Europe.

Mr. Amalie denied that he was a Communist or a Socialist, although admitting that he had spoken at Communist-sponsored meetings and had permitted his name to be used in the literature of "front" organizations until 1933.

The witness, throughout his four hours on the stand, gave unhesitating answers to questions propounded to him. He apparently spoke with complete frankness about his views, admitting that he was regarded as a radical but averring that his position was well within the Constitution while seeking a way out for the country as it faced a collapsing social and economic structure.

Mr. Amalie admitted also that he had been mistaken in many of his views as enunciated five and six years ago and that he had since discerned a greater vitality in the capitalist system that he had thought possible before. Several of his speeches and his writings of that period he would not make today, he said.

He declared that the altered point of view of the Supreme Court today also would make it unnecessary for him to seek a constitutional amendment for the attainment of the ends which he had sought by his human rights amendment in 1936.

According to Associated Press advices from Madison, Wis. both houses of the State Legislature adopted resolutions Jan. 25, requesting that President Roosevelt withdraw Mr. Amalie's nomination. A dispatch to the Washington "Post" from Madison the same day stated:

The Assembly resolution said Mr. Amalie, "in recent years has by his public utterances and other expressions of policy aligned himself with the Communist movement in this country."

United States Supreme Court to Review Charges of Denial of Civil Liberties by Mayor Hague and Other Jersey City Officials—Suspends Injunction Pending Arguments

The United States Supreme Court on Feb. 6 agreed to review arguments Feb. 27 on the question of whether Mayor Frank Hague and other Jersey City officials shall be permanently enjoined from alleged attempts to interfere with civil liberties. A temporary injunction against Mayor Hague in this case was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 4, page 663. The Supreme Court ordered that the Philadelphia injunction remain inoperative pending a final decision in the case. Mayor Hague appealed from the original injunction which was granted the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Civil Liberties Union, and these organizations joined in asking the Supreme Court to hear the appeal, arguing that "the issues involved are of paramount national concern." Washington Associated Press advices Feb. 6 also said:

Mayor Hague asserted that the Circuit Court in ruling unconstitutional a city ordinance under which Daniel J. Casey, Director of Public Safety, had denied permits for public meetings, had misinterpreted a decision by the high tribunal in 1888.

The Mayor said, through his attorneys, that "this case in no aspect involves the right to speak, assemble or meet freely."

"The sole issue," he continued, "is the extent to which public streets and places shall be made a forum for large gatherings of persons upon particular occasions."

The injunction was granted originally by Federal Judge William Clark and was upheld by the Court of Appeals. It grew from a protracted dispute between Mayor Hague and various labor organizations over demands for the use of city parks for mass meetings.

Mayor Hague charged in his petition that "the issues have been beclouded by respondents" with assertions that the "right of persons freely to assemble and speak in Jersey has been denied."

The Hague petition asserted that "properly considered" the case did not "involve the existence of the constitutional rights of free speech, assembly and free press or the scope of protection to which they are entitled."

The C. I. O. and the American Civil Liberties Union contended that "the issues involved are of paramount national concern."

"They go to the roots of the democratic process and the American way of life, which are today challenged in various parts of the country by tactics of official suppression," the C. I. O. petition said.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Anti-Trust Decree in Charges of Restriction of Film Distribution by Texas and New Mexico Companies—Tribunal Hears Arguments on "Prudent Investment Theory" of Utility Valuation

The United States Supreme Court, in a 5-3 decision on Feb. 13, sustained Government charges of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law through the restriction of the showing of important motion pictures in Texas and New Mexico, thus approving an anti-trust decree issued by a three-judge Northern Texas Federal District Court against eight major motion picture distributors and the Inter-State Circuit, Inc., Texas Consolidated Theatres, Inc., and Karl Hoblitzelle and R. J. O'Donnell, theatre chain operators. Justice Stone wrote the majority opinion, which was opposed by Justices Roberts, McReynolds and Butler. In a summary of the decision, a Washington dispatch of Feb. 13 to the New York "Times" said:

The Government contention, sustained by the Supreme Court, was that the distributors, at the request of the two chains, had inserted in contracts with other independent exhibitors clauses that first-run or "A" pictures, with an original admission charge of 35 or 40 cents, could not be shown as second-run pictures at less than 25 cents admission and could never be used as one part of a double-feature showing.

Restrictions Held Arbitrary

Restrictions under the contracts were, said Justice Stone, harsh and arbitrary. He said also that "an agreement illegal because it suppresses competition is not any less so because the competitive article" is copyrighted.

"The fact that the restraint is made easier or more effective by making the copyright subservient to the contract does not relieve it of illegality," he stated.

The effect of the contracts, the majority held, "was a drastic suppression of competition and oppressive price maintenance, of benefit to Interstate and the distributors but injurious alike to Interstate's subsequent-run competitors and to the public." The benefit, "at such a cost," does not justify the restraint, Justice Stone argued.

"We think," Justice Stone remarked, "the conclusion is unavoidable that the conspiracy and each contract between Interstate and the distributors by which those consequences were effected are violations of the Sherman Act and that the District Court rightly enjoined enforcement and renewal of these agreements, as well as of the conspiracy among the distributors."

Justice Roberts Doubts Conspiracy

Justice Roberts, author of the dissent, said the conclusion of a conspiracy either between the distributors or between them and Interstate was unjustified.

"These agreements," he stated, "are not conspiracies contemplated by the Sherman Act and the holding that they are goes far beyond anything this Court has ever decided."

The minority, through Mr. Roberts, stressed the protection of the copyright laws as applied to motion pictures. The exhibition of a motion-picture film, without copyright laws, "would amount to a public disclosure and the use of the material would be open to the public," said the Pennsylvania Justice, in arguing that owners of copyrighted films could control their use.

From Associated Press advices from Washington, Feb. 13 we quote:

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Roberts contended that the agreements were "not conspiracies contemplated by the Sherman Act and the holding that they are goes far beyond anything this Court has ever decided."

Justices McReynolds and Butler joined in the dissent. Justice Frankfurter did not participate.

The Supreme Court on Feb. 13 also took under consideration a request by the State of Pennsylvania and the Department of Justice that it approve the "prudent investment theory" of valuing public utilities for rate-making purposes. In connection with this action, we quote from Associated Press, Washington advices of Feb. 13:

Guy K. Bard, special counsel for Pennsylvania, advocated the change while arguing in favor of an order by the Pennsylvania Utility Commission directing the Edison Light & Power Co. of York, Pa., to reduce temporarily its revenue by \$435,000 a year.

Opposing the order, Clarence W. Miles, attorney for the company, said it allowed a net return of 6.5%, which was "confiscatory." He said a 7.5% return would be "conservative."

Chief Justice Hughes explained that the issue before the Court was not whether the Commission had erred in arriving at its valuation of \$5,250,000 for the company's property, but whether the return allowed was "confiscatory."

SEC Report on Investor's Experience in Investment Trusts and Companies—Of Total Investment of \$7,900,000,000, \$1,600,000,000 Returned by Security Repurchases—Net Assets at End of 1935 Were \$3,400,000,000

On Feb. 9 the Securities and Exchange Commission transmitted to Congress Chapter VII of Part Two of its over-all report on the study of investment trusts and investment companies, which it has conducted pursuant to Section 30 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This Section deals with the investor's experience in investment trusts and investment companies for the period 1927-1935. Chapter VIII, the last chapter of Part Two, which will contain various statistical compilations relating to the portfolios of investment trusts and investment companies, will be transmitted to the Congress in the near future. The last previous SEC report on this subject was described in these columns of Feb. 4, page 667.

In discussing the study, the SEC announcement said in part

Chapter VII—The Investors' Experience in Investment Trusts and Investment Companies

The report of the Commission on the investors' experience in investment trusts and companies traces, in accounting form, the application of the funds paid up to the end of 1935 by investors for securities issued by investment trust and companies. This analysis indicates: (1) the amount of money originally paid by investors for their investment trust and investment company securities, including the underwriting commissions or sales loads on such securities; (2) the amount of money repaid to investors by investment trusts and companies as a result of the repurchase by these organizations of their own outstanding securities and in the form of dividends, interest, and other distributions; (3) the amount of funds preserved for investors in the form of the net assets of the investment trusts and companies at Dec. 31, 1935; and (4) the gain or loss to investors upon the assumption that these organizations were liquidated at the end of 1935 and the assets disposed of at their current market or appraised value.

All Investment Trusts and Investment Companies

At the beginning of 1927 the net assets of all investment trusts and investment companies then in existence aggregated almost \$900,000,000. From 1927 through 1935, investment trusts and companies—investment companies proper, investment-holding companies, fixed and semi-fixed investment trusts, and face amount instalment certificates—raised about \$7,000,000,000 through the sale of additional issues of securities, most of which had been sold in the years 1928 and 1929. Of these proceeds, between \$403,000,000 and \$500,000,000 was paid to or retained by the underwriters and dealers as underwriting fees and selling commissions.

Almost \$1,600,000,000 of this total investment of about \$7,900,000,000 in the securities of investment trusts and companies was returned to investors through the repurchases by the companies of their own outstanding securities. The capital investment of investors as at the end of 1935 was therefore approximately \$6,300,000,000. However, the net assets of the companies in existence at the end of 1935 amounted to only \$3,400,000,000 at current market values. Thus, the investors in these trusts and companies would have received, if all of the assets of the trusts and companies had been realized at this figure and the proceeds distributed at the end of 1935, over \$2,900,000,000 less than they had invested in the same companies. This capital loss to investors of \$2,900,000,000 is equivalent to about 37% of the total amount invested.

Interest and dividends received by holders of these securities from 1927 to 1935 aggregated about \$1,200,000,000 or less than 3% per annum on the average capital investment. If these payments be considered as reducing the loss, the investors' net loss may be calculated at about \$1,800,000,000 or 22% of the total amount invested.

Management Investment Companies Proper

Management investment companies proper—investment companies popularly regarded as "investment trusts"—inclusive of the companies in the Atlas Corp. and The Equity Corp. groups, had almost \$280,000,000 in net assets at Jan. 1, 1927, and from that date to Dec. 31, 1935, raised a total of \$3,090,000,000 through the sale of their own securities, of which

from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 was paid to or retained by underwriters and dealers as their compensation. During the period from 1927 to 1935, about \$520,000,000 was returned to investors by these companies through the repurchase of their own securities. The market value of the net assets of these companies at Dec. 31, 1935, was about \$1,350,000,000 and, on the assumption of liquidation at such values at Dec. 31, 1935, the capital loss at that date was \$1,500,000,000 or 44% of the total amount invested in the period. Investors received about \$410,000,000 in interest and dividends or an average of less than 2% annually. If the amount of the capital loss indicated above is reduced by the amount of the interest and dividends, however, the net loss of investors was \$1,090,000,000 or 32% of the total amount invested in the period.

The market value of the assets of investment companies proper sharply increased in the year 1936, the increase considerably exceeding the net amount of funds raised through the sale of additional securities to the public. In 1937, on the other hand, the total assets of these companies declined rapidly, although sales of securities to the public still exceeded repurchases. The trend was again reversed in 1938 when assets increased considerably more than was accounted for by net sales of new securities to the public. However, the drastic decline in securities prices in 1937 approximately offset the rising trend in 1936 and 1938. From these data, together with partial information on the amounts of dividends and interest paid during the three years by these companies, it may be concluded that had the analysis been carried through 1938 instead of 1935, the aggregate loss shown to have been sustained by investors would probably have been somewhat greater than indicated above.

Of the total investment of \$3,367,000,000 in the securities of management investment companies proper, \$478,000,000 was accounted for by open-end companies—companies whose shareholders have the right to compel the redemption of their shares at about asset value—and \$2,889,000,000 was accounted for by closed-end companies—companies whose shareholders do not have this redemption privilege. Of the total capital shrinkage of \$1,498,000,000 for all investment companies proper, \$14,000,000 was suffered by the open-end companies and \$1,484,000,000 was sustained by the closed-end companies, of which \$724,000,000 or slightly under one-half occurred in the companies making up the Atlas Corp. and The Equity Corp. groups.

The Commission, discussing the relative losses in closed-end and open-end companies, stated:

"These differences in the absolute and relative amounts of losses and gains to investors in closed-end and open-end companies must not be interpreted as representing a significant difference in managerial results between these two types—in fact, as was indicated in the preceding chapter, the 'performance' of both these types of proper companies was substantially the same. The differences in losses are primarily the result of the fact that investors' capital was at the disposal of the open-end and closed-end types of companies during different periods of time. Few large closed-end companies were organized after 1929 so that almost all companies of this type were affected by the full decline in stock prices from 1929 to 1932, whereas most open-end companies either were first organized or raised the greater part of their capital in the later years of the period 1927-1935 when there was a general upward trend in security prices."

Management Investment-Holding Companies

Up to the end of 1935, approximately \$2,430,000,000 was invested in all investment-holding companies—investment companies which concentrated their investments—of which about \$260,000,000 was returned to investors through repurchases from 1927 through 1935. Approximately \$1,560,000,000 was preserved for investors as at Dec. 31, 1935. The capital loss at that date was therefore \$610,000,000 or 25% of the total amount invested.

Chairman Douglas of SEC Declares We Must Revive Much of Our Materialistic Philosophy in Terms of Humanitarian Principles—Growth of "Tremendous Corporations" Viewed as Tendency to Stifle Individual

In the view of William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, "one aspect of modern life which has gone far to stifle men is the rapid growth of tremendous corporations." Mr. Douglas in an address on Feb. 9 went on to say:

Enormous spiritual sacrifices are made in the transformation of shopkeepers into employes. The materialistic god of efficiency may dictate it in certain cases. But the extent to which it has been carried has been ruthless in its loss of human values. The disappearance of free enterprise has led to a submergence of the individual in the impersonal corporation in much the same manner as he has been submerged in the State in other lands. As a corollary the growth of the corporation has impersonalized and made materialistic our most important social and personal relationships.

In some countries this flood of materialism has risen so high as to drown out the spirit. Communism places complete reliance upon the satisfaction of physical needs, making of man a wholly economic creature. Fascism goes so far as to deify the corporate State, making man responsible to the State instead of to God. Both of these systems have suppressed the spiritual values which are the essence of democracy.

Fortunately in America the ideal of democracy is still alive and vigorous. This ideal includes both equality of economic opportunity and equality of political opportunity. It is broader and more embracing than either. It recognizes that man is not simply a biological organism, or merely the product of economic forces. It gives preeminent recognition to the principle that man is also a spiritual and ethical being. The ingredients of that faith are not solely materialistic; they are spiritual and ethical as well.

Mr. Douglas made the foregoing comments in an address at the annual dinner of the Fordham University Alumni Association at the Hotel Commodore in New York City and in stating that all of us "can well heed the recent words of President Roosevelt" he quoted the President's remarks, one paragraph of which follows:

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering and retains its ancient faith.

In his further comments Mr. Douglas said:

It is that spiritual ingredient which is necessary for great strength and vitality of nations as well as of individuals. That spiritual ingredient which is itself the solvent of many social ills is even the solvent of economic ills. It is also the preventive of planetary disintegration. Of equal significance, it is the cohesive element which mystically binds men together in a common cause and makes strong and united groups torn by dissension and turmoil.

Faith alone will not solve all problems. Basic economic and social issues will persist. But give us faith and we will have the driving force necessary to solve the other problems. With that faith our economic system can be

intelligently reconstructed. With that faith and with that reconstruction foreign ideology need breed no fear here. Such ideology, like a germ, can gain a foothold only in a diseased system. Spiritual well-being as well as physical health are both necessary preventives against such disease.

Such a renaissance constitutes the principal responsibility and opportunity of all of us—including universities and government—who are interested in the preservation of the American democratic ideal. Universities train the men that government needs. Men trained in the democratic faith are indispensable on the government front. Men with technical competence, men with humility, men with the quality of selflessness, men with a sense of responsibility. These are the needs and the demands of democracy. Training of such men is a task of education and of stimulation. With such men, government in its strong position of leadership can make a continuous contribution towards a revitalization of the democratic ideal. With such a program our whole national life can be continuously enriched by the influx into government, business and the professions of men basically conditioned in the democratic faith. But technical training will not alone suffice. We must reorient much of our materialistic philosophy in terms of humanitarian principles.

We have observed enough on our contemporary scene to know that a supreme spiritual effort must go hand in hand with an economic and social program. We have seen enough to convince us that dilution of ethical principles weakens rather than invigorates our present system. Therefore we know that on the basis of sheer self-interest such a renaissance is a prerequisite to a strengthening and invigorating of both capitalism and democracy.

Secretary Ickes While Criticizing Nation's Press Tells National Lawyers Guild It Is "Not Free Enough" Regards American Newspapers, However, Best and Freest in World

Criticism of the Nation's press was voiced on Feb. 10 by Secretary of the Interior Ickes, in an address before the National Lawyers Guild at their annual dinner in Chicago. The Secretary corrected two "overstatements" which he made in a recent radio debate, but added that he was interested in learning whether newspapers "will be as candid in admitting their errors of overstatement with reference to my slip on these two items as I have been." Mr. Ickes commended some papers for giving a fair rendering of his earlier speech, and added:

Despite abuses that are inexcusable from the point of view of the press itself, no fairminded persons would deny that American newspapers are still the best, as they are the freest, in the world. Generally speaking, they print much misleading propaganda, they color the news to suit themselves, they distort the news, they suppress the news, they invent "news," but they also carry much news that is vital to the public weal.

In his general discussion of the press, the Secretary said in part:

There is no doubt that publishers enjoy complete freedom to print or suppress, to omit, to distort, or invent. There is no doubt that they are responsible to nobody save their consciences and their affiliations.

A newspaper is a private enterprise, owing nothing to the public, which grants it no franchise. It is, therefore, "affected" with no public interest. It is emphatically the property of its owner, who is selling a manufactured product at his own risk.

May I say, parenthetically, that, instead of a franchise, a generous government grants a subsidy that last year amounted to some \$90,000,000.

FHLBB Reports Home Mortgage Loans in December Totaled \$63,934,000 Exceeding Same Month in 1937 for First Time—1938 Loans of \$797,996,000 Compares with \$896,579,000 for 1937

Loans on homes by all savings, building and loan associations in the United States reached \$63,934,000 in December, the only month during the entire year when the monthly mortgage lending figures of these institutions exceeded any single month for 1937, it was announced in Washington Feb. 4 by officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. For the 12 months of last year, it was stated by the Board's Division of Research and Statistics, total home loans were valued at \$797,996,000, as compared with \$896,579,000 in 1937. The decrease was due largely to the heavy decline in home building and financing in the early part of 1938. In its announcement the FHLBB further said:

Board officials stated that the December total compared favorably with the \$60,096,000 in December, 1937, and that the December lending virtually approximated that of November, 1938, when the total was \$64,070,000. It was pointed out that generally there is a substantial seasonal decline in December, in relation to November; but last December the present upward trend in home building and financing was maintained so that the volume remained almost constant.

December loans were divided into the following groups according to purpose: Construction of homes, \$19,152,000; purchase of homes, \$20,826,000; refinancing, \$12,805,000; reconditioning, \$4,025,000, and for other home loan purposes, \$7,126,000.

State-chartered member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System led other types of associations in December financing with \$26,504,000 in all kinds of home loans; Federal savings and loan associations accounted for \$25,019,000; and associations which are not members of the System made loans amounting to \$12,411,000.

Price Adjustment Payment Rates for Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Rice Announced by AAA

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration on Feb. 14 announced the rates of the price adjustment payments which will be made to producers who plant within their 1939 acreage allotments of cotton, corn, wheat and rice. The payments, it is said, will be made on the normal yield of each producer's allotted acreage. The rates announced are: Cotton, 1.6 cents per pound; corn, 6 cents per bushel; wheat, 11 cents per bushel; rice, 12 cents per hundredweight. The AAA announcement of Feb. 14 further stated:

These price adjustment payments, which supplement the regular agricultural conservation payments, will be made under the provisions of the Price Adjustment Act of 1938. That Act allocates \$212,000,000 to be paid to the producers of five major crops in amounts which will provide a return as nearly equal to parity price as the funds will permit.

The Price Adjustment Act provides that these payments will be made on the five basic crops in 1939 if their average farm price is less than 75% of parity. Since the 1938 average farm price of each kind of tobacco was above 75% of parity, no price adjustment payments will be made on that crop in 1939.

On the basis of the estimated participation in the 1939 AAA farm program, estimates are that the \$212,000,000 will be distributed among the other four major crops in the following amounts: Cotton, \$84,578,000; corn, \$61,613,000; wheat, \$64,113,000; rice, \$1,696,000. This allocation was made according to the formula established in the Price Adjustment Act, one-half of it on the basis of the amount by which the returns from each commodity failed to reach parity income and the other half of it on the same basis as that on which funds are apportioned under the 1939 Agricultural Conservation Program. The allocation was made on the basis of average farm prices for the marketing season ended Jan. 31, 1939. The payment rates as announced will be net payments to producers.

Beside the price adjustment payments, producers who cooperate in the 1939 AAA Farm Program, and plant within their acreage allotments, will receive agricultural conservation payments, at rates previously announced.

Counting both price adjustment payments and agricultural conservation payments, the total payments which will be made to cooperators on the normal yield of their acreage allotments in 1939 are: Cotton, 3.6 cents per pound; corn (in the commercial corn producing area), 15 cents per bushel; wheat, 28 cents per bushel; rice, 22 cents per hundredweight.

The Act referred to above was noted in these columns of June 19, page 4042. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was given in our issue of Feb. 26, page 1305.

Emergency Crop and Feed Loans for 1939 Made Available to Farmers, FCA Announces

S. P. Lindsey, Jr., Director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration announced on Feb. 18 that emergency crop and feed loans for 1939 are now being made in all the early-planting sections of the South and Southwest and are available in the other districts as needed. Mr. Lindsey said the 1939 loans will be made, as in the past, only to farmers who cannot obtain credit from any other source. The following is also taken from a statement issued by the FCA:

The money loaned will be limited to the farmer's necessary and actual cash needs for growing his 1939 crops or maintaining his livestock. The interest rate on the loans is 4% a year, he added.

The emergency crop and feed loans will be made, as in former years, by field representatives assisted by local crop loan committees in the various counties, Director Lindsey said. The work is under the supervision of the Regional Emergency Crop and Feed Loan offices at Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Dallas, Texas; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Spokane, Wash.

Secretary Hull, in Response to Representative Ludlow's Suggestion that United States Call Disarmament Parley, Indicates Willingness to Discuss with Other Nations Agreement for Limit of Arms—Pleads for Peace in Broadcast, but Says Country Will Protect "Vital Interests"

Secretary of State Hull, in a letter to Representative Ludlow of Indiana, on Feb. 13, proposing that the United States call an international disarmament conference, said that world conditions make this an inopportune time to undertake or initiate such discussions. Mr. Ludlow had proposed that this Government "should proceed without delay to sound out the Powers on two fundamental questions," which he listed as follows:

1. An agreement on a naval holiday which would suspend construction until Jan. 1, 1941, and
2. A proposal that all nations send delegates to a conference to discuss limitation of arms, to be held in this capital city, some time during the coming summer or fall.

In his letter to Representative Ludlow, Secretary Hull said, in part:

The right of independent peoples to live at peace with the people of other nations is fundamental, whether they are living in a State which comprises large populations and territory, or whether they are living in the smaller States. On July 16, 1936, in a public declaration, I set forth the principles which we believe should govern all States and their international relationships, and I have taken opportunity upon repeated occasions since then to call attention to these principles, which, as you will recall, comprise the following basic lines of policies and attitudes which I consider essential in the maintenance of peaceful relationships between nations:

The abstinence by all nations from use of force in pursuit of policy and from interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Adjustment of problems in international relations by process of peaceful negotiation and agreement.

Faithful observance of international agreements.

Upholding of the principle of the sanctity of treaties. The modification of provisions of treaties when need therefor arises by orderly processes carried out in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and accommodation.

Respect by all nations for the rights of others and performance by all nations of established obligations.

The maintenance and strengthening of international law.

Promotion of economic security and stability the world over.

The lowering or removing of excessive barriers in international trade.

Equality of commercial opportunity and the application by all nations of the principle of equality of treatment.

Limitation and reduction of armament.

Realizing the necessity for maintaining armed forces adequate for national security, we are prepared to reduce or increase our own armed forces in proportion to reductions or increases made by other countries.

With regard to your specific suggestion that this Government initiate steps with a view to calling a conference to discuss the limitation of arms and endeavor to obtain an international agreement for a naval holiday which would suspend naval construction until Jan. 1, 1941, I

believe you will agree that this Government has lost no opportunity to make known its disposition and willingness to discuss with other nations at any time the possibilities of arriving at a universal agreement for the reduction and limitation of arms.

This willingness on our part has been constantly and repeatedly declared, and was again announced by the President at a press conference at the White House as recently as a week ago. As far as this Government's taking the initiative in calling a conference on reduction and limitation of armaments is concerned, I can assure you that no opportunity will be lost to give favorable consideration to such a proposal at any time that there may appear to be some reasonable prospect of the success of a conference called for that purpose.

In the meantime, in a world in which other nations are undertaking huge and excessive armament programs, I agree with you that it becomes incumbent upon this Government to carry out its responsibilities for the protection of the American Nation by making certain of the adequacy of its defense.

Mr. Hull, in a broadcast on behalf of the New York World's Fair, on Feb. 12, urged world peace, but at the same time warned that the United States could "offer no other reply but determined defense and resistance" to any attack by another nation on our "most vital and cherished interests." His speech was reported, in part, as follows in the New York "Times" of Feb. 13:

After asserting that it was of the utmost importance for citizens to have a full knowledge of the work of their Government, Secretary Hull said that the Government's exhibit at the Fair would make an important contribution in that respect, and added:

"The first and most basic of the problems confronting the Government in the field of foreign relations is that of the preservation of peace for our Nation."

Peace Is America's Desire

"Our Nation is sincerely devoted to the cause of peace. We know that under modern conditions of warfare, armed conflict lays its blighting influence upon every citizen of the countries directly involved, and that its malignant effects spread far and wide. As a Nation, we are convinced that there are no international differences which cannot be settled, with far greater benefit to all concerned, by mutually fair and peaceful adjustment than by armed force.

"Yet, we also know that circumstances may arise in which a nation's will to remain at peace may be thwarted by the action of others. Peaceful settlement is possible only if both sides are willing to resort to it. This Nation's most vital and cherished interests, however, may be challenged and attacked by another nation, and to such a challenge a free people like ours can offer no other reply but determined defense and resistance.

"So long as such a possibility exists, it is the sacred duty of a government worthy of the name to maintain adequate defensive forces. The problem of national defense is another essential phase of the work of the Government. I shall not discuss it tonight, since another speaker on this program will present it to you at a later date.

"The creation and maintenance of adequate defensive forces must go hand in hand with unflagging efforts to prevent war by perfecting the machinery of peace and by eliminating the causes of conflict. Both of these problems loom large in the Government's work in the field of foreign relations.

International Fairness Urged

"Peaceful adjustment of differences is impossible unless nations agree upon certain rules of conduct in their relations with each other. Such rules must be based on principles of fairness, justice and tolerance. In order to be effective, they must be embodied in what is known as international law, the formulation and observance of which is the primary basis of civilized relations among nations."

National Association of Manufacturers Blames Government, Industry and Labor, for Retarding Recovery —Lists Factors Which Aided in Depression of 1937-38

Industry, labor and the Government must share the blame for policies which delayed recovery in the years 1932-37 and resulted in the depression of 1937-38, the National Association of Manufacturers said on Feb. 12 in a survey comprising a large-scale study of depression problems. The Association declared that such policies must be avoided if prosperity is to be regained, and added that a second portion of its report will be issued in the near future containing a list of conditions necessary for sustained prosperity if recovery is to be achieved. The present survey was prepared by the Association's Committee on the Study of Depressions, and is based on an 18-month study by a group of 52 business leaders and economists. In summarizing their findings, an Associated Press release said:

Business policies which contribute to depression were listed by the report as follows:

1. Mistaken inventory policies on the part of some industries, induced by the labor situation and fear of inflation; also lack of appreciation that while an increasing inventory may be necessary where sales are high, it should be in lower ratio to sales volume.
2. Unwise consumer credit policies of many companies, resulting in an increased volume of unsound instalment selling.
3. Failure of many companies to improve their financial structure by reducing fixed charges; failure in many instances to avoid over-capitalization or financing with borrowed capital beyond ability to pay.
4. Too ready acceptance of apparent effects of Government spending policies, and making business calculations thereon; in many instances, moreover, business deliberately sought Government financial aid.
5. Failure in many instances to develop satisfactory labor relationships based on mutual respect and cooperation; failure in many instances where company policies were sound to convince workers that this was the case.
6. Failure of business to sell itself to the public, with explanation of its practices, obligations and contributions to national improvement.

Turning to Government policies and activities, the report listed the following as "specific factors which operated as continuing, cumulative and combined depressive elements":

1. Continued reliance upon the theory that purchasing power can be created or maintained by artificially fixing prices or by the artificial

support of wage rates, both without reference to the output of goods and services.

2. Excessive, unsound and frequently unfairly administered taxes.
 3. Unsound regulation of business, with particular reference to an attitude toward public utilities which has enormously slowed up expansion in a vital part of our national economy; regulation of security financing which has frequently operated to make financing difficult and expensive; and efforts to regulate agricultural production.
 4. Uncertainties created by frequent expressions of public officials voicing hostile attitude toward business and investors.
 5. An unsound relief program which removed administration from those most familiar with the particular problems involved; continued "made work" efforts in a way which undermined morale of recipients and destroyed the respect of the taxpayers.
 6. "Although a public works program in time of depression is in theory a sound economic concept, and might be of substantial benefit, the program as carried out has been ineffective and frequently wasteful in practice," the committee asserted in touching on this point.
 7. Labor unrest resulting from the Government's labor policy, including the "false" assumption that employer-employee relations must lead to inevitable conflict, and "largely one-sided and biased" administration of the National Labor Relations Act.
 8. The theory that the Government should control, through taxes and regulation, the flow of funds into private industry—both as to amount, purpose and place of investment.
 9. Government price policies—efforts to intervene in general prices by controlling price levels through use of the Federal monetary, credit and banking systems, and efforts to directly influence commodity prices.
 10. Continuing and increasing Government competition, and threats of competition, with private business.
 11. Government policies which cause a fear of inflation.
 12. Inconsistency of many Government methods.
12. Uncertainty as to the continuance at any time of existing Government methods, and what might be proposed next.

Senator Taft, in Criticism of Administration's Spending Policies, Calls New Deal Conglomeration of Unrelated Agencies

Senator Robert P. Taft, of Ohio, speaking in a Lincoln Day address on Feb. 11, in Cincinnati, declared that the New Deal spending policy has not only been in vain, but it has also become dangerous because the national debt structure is growing top-heavy. The citizens of the United States must vote a change of executive control in 1940, he declared. He described the New Deal as a haphazard conglomeration of innumerable agencies, unrelated and unrestrained, motivated only by the disproved theory that the Nation can spend itself into prosperity. Mr. Taft added that the Government resembles "those Coney Island automobiles, without brakes and with elementary steering devices, operated by amateur drivers pursuing their erratic and undirected course."

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" of Feb. 12 gave the following additional extracts from Senator Taft's address:

Asserting that the planned economy set forth in theory by New Deal writers was not even a planned economy, Mr. Taft declared in his speech, delivered over a nation-wide hookup:

"I have frequently been told of the overlapping activities of Federal departments, but I have never realized how completely unrelated and unrestrained the different Federal activities are.

"Take the problem of relief. We have the Public Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation, National Youth Administration and the Social Security Board, each one responsible only to the president, and the Children's Bureau and the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor. Besides these there are three or four agencies dealing with farm relief.

"Probably a consolidation of all the agencies cannot be made, but surely someone in Washington ought to be charged with studying and dealing intelligently with the entire problem of relief throughout the United States. There is no such person."

Senator Taft said many of the large items of Federal expenditure were for purposes which are themselves highly commendable, but that if each was administered without any regard to the burden of taxation which discourages private enterprise, then the program as a whole becomes a real danger.

But, he insisted, there ought to be someone in the Government concerned to see that its humanitarian agencies are carried out in such a way as to encourage the return of private business activity and the cure of unemployment.

"Desirable as are these humanitarian activities," Mr. Taft pointed out, "a reasonable business prosperity would increase the income and happiness of most of the so-called underprivileged a good deal more than any possible Government action.

"Furthermore, if we could put to work one-half of the 10,000,000 unemployed, the difficulties and expense of carrying on the humanitarian activities would cease to be any considerable burden."

To "Deficit Spenders"

Asserting that "the New Deal has thrown itself completely into the arms of the deficit spenders," Mr. Taft added:

"It is no wonder that when the head of the Government accepts the view that deficits are a blessing in disguise, the very thought of economy vanishes out of the window of every Government department.

"Old arguments are trotted out and new ones invented to justify this extraordinary theory. It is said that the recovery from a national income of \$40,000,000,000 in 1932 to \$60,000,000,000 in 1938 was all due to Government spending.

"It is asserted that the recession of 1937 was due to the fact that Government deficits were somewhat reduced. It is said that the slight improvement which has occurred since last summer was due to the Government's spending program.

"There is not the slightest support of any of these arguments. The Government deficit of \$5,000,000,000 under President Hoover did not check the depression. When the depression reached bottom in 1932, business began to recover, and by the fall of 1933 there had been a very substantial recovery, though neither regulation nor spending had begun. "The depression of 1937 did not result from the tapering off of Government expenditures. It resulted from a complete collapse of the capital

goods industries. That collapse occurred because Government policy had increased the price of raw materials, the amount of business taxes, and the rate of wages so rapidly that prices of services and manufactured goods could not keep up."

Meeting in Albany Sponsored by New York State Economic Council Urges Economy and Repeal of Social Security Laws

Over 300 workers, business and professional men from all sections of New York State met on Feb. 14 at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany to protest against New Deal legislation and Governor Lehman's budget program. The meeting was sponsored by the New York State Economic Council and Merwin K. Hart, President of the council, who addressed the gathering along with other speakers criticized Federal and State spending and called for repeal of unemployment insurance, social security, the Wagner Act and the wage and hour law. Some of the resolutions unanimously adopted as reported in the Albany Times Union of Feb. 15 follow in part:

That the cost of relief must be liquidated to that point where only those in real need will receive any relief, where the relief granted will be sufficient only for the genuine needs of the recipient, and where there will be every incentive to the recipient to return to private employment at the first opportunity.

That pertinent statutes and regulations should be amended or repealed, with a view to bringing down to a reasonable level the cost of construction. That the cost of public education must be reduced. That all legislative proposals, great and small, that commit the people to future spending be laid aside.

That the legislature should either appoint a committee to study subversive activities within the State, and in particular the extent to which Communist-front or other anti-American representatives have been active in working to build up the present State and local edifice of expenditure and regimentation; or it should seek the same result through active cooperation with the Dies Committee.

That some of the regulatory and control laws of recent years should be repealed. Chief among these is the so-called little Wagner Act, which, like its Federal parent, the National Labor Relations Act, has driven a wedge of discontent between employer and employees.

The same paper reported the comments of Henry Fraser, Syracuse lawyer as follows:

Of the Wagner Act he said, "this statute has done more to undermine the progress of normal healthy relations between an employer and his employee than any other thing that has ever occurred in the United States." The Wages and Hours law was dismissed as "folly to suppose that legislation of this sort can function to the long-run benefit of the people."

"Do you realize that the Unemployment Insurance statute requires automatic payments to persons not in need of any benefit whatever?" he asked. "That money is paid to married women whose husbands support them to minors whose parents support them, to people who have money in the bank, or who have inherited property, and to divorcees receiving alimony?"

In referring to the Federal Social Security Act and the New York State statutes supplementing it, the Syracuse lawyer accused the Act of "draining the blood of employers and workers throughout the land, in order that automatic payments may go to persons regardless of their need or means of support."

"Unless these cancerous laws are speedily cut out of the statute books by a resurgent citizenry," he said, "this Nation will take its place with Nineveh. Unless business enterprise can be released from bondage, how can the unemployed find fruitful work, how can the deficits cease, how can the revenue be replenished, how can the national debt be paid, how can happiness be restored to our people?"

Republicans Declare Against New Deal at Meetings Celebrating Lincoln Day—Ex-President Hoover Outlines Three-Point Program for Republican Party

Republican leaders, in a series of addresses throughout the Nation on Feb. 13 at meetings celebrating Lincoln Day, criticized the New Deal, charging that it has failed in an effort to restore prosperity by a policy of spending. Former President Herbert Hoover, speaking at the annual Lincoln dinner of the National Republican Club in New York City, said that the Roosevelt Administration constitutes a mixture of coercion, collectivism and aim for personal power. He said that the three great objectives of the Republican party are the preservation of personal, intellectual and economic freedom, economic restoration, and peace for the United States by avoiding entanglement in another World War.

In his address Mr. Hoover said, in part:

The New Deal's third grade of economic make-believe teaches that the entire debt of our national economic system, public and private together, is not larger today than it was in 1929. But that is not all the truth. Public debt is paying for a dead horse. Private debt is buying a live one.

They finally graduate from this school of high finance with the valedictory that expenses cannot be reduced. And this in the face of the fact that yearly for 10 years prior to the New Deal, on their basis of accounts and excepting loans since recovered, the expenditures were \$3,500,000,000 instead of \$9,000,000,000. But that was Republicans.

I should like to see a new school established with some home truths for its curriculum. That school would say that to restore jobs and agriculture the fear of men of their Government and the shackles and taxes upon their energies must be removed in order that free men may have hope and confidence in the future.

That school would say that most of the New Deal measures can be lived down, improved, cured, or reformed, but that these monetary and financial policies may defeat the Nation.

That school would say that some day all this will have to be paid for. If it be through taxes, men and women will be handing their wages to the Government instead of buying things for their own betterment.

Nor is that the most important consequence it should teach. That school would say one of the deadly causes of destruction to 20 democracies in 20 years has been government spending and inflation. Mr. Roosevelt says "this general has a rendezvous with destiny." The most probable

spot for that rendezvous today is inflation. When this generation has gone up that alley it will find freedom has gone, and our rendezvous will be with a full-sized dictator.

In conclusion let me again say that this Republic is founded on inalienable liberties. It is dedicated to the dignity and personality of individual men and women. It is consecrated to truth, justice, tolerance and mercy. These liberties and obligations are inseparable. If political freedom, intellectual freedom, or economic freedom are any one of them undermined all the others will fall.

These high purposes of this Nation are being undermined by the policies now pursued at home and by alien theories from abroad. The first great mission of the Republican party is the preservation of these principles of liberty to man.

Today economic progress is being paralyzed. That destruction is the destruction of social progress. The imperious necessity of America is to restore economic productivity and thereby jobs for men. That alone can support our humanitarian aspirations. For social progress in care of the aged, the young, the ill-fed, the ill-clad, the ill-housed there must be parallel economic strength. Economic restoration is the second great mission of the Republican party.

We do not want to become entangled in another world war. The third great mission of the Republican party is peace for America.

We are the living custodians of the torch which fell from the hand of Abraham Lincoln. We may again rekindle the heart and mind of America with the glow of hope and promise for the future. Never since Lincoln has a political party faced such an opportunity for a service to a great Nation.

In the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Feb. 14 it was observed that Mr. Hoover was principal speaker on a program which also heard John D. M. Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican National Committee; Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, and five newly-elected Republican Governors—Julius P. Heil of Wisconsin, Harlan H. Bushfield of South Dakota, Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan, Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, and Ralph L. Carr of Colorado. C. Wayland Brooks, former Illinois candidate for Governor, was toastmaster, and Mrs. William Henry Hayes, President of the National Women's Republican Club, and Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin were other speakers, said the paper indicated, in which it was also stated:

Governor Fitzgerald, whose election last fall displaced Frank Murphy, now United States Attorney General, declared "the New Deal is a bubble and it is bursting."

Michigan Republicans, he said, propose to "give labor and industry a new foothold" under the following program:

"Legalize orderly strikes, that labor may have full power of legality in its disputes with employers.

"Prohibit mob disorders and mob picketing, that honest men and women may work while differences are being settled."

Criticism of the New Deal by Senator Taft, in an address at Cincinnati, is referred to in another item in this issue.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Says Government Spending Has Failed to Solve Unemployment—Urges Administration to Give Business Chance to Expand—Proposes Amendments to National Labor Relations Act

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council, meeting at Miami, Fla., this week, concluded its sessions on Feb. 14 with a statement that Government spending had failed, after ten years, to provide a permanent solution for unemployment. The Council urged the Administration to give private industry "the widest opportunity" to expand. The statement, written especially for Secretary of Commerce Hopkins and Secretary of Labor Perkins, urged the Government to remove whatever barriers stand in the path of business expansion and allow private industry to absorb the unemployed. The statement of the Council, as given in Associated Press Miami advices Feb. 15, said in part:

During all the years intervening between 1929, when unemployment became a serious national problem, until the present moment, the Executive Council has cooperated with the Government, with industrial management and with all other groups in order that working men and women thrown out of work might find a new place and new positions in private industry.

Both time and experience have clearly vindicated the position assumed and maintained by the American Federation of Labor upon economic, social and industrial problems.

We are firmly convinced that various forms of Government spending, either in the distribution of relief or in the development and maintenance of work projects designed to supply relief wages to unemployed, can only serve as temporary measures and cannot and do not provide a permanent solution for unemployment.

The market for the sale of goods and service can be increased and enlarged only through the application of a sound economic policy whereby there is placed in the hands of the masses of the people a buying power which will enable them to buy, use and consume the manufactured goods and service which private industry is prepared to supply.

This leads to the inevitable conclusion that private industry and business generally should be stimulated so that the facilities of production may be increased and millions more working men and women may be employed.

What can be done and what should be done, therefore, are the problems which, at the moment, call for consideration and a proper solution. We do not believe that the Nation has reached the maximum in production or consumption of manufactured goods. For that reason we cannot accept the reasoning of those who maintain that we must prepare to maintain constantly an army of unemployed as the wards of the Government. We must turn to private industry for the solution. It should and must serve the Nation.

Our national interests require that private industry be accorded the widest opportunity to do so. That involves expansion and an increase in productivity. Such action must be considered as the primary step necessary to create work opportunities for the millions who are unemployed.

Obviously, the next step must be the establishment of credit and the will and purpose, on the part of the owners of industry, to risk, invest, build and construct. The basis for such procedure must be found in the creation

of a favorable state of mind. Fear, a lack of confidence and distrust in governmental, social and economic procedure should be removed.

The continuous existence of an army of unemployed, numbering more than 10 million workers, is appalling. The records of the American Federation of Labor show that there were 10,388,000 workers unemployed during the month of December, 1938. The records made up and kept by the American Federation of Labor show that since 1929 the unemployed have numbered from eight to 14 million continuously. During these 10 years we have experimented in various relief measures and many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have expended millions of dollars from their treasuries in supplying relief to their unemployed members.

If the unemployed could be accorded the opportunity to work in private industry the spending of millions of dollars for relief purposes would cease. This would mean that the burden of taxation could be reduced and the national income increased. The spirit and morale of the unemployed workers would be lifted to a higher basis.

We are of the opinion that the responsibility for absorbing the unemployed in private industry should be placed squarely upon the owners and management of private industry and the Government. This can be done if and when the Government, industrial management and labor cooperate in a full and complete way.

During its Miami meeting the Executive Council proposed a new amendment to the National Labor Relations Act to increase the membership of the National Labor Relations Board from three to five. Incident thereto, a Miami dispatch of Feb. 6 to the Jacksonville (Fla.) "Times-Union" said:

Informed of a C. I. O. attack on the A. F. of L.'s proposed amendments to the Act, President William Green said to newspapermen:

"The opposition of the C. I. O. will aid us greatly in presenting our case to Congress. We'll show how the Board has perverted the Act to serve the interests of the C. I. O."

The Executive Council discussed possible support of the Connery bill to put an excise tax on foreign imports competing with the products of American workers. James Duffy of the Operative Potters Union and Michael Flynn of the American Wage Earners' Protective Conference argued for the measure. Mr. Green said it would equalize the low production costs of foreign goods with the cost of competitive goods in this country.

United Press Miami advices of Feb. 10 in discussing the proposed new Federation amendment to the Wagner Act said:

The new amendment would mean termination of the present Board and its replacement with a new five-member board.

Mr. Green said the amendment was designed to facilitate and speed up action of the NLRB on work "that has increased, is increasing and will continue to increase" and added, "five minds on the board will be better than three."

"All we are interested in is seeing that the Board administers the Act in accordance with its spirit and letter," Mr. Green said. "We feel that a board of five could handle the work speedier and better and eliminate much of the delays."

Asked whether the amendment would result in a sweeping reorganization of the NLRB set-up, Mr. Green replied, "that would be up to the new board; it would have to decide whether it wanted to retain any of the old personnel."

We also quote from a Miami United Press dispatch of Feb. 7:

President William Green of the A. F. of L. said the Executive Council was studying a recommendation by Dan W. Tracy of Washington, who attended the recent Lima conference as a labor representative, that the Federation send a commission to Pan American countries.

The commission would consider labor, social and economic questions with a view toward reviving the Pan American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green reported a penetration in South America of German and Italian agents which "makes us apprehensive lest the doctrines of Nazism and Fascism be disseminated in those countries.

The A. F. of L. could fight this penetration of foreign doctrines, Mr. Green said, "by organization and education, by selling the economic philosophy of trade unionism."

Most of today's executive session was devoted to a hearing on a jurisdictional dispute between the Building Service Employees' International Union and the Hotel Restaurant Employees' International over control of hotel employees.

Mr. Green said the New York City plan of all hotels signing closed contracts and having an arbiter to settle differences for each of four classes of employees might solve jurisdictional disputes in other cities.

According to the "Times-Union," the A. F. of L. Council on Feb. 3 restored to the United Textile Workers' Union the A. F. of L. charter it lost when it joined the C. I. O. The paper from which we quote added:

Acting quickly after getting a report on organization work in the textile field, where Mr. Lewis claims 400,000 members, the A. F. of L. Council authorized President William Green to grant a textile union plea for reaffiliation with the same jurisdiction it had before being expelled as a "rebel" a year ago.

NLRB Orders Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. to Discontinue Employee Representation Plan—Meanwhile Bethlehem Steel Co. Challenges Board to Conduct Election to See Whether Its Workers Wish to Continue Plan

The National Labor Relations Board on Feb. 13 issued an order calling upon the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., to disestablish its employee representation plans at Boston and Fore River, Mass.

Ruling that Bethlehem Shipbuilding dominated the plan of employees' representation, and thus interfered with the rights guaranteed by the Wagner Act, the Board, according to Associated Press advices from Washington said:

The plans at Fore River and Boston are but counterparts of the "Bethlehem plan," created in 1918 to meet contemporary exigencies. The concept of industrial relations epitomized by the "Bethlehem plan" was the outgrowth of, and a relatively progressive departure from, the industrial ideology of an era when suppression of labor's organizational activity and of concerted employee action was the prevalent method of eliminating industrial unrest.

Employers had recognized the necessity of granting employees a voice in the determination of their conditions of work, but safeguards were provided to insure the maintenance of this restricted employee participation under the direction and control management theretofore enjoyed.

The plan evolved as a method whereby the semblance of collective bargaining was vouchsafed employees without relinquishment of the ultimate control of the bargaining agency by the management.

In time, the plan became outmoded by the development of a more realistic approach to employer-employee relationship culminating in the passage of the (Wagner) Act. Under the Act employees are guaranteed complete freedom in the selection and control of their collective bargaining representative. For this reason the concept inherent in the Fore River and Boston plans is repugnant to, and their formal structures, proscribed by the Act.

Meanwhile, on Feb. 9, the Bethlehem Steel Co. challenged the Board to let the company's employees decide, in an election conducted by the NLRB, whether they wish to bargain collectively through existing employee representation plans. Associated Press Washington advices of Feb. 9 reported this proposal as follows:

The challenge was made in a bill of exceptions to the findings of a board trial examiner who recommended that the board order the company to disestablish the plans. The examiner, who held hearings on the complaint by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee that the plans were dominated by the company, ruled that the company had used the plans to discourage other union organizations.

The company contended the examiner should have recommended that, before ordering disestablishment of any of the plans, the board should give the employees an opportunity in an election to make known their views. The company asked that the board issue findings of fact in accord with its exceptions and that it dismiss the S. W. O. C. complaint.

Previously attorneys for the employee representation plans at the company's plants at Steelton, Bethlehem, Johnstown and Lebanon, Pa., and at Sparrows Point, Md., also had filed exceptions to the examiner's recommendations.

Several contended that if the board ordered the plans disestablished, it would be a violation of the Labor Relations Act and of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The respondent company is not interfering with, restraining or coercing, and it has not at any time interfered with, restrained or coerced its employees," the Bethlehem company said in its statement of exceptions.

The controversy between the Board and the Bethlehem Steel Co. was referred to in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 31, pages 3993-94.

Right to Picket for Closed Shop Upheld by United States District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick

United States District Judge William H. Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia, on Feb. 8, in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction to Wilson & Co., meat packers of Philadelphia, upheld labor's right to strike for a closed shop. Wilson & Co. had sought an injunction to restrain three unions of the American Federation of Labor from picketing their plant and interfering with their customers through a "secondary boycott" in an attempt to force a closed-shop agreement. The Philadelphia "Inquirer" of Feb. 9 had the following to say, in part, regarding Judge Kirkpatrick's action:

Under the Norris-La Guardia Labor Disputes Act, Judge Kirkpatrick held, he was powerless to issue an injunction for the reason cited by the company.

Only if the strikers employ "violence or fraud" or other illegal means, the jurist said, could an injunction be issued.

Having thus absolved the unions as groups, Judge Kirkpatrick did find that three of 42 persons named as defendants had resorted to "illegal acts," and, unless they stopped, a petition for an injunction against them might be filed.

"I have considered," said Judge Kirkpatrick, "the plaintiff's argument on the alleged breach of a contract on the part of the unions not to press for a closed shop agreement in consideration of a wage increase. But I am of the opinion that that clearly does not present any grounds for the issuance of an injunction.

"The closed shop is a legal objective."

As to the secondary boycott, Judge Kirkpatrick said, the Norris-La Guardia act was "very broad and contains no restriction as to where the 'advertising' and 'patrolling' may be carried on except that it must not involve fraud or violence. Neither of these elements appears in this part of the present case."

The unions—Local 195, Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union; Local 107, Teamsters' Brotherhood, and Local 18,571, Warehouse Employees' Union—called a strike last Dec. 29 because the company refused to discharge five non-union employees.

A. B. A. Public Relations Program Lauded at Ohio Regional Conference—Philip A. Benson Says Activity Is One of Association's Most Important Works—Speakers also Include E. P. Allen, Roger W. Adams, Joseph M. Dodge and Others

Perhaps no activity of the American Bankers Association is attracting so much attention today as that in the public relations field, Philip A. Benson, President of the Association and President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., told the Association's regional banking conference at Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 9. Previous reference to the conference appeared in these columns Feb. 11, page 821. Mr. Benson briefly surveyed the varied activities of the Association, particularly as regards public relations. He added, in part:

The A. B. A. is really a great educational organization. A substantial part of its work is reflected in informative studies made for the use of its members and for the education of the public. This type of work has been intensified in the past year and a quarter, and a number of highly useful studies have been issued by the Bank Management Commission and

Research Council. I would call your particular attention to a significant study, "The Earning Power of Banks," published a few weeks ago by the Research Council. This 90-page volume should be carefully read by every banker and by every student of banking who is interested in the future of banking.

The Association still carries on the greatest program of adult education in America. More than 42,000 bank people are enrolled in the study courses of the American Institute of Banking, and 600 bank officers in the Graduate School of Banking.

In the long run the success of banking in adapting itself to changing public demands is largely a measure of education. Taking a long-range view of the situation, it will be in the field of education that the A. B. A. will make its largest contribution to the permanence of banking. This conference, today and tomorrow, is a practical part of the educational program, for here we have an agenda planned for the purpose of helping us to learn from each other how to meet immediate problems in this never-ending call to meet public needs.

This is your Association, and we want it to reflect your interests and serve your needs. I hope you will help me and the rest of the staff to become acquainted with you while we are here. It is a great satisfaction to witness your interest in the conference. I am sure your attendance will be rewarded.

B. P. Allen, Executive Vice-President of the First National Bank of Wabash, Ind., said on Feb. 9 that personal loan departments can be of great value to a bank from a public relations viewpoint. The Association, in a summary, reported his remarks, in part, as follows:

Such departments "widen the scope of customer relationship to a great extent," Mr. Allen told the bankers. "More people using bank credit give us more friends in the great court of public opinion to offset part of the unjust propaganda of certain politicians who wish to tear down our great American banking system. With that in mind our opportunity should not be muffed by adoption by certain banking institutions of too liberal policies in this type of financing, and of the tough, hard-boiled collection methods that are necessary to protect themselves."

He warned the bankers against going "rough shod into a new field," and urged that they do a "job of balancing our institutions with an idea of service instead of greed. To use discretion, to build the department slowly and soundly, will yield more profit and better fulfill our social obligation. Debts which are not for the purpose of making and moving goods and merchandise but are for personal purposes, defeat their own end if burdensome. One authority, Professor Lough, author of 'High Level of Consumption,' says: 'Apparently a ratio of about 10% of personal debts to personal outgo may be accepted as normal. The sudden jump to 17% by the end of 1931; however, can scarcely be regarded as anything better than an exhibition of national recklessness.'

"Wise credit use builds national wealth and income," Mr. Allen said, "but in recent years it has become evident that excessive credit has caused much more harm than has the lack of credit."

One of the greatest problems before bankers is the elimination of the belief that it is difficult to borrow from a bank, according to **Roger W. Adams, Cashier of the State National Bank at Frankfort, Ky.,** in an address on Feb. 10. Mr. Adams said that a large part of the public has the mistaken idea that it is hard to borrow from banks. His remarks were briefly summarized as follows by the Association:

"I think that one of our greatest problems is the elimination of the feeling or thought that it is hard to borrow from a bank," he said. "How this should be accomplished, I cannot say. However, I feel that it is purely a matter of education on the part of both concerned. We must use every available means at our disposal to educate the public in realizing that banks are anxious to cooperate with them in their credit needs. And we must educate ourselves in being the human beings that we are and not the dignified, impersonal and unsympathetic bankers which we are believed to be."

Speaking of experience in his own bank, Mr. Adams said: "We try to help in every case, either through a loan or by constructive suggestions when refusal is necessary. I do not think that a greater compliment can be bestowed upon a loaning officer than to have an applicant who has been refused credit say: 'He did not let me have the money, but he told me why and showed me how to adjust my affairs so that I may get it later.'"

Mr. Adams stressed the importance of a plan for the repayment of a bank loan mutually agreed upon at the time the loan is made. "This feature of money lending," he said, "is one of the most important from the standpoint of satisfied customer relations. I do not believe that a service has been rendered the institution which I serve unless a plan has been agreed upon," he declared, "and certainly no service has been rendered the customer if terms of repayment are inconsistent with his ability to pay."

Joseph M. Dodge, President of the Detroit Bank of Detroit, Mich., said in a speech before the conference on Feb. 9, that banks should concentrate developing sound policies in regard to the making and handling of real estate loans. The Association quoted Mr. Dodge as follows:

Mr. Dodge stated that there are "three basic controls affecting the mortgage lending operation of banks. The first," he said, "is the proportion of depositors' funds to be invested in mortgage loans. The second is the policies in effect at the time the mortgage loans are made. The third is the protection given the investment after the mortgage loan has become a part of the banks' assets."

Mr. Dodge emphasized the importance of what he called "the highly specialized job of appraising. Whatever the appraiser says is sure to look all right for a while," he said. "It may even help make loans. But it is how well he judges the situation now for the future that controls the collection cost and possible loss five or ten years from now."

He emphasized the importance of the use of the right kind of information in the making of real estate loans and remarked that "this is a field of bank operation worth developing."

Mr. Dodge recommended that more attention be given to the servicing and reviewing of mortgage loans. "No mortgage is inherently a safe 5% for 15 years," he said. "It has often been assumed to be a safe 6%. Good security, no trouble and little cost of handling made them a perfect bank earning asset. Had banks spent an additional 1% of that income on servicing and reviewing the loans, the losses and troubles would have been less."

He praised the adoption of the practice of amortized mortgages under which monthly payments on principal are made. "It is a hedge against mistakes of judgment in appraising and the vicissitudes of the future," he said. "It helps protect against obsolescence, depreciation, waste and neighborhood changes."

Ralph J. Miller, Vice-President and Comptroller of the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, addressed the conference on Feb. 10 on "A Sound Program for Savings Depositors." Such a program, Mr. Miller said, should have for its objective "the payment of the maximum rate of interest consonant with the basic factors of proper liquidity, establishment of a reasonable reserve for losses, and provision for a fair return on stockholders' funds." He added:

That the acquisition of proper assets may be difficult is realized, since the exact assets which a bank may need would not always be available. For example, there has been in recent years a continuous decline in the volume of commercial loans available. Nevertheless, the speaker is not yet ready to subscribe to the belief that the day of the seasonal commercial borrower is gone. It is admitted that improved methods of manufacture and our greatly accelerated means of communication and transportation have rendered unnecessary the old method whereby a merchant in Columbus, for example, would make two trips each year to New York in order to purchase his requirements for the ensuing six months. But inventions have not altered the fact that a business which has sufficient long-term debt and capital to finance its requirements at the peak of its season, or at the top of a cyclical expansion, is going to have idle long-term debt or capital when operations are at or below normal, and idle debt of capital is still a source of expense or loss. Many such old truths have been disguised somewhat in recent times, but events of the past two years must have convinced even the most sanguine that managed economy cannot level out the peaks and valleys so long as human nature remains human nature.

In spite of all our efforts to acquire sound, proper assets, some losses will inevitably occur, and adequate reserves should be set aside out of earnings to cover them. What should be a reasonable reserve for losses may be ascertained by averaging the experience of our individual bank, or of the banking system as a whole, over a period of years. For example, the net loss on loans of all member banks for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937, as published in Federal Reserve "Bulletins," averaged eighty-seven hundredths of 1% of total loans. This is equivalent to approximately 21% of the interest and discount earned on loans.

The possibilities and limitations of a checking service were discussed on Feb. 10 by **Sterling B. Cramer, First Vice-President of the Fifth-Third Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati.** He stressed his contention that if a bank does extend a regular checking service, it should have a service charge which will produce an actual profit. After analyzing various services offered to those who cannot afford regular checking accounts, he said:

That brings us to the question—What can we offer along sound banking lines to the man who cannot afford a regular checking account but who does have six or eight bills to pay every month in various parts of the city and perhaps some out of town? At the present time many such people are buying post office money orders. A recent survey of post office money orders issued would seem to indicate that the number of these purchased each month is equal to approximately 10% of the population of the community. There were 278,000,000 money orders sold in the United States in 1936 (the latest available figure) at an average fee of slightly less than 10c. (\$0.09376) each. The total fee collected was \$21,372,000—a piece of business well worth going after if we can get it at a profit. In the past the only competition a bank has had to offer the post office money order was the cashier's check, but the usual charge of 10c. for a cashier's check represents less than half of the actual cost of this item, and for that reason banks have never tried to build up a volume business in this type of service.

"To summarize," said Mr. Cramer, "I believe we will all agree: 'First, that the majority of banks represented here are not in a position to decline to accept a regular checking account from any individual provided he can meet and will comply with all of the conditions dictated by sound banking practice."

"Second, that of the several variations of the 'Pay-As-You-Go' plan, there can be no criticism of those that make a charge sufficient to produce a profit to the bank and enforce all of the other standards of sound banking except the minimum balance requirement; but the variety which I have referred to as the '20-Checks-for-a-Dollar' plan, with no identification requirements, is getting a long way from sound banking."

"Third, that there is a fertile field represented by hundreds of thousands of individuals who cannot afford to pay an adequate service charge but whom we should try to serve with some sound plan of checking service."

One of the banker's major responsibilities is to promote confidence in banking, not only for the safety of deposits, but that people may feel that their financial welfare in their own communities is well safeguarded, according to **H. E. Cook, President of the Ohio Bankers Association,** who addressed the conference on Feb. 9. He continued:

Then we need to remove from the public mind the mystery which surrounds the business of banking. We need to take the people into our confidence that they may know that our business has no veil of secrecy thrown around it, except that violate trust with which we always keep the confidence of our depositors and our patrons. We know that every act, every word of the banker is weighed and has either a positive or a negative effect according to the interpretation that may be placed upon such acts and words.

P. A. Benson Praises Co-operation of Industry, Labor and Government in Railroad Situation—Addresses A. B. A. Mid-Winter Trust Conference in New York—Other Speakers Include C. M. Schmidt, Robert M. Hanes and Leo H. Paulger &c

The co-operation by labor, management and Government in seeking a solution to the railroad problem is an encouraging factor in the railroad situation, Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers Association, told the twentieth

annual mid-Winter trust conference of the Trust Division of the A. B. A. in New York City on Feb. 14. Mr. Benson said that although the picture is not a bright one, "perhaps if there is wholehearted co-operation on the part of all concerned with the industry a real improvement may result." He continued:

Making it easier to reorganize, while desirable, does not of course make railroad bond investments any more attractive. There must be some way of obtaining more earnings for the railroads, perhaps through increased rates, through consolidations, through regulating competition. The railroads are a necessity to the business of the country and as a means of national defense. They were made possible through the investment of savings and these savings are entitled to protection. None of us wants to see government ownership and operation of the railroads. It would seem, however, to be the duty of Government, represented by the regulatory bodies, to see that the railroads are given a fair chance. Their earnings will, of course, be greater in good times than in bad. Instead of reducing rates in good times it might be wiser to have the railroads use their excess earnings to reduce debt and thus have a better chance to survive times of depression. Until the railroad situation is very much clarified savings and trust funds will not be attracted to the industry.

Both trust institutions and savings banks, in developing and protecting savings, are performing a service for the common good as well as for their individual customers. Invested savings go into industry and create employment. Savings are used in the production of buildings of all types and the financing of public improvements. They have been used in building our transportation system, our electric light and power plants, our telephone system and our great industries. Savings have furnished the tools used by labor in creating the wealth of the country and in providing for all the varied needs of society. The savings represented by your trust accounts and the savings represented by our savings accounts, together with funds of other great institutions such as life insurance companies, furnish the capital used by society as a whole and it is necessary that they be used thus if our economic system is to continue to function.

C. M. Schmidt, Second Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, who addressed the conference on Feb. 15, said that the investing public, banks, trust companies, lawyers and others who serve in fiduciary capacities would be benefited by uniform procedure in requirements for the transfer of stock and other registered securities. The Association quoted him as follows:

He said that he was convinced that "the progress towards uniformity can continue not alone through the efforts of the stock transfer agents acting through their association but, more important, by statutory amendments in the various States particularly along three lines. First, the elimination of the requirements of certain States for the obtaining of tax waivers where no inheritance tax is collective, and possibly the eventual elimination of all waivers; secondly, the repeal of those statutes which were passed with the obvious intention of protecting local creditors of foreign estates; and thirdly, the adoption by all of the States of a carefully drawn statute to liberalize the present strict rules of the liability of the transfer agent laid down by early court decisions."

He pointed out that in the transfer of securities "we must deal with the laws of 48 different States and occasionally with those of the territories of the United States and foreign countries, and it is therefore quite apparent that the lack of uniformity in some instances is created by reason of conflicting statutes and court decisions in various jurisdictions and in others by the individual interpretations placed on those statutes and court law by transfer agents and their attorneys."

Trust companies and trust departments of banks have two main purposes according to Robert M. Hanes, First Vice-President of the A. B. A. who spoke on Feb. 16, and who is President of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. He defined these two purposes of the trust department as follows:

First, to provide competent and helpful fiduciary services, services in keeping with the high standards of the institution of which it is a part, services which are absolutely essential in our modern complicated social and economic life.

Second, to produce reasonable and regular profits to the institution, profits that bear a direct relation to the quality of service performed, the volume of business handled and the responsibility assumed.

To express it more briefly, the purpose of the trust department is to serve and to earn.

Mr. Hanes declared that whether the trust department be large or small it should be headed by an executive both in rank and capacity. He asserted that "if the trust institutions of America are to offer the public their services as conservators of wealth and managers of property, they must make up their minds to meet the exacting requirements which these responsibilities involve."

Leo H. Paulger, Chief Examiner of the Federal Reserve System, in an address on Feb. 15, asserted that trust examinations are conducted both in the public interest and for the benefit of the trust institution. An abstract of his address, issued by the Association, continued:

"With respect to every institution, the object of the trust examination is to appraise the quality of the service rendered and to report this appraisal on the basis of an investigation of organization and operating efficiency," Mr. Paulger said. "The examinations are conducted primarily in the public interest, but the purposes of the supervisory authorities are not fulfilled unless the institutions examined are benefited directly and indirectly. The public benefits collectively and individually through the operation of sound financial institutions, be they fiduciary or otherwise, and is entitled to every safeguard. In particular, the beneficiaries of fiduciary service seem particularly deserving of full protection."

Mr. Paulger outlined the beginning of trust examinations and explained the procedure adopted for the examination.

"The supervisory authorities do not conceive their responsibility with respect to trust operations as including detailed investigation and direction to the extent that they may be charged with attempting to take the operation of your several departments out of your hands, nor as usurping or substituting for the legislative powers of the several States and the supervisory functions of the courts," he said. "They do feel, however, that their efforts should contribute effectively toward the maintenance of the high standards of corporate trust service, and realize that their procedure must be sufficiently comprehensive to accomplish this purpose and flexible

enough to achieve a degree of uniformity with respect to examination of old and new, large and small trust departments with experienced and inexperienced management. Time, patience, cooperation and a recognition of their purpose and community of interest, both by supervisors and the supervised, are necessary to solve the problems inherent in such a situation, and your constructive suggestions are welcome at all times," Mr. Paulger told the trust officers.

The improvement of the public's regard for trust service is one of the functions of a trust new business man, said Harve H. Page, Second Vice-President of The Northern Trust Co. of Chicago, in an address delivered at the conference on Feb. 14. Speaking on the subject of "The Public Relations Aspect of Personal Interviews," Mr. Page said that there was hardly a phase of the work of a trust new business man that did not lend itself to the improvement of the public's regard for trust service. Mr. Page said that the trust new business man's first duty of importance was "to educate the public concerning corporate trusteeship, the facilities provided by a trust company, and the advantages of trust service as a social science." He also said that it was a natural function of the trust representative "to act as a liaison between his administrative division and the public to dispel the complaint that we are either aloof or impersonal."

Discussing the subject "What the Head of the Trust Department Expects of His President," Chester R. Davis, Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Chicago Title and Trust Co., Chicago, Illinois, addressed the conference on Feb. 16 and said, "The head of the trust department expects the President of his company to take a broad and understanding and comprehensive view of his company, and thus recognize the trust department as an important official earning unit of the institution which furnishes a much needed service to the public every bit as important as the commercial banking or title business." He added:

It is possible to budget its income and expense, to chart its organization and to plan for its future in exactly the same manner as any other business enterprise, and the head of the trust department expects the president to cooperate with him in formulating such plans as well as in their execution, and to see that the department is treated fairly in any inter-department decision, such as allocation costs or advertising appropriations.

Mr. Davis summed up what the head of the trust department expected of the President as follows:

That the president will: (1) Have a general understanding of the trust business and full appreciation of trust problems; (2) maintain its proper position in the company in relation to other departments; (3) formulate and direct adequate personnel and public relations policies; (4) promote new business wherever possible through public director, stockholder and personal contacts; (5) maintain constructive contact between directors and trust department head; (6) afford him ample opportunity to discuss trust problems and attend staff meetings to discuss questions of general interest and company policy; (7) deal with him frankly and fairly, and (8) name his company executor and trustee under his will."

Newspaper advertising should constitute the backbone of a trust institution advertising program it was stated on Feb. 14 by Towner Phelan, Assistant Vice-President, St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. before the Conference.

Speaking on the subject "Newspaper Advertising for Trust Institutions," Mr. Phelan said:

Newspaper advertising will reach the entire public; it will tend to build and maintain the background of public confidence which is the foundation of trust business; it will contribute to favorable public opinion, which is our only protection against adverse legislation; it will inform the public about trust service and will do much to dispell ignorance, remove prejudice, correct misinformation and educate the public to the advantages of trust service.

The four objectives of trust advertising according to Mr. Phelan were "to reach our prospects at a reasonable cost, to create confidence, to influence public opinion and to inform the public about trust service."

Public relations begin and end at home, it was stated on Feb. 14 by Ralph M. Eastman, Vice-President of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., in an address at the conference Mr. Eastman said:

Public relations begin at home and also, after every effort has been expended and at home. The essence of good trust department public relations is having the best trust department you and your associates know how to run. It means having a department adequately equipped both as to well-trained and well-treated personnel and necessary mechanical aids, properly supervised and conducted according to the highest ethics. It means making the trust department one of the most important parts of your business backed by the serious interest and active cooperation of your directors, officers and other members of your staffs. When you are satisfied that you have an organization thoroughly prepared to handle any business that may be entrusted to it, then you can justifiably initiate your other public relations efforts. In other words, have your product right before you try to sell it. There is great peril in having business come in before you are prepared to handle it properly. A dissatisfied customer can be a big handicap.

R. P. Jellet, General Manager of The Royal Trust Co. of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, spoke before the conference on Feb. 15, and in part said:

"Political economic theories in one of our favoured western provinces have reached a world high in fantastic impracticability based upon so-called social credit." "The Social Credit forces have sought, by attacking the banks and financial institutions of the country, to distract attention from their conspicuous failure to create a new Utopia. This we trust is a passing phase but it is weary waiting for sounder counsels to recover ascendancy."

A brief outline of the operation methods of trust companies in Canada was given by Mr. Jellet in a discussion of the subject "Trust Business as Developed in Canada." He also outlined the organizational arrangement of his own company.

A. A. Berle Jr. Sees New Economic Idea Developing in Banking System—Before Controllers Institute of America Views Possibility of Quasi—Public Work Supplementing Private Work

Speaking in New York City on Feb. 9 before a group of members of the Controllers' Institute of America, A. A. Berle Jr. forecast, according to the New York "Journal of Commerce" a "forward-looking program for the next few years," which would include:

Revision and further expansion of the functions of banking and credit.
Further development in the field of non-commercial activity, of which the housing authorities throughout the country and the Tennessee Valley Authority may be taken as typical.
Expansion of activity when private business does not employ substantially all employables and contraction when private industry takes up the slack.

While stating that "we are obviously in the phase of a rather steady recovery in business" Mr. Berle expressed the view that it is clear that "recovery will not re-employ the great bulk of the men who are out of work now." Among other things Mr. Berle is also reported as saying that "I know that it is perfectly possible so to classify the areas of activity so that the quasi-public work, shall supplement the private work."

From the New York "Herald Tribune" we take the following regarding Mr. Berle's remarks:

Charging that business of the United States is being run on a pre-war basis for the most part, Mr. Berle then declared:

"First, we have learned, with some pain, that money and banking is not a method of making money, but merely a system by which means are provided for organizing men and materials to create wealth; and to take wealth, when created, from the place of its production to the place where it is ultimately to be used. We have seen, in our own time, bank credit recognized as money; and we have seen that credit used less for commercial loans in the immediate creation of goods than for capital purposes.

"When, therefore, you hear of an interest in Washington, in 1939 or 1940, in extending banking as we know it today to include capital credits as well, you will recognize that a new economic idea is beginning to work into our system. Specifically, it may very well be possible to do, through the medium of banks, much of what we did in earlier years through the cumbersome and often expensive machinery of the investment banking markets.

It is perfectly possible that in the economic system of tomorrow, when the City of New York wants to build low-cost housing, the cost of building will not appear on the city budget, or, as it does today, on the Federal budget. It will appear in the form of a set of housing authority bonds, which have been discounted at the bank created for that and similar purposes.

Interest Rate Handling

You would further find that as a part of that idea, the handling of interest rates ceases to become strictly commercial. If a supply of capital can be created, within limits, whenever it is needed, it becomes possible to arrange the interest rate with reference to the use for which the capital is put, charging a commercial rate for commercial business or a nominal rate for non-profit business. This would mean that in certain fields of activity you cut the capital cost practically in half.

A second theoretical idea which is just being worked into our business mechanism is very old indeed. It was worked out by an Italian, De Viti de Marco, nearly 50 years ago, and he studied it for at least 40 years before he put it into print. This was the idea that there were great areas of wealth which had to be created, either non-commercially or by semi-commercial units. Bluntly, a large part of the wealth which has to be created today cannot be wholly created through commercial channels as we know them. This meant, and it was true, that a very considerable part of the economic life of the new democratic economy would be carried on by public, or semi-public, or non-profit enterprises.

Additional Work Seen

I have given the illustration of two pieces of theoretical work, and their possibilities, without having indicated the additional work which has to be done to make them safe and sound. We know, of course, that capital credits, if they are abused, can lead to inflation; but you would find, if you studied the problem, that this also had been considered what is loosely called inflation has also been worked out.

I know, of course, that it will be said that a quasi-public agency in the field may kill private competitive commerce, but I also know that it is perfectly possible so to classify the areas of activity so that the quasi-public work shall supplement the private work, and further, we know that this has not only been worked out theoretically but has actually been done experimentally in countries like Sweden and England.

We know, today, even more than that; we know, properly handled, a capital credit system could be worked out so that where an enterprise was non-commercial, its capital (which in any case is created by the banking system) need pay only a nominal rate of interest, a perfectly logical development, since there is neither a private borrower nor a private lender.

Tribute Paid to Late Pope Pius XI by Congress in Adjourning Following Adoption of Resolution in His Memory

A tribute to the late Pope Pius XI was paid by Congress on Feb. 13, when both Houses adopted resolutions in his memory and adjourned as a further mark of respect. On Feb. 11, when action toward this end was taken, Washington advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

So far as any one can recall, this will be the first time, at least since 1871, when the Popes lost the temporal power they regained 10 years ago, that Congress has taken official notice of the death of a Pope.

The resolution adopted by the House on Feb. 11 said:

Be it resolved That the House of Representatives of the United States has learned with the profoundest sorrow and shock of the death of His Holiness Pope Pius XI, supreme spiritual sovereign of the Roman Catholic Church, sovereign of the State of Vatican City.

"It sympathized with the millions of Roman Catholics throughout the world on the loss of this outstanding leader of Catholicism, who effected superlative gains in his own religious endeavors, who exerted the most challenging and sincere efforts for world peace, who manifested the broadest tolerance toward all nations and creeds, and who pleaded for the protection of oppressed minorities; and

"That the President of the United States be requested to communicate this expression of sentiment to the Secretary of State at the Vatican and that, as a mark of further respect to the memory of Pope Pius, the House do now adjourn."

The House adjourned until Feb. 14, while the Senate adjourned until Feb. 16. The House resolution was offered by Representative Shanley, while the Senate resolution was presented by Senator Wagner. In the Washington "Post" Feb. 13 it was stated:

Majority Leader Barkley sounded the keynote of the Senate session a he said:

"In the midst of the chaos which threatens the perpetuity of both religion and democracy, it is appropriate that we pause in the midst of our responsibilities to pay tribute to the life of a man who has made so great a contribution to the cause of world peace and world democracy."

Explaining that he came of six generations of elders in the Presbyterian Church and had been reared a Methodist, Senator Barkley added:

"But in the great cause of religion, in the desire for tolerance and understanding, in the accomplishment of the brotherhood of man, we must recognize the achievements of men of all religions and of all races who have devoted their lives to making the world a better place in which to live and a better place in which to die."

Senator Barkley praised Pope Pius for his efforts in behalf of peace, for his scholarly achievements, and for his statesman-like qualities.

"He abated fascism in his own country and communism throughout the world," Mr. Barkley said.

The death of Pope Pius on Feb. 10 was noted in our issue of a week ago, page 823, wherein was given President Roosevelt's message to the Vatican conveyed through Secretary Hull, on Feb. 11. The State Department made public as follows the text of a telegram from Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, acknowledging President Roosevelt's message of condolence.

Vatican City, Feb. 11, 1939.

His Excellency,
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

"I have been deeply moved by the message of condolence in the death of our beloved Holy Father which was sent by Your Excellency at the desire of the President of the United States of America. I pray you to convey to the President the expression of profound gratitude for his participation and that of the American people in our great sorrow.

CARDINAL PACELLI.

Following an order by Mayor La Guardia, flags on all public buildings in New York City were flown at half-staff on Feb. 15 as a mark of respect to the late Pope. His proclamation said:

In reverence to the memory of the noble life and benign influence in a turbulent world of His Holiness Pope Pius XI and in respect to the hundreds of thousands of citizens of the City of New York of the Roman Catholic faith, and by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of New York, I hereby direct that all flags on public buildings in this city be displayed at half-mast from sunrise to sunset on Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1939.

Death of George R. Holmes, Head of Washington Bureau of International News Service

George R. Holmes, Chief of the Washington Bureau of the International News Service, died of heart disease on Feb. 12 at his home in Washington. He was 44 years old. A native of Indiana, Mr. Holmes began his newspaper career in 1914 and had been with the Washington Bureau since 1916. He had been chief political reporter for the News Service in every major convention and campaign from 1916 to 1936. Expressions of sorrow over Mr. Holmes' death were voiced by President Roosevelt, Vice-President Garner, Secretary of State Hull and other high Government officials.

Death of Oscar Newton, President of the Federal Reserve Bank, Atlanta, Ga.

Oscar Newton, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Ga., and prominent in banking circles in the South, died of a heart attack at his home in Atlanta on Feb. 13. Mr. Newton, who was in his 62nd year, was born at Crystal Springs, Miss. Following his graduation from Southwestern Presbyterian College at Clarksville, Tenn., Mr. Newton in 1895, at the age of 18, entered the employ of the Mutual Bank of Crystal Springs as clerk and Assistant Cashier. Four years later he joined the Brookhaven Bank & Trust Co., Brookhaven, Miss., as First Cashier. After remaining 10 years in Brookhaven, he joined the State National Bank of Jackson, Miss., and in 1910 was elected President of the institution, an office he held until 1925, when he moved to Atlanta to become Chairman of the Board and Fiscal Agent of the Federal Reserve Bank. This office Mr. Newton continued to hold until 1935 when he was made Governor of the bank, and the following year was elected President, the office he held at his death. During his career, Mr. Newton was President of the Jackson Chamber of Commerce for two terms and was President of the Mississippi Bankers' Association for one term.

Death of Charles R. Crane, Former Minister to China

Charles R. Crane, former Minister to China and former Chicago manufacturer, died of pneumonia on Feb. 15 at his winter home in Palm Springs, Calif. He was 80 years old. Mr. Crane was first appointed Minister to China in 1909 by President Taft but was recalled before assuming his duties. He was again appointed Minister to China in 1920 by President Wilson and served in this position until the

following year. In a brief biography the New York "Times" of Feb. 16 said, in part:

Charles Richard Crane, former President of the Crane Co., one of America's largest manufacturers of valves, fittings and bathroom fixtures, divided his long career between business and politics.

During the administration of President Taft he was the center of a diplomatic cause celebre which resulted in his recall as Minister to China before he had left this country to take his post. He then abandoned his alliance with the Republican party and became Woodrow Wilson's staunch supporter and Vice-Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee in the 1912 campaign. Mr. Wilson rewarded him by giving him the job Mr. Taft had withheld, and he was the United States Minister to China from May, 1920, until June of the following year. The rank of our envoy there was raised to Ambassador in 1935.

Mr. Crane was born in Chicago, the son of Richard Teller Crane and Mary Prentice Crane, on Aug. 5, 1858. He attended the public schools of Chicago and entered the family firm of Crane & Co., then known as Crane & Camp. After serving in many capacities he was Vice-President from 1894 to 1912, when he became President. He held that post for two years.

L. Thomson Receives Gold Medal for Distinguished Services to Advertising

Presentation of the Annual Advertising Awards for 1938 took place on Feb. 15 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, at a dinner attended by over 200 advertising and publishing executives. Philip L. Thomson, President of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and Director of Public Relations of Western Electric Co., was awarded the gold medal for his distinguished services to advertising. A silver medal was given to Harold B. Thomas, Vice-President of the Centaur Co. and Director of the Association of National Advertisers.

The organization's announcement regarding Mr. Thomson stated, in part:

Since 1925 Mr. Thomson has been a Director and since 1927 President of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the organization embracing the principal publishers, advertising agencies and advertisers in the United States and Canada.

Committee on Tax Exempt Securities Formed by New York Security Dealers Association—To Rule on Interest Charges and Give Legal Opinions on Municipal Securities

The appointment of a special committee, Committee on Tax Exempt Securities, was announced on Feb. 15 by the New York Security Dealers Association. Frederick A. Henry, manager of the municipal department of Dunne & Co., is Chairman of the new committee, which also includes David Ralph Brown of Swart, Duntze & Co. and Albert C. Hugo of A. M. Kidder & Co. An announcement regarding this new committee stated:

It has been noted for some time that there has been a definite need for such a committee, and the functioning of this committee will be of particular importance in the future, one of the reasons being that municipal securities are exempt from the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, and it is unlikely that an association registering under the Maloney Act will rule on this type of security.

Among the functions of this committee will be the ruling of interest charges so that a uniform method of fixing charges will prevail on all transactions. The importance of this cannot be overestimated as there has been a great deal of confusion in the past as to interest charges on out-of-town transactions. Another important function will be the disseminating of legal opinions and other information in connection with municipal securities. A file for this purpose will be maintained by the committee, and this information will be available to brokers and dealers on request.

Opposition to Imposing New State Taxes as Proposed in Governor Lehman's Budget Message Voiced by Merchants' Association of New York—Directors Favor Plan to Reduce State Expenditures

The board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York at a meeting on Feb. 9 at which the principal topic for consideration was the \$64,000,000 increase in taxes, proposed in the budget recently submitted to the Legislature by Governor Lehman, voted to oppose any increase in State taxation and to seek the substitution of a plan by which the budget would be balanced by reducing State expenditures. "The business man must adjust his expenses to his income," declared a statement approved by the directors, "and the State should do likewise." The statement declared:

Business men throughout the State should rally to prevent the imposition of any new taxes. To do so it will be necessary to decrease proposed expenditures. This will involve the curtailment of some current State functions and expenditures.

We believe that if the Legislature will approach the problem from the standpoint of what we can afford rather than with the idea that governmental activities must be continued unchanged, regardless of the tax burden, it can be done.

What we need is better business. We can't have better business by increasing taxes.

Governor Lehman's annual budget message and a statement issued by Louis K. Comstock, President of the Association, opposing the tax program were referred to in our Feb. 4 issue, page 670.

Associate Justice Brandeis Retires from U. S. Supreme Court—Submits Resignation at 82 Years of Age

Louis D. Brandeis retired on Feb. 13 as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, ending nearly 23 years of service. In his letter of resignation to President Roosevelt,

the jurist gave no reason for his retirement, which however was no surprise to those in public life, since he had been in ill health for many months. He refused to issue any statement to the press after his resignation. In his letter accepting the resignation, President Roosevelt said that he had come to think of Justice Brandeis "as a necessary and very permanent part of the Court—and, since 1933, as one would continue his fine service there until long after I had left Washington." In his letter to the President, Justice Brandeis said:

Feb. 13, 1939.

Dear Mr. President:
Pursuant to the act of March 1, 1937, I retire this day from regular active service on the bench.

Cordially,

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Mr. Roosevelt's reply read:

Feb. 13, 1939.

Mr. Dear Mr. Justice Brandeis:

One must perforce accept the inevitable. Ever since those days long ago when you first took your seat on the Supreme Court bench, I have come to think of you as a necessary and very permanent part of the Court—and, since 1933, as one who would continue his fine service there until long after I had left Washington.

The country has needed you through all these years, and I hope you will realize, as all your old friends do, how unanimous the nation has been in its gratitude to you.

There is nothing I can do but to accede to your retirement. But with this goes the knowledge that our long association will continue, and the hope that you will be spared for many long years to come to render additional services to mankind.

Always sincerely!

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

In commencing on the resignation, a Washington dispatch of Feb. 13 to the New York "Times" said in part:

No Surprise in Action

The retirement came as no surprise to the capital. Eighty-two years old Nov. 13, Justice Brandeis has been in frail health for several years. About a month ago he was confined to his home with a severe case of grippe and did not make his reappearance on the bench until last Monday.

Today he sat with his colleagues, as usual, and there was nothing during the brief decision session to show that anything unusual was in the offing. However, it had long been intimated by old friends that Mr. Brandeis wanted to step down before the end of the present Court term and it was said by many that he desired to remain only long enough to see his friend and admirer, Felix Frankfurter, ascend the bench, a development which came two weeks ago.

Concerning his plans for the immediate future nothing was forthcoming either from the Justice or his friends. Reporters who sought him out at his residence in the hope of some formal explanation of his retirement were told by Mrs. Brandeis that "the Justice does not care to be interviewed, nor does he have a statement."

Rumors persisted in the absence of a statement from the Justice that he might again associate himself actively with Zionist affairs and Jewish problems. He conferred about these at length with the President several months ago at the height of Jewish persecutions in Germany.

May Serve on Circuit Bench

Under the provisions of the law governing his retirement from active service on the Court, however, he may be called to serve on the Circuit Courts in the event of crowded dockets. That statute, passed in the effort to head off the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan, permits Supreme Court Justices to retire at full pay with the privilege of sitting at their discretion on circuit court cases.

It was predicted in Washington this week that President Roosevelt would soon appoint a successor to Justice Brandeis, and that the successor would be a Westerner. This will mark the fourth appointment made to the tribunal by Mr. Roosevelt since the defeat of his Supreme Court Reorganization Bill two years ago.

We quote from the New York "Herald Tribune" of Feb. 14, in a brief summary of Justice Brandeis' career:

His convictions impelled him in 1905 to appear as unpaid counsel for policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in a move which resulted in the Society's reorganization along more economical lines. His investigations had revealed waste and inefficiency in the insurance business detrimental to policy holders, and a movement he led resulted in 1907 in legislation in Massachusetts authorizing savings banks to engage in the business.

Lost Railroad Fight

Justice Brandeis was alarmed by "the curse of bigness," a phrase of his own devising, which he found looming in most corporations. The New York New Haven & Hartford RR. controlled most of the New England transportation facilities and was seeking at that time to gain control of the Boston & Maine, one of the few independent railroads. He opposed it, asserting that too rapid expansion was bad for the railroad and could mean only higher rates or dissolution. He lost that fight in 1909.

Justice Brandeis already had started his fight for better working conditions throughout the country. An Oregon law making the 10-hour day the maximum for women working in factories had been declared unconstitutional and he carried that fight to the Supreme Court of the United States and won. He also established the constitutionality of an Illinois law fixing working conditions for women. His brief in the Oregon case was 605 pages in length, and only four were devoted to legal argument. In the rest of the brief he showed the deleterious effects of overwork on the individual and on the nation.

Appointed by Wilson

Justice Brandeis devised the compromise of the "preferential shop" when he was called upon in 1910 to act as arbiter in the cloakmakers' strike industry York, and thereafter served on the board of arbitration of the in New until his appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

That appointment, by President Wilson on Jan. 28, 1916, brought a storm of protest from conservative leaders. They regarded Justice Brandeis as a kind of legal heretic, altogether too radical and erratic for the highest court of the nation. The appointment finally was confirmed by the Senate, 47 to 22, but it was not until June 5, 1916, that Justice Brandeis took the oath of office.

Wayne C. Taylor Resigns as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—President Roosevelt Accepts the Resignation

President Roosevelt, on Feb. 16, accepted with "real regret" the resignation of Wayne C. Taylor as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, effective Feb. 28. In his letter to the President, Mr. Taylor stated that "circumstances have arisen which make it desirable for me to resign." Mr. Taylor added that he would welcome the opportunity of again serving the Government. In reply, President Roosevelt thanked Mr. Taylor for the work he performed and said his offer of future service was "sincerely appreciated."

Mr. Taylor's letter of resignation follows:

Dear Mr. President:

I regret exceedingly that circumstances have arisen which make it desirable for me to resign my post.

I shall always consider it the greatest privilege to have had the opportunity of participating in the work of your administration, and I wish to assure you that if, in the future your should have occasion to find my services useful in some other capacity, I would welcome the opportunity of again serving my Government.

With deep appreciation of the thoughtful understanding which you have extended to me, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

WAYNE C. TAYLOR.

In his letter of acceptance, the President said:

Dear Wayne:

I have your letter of Feb. 7th, tendering your resignation as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

I accept this resignation with real regret. I understand the circumstances which have led you to come to this decision. In compliance with your wishes as expressed by you in the talks we have had, I formally accept your resignation to be effective at the close of business on Feb. 28th.

I assure you that your offer of future service to the government is sincerely appreciated and I thank you officially and personally for the work you already have performed.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

It was stated in United Press advices from Washington, on Feb. 16, that the resignation was attributed to an outgrowth of differences with Secretary of Treasury, H. Morgenthau, over the Treasury's domestic and international policies.

Reference to President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Taylor as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in February, 1936, and his previous connection before joining the Administration was made in our issue of Feb. 15, 1936, page 1061.

New York Curb Exchange Elects Entire Slate at Annual Election—C. A. Bettman Chosen Chairman—27 Governors Named to Board

At the annual meeting of the New York Curb Exchange, held Feb. 14, Clarence A. Bettman was elected to the newly-created office of Chairman of the Board and the entire official slate of the Nominating Committee, made up of 27 Governors and 2 Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, was also chosen without opposition. In addition to Mr. Bettman, who will be the first Chairman under the new Constitution adopted last Oct. 4, 15 Class A Governors, who are regular members, and 12 Class B Governors, who are member or non-member partners of regular or associate member firms of the Exchange, will assume office on Feb. 23 replacing the old Board of 36 Governors. The total vote cast was 390 out of 550 members. An Exchange announcement in the matter went on to say:

The new Board subsequently will elect a paid president and a Vice-Chairman. The president may or may not be a member at the time of his election. If a member he must transfer his membership and if an associate member his membership shall terminate upon his election. Also, he shall have no other business interests during his incumbency. The Vice-chairman, who will act in the absence of the chairman, must be a governor and a regular member of the Exchange. The president will appoint, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, the treasurer and also the secretary of the Exchange and three class C governors who are to be representatives of the public not engaged in the securities business. The completed Board of Governors will also include a class D, to be composed of the chairman and the president. This will bring the total membership of the Board to 32.

The two classes of Governors elected is composed of the following:

Class A, to serve one year: David S. Cooper of Asiel & Co.; Henry W. Ford of Ford, Heald & Co.; James Gilligan of Gilligan, Goldberg & Co.; Austin K. Neffel, an individual member, and Edward J. Shean of Jewett & Shean. To serve two years: Edwin E. Frost of Norton Conway & Co.; Herman N. Rodewald of Callaway, Fish & Co.; William B. Steinhardt, an individual member; Ramon O. Williams of Tucker, Anthony & Co., and Morton F. Stern of J. S. Bache & Co. To serve three years: Edward E. Barry of Milton E. Reiner & Co.; Charles M. Finn of Post & Flagg; William J. Johnston of Johnston & Quinlan; Henry Parish, 2nd of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., and Robert B. Sterns of Baer, Stearns & Co.

Class B, one year term: Alpheus C. Beane, Jr. of Fenner & Beane; Henry Dorr Boening of Boening & Co., Philadelphia; J. D. Stetson Colman of William Cavalier & Co., and Charles N. Schenck, Jr. of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co. Two year term: Sherman M. Bijur of H. Hentz & Co.; Philip W. Brown of Smith, Barney & Co; Thomas J. Hickey of Vilas & Hickey, and John A. Wright, Jr. of Drysdale & Co. Three year term: Benjamin H. Armstrong of Jesup & Lamont; Jacques S. Cohen of Baer, Cohen & Co.; E. Burd Grubb of Coggeshall & Hicks, and John B. Lord of Lord & Widli.

E. I. Conner of E. M. Williamson were elected Trustees of the Gratuity Fund for a three year term. Of the 27

governors elected on Feb. 14, six were members of the old Board. They are Messrs. Shean, Rodewald, Stern, Finn, Parish and Stearns. Mr. Netfel formerly served as a governor, but all of the others are elected governors for the first time. Reference to the slate chosen by the Nominating Committee on Jan. 9 appeared in our issue of Jan. 14, page 221.

Joseph B. Keenan Resigns as Assistant Attorney General

The resignation of Joseph B. Keenan as Assistant to the Attorney General was announced at the White House on Feb. 16. Mr. Keenan in his letter to President Roosevelt said that he wished to return to the private practice of law. An exchange of letters between the President and Mr. Keenan were made public at the executive offices. Regarding this an Associated Press Washington dispatch of Feb. 16 said:

Addressing Mr. Keenan as "Dear Joe," the President said in reply to the resignation:

"I have your letter of Feb. 11, 1939, submitting your resignation as the Assistant to the Attorney General. Knowing your wishes and desires as I do, I can do nothing but accept it.

"First, as special assistant in charge of racketeering cases, then as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division, and more recently in the post which you have just relinquished, you have served with enthusiasm, distinction and unswerving loyalty.

"Your future career will always be a matter of affectionate interest to me and I wish for you in it every success and happiness."

Mr. Keenan told the President in submitting the resignation that "none who has had the privilege of serving under you can sever his connections with your administration without a feeling of deep regret, and this, I assure you is mine."

Mr. Keenan probably will practice law in Ohio or New York, friends said.

Thomas I. Parkinson to Be General Chairman for 1939 Campaign of Greater New York Fund

Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, has accepted the general campaign chairmanship of the Greater New York Fund for the 1939 campaign, which opens April 17, it was announced by James G. Blaine, President of the Fund, at the first annual meeting held Feb. 15. In his acceptance speech Mr. Parkinson declared that the economic, cultural and social welfare of the city of tomorrow depended upon its health and social welfare program of today. He added:

"None of us will be inclined to question the fact that the extent to which a city can conquer disease, delinquency and despair determines to a large extent what the city of tomorrow shall be.

In turn these factors depend largely upon our providing supplementary funds necessary to carry out the welfare and health program of the 379 voluntary agencies affiliated with the fund.

Mr. Parkinson expressed confidence that business concerns and employee groups would support the campaign to the limit of their resources.

The announcement of Mr. Parkinson's appointment was the beginning of the recruiting of a gigantic army of volunteer workers to aid in the raising of the \$10,000,000 needed by the 379 voluntary health and welfare agencies participating in the Greater New York Fund.

Silver Purchasing Policy of Federal Government to be Discussed by H. F. Guest on Feb. 20

The silver purchasing policy of the Federal Government will be discussed by Harry F. Guest, Director of Public Relations of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, before the Forum Group of the Flatbush Republican Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening next, Feb. 20. Mr. Guest's topic will be "The Billion Dollar Silver Bubble—When Will it Burst?"

Federal Advisory Council of Federal Reserve System Holds First Meeting of Year—W. W. Smith Re-elected President

The first meeting for 1939 of the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve System was held on Feb. 13-14. Walter W. Smith was re-elected President and Howard A. Loeb was re-elected Vice-President. These officers as ex-officio members and Thomas M. Steele, Leon Fraser, Robert M. Hanes, and Edward E. Brown will comprise the Executive Committee. Walter Lichtenstein was reappointed Secretary. The Council is composed of the following members from the twelve Federal Reserve districts:

First District (Boston)—Thomas M. Steele of New Haven, Conn.
 Second District (New York)—Leon Fraser of New York, N. Y.
 Third District (Philadelphia)—Howard A. Loeb of Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fourth District (Cleveland)—T. J. Davis of Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Fifth District (Richmond)—Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Sixth District (Atlanta)—Edward Ball of Jacksonville, Fla.
 Seventh District (Chicago)—Edward E. Brown of Chicago, Ill.
 Eighth District (St. Louis)—Walter W. Smith of St. Louis, Mo.
 Ninth District (Minneapolis)—John Crosby of Minneapolis, Minn.
 Tenth District (Kansas City)—John Evans of Denver, Colo.
 Eleventh District (Dallas)—R. E. Harding of Fort Worth, Texas.
 Twelfth District (San Francisco)—Paul S. Dick of Portland, Ore.

United States Ambassador Kennedy Arrives in London After Vacation

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, sailed for England on Feb. 10 aboard the Cunard White Star liner "Queen Mary" after a two-month vacation.

in this country. The steamer arrived at Southampton on Feb. 10. Mr. Kennedy said that he was returning to his post in London two weeks earlier than he had planned. The day before he sailed, the Ambassador had a conference with President Roosevelt but declined to express any views as to its outcome. Reference to Mr. Kennedy's arrival in the United States was made in these columns of Dec. 17, page 3704.

President Roosevelt Names James W. Gerard to Anglo-American Commission

President Roosevelt on Feb. 9 appointed James W. Gerard of New York, former Ambassador to Germany, as the American national member of the international commission provided for by the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1914. Further details were given as follows in the Washington "Post" of Feb. 10:

The non-national American member of the commission is Epitacio Pessoa, of Brazil. The British national commissionership is vacant, but the British non-national member is Alexander Millerand, of France. Jonkheer Beelaerts Van Blokland, of The Netherlands, is the joint commissioner.

Annual Assay Commission Holds Traditional Ceremony at Philadelphia Mint

The Annual Assay Commission, appointed by the President, held its traditional ceremony of testing sample coins to determine whether they conform to legal requirements as to weight and fineness at the United States Mint in Philadelphia on Feb. 8. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, was present at the ceremony having brought from Washington the official weights of the Bureau of the Mint. According to law, one silver coin of every 2,000 delivered from the coining room of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco must be reserved for test by the Commission. For the 1939 test, 26,451 coins were reserved at the three United States coinage mints and were assembled at the Philadelphia Mint in the manner prescribed by law. The coins were guarded in the "pyx" at Philadelphia pending trial by the Commission on Feb. 8. The 1939 members of the Commission, which was created in 1801, according to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's announcement of Feb. 6, was composed of:

John J. Dorman, New York City.
Allen B. Endicott, Atlantic City, N. J.
Judge Charles Harwood, New York City.
Mrs. Winthrop Palmer, Fairfield, Conn.
Miss Gertrude Ely, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Dr. William H. Crane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Burke Sinclair, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Margaret W. Perry, Westerly, R. I.

Ex-Officio members:

Judge Oliver B. Dickinson, U. S. District Court, Eastern District of Pa.
Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency.
Joseph S. Buford, Chief Assayer, U. S. Assay Office, New York City.

It was explained by the Treasury Department:

The sample coins are required to be sealed and carefully preserved in a "pyx" under the joint care of the Superintendent and Assayer for delivery to the Commission. The word "pyx" in the law is derived from "pyx-chest," a receptacle for new English coins once kept in the Chapel of the Pyx in Westminster Abbey, London.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Savings Bank, New York City, held Feb. 14, Edgar C. Leaycraft, President of J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., was elected a Trustee. At the same time Clarence B. Plantz was made Assistant Vice-President of the bank.

Frank M. Totton, a Second Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York, was elected a Trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank, New York, at the regular meeting of the Board on Feb. 14.

Frederic J. Fuller, a Vice-President of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York, it was announced on Feb. 10 by Walter H. Bennett, Chairman of the Board. Mr. Fuller succeeds to the position made vacant through the death of Peter J. Maloney, which was noted in our Dec. 10 issue, page 3551.

The Bowery Savings Bank, New York, announced on Feb. 14 the election of Earl B. Schwulst to its Board of Trustees. Mr. Schwulst joined the bank organization in February, 1936, as First Vice-President. He will continue in that position. During his banking career, Mr. Schwulst has been Manager of the Credit and Loan Departments of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Adviser to the Central Bank of Ecuador, Financial Adviser to the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands and Bank Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, Executive Vice-President and Director of the Philippine National Bank. It is also stated that at the invitation of the Cuban Government and at the request of the State Department at Washington, Mr. Schwulst headed a financial commission which surveyed the bank-

ing situation in Cuba. He is a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Banking, Rutgers University

Roy Barton White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Co., was nominated on Feb. 14 to become a Trustee of the Bank of New York.

Charles W. Beall, retired banker, died on Feb. 14 at his home in Oceanside, Long Island, N. Y. He was 67 years old. Mr. Beall had been a former Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, New York, and at the time of his retirement in 1932 was Senior Vice-President of Harris, Forbes & Co. A native of New York City, Mr. Beall began his banking career in 1891 with the firm of N. W. Harris & Co., which later became Harris, Forbes & Co. He was regarded as an authority on public utilities and in 1920 was appointed a member of the Federal Electric Railway Commission by President Wilson.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co., one of the largest banks in Jersey City, N. J., failed to open for business on Feb. 14, owing, it is said, to its inability to realize upon its real estate holdings or to liquidate other "frozen" assets. The decision to close the institution (which has approximately 37,000 depositors and deposits of about \$23,000,000) and to place its affairs in the hands of the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, was reached by the directors on the previous night, Feb. 13, following several weeks of discussion of the plan. Immediately after the closing, Leo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (who had come from Chicago) announced that the Federal Government would begin payments to the depositors within ten days or two weeks. Mr. Crowley's statement in part (as printed in the "Jersey Observer" of Feb. 14) follows:

"The decision of the Board of Directors of the Company to turn that institution over to the Department of Banking and Insurance for liquidation was undoubtedly in the best interests of depositors and other creditors.

"The bank had been working for some time with supervisory authorities to develop a program that would relieve its frozen condition, which resulted from the accumulation of large holdings of real estate and other frozen assets. Their efforts to restore a reasonable degree of liquidity were unsuccessful, so last night's action was the only alternative.

Preparing Records

"The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will make the insured claims of depositors in the closed banks available to them as promptly as is humanly possible. A crew of 50 persons began work this morning to set up the necessary records, and we hope to be able to begin actual payment of insured claims within two weeks at the outside. Of the bank's 39,000 depositors, all but a few will be completely protected by the \$5,000 maximum individual insurance limit. The few persons with excess deposits will receive \$5,000 of their claim against the bank as soon as the payments begin, and will share in the proceeds of liquidation of the bank's assets for recovery on the remainder of their deposits.

"The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation will announce in the press, and by mail to each depositor of the closed bank, the actual date upon which payment of insured claims will begin as soon as that date can be determined. Particulars as to the places at which payment will be made and as to what evidence of claim will be required for payment will likewise be announced."

It was also stated in the "Jersey Observer":

One of the hardest hit of the larger depositors is the Town of West New York in which a branch of the bank is located, Mayor Joseph Stiliz today said that the town had \$365,000 on deposit in the bank and of this amount \$25,000 was immediately needed to cover the municipal payroll.

A Jersey City dispatch, Feb. 14, to the New York "Post" said:

At a conference between Mr. Crowley and other banking authorities, arrangements were made whereby large depositors of the closed bank will be able to borrow from other Jersey City banks amounts equivalent to from 25 to 30% of their deposits in excess of \$5,000, with their claims against the closed bank as the only collateral required.

This will enable them to meet payrolls and other current expenses without embarrassment or delay.

The New York "Times" in a Jersey City dispatch on Feb. 14 had the following to say in part:

A spokesman for the bank said recent withdrawals had reduced the deposits to about \$21,500,000, with about \$3,500,000 not covered by FDIC insurance, of which \$1,000,000 was in uninvested trust funds wholly secured, leaving about \$2,500,000 to be made good.

It was officially explained that real estate titles guaranteed by the bank are now uninsured against flaws as a result of the closing. Thirty thousand titles had been guaranteed by the bank.

The State of New Jersey has \$200,000 on deposit in the closed bank, but it is all secured by the pledge of assets, according to Mr. Crowley and Louis A. Reilly, New Jersey State Commissioner of Banking.

Officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington said it had lent \$1,750,000 to the bank in 1935, taking that amount of the bank's preferred A stock as security. The loan has been reduced to \$1,732,500 as of last Dec. 31. . . .

It was reported that attempts had been made to obtain an additional loan from the RFC and to get approval of a plan to merge the bank with other institutions, but that all such efforts had failed.

The bank's directors were notified Thursday (Feb. 9) or Friday (Feb. 10), it was reported, that they could get no further help from Washington. This was followed by withdrawals of more than \$1,000,000 in deposits on Saturday, it was learned.

Mr. Reilly confirmed the report that these withdrawals were made Saturday morning (Feb. 11) and added that the bank sold securities heavily on Saturday in preparation for further anticipated withdrawals today. The bank was closed yesterday because of the Lincoln's Birthday holiday.

The Commissioner said he had appointed former Senator Milton as special counsel to help him liquidate the assets of the bank. Senator Milton conferred with Mr. Reilly, Mr. Crowley and Howard J. Klossner, an RFC director, at the bank this afternoon.

Mr. Reilly said he was called in by the bank's directors yesterday at their meeting, at which they decided late last night to close the institution and turn it over to his department for liquidation. As trustee and receiver, he said, he would set up the assets and liabilities on which the "pay-off would be made. . . .

Early estimates of officials were that the loss would be from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The RFC, it was said, stands to be the heaviest loser, as all depositors and the FDIC must be paid off before the RFC can collect.

The New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co. in addition to its main office at 83-85 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, has several branches in Hudson County. In its last statement of condition, Dec. 31, 1938, it reported total deposits of \$23,285,349 and total assets of \$31,298,479. Capital was given as \$2,999,996 with surplus and undivided profits of \$551,073. George T. Smith is Chairman of the Board, and Walter P. Gardner, President.

According to "Money & Commerce" of Feb. 11, James E. Gowen, who resigned the Presidency of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, as of Feb. 3, on Feb. 6, assumed his duties as President of the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, to which office he was elected Dec. 6, 1938. Mr. Gowen succeeds Albert A. Jackson, who becomes Chairman of the Board of the company. Reference to this change in the bank's personnel was made in our Dec. 24 issue, page 3855.

Miss Mary Valitsky, a member of the staff of the Union National Bank of Mahoney City, Pa., for the past twenty years, was named an Assistant Cashier of the institution at a recent meeting of the directors, it is learned from Mahoney City advices, appearing in "Money & Commerce" of Feb. 11.

Announcement was made on Feb. 7 by Arthur I. Chap, acting President and Cashier of the West Thirty-First State Bank of Chicago, Ill., that the institution is to be liquidated. Depositors, Mr. Chap said, were being notified that the stockholders had voted on Jan. 18 to take this action and that all depositors would be paid in full. In noting this, the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" of Feb. 8 went on to say, in part:

Inability to find profitable investments under existing current conditions was said by Mr. Chap to have been the basis for the decision to go out of business, in view of the present unlikelihood of substantial improvement in the securities market. . . .

He said the majority of the accounts of depositors, aggregating \$707,842 on Dec. 31, were savings accounts whereas, he pointed out, the real profit in banking comes from commercial accounts.

Management of the bank has been in the Chap family since it was founded in May, 1931. Its capitalization is \$100,000 and there are about sixty stockholders. The late Ignatius Chap, founder and President, died in November, 1937.

From the "Michigan Investor" of Feb. 4 it is learned that the following changes were made in the roster of the Adrian State Savings Bank of Adrian, Mich., at the recent annual meeting of the directors: Charles S. Whitney, formerly President, elected Chairman of the Board (a newly created office); Fred E. Park, heretofore Vice-President, advanced to President, and W. O. Hunt, elected Vice-President.

The "Commercial West" of Feb. 11 carried the following regarding the affairs of the Faribault State Bank & Trust Co. of Faribault, Minn.:

Faribault State Bank & Trust Co., has changed its name to *The State Bank of Faribault*, and has relinquished its trust powers. The change has been approved by the State Banking division of the Commerce Commission and will go into effect March 1, states John Carlander who, in early September last year, succeeded the late A. B. Larson as President. At the end of 1938 the bank had increased its deposits \$100,000 from the Dec. 31, 1937 figure, a large part of the gain coming in the last six months of 1938. The bank also increased its surplus to \$30,000 during 1938. Capital of the bank will remain the same at \$50,000 common stock, and no change is contemplated in the executive personnel, which includes Mr. Carlander as President; Lucius Smith, Vice-President, and Ray Meyer, Cashier, the latter's title under the old name having included Trust Officer.

The Board of Directors of the Swiss Bank Corp. (head office, Basle, Switzerland), at their meeting on Feb. 1, approved the accounts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1938. After providing 2,899,797 francs (against 4,416,546 francs the previous year) for writing off bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for 1938 amounts to 10,029,946 francs (as compared with 9,574,185 francs in 1937). Total assets of the institution as at Dec. 31, 1938 are shown at \$1,451,066,892 francs, comparing with 1,512,755,363 francs at the corresponding date of 1937. At the general meeting, to be held on Feb. 24 next, the directors will recommend a dividend of 5% (the same rate as the previous year), and to carry forward 2,029,945 francs to the current year's profit and loss account. The bank's share capital and its reserve fund, at 160,000,000 francs and 32,000,000 francs, respectively, are both the same as in the previous year.

THE CURB EXCHANGE

Dulness and irregular price movements characterized the dealings on the Curb Exchange during most of the week. There were occasional spurts of activity but these were generally of short duration as the market continued to work downward. Aircraft stocks have attracted some buying, particularly Bell and Lockheed, but the advances were not especially noteworthy. Public utilities have been quiet, oil shares showed only minor changes and with few exceptions industrial specialties and mining and metal stocks have moved up and down with little net change.

Prices held fairly firm with transfers down to approximately 69,000 shares during the brief week-end session on Saturday. Aircraft stocks attracted some speculative attention, but with the exception of Lockheed Aircraft, which climbed up 1¼ points to 31½, the gains were small and without special significance. Industrial shares were fairly active, Chicago Flexible Shaft moving up 1½ points to 73½ and Nehi Corp. advancing 1 point to 47. Public utilities were almost at a standstill, most of the changes being in minor fractions. Oil stocks and mining and metal shares were practically unchanged. Of the 213 issues traded in, 92 closed on the side of the advance and 52 declined.

The New York Curb Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange and commodity markets were closed on Monday in observance of Lincoln's Birthday.

Trading on the New York Curb Exchange continued dull and without definite trend as the market resumed its sessions following the Lincoln's Birthday holiday. There were occasional strong spots to be seen but the declines were largely in excess of the advances as the session came to a close. Mead Johnson was in demand and moved ahead to 131 at its top for the day, but slipped back to 130 as the market closed. Aircraft shares were steady but showed little change from the previous finals. Prominent among the stocks moving on the side of the decline were Aluminium Ltd., 2 points to 119, American Cyanamid A, 2½ points to 24½; Todd Shipyards, 2¾ points to 76¾; Koppers Co. pref., 3¾ points to 64, and Newmont Mining, 1 point to 72.

Irregular price movements and dull trading featured the curb dealings on Wednesday, and while there was some pickup toward the end of the day, the price changes were small and largely in minor fractions. The transfers totaled 117,595 shares with 304 issues traded in. Of these 96 closed on the side of the advance, 99 declined and 109 were unchanged. The morning dealings were extremely quiet but there was a moderate pickup toward the end of the session and part of the early losses were canceled. Bell Aircraft was one of the strong spots as it climbed up 1½ points to 29½, and Colt's Patent Fire Arms advanced 1½ points to 89½ on a small turnover. Public utilities were quiet, oil shares were unchanged at previous levels and industrials were generally off.

Aviation issues and aluminum stocks displayed special strength on Thursday and substantial gains were registered in each group. Some profit taking developed in the aircraft shares as a result of the advances but most of the active stocks in the group closed on the upside. Aluminum Co. of America gained 2½ points to 116½ and Aluminium Ltd. registered a 2-point advance at 121. Specialties moved upward, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 1st pref. gaining 2 points to 128; Colt's Patent Fire Arms 1½ points to 90¾; Midvale Co. 2 points to 98; Van Norman Machine Tool Co. 3 points to 36; Niles-Bement-Pond 1¼ points to 59¼ and Todd Shipyard 1¾ points to 78½. Some of the preferred stocks among the public utilities registered modest gains, but most of the oil shares were unchanged.

Following a moderate display of strength during the opening hour on Friday, the market again turned irregular and moved up and down without definite trend. As the session progressed considerable selling appeared and a goodly part of the morning gains were cancelled. Scattered through the list were a number of the less active stocks that moved against the trend but the market, as a whole, was below the previous close. As compared with Friday of last week prices were moderately higher, American Cyanamid B closing last night at 24¾ against 23¾ on Friday a week ago; American Gas & Electric at 37½ against 36; Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore at 75¼ against 74¾; Fairchild Aviation at 13¾ against 12¼; Gulf Oil Corp. at 37 against 36¼; Humble Oil (new) at 65¼ against 65; New Jersey Zinc at 57¼ against 57 and United Shoe Machinery at 81¼ against 78.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Week Ended Feb. 17, 1939	Stocks (Number of Shares)	Bonds (Par Value)			
		Domestic	Foreign Government	Foreign Corporate	Total
Saturday	69,175	\$1,137,000	\$2,000	\$9,000	\$1,148,000
Monday			HOLIDAY		
Tuesday	104,820	1,720,000	11,000	6,000	1,737,000
Wednesday	117,895	1,673,000	14,000	24,000	1,711,000
Thursday	158,205	2,424,000	21,000	8,000	2,453,000
Friday	154,170	2,207,000	18,000	7,000	2,232,000
Total	604,075	\$9,161,000	\$66,000	\$54,000	\$9,281,000

Sales at New York Curb Exchange	Week Ended Feb. 17		Jan. 1 to Feb. 17	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Stocks—No. of shares	604,075	670,985	6,140,525	6,024,229
Bonds				
Domestic	\$9,161,000	\$4,613,000	\$71,692,000	\$40,732,000
Foreign government	66,000	139,000	561,000	905,000
Foreign corporate	54,000	136,000	609,000	1,037,000
Total	\$9,281,000	\$4,888,000	\$72,862,000	\$42,674,000

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 November and December, 1938, and January, and February, 1939:

Holdings in U. S. Treasury	Nov. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939
Net gold coin and bullion	\$ 916,658,864	\$ 823,600,187	\$ 838,429,513	\$ 858,587,198
Net silver coin and bullion	531,497,362	558,503,571	583,261,924	637,844,408
Net United States notes	3,280,519	2,630,152	2,491,527	3,623,898
Net National bank notes	634,256	1,261,196	734,862	1,368,000
Net Federal Reserve notes	11,126,500	11,923,360	13,906,557	12,692,280
Net Fed Res. bank notes	294,322	164,700	173,551	501,841
Net subsidiary silver	7,897,998	5,789,758	3,696,214	4,083,105
Minor coin, &c.	15,021,475	18,210,899	18,606,135	22,237,308
Total cash in Treasury	1486,411,299	1422,083,824	1,461,300,283	*1540,938,538
Less gold reserve fund	156,039,431	156,039,431	156,039,431	156,039,431
Cash balance in Treas.	1,330,371,868	1,266,044,393	1,305,260,852	1,384,899,107
Deposit in special depositories account of sales of Government securities	747,237,000	735,802,000	887,915,000	876,117,000
Dep. in Fed. Res. banks	603,000,049	569,717,674	1,032,692,926	792,001,112
Deposit in National and other bank depositories				
To credit Treas. U. S.	17,493,328	17,737,875	17,802,508	27,312,957
To credit disb. officers	31,005,560	31,792,775	39,396,930	36,484,149
Cash in Philippine Islands	1,918,257	1,599,030	2,201,038	2,283,746
Deposits in foreign depts.	1,986,310	2,631,289	198,430	197,480
Net cash in Treasury and in banks	2,733,012,372	2,625,325,034	3,285,467,684	3,119,295,551
Deduct current liabilities	163,861,734	177,976,514	201,961,759	186,306,854
Available cash balance	2,569,150,638	2,447,348,520	3,083,505,925	2,932,988,697

* Includes on Feb. 1 \$546,862,692 silver bullion and \$3,542,202 minor, &c., coin as included in statement "Stock of Money."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just passed:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1930 FEB. 11, 1939, TO FEB. 17, 1939, INCLUSIVE

Country and Monetary Unit	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
Europe—						
Belgium, belga	168797	168663	168618	168630	168538	
Bulgaria, lev	012250*	012125*	012125*	012075*	012175*	
Czechoslovakia, koruna	034251	034241	034250	034239	034242	
Denmark, krone	209111	209200	209127	209046	209130	
Eng'ld, pound ster'g	4.685138	4.687430	4.685555	4.683819	4.686319	
Finland, marka	020545	020260	020630	020625	020620	
France, franc	026473	026477	026475	026473	026474	
Germany, reichsmark	091161	091181	091168	091150	091277	
Greece, drachma	008589*	008589*	008573*	008582*	008582*	
Hungary, pengo	1962504	196300*	196300*	196300*	196300*	
Italy, lira	052804	052600	052601	052600	052801	
Netherlands, guilder	537766	536155	536572	536233	535955	
Norway, krone	235386	235493	235425	235312	235372	
Poland, zloty	189000	189018	189018	189018	188825	
Portugal, escudo	042475	042531	042475	042465	042487	
Rumania, leu	007278*	007264*	007264*	007257*	007264*	
Spain, peseta		a	a	a	a	
Sweden, krona	241386	241475	241219	241200	241280	
Switzerland, franc	226605	226905	227005	227050	226919	
Yugoslavia, dinar	022800	022800	022800	022800	022800	
Asia—						
China—						
Chefoo (yuan) dol'r	159625*	HOLI-	159416*	159250*	158833*	159250*
Hankow (yuan) dol	159625*	DAY	159416*	159250*	158833*	159250*
Shanghai (yuan) dol	158781*		158312*	158187*	157875*	158187*
Tientsin (yuan) dol	161906*		161850*	161850*	161850*	161850*
Hongkong, dollar	350137		290843	291156	290687	290843
British India, rupee	350137		350214	350125	350010	350125
Japan, yen	273040		273103	273006	272942	272992
Strait Settlements, dol	544250		544437	544125	544375	544437
Australasia—						
Australia, pound	3.733250		3.735625	3.733671	3.730187	3.734140
New Zealand, pound	3.747500*		3.750250*	3.749125*	3.747062*	3.748125*
Africa—						
Union South Africa, £	4.637000		4.640000	4.638020	4.636041	4.640208
North America—						
Canada, dollar	994980		995195	995234	994941	994863
Cuba, peso	999333		999333	999333	999333	999333
Mexico, peso	200280*		200200*	200200*	200200*	200200*
Newfound'ld, dollar	992500		992773	992812	992382	992421
South America—						
Argentina, peso	312265*		312460*	312418*	312330*	312340*
Brazil, milre	058600*		058540*	058540*	058600*	058600*
Chile, peso—official	051733*		051733*	051733*	051733*	051733*
" " export	040000*		040000*	040000*	040000*	040000*
Colombia, peso	8669840*		8669840*	8669840*	8669840*	8669840*
Uruguay, peso	616425*		616525*	616454*	616312*	616483*

* Nominal rate. a No rates available.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Feb. 1, 1939:

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £126,414,257 on Jan. 25 showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. In the open market about £4,000,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the past week. Offerings consisted mainly of Continental resales, but part of the supplies was provided by the authorities.

Purchases were made for the Continent, but most of the gold offered was acquired for shipment to New York.

Quotations:

	Per Fine Oz.		Per Fine Oz.
Jan. 26	148s. 8d.	Jan. 31	148s. 6d.
Jan. 27	148s. 8½d.	Feb. 1	148s. 7½d.
Jan. 28	148s. 8½d.	Average	148s. 7.67d.
Jan. 30	148s. 7½d.		

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on Jan. 23 to midday on Jan. 30:

Imports		Exports	
British West Africa	£368,555	United States of America	£3,089,985
British East Africa	12,822	Canada	237,138
Union of South Africa	17,504	Bombay	4,970
Southern Rhodesia	64,894	Netherlands	22,644
Australia	136,850	France	9,591
Egypt	32,130	Switzerland	20,926
Gibraltar	17,325	Sweden	81,451
Netherlands	219,878	Iran	9,500
Belgium	5,948	Other countries	2,927
Switzerland	45,427		
Other countries	5,374		
	£926,208		£4,208,832

The SS. Narkunda which sailed from Bombay on Jan. 28 carries gold to the value of about £37,500.

SILVER

In a somewhat quiet market prices sagged until 19 15-16d. for cash and 19 11-16d. for forward was reached on Friday. The next day saw a rally of ¼d. and 3-16d. for the respective deliveries but this was not maintained and quotations today at 19 15-16d. for cash and 19 ¼d. for forward, are ½d. below those of Wednesday last.

Offerings have comprised Continental and Eastern as well as moderate Indian and speculative sales while the features of the buying side have again been Indian and American purchases of forward and some bear covering.

At today's level the market appears to be quietly steady.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from midday on Jan. 23 to midday on Jan. 30:

Imports		Exports	
British India	£2,569	United States of America	£901,600
Bruma	13,719	Eire	13,243
Australia	31,575	Norway	1,319
United States of America	9,246	Sweden	2,715
France	76,948	Switzerland	24,612
Belgium	27,636	Germany	32,050
Germany	7,705	Poland	1,333
Eire	6,010	Italy	1,722
Aden and dependencies	3,845	Latvia	1,214
Iraq	2,512	France	874
Other countries	262	Other countries	1,891
	£182,027		£982,573

a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Including £857,400 in coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Quotations during the week:

IN LONDON		IN NEW YORK	
—Bar Silver per Oz. Std.		(Per Ounce 0.999 Fine)	
Cash		2 Mos.	
Jan. 26	19 15-16d.	Jan. 25	43 cents
Jan. 27	19 15-16d.	Jan. 26	43 cents
Jan. 28	19 15-16d.	Jan. 27	43 cents
Jan. 30	19 11-16d.	Jan. 28	43 cents
Jan. 31	19 11-16d.	Jan. 30	43 cents
Feb. 1	19 15-16d.	Jan. 31	43 cents
Average	20.041d.		

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from Jan. 26, 1939, to Feb. 1, 1939, was \$4.68½ and the lowest \$4.67¼.

Statistics for the month of January, 1939:

	—Bar Silver per Oz. Std.—		Bar Gold Per Oz. Fine
	Cash	2 Mos.	
Highest price	21 ¼d.	20 3-16d.	150s. 5d.
Lowest price	19 15-16d.	19 11-16d.	148s. 5½d.
Average	20.305d.	19.895d.	148s. 11d.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show a decrease compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, Feb. 18) bank clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be 4.3% below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at \$5,322,563,971, against \$5,561,263,184 for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a loss for the week ended Friday of 3.3%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph Week Ending Feb. 18	1939		1938		Per Cent
	1939	1938	1939	1938	
New York	\$2,501,656,783	\$2,585,871,300	—3.3		
Chicago	220,038,973	262,263,116	—16.1		
Philadelphia	269,000,000	334,000,000	—19.5		
Boston	175,102,215	155,980,864	+12.3		
Kansas City	67,827,522	69,909,626	—3.0		
St. Louis	68,700,000	67,100,000	+2.4		
San Francisco	110,582,000	125,225,000	—11.7		
Pittsburgh	81,902,961	110,781,730	—26.1		
Detroit	75,660,892	87,581,490	—13.6		
Cleveland	82,238,366	74,072,932	+11.0		
Baltimore	50,609,698	51,631,989	—2.0		
Eleven cities, five days	\$3,703,319,410	\$3,924,418,037	—5.6		
Other cities, five days	641,131,767	766,267,065	—16.3		
Total all cities, five days	\$4,344,451,177	\$4,690,685,102	—7.4		
All cities, one day	978,112,794	870,578,082	+12.4		
Total all cities for week	\$5,322,563,971	\$5,561,263,184	—4.3		

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Feb. 11. For that week there was an increase of 36.6%, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to \$5,277,289,455, against \$3,862,794,875 in the same week in

1938. Outside of this city there was an increase of 23.1%, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of 48.1%. 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 expansion of 47.3%, in the Boston Reserve District of 12.5% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 36.8%. The Cleveland Reserve District records an improvement of 36.4%, the Richmond Reserve District of 1.1% and in the Atlanta Reserve District of 8.6%. In the Chicago Reserve District there is an improvement of 32.8%, in the St. Louis Reserve District of 11.2% and in the Minneapolis Reserve District of 12%. In the Kansas City Reserve District the gain is 6.1%, in the Dallas Reserve District 37.1% and in the San Francisco Reserve District 26.4%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS

Week Ended Feb. 11, 1939	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
Federal Reserve Dis.					
1st Boston—12 cities	\$ 231,047,715	\$ 205,324,398	+12.5	\$ 248,410,812	\$ 234,446,439
2d New York—13 "	3,200,395,138	2,172,013,283	+47.3	3,229,639,817	3,113,044,875
3d Philadelphia 10 "	353,467,961	258,469,898	+36.8	327,514,933	303,224,654
4th Cleveland—7 "	245,672,142	180,150,119	+36.4	248,012,581	220,750,953
5th Richmond—6 "	115,633,040	114,333,552	+1.1	127,069,432	104,984,016
6th Atlanta—10 "	148,155,963	136,400,512	+8.6	146,383,551	115,198,362
7th Chicago—18 "	402,914,604	303,427,866	+32.8	417,837,829	388,657,792
8th St. Louis—4 "	123,875,510	111,363,097	+11.2	114,831,267	114,783,241
9th Minneapolis—7 "	74,116,702	66,176,120	+12.0	73,937,481	63,988,721
10th Kansas City 10 "	112,537,649	106,021,329	+6.1	117,068,709	114,173,255
11th Dallas—6 "	66,289,343	48,300,408	+37.1	52,855,536	48,406,821
12th San Fran.—10 "	203,183,698	160,754,293	+26.4	206,239,225	186,993,336
Total—113 cities	5,277,289,455	3,862,794,875	+36.6	5,372,781,173	5,008,622,465
Outside N. Y. City—	2,184,240,832	1,774,624,116	+23.1	2,176,454,121	1,996,257,807
Canada—32 cities	290,539,903	271,435,346	+7.0	328,019,400	304,763,369

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

Clearings at—	Week Ended Feb. 11				
	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
First Federal Reserve District—Boston					
Me.—Bangor	568,222	469,280	+21.1	625,653	616,056
Portland	1,711,692	1,704,877	+0.4	1,742,594	1,737,953
Mass.—Boston	199,273,933	175,361,403	+13.6	212,925,765	203,422,649
Fall River	799,437	550,463	+45.2	834,421	660,244
Lowell	424,480	386,365	+9.9	442,231	321,518
New Bedford	669,016	505,941	+32.2	740,494	612,187
Springfield	2,595,100	3,003,411	-13.6	3,328,841	2,655,160
Worcester	1,707,193	1,728,128	-1.2	2,109,897	1,529,735
Conn.—Hartford	9,910,447	7,881,528	+25.7	9,622,287	9,994,054
New Haven	3,778,995	2,922,049	+29.3	3,792,601	3,460,757
R. I.—Providence	9,056,700	10,399,700	-12.9	11,814,100	8,950,300
N. H.—Manchester	552,500	411,253	+34.3	431,928	485,826
Total (12 cities)	231,047,715	205,324,398	+12.5	248,410,812	234,446,439
Second Federal Reserve District—New York					
N. Y.—Albany	20,880,173	12,586,789	+65.9	8,050,569	7,251,295
Binghamton	860,422	870,456	+28.3	1,184,074	892,121
Buffalo	29,000,000	22,300,000	+30.0	28,100,000	26,300,000
Elmira	433,537	509,407	-14.8	505,266	557,506
Jamestown	589,153	475,206	+24.0	536,151	535,680
New York	3,093,048,623	2,088,170,759	+48.1	3,196,327,052	3,012,364,658
Rochester	7,382,923	5,337,842	+38.3	6,501,329	6,331,777
Syracuse	4,026,603	3,091,756	+30.2	3,133,127	3,295,747
Westchester Co	3,415,828	3,273,551	+4.3	2,407,600	2,790,266
Conn.—Stamford	4,070,064	3,612,574	+12.7	3,619,431	2,364,554
N. J.—Montclair	376,327	272,574	+38.1	352,806	474,000
Newark	15,200,636	14,926,766	+1.8	16,638,009	17,246,585
Northern N. J.	21,110,849	16,785,963	+25.8	25,284,403	32,039,686
Total (13 cities)	3,200,395,138	2,172,013,283	+47.3	3,292,639,817	3,113,044,875
Third Federal Reserve District—Philadelphia					
Pa.—Allentown	380,920	448,069	-19.4	431,143	367,692
Bethlehem	752,586	406,129	+85.3	394,553	417,532
Chester	289,571	194,221	+49.1	250,285	235,963
Lancaster	1,122,160	855,549	+31.2	1,178,396	992,430
Philadelphia	343,000,000	250,000,000	+37.2	318,000,000	291,000,000
Reading	1,225,181	827,549	+48.1	1,043,554	1,168,745
Seranton	2,070,449	1,680,335	+23.2	1,877,151	2,136,196
Wilkes-Barre	843,318	633,748	+58.0	690,685	1,127,125
York	1,034,576	918,398	+12.7	1,316,166	1,554,971
N. J.—Trenton	2,769,200	2,605,900	+6.3	2,333,000	4,231,000
Total (10 cities)	353,467,961	258,469,898	+36.8	327,514,933	303,224,654
Fourth Federal Reserve District—Cleveland					
Ohio—Canton	1,844,009	1,413,870	+30.4	2,018,619	1,792,973
Cincinnati	50,535,991	39,775,295	+27.1	47,409,319	45,232,059
Cleveland	75,727,936	51,353,414	+47.5	67,932,108	63,120,114
Columbus	9,413,700	7,026,200	+34.0	14,617,900	8,886,100
Youngstown	1,584,802	1,273,650	+22.9	1,694,593	1,006,008
Pa.—Pittsburgh	104,073,570	77,754,144	+33.8	111,279,021	98,933,107
Total (7 cities)	245,672,142	180,150,119	+36.4	248,012,581	220,750,953
Fifth Federal Reserve District—Richmond					
W. Va.—Hunt'ton	315,805	266,061	+18.7	256,806	216,046
Va.—Norfolk	2,165,000	2,359,000	-8.2	2,710,000	2,030,000
Richmond	32,879,314	32,696,443	+0.6	34,846,759	28,386,394
S. C.—Charleston	1,210,988	1,114,604	+8.6	1,183,907	834,749
Md.—Baltimore	58,316,030	58,180,843	+0.2	64,284,589	54,160,568
D. C.—Wash'ton	20,745,993	19,716,601	+5.2	23,787,371	19,356,259
Total (6 cities)	115,633,040	114,333,552	+1.1	127,069,432	104,984,016
Sixth Federal Reserve District—Atlanta					
Tenn.—Knoxville	4,378,605	4,137,151	+5.8	3,102,527	2,810,038
Nashville	17,370,119	13,762,846	+26.2	15,185,486	13,012,195
Ga.—Atlanta	48,200,000	44,600,000	+8.1	53,800,000	39,500,000
Augusta	1,003,297	1,003,537	-0.1	1,281,419	895,674
Macon	833,656	849,150	-1.8	960,454	811,632
Fla.—Jack'nville	17,228,000	15,988,000	+7.8	17,775,000	13,400,000
Ala.—Birm'ham	18,371,255	15,728,673	+16.8	16,451,809	15,938,565
Mobile	1,760,364	1,388,122	+26.8	1,505,990	1,204,569
Miss.—Jackson	x	x	x	x	x
Vicksburg	158,161	193,814	-18.4	149,703	152,723
La.—New Orleans	38,852,496	38,749,219	+0.3	36,151,163	27,463,705
Total (10 cities)	148,155,963	136,400,512	+8.6	146,383,551	115,198,362

Clearings at—	Week Ended Feb. 11				
	1939	1938	Inc. or Dec.	1937	1936
Seventh Federal Reserve District—Chicago					
Mich.—Ann Arbor	487,079	335,519	+45.2	315,955	644,799
Detroit	76,156,467	52,990,106	+43.7	81,866,284	84,717,810
Grand Rapids	2,855,239	1,677,368	+70.2	2,470,541	2,192,517
Lansing	1,085,830	871,441	+24.6	1,498,482	1,174,966
Ind.—Ft. Wayne	1,409,085	615,661	+128.9	886,251	896,056
Indianapolis	15,901,000	11,681,000	+36.1	15,521,000	13,788,000
South Bend	1,293,739	863,921	+49.8	1,084,516	927,190
Terre Haute	4,551,557	3,356,603	+35.6	3,736,848	3,981,992
Wis.—Milwaukee	19,643,670	20,791,604	-5.5	21,093,690	16,274,275
Ia.—Ced. Rapids	1,045,594	842,371	+24.1	906,157	610,014
Des Moines	7,827,862	6,051,245	+29.4	7,472,535	5,637,441
Sioux City	3,125,360	2,287,119	+36.7	2,394,197	2,112,216
Ill.—Bloomington	293,261	245,693	+19.4	277,895	275,636
Chicago	261,069,295	195,933,251	+33.2	271,763,650	249,879,448
Decatur	1,026,132	625,192	+64.1	797,282	631,838
Peoria	3,127,071	2,383,047	+31.2	3,644,147	3,232,000
Rockford	971,778	989,773	-1.8	993,586	807,005
Springfield	1,044,585	886,952	+17.8	1,114,814	874,589
Total (18 cities)	402,914,604	303,427,866	+32.8	417,837,829	388,657,792
Eighth Federal Reserve District—St. Louis					
Mo.—St. Louis	72,700,000	69,700,000	+4.3	82,900,000	71,000,000
Ky.—Louisville	34,663,127	25,787,462	+34.4	15,926,000	29,551,054
Tenn.—Memphis	16,081,383	15,486,635	+3.8	15,465,267	13,845,187
Ill.—Jacksonville	x	x	x	x	x
Quincy	431,000	389,000	+10.8	540,000	387,000
Total (4 cities)	123,875,510	111,363,097	+11.2	114,831,267	114,783,241
Ninth Federal Reserve District—Minneapolis					
Minn.—Duluth	2,015,094	2,596,712	-22.4	2,493,522	1,793,927
Minneapolis	47,673,188	41,813,686	+15.4	49,379,998	41,178,131
St. Paul	18,994,190	17,586,509	+8.0	17,691,620	16,969,856
N. D.—Fargo	1,840,541	1,745,887	+5.4	1,571,002	1,502,046
S. D.—Aberdeen	474,977	480,917	-1.2	438,287	342,325
Mont.—Billings	516,432	477,624	+8.1	536,656	446,200
Helena	2,602,280	1,974,785	+31.8	1,825,796	1,726,236
Total (7 cities)	74,116,702	66,176,120	+12.0	73,937,481	63,988,721
Tenth Federal Reserve District—Kansas City					
Neb.—Fremont	81,116	93,390	-13.1	78,959	84,296
Hastings	131,766	99,860	+32.0	123,972	83,987
Lincoln	2,317,600	2,114,036	+9.6	2,138,461	1,980,576
Omaha	26,698,118	21,097,200	+26.5	23,629,020	23,195,180
Kan.—Topeka	2,870,691	2,853,865	+0.6	2,101,668	1,935,603
Wichita	2,582,159	2,849,035	-9.4	2,529,793	2,476,000
Mo.—Kan. City	74,026,054	73,604,825	+0.7	82,341,646	80,397,259
St. Joseph	2,734,426	2,466,324	+10.9	2,994,901	2,778,663
Colo.—Col. Spgs.	472,769	504,236	-6.2	608,063	577,994
Pueblo	622,350	438,558	+41.9	522,226	664,592
Total (10 cities)	112,537,649	106,021,329	+6.1	117,068,709	114,17

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKET—PER CABLE

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

	Sat. Feb. 11	Mon. Feb. 13	Tues. Feb. 14	Wed. Feb. 15	Thurs. Feb. 16	Fri. Feb. 17
Silver, per oz.	20 3/4 d.	20 7/16 d.	20 3/4 d.	20 7/16 d.	20 3/4 d.	20 3/4 d.
Gold, p. fine oz. 1488. 5d.	1488. 4 1/2 s.	1488. 3 1/2 d.	1488. 4 d.	1488. 4 1/2 d.	1488. 4 1/2 d.	1488. 4 1/2 d.
Consols, 2 1/2 %	Holiday	270 3-16	£99 3/4	£97 1/2	£97 1/2	£70
British 4 1/2 %						
War Loan	Holiday	£97 3/4	£97 1/2	£97 1/4	£97 1/4	£97 1/4
British 4 %						
1960-90	Holiday	£108 1/4	£108	£107 3/4	£97 1/2	£107 3/4

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

	Bar N.Y. (for'n)	Closed	Holiday	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
U. S. Treasury (newly mined)	64.64	64.64	64.64	64.64	64.64	64.64	64.64

REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

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

Company and Issue	Date	Page
* Aroostook Valley RR., 1st mtge. 4 1/2 %	Mar. 14	1018
Associated Gas & Electric Co. s. f. debts	Feb. 20	872
Budd Realty Corp., 1st & ref. mtge. 6s	Mar. 1	724
* Charleston Transit Co.—		
1st mtge. 5s 1942	Feb. 21	1021
Gen. mtge. & adj. mtge. bonds 1952	Feb. 21	1021
Collateral trust notes 1942	Feb. 21	1021
Chicago Union Station Co., 4 % guaranteed bonds	Apr. 1	576
Cities Service Gas Co. 1st mtge. pipeline 5 1/2 %	Feb. 28	24050
Cities Service Gas Pipeline Co. 1st mtge. 6s	Feb. 28	24051
Consumers Power Co. 1st mtge. 4 % bonds	May 1	24051
* Family Loan Society, Inc., partic. pref. stock	Apr. 1	1027
Hackensack Water Co. 1st mortgage 4s 1952	Apr. 26	22533
* Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., 1st mtge. 6s	Feb. 21	1030
Holland Furnace Co., preferred stock	Apr. 1	733
Illinois Iowa Power Co., 1st & ref. mtge. gold bonds	Apr. 1	734
Illinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1957	Apr. 1	280
Illinois Water Service Co., 1st mtge. 5s	Apr. 5	734
International Salt Co. 1st mtge. 5s	June 1	23460
International Salt Co. 1st mtge. 5s	July 17	440
Iowa Public Service Co., 1st mtge. 5s	Mar. 1	735
Libby, McNeill & Libby 1st mtge. 5s	Apr. 1	535
Manufacturers Finance Co. 4 1/2 % notes	Apr. 1	283
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd. 20-year 5 % bonds	Mar. 1	587
Metropolitan Corp. of Canada, Ltd., 6 % gold bonds	Apr. 1	737
North American Co. 5 % debentures	Mar. 6	740
North American Edison Co.		
5 % preferred stock	Mar. 6	741
5 % debentures A	Apr. 1	741
5 % debentures B	Mar. 15	741
5 % debentures C	Mar. 15	741
Northeastern Water & Electric Co. coll. trust 6s	Aug. 1	887
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. 1st mtge., series A	Mar. 1	592
Paramount Pictures, Inc., 6 % debentures	Feb. 20	448
Railway Express Agency, Inc., 5 % serial bonds	Mar. 1	24065
* Sayre Electric Co., 5 % gold bonds	Apr. 1	1010
St. Monica's Congregation 4 1/2 % bonds	Mar. 1	24067
Scott Paper Co. 3 1/4 % conv. bonds	Mar. 1	289
Skelly Oil Co. serial notes	Mar. 15	280
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc., 7 % notes	Mar. 1	745
Spang Chalfant & Co. Inc. 1st mtge. 5s	Mar. 10	290
Texas Public Service Co. 1st mtge. 5s	Feb. 20	599
Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd., 1st mtge. bonds	Mar. 15	290
Virginia Elec. & Power Co., 1st & ref. mtge. bonds	Mar. 7	24066
Woodward Iron Co. 2d mtge. 5 % bonds	Feb. 25	23475

* Announcements this week. x Volume 147.

AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:

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

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
100	Appalachian Mills Co. common, par \$100	10
20	Everlastik, Inc., preferred A	1
1	Boston Athenaeum, par \$300	201
5	American Druglists Fire Insurance Co. unrestricted, ex-dividend, par \$25	49
1	Boston Athenaeum, par \$300	201
5	Cumberland County Power & Light 6 % preferred, par \$100	103 3/4

By Crockett & Co., Boston:

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
14	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	35 3/4
15	Arlington Mills	21 1/4
1	Suncook Mills preferred, par \$100	12
10	Haverhill Gas Light Co., par \$25	8 3/4
100	Consolidated Lobster Co., Inc.	3 3/4
26	Galveston-Houston Co. common	13 3/4
28	Galena Oil Corp. capital stock; 135 Rock Island Co. common, par \$100;	
50	Seattle National Bank, Seattle, Wash., par \$20; \$10,000 Little Rock	
	Mississippi River & Texas Ry. 7s, 1911	\$17 lot

Bonds— \$5,000 Conveyancers Insurance Title & Mortgage 4s, 1938. 15 flat

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares	Stocks	\$ per Share
15	Gilbert Paper Co., par \$500	500
125	Paterson Parchment Paper Co., par \$100	40
11	North Philadelphia Trust Co., par \$50	98
390	Insular Lumber Co., par \$10	50 at 7 1/2; 300 at 7, and 40 at 6 1/2

NATIONAL BANKS

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

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED

Feb. 8—	The First National Bank of Dryden, Dryden, N. Y.	Amt. of Reduction
	From \$25,000 to \$5,000	\$20,000
Feb. 8—	Carthage National Exchange Bank, Carthage, N. Y.	
	From \$200,000 to \$100,000	100,000

PREFERRED STOCK A DECREASED

Feb. 8—	The First National Bank of Dryden, Dryden, N. Y.	Amt. of Decrease
	From \$45,000 to \$15,000	\$30,000
Feb. 8—	Carthage National Exchange Bank, Carthage, N. Y.	
	From \$400,000 to \$150,000	250,000

PREFERRED STOCK B DECREASED

Feb. 8—	Carthage National Exchange Bank, Carthage, N. Y.	Amt. of Decrease
	From \$100,000 to \$50,000	50,000

CHANGES IN NATIONAL BANK NOTES

The following shows the amount of National bank notes afloat (all of which are secured by legal tender deposits) at the beginning of December and January, and the amount of the decrease in notes afloat during the month of December for the years 1938 and 1937:

National Bank Notes—All Legal Tender Notes—	1938	1937
Amount afloat Dec. 1	\$206,195,020	\$246,835,165
Net decrease during December	3,231,163	4,649,240

Amount of bank notes afloat Jan. 3—\$202,963,857 *\$242,185,925
* Includes proceeds for called bonds redeemed by Secretary of the Treasury.
Note—\$2,235,026.50 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Jan. 3, 1939, secured by lawful money, against \$2,258,881.50 on Jan. 3, 1938.

DIVIDENDS

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

The dividends announced this week are:

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abbott Laboratories (quar.)	40c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Extra	10c	Mar. 31	Mar. 14
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Alabama Water Service, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
American Bank Note	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
American Box Board Co. pref. (quar.)	1 1/4 %	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
American Cigarette & Cigar (stock div.)		Mar. 15	Mar. 2
1-40th sh. of Am. Tob. Co. common for each share held.			
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
American Electric Securities Corp. part. pref.	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20*
American Laundry Machinery Co. (quar.)	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
American Maize Products	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 3/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
American Teleg. & Teleg. (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co., class A (qu.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Art Metal Works (quar.)	20c	Mar. 22	Mar. 9
Atlantic Macaroni Co., Inc. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Atlas Press Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 6	Feb. 28
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 % pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
6 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Beech-Nut Packing Co. (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Extra	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Beneficial Loan Society (Del.) (quar.)	12 1/2 c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Birmingham Water Works Co., 6 % pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Boston Elevated Ry. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Bridgeport Gas Light Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Bucyrus-Erie Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Buffalo Niagara & East. Power 1st pref.	\$1 1/2	May 1	Apr. 15
Preferred (quar.)	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bullock's, Inc.	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Butler Water Co., 7 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
California Art Tile Corp. \$1 1/4 class A pref.	12c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Canadian Industries, class A & B	\$1 1/2	Apr. 29	Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Canadian Pacific Ry. preferred (passed)			
Casco Products Corp.	\$1	Feb. 23	Feb. 18
Central Arkansas Public Service Corp.—			
7 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Central Ohio Light & Power, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Chesbrough Mfg. Co. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 27	Mar. 3
Extra	50c	Mar. 27	Mar. 3
Chestnut Hill RR. Co. (quar.)	75c	Mar. 4	Mar. 20
Chrysler Corp. common (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 14	Feb. 24
City of New Castle Water Co., 6 % pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 25	Feb. 17
Commoil Ltd.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Confederation Life Assoc. (Ont.) (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Connecticut Light & Power Co. (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Consolidated Film Industries, pref.	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 15
Consolidated Laundries preferred (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 20	Feb. 14
Delaware & Bound Brook RR. Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Detroit Harvester Co.	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Devos & Raynolds preferred (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Dr. Pepper Co. (increased quar.)	30c	June 1	May 18
Quarterly	30c	Sept. 1	Aug. 18
Quarterly	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co.—			
6 % cumulative 1st preferred	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
East St. Louis & Interurban Wat. 7 % pf. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
6 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Electric Controller & Manufacturing	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Electrographic Corp. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Preferred (quar.)	12 1/2 c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Ely & Walker Dry Goods	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Emmert Packing Co., 6 % preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Empire Power Corp. \$6 cum. pref. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Participating stock	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Emporium Paper Corp.	87 1/2 c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Erie & Pittsburgh RR. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 20	Feb. 15
Equitable Life Insurance Co. (Can.)	5c	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Equity Fund, Inc. (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Equity Corp. \$3 preferred (quar.)	80c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Erie & Pittsburgh RR. gtd. betterment (qu.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Federal Compress & Warehouse (quar.)	87 1/2 c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Feltman & Curme Shoes Stores pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Federal Mining & Smelting pref. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Fifth Avenue Coach (quar.)	25c	Mar. 18	Feb. 25
Ford Motors (Canada) class A & B (quar.)	25c	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Franklin Co.	62 1/2 c	Feb. 1	Jan. 27
Franklin Rayon, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Gallaher Drug, 7 % pref. (quar.)	35c	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
7 % participating preferred (quar.)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Galland Mercantile Laundry Co. (quar.)	25c	Feb. 4	Jan. 31
Garner Royalties Co., Ltd., class A	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Gaylord Container Corp. (quar.)	68 1/2 c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
General Plastic, 7 % pref. (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
6 % preferred (quar.)	10c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
General Printing Ink Corp.	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
\$6 cum. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Greenmountain Power Corp., \$6 preferred	24c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
Greenwich Gas Co. (quar.)	67c	Feb. 15	Feb. 10
\$1 1/4 participating preferred (extra)	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Greyhound Corp. (quar.)	13 1/2 c	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
5 1/2 % preferred (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., \$2 conv. pref.	75c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Hazeltine Corp. (quar.)	75c	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Heileman (G.) Brewing Co. (quar.)	62 1/2 c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Houdaille-Hershey, class A (quar.)	37 1/2 c	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Humble Oil & Refining Co.	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Indianapolis Water Co., 5 % pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 11

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Huntington Water, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
International Harvester Co. (quar.)	40c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
International Silver Co., preferred	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 17*
Iron Fireman Mfg. Co. (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Quarterly	30c	June 1	May 10
Quarterly	30c	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Quarterly	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Jefferson Oil, Inc., 7% pref. (s-a.)	35c	Mar. 10	Mar. 15
Kable Bros. Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 15
Kansas City Stockyards of Maine (qu.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Kansas Pipe Line & Gas Co.	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Kerly Oil Co., class A (quar.)	8 1/2c	Apr. 10	Mar. 10
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Kingston Products, pref. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Lake Shore Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Lane-Wells Co. (increased)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lans (J. A.) & Sons (quar.)	17 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Langley's Ltd.	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lexington Utilities, 8 1/2% preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Lexington Water Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Lily-Tulip Cup	30c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Lincoln Stores, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Lone Star Gas Corp.	20c	Apr. 20	Mar. 18
Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1*
Macassa Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	5c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Extra	2 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Magma Copper Co.	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Mallory (F. R.) & Co.	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Manischewitz (J.) Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
May Hosiery Mills, class A	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
\$4 preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Matheson Alkali Works (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
McKenzie Red Lake Gold Mines (quar.)	3c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Metal Textile, partic. pref. (quar.)	81 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Michigan Steel Tube Products (resumed)	15c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Milwaukee Gas Light, 7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Mississippi Valley Utilities (liquidating)	30c	Mar. 21	Feb. 28
Mitchell (J. S.) & Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Monarch Machine Tool	35c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Monroe Chemical, preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Monroe Loan Society, 5 1/2% conv pref (quar.)	34 1/2c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Muncie Water Works, 8% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co.	70c	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
National Container Corp. (Del.)	50c	Apr. 15	Feb. 25
National Dairy Products (quar.)	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Preferred A & B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Nebraska Power Co., 8% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Newberry (J. J.) Co. (quar.)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Newmont Mining Corp.	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
New York Transit Co.	15c	Apr. 15	Mar. 24
Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining Corp.	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
North Pennsylvania RR. Co.	\$1	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Ohio Water Service Co., class A	70c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
7% preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Omnibus Corp., pref. (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Otis Elevator Co.	15c	Mar. 20	Feb. 24
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Feb. 24
Park & Tilford, convertible preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Paton Mfg. Co., 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Pennsylvania Water & Power (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pfauder Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Phelps Dodge Corp.	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 25
Philadelphia Germantown & Norristown RR.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 4	Feb. 20
Philadelphia Suburban Water Co., 6% pf. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Pierce Governor Co. (interim)	15c	Mar. 25	Mar. 10
Pilot Full Fashion Mills, Inc.—			
6 1/2% cumul. preferred (semi-ann.)	65c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Princeton Water (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Procter & Gamble, 5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 24*
Progress Laundry Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Public Finance Service, Inc., \$6 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Pullman, Inc.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 24
Raybestos Manhattan, Inc.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Reliance Mfg. Co. (quar.)	10c	May 1	Apr. 20
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Rheem Mfg. Co. (quar.)	20c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Roxborough-Knitting Mills, pref. (quar.)	8c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
St. Joseph Water, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 23	Mar. 3
Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd (quar.)	3c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Extra	1c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Shell Union Oil Corp., 5 1/2% conv. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Simmons Broadman Publishing, \$3 preferred	150c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Simonds Saw & Steel Co.	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 24
Sioux City Stockyards Co. (interim)	37 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Preferred (interim)	37 1/2c	Feb. 15	Feb. 9
Sonotone Corp., preferred (quar.)	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
5% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Standard Oil Co. (Ky.) (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Stedman Bors., Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Extra	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Strawbridge & Clothier, preferred A (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sutherland Paper Co., common	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Talcott, Inc., common (quar.)	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
5 1/2% participating preference (quar.)	67 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tappan Stove Co.	20c	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Towne Securities Corp., 7% cum. pref.	\$2	Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Terre Haute Water Works, 7% preferred (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Union Premier Food Stores (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	34c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union Twist Drill Co. (no action)			
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
United Elastic Corp.	10c	Mar. 24	Mar. 3
United Gas & Electric, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
United Gas & Electric Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
United Printers & Publishers, Inc., \$2 preferred	\$1 1/4	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Common (resumed)	10c	Apr. 25	Feb. 15
Utah Power & Light, \$7 preferred	\$1 16 2/3	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
United States Envelope Co. (no action)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Preferred (semi-annual)	\$3 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
United States Plywood Corp., pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
United States Tobacco Co., common	32c	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Preferred (quar.)	43 1/2c	Feb. 27	Feb. 10
Universal Commodity	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Valley Mold & Iron Corp., prior pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc.	25c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 10	June 1
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 9	Sept. 1
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 9	Dec. 1
Victor-Monaghan Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Viking Pump Co. (special)	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Preferred (quar.)	60c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Virginia Electric & Power, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Virginia Fire & Marine Insurance	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Vogt Mfg. Corp.	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Waialua Agricultural Co.	20c	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Welch Grape Juice Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 28

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Weston (Geo.) Ltd. (quar.)	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Williamsport Water, \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Wilson Products, Inc. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Wolverine Tube Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg., preferred	\$1 1/4	Apr. 3	Mar. 13

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

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Abbotts Dairies, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Acme Steel Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 11	Feb. 21
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores (s-a.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Agricultural Insur. Co. (Watertown, N.Y.) (qu.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Allegheny-Ludlum Steel, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Allied Products (interim)	12 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Class A (quar.)	43 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Alpha Portland Cement	25c	Apr. 25	Mar. 16*
Aluminum Goods Mfg.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Aluminum Ind. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
American Arch Co. (irregular)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
American Business Shares	6c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
American Can Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
American Capital Corp., prior preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
American Chic Co. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
American Envelope Co., 7% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 1	May 25
7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 1	Aug. 25
7% preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
American Factors Ltd. (monthly)	10c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
American General Corp., \$3 conv. pref. (qu.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
\$2 1/2 conv. preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
\$2 conv. preferred (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
American Hide & Leather preferred	125c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
American Home Products Corp. (monthly)	75c	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
American Indemnity Co.	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14*
American Investment Co. (Ill.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
American Metal Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
American Meter Co.	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
American Oak Leather Co., 5% cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
American Paper Goods 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp.—			
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
American Smelting & Refining Co.	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 3
American Sugar Refining, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 3	Mar. 6*
American Tobacco Co., com. & com. B (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Amoskeag Co. (s-a.)	75c	July 5	June 24
Preferred (s-a.)	\$2 1/4	July 5	June 24
Archer-Daniels-Midland	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Armstrong Cork Co. (interim)	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Artloom Corp., 7% preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Associated Dry Goods Corp., 6% 1st preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Atlanta Gas Light, 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Atlantic Refining Co.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Atlas Corp., preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Atlas Powder Co.	50c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Baldwin Locomotive Works, pref. (s-a.)	\$1.05	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Baltimore Radio Show, Inc. (quar.)	5c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Bandini Petroleum Co. (quar.)	3c	Feb. 20	Feb. 3
Bankers Nat'l Investing Corp. (Del.), cl A & B	8c	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
60c. preferred (quar.)	15c	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
Barlow & Seelig Mfg. Co., class A (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Belden Mfg Co.	5c	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Belding-Corticeilli Ltd. (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Berghoff Brewing Corp.	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
Bethlehem Steel Co., 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
5% preferred (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. pref.	73c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Bird & Son, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Bloch Bros. Tobacco, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Blue Ridge Corporation—			
\$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Opt. div. 1-32nd sh. of com. stock or cash.			
Borden Co., common (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Boston Fund, Inc. (quar.)	14c	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Bower Roller Bearing Co.	50c	Mar. 25	Mar. 10
Brewing Corp. of America	30c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Bright (T. G.) & Co., Ltd. (quar.)	7 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Bristol-Myers Co. (quar.)	60c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Brooklyn Edison Co. (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 28	Feb. 10
Brooklyn Telegraph & Messenger Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Brown Fence & Wire	10c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Preferred A (semi-annual)	\$1	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Brown Shoe Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 17
Bunte Bros.	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 1	May 24
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Sept. 1	Aug. 26
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Burma Corp.; Amer dep. rec. (interim)	4 annos	Apr. 5	Feb. 10
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.	10c	Mar. 6	Jan. 28
Butler Bros. (interim)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Calaveras Cement Co., preferred	75c	Feb. 18	Feb. 9
California-West States Life Insurance Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Canada Cement Co., Ltd. preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	Feb. 28
Canada & Dominion Sugars, new (quar.)	\$37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Canada Vinegars Ltd. (quar.)	\$30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Canada Wire & Cable class A (resumed)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Class A (quar.)	\$1	June 15	May 31
Class A (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Class A (quar.)	\$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Class B (resumed)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Canadian Car & Foundry, pref.	144c	Apr. 11	Mar. 24
Canadian Cottons, Ltd. (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Canadian Oil Cos., Ltd., pref. (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Canfield Oil	\$1	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg.—			
\$1 1/2 convertible preferred (quar.)	38c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Carmen & Co., \$2 class A	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Co. (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Carter (Wm.) Co., 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Caterpillar Tractor Co. (quar.)	50c		

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Chicago Towel Co.	\$1 1/2	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Chicago Yellow Cab Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Chile Copper Co.	50c	Feb. 24	Feb. 10
Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, pref.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cincinnati Union Terminal 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 1	June 19
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	1-1-40	Dec. 18
City Ice & Fuel Co.	30c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R., 7% guaranteed	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Special guaranteed	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 6
Collins & Aikman Corp.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Columbia Broadcasting, class A & B (quar.)	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 24
Columbia Pictures Corp., stock dividend	2 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Columbia Carbon Co. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 10	Feb. 17
Commonwealth Distributors	7c	Mar. 4	Feb. 28
Commonwealth Loan Co. (Indianap.) pfd. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Jan. 25
Commonwealth Utilities Corp. \$6 1/2 pref. C (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Compania Swift Internacional (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Connecticut Lt. & Pow. Co., 5 1/2% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Connecticut Power Co. (quar.)	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Connecticut River Power 6% preferred (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consolidated Cigar Corp. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Consolidated Edison (N. Y.) (quar.)	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 10
Consolidated Paper Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Continental Assurance (quar.)	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Continental Can Co., Inc., \$4 1/2 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10*
Continental Casualty (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Continental Oil Co.	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 6
Cook Paint & Varnish (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Copper (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Copperweld Steel Co. (old stock)	40c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Coronet Phosphate Co.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Crane Co., 5% cum. conv. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Creameries of America, Inc. \$3 1/2 pref. (qu.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Crown Cork International Corp., class A	125c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10*
Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc., cum. pref. (quar.)	56 1/4c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28*
Crown Zellerbach Corp., \$5 cum. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Crum & Forest Insurance Shares Corp.			
Common A & B	30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Crum & Forster 8% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 21
Cuneo Press, Inc., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Curtis Publishing Co., \$7 preferred	25c	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Quarterly	50c	June 15	June 5
Quarterly	50c	Sept. 15	Sept. 5
Davies Petroleum Ltd.	1c	Feb. 20	Feb. 19
Dayton Power & Light, 4 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Deere & Co., preferred (quar.)	35c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Detroit Gasket Co., pref. (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Dentists Supply Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Devonian Oil Co.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co. \$5 cum. conv. pf.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Diamond Match Co., common	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Common	25c	June 1	May 10
Common	25c	Sept. 1	Nov. 10
Participating preferred (s.-a.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Participating preferred (s.-a.)	75c	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
Participating preferred (s.-a.)	75c	3-1-40	2-10-40
Dictaphone Corp.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Dixie-Vortex Co., class A (quar.)	62 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Dome Mines, Ltd (quar.)	150c	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Dominguez Oil Fields (monthly)	25c	Feb. 28	Feb. 21
Dominion & Anglo Investment Corp., 5% pref.	151 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Dominion-Scottish Investors, 5% preferred	150c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Duplan Silk Corp., preferred (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Duro-Test Corp., payable in common stock	4%	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Early & Daniel Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 30	June 20
Eastern Shore Public Service Co. \$6 pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
\$6 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Eastman Kodak Co. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Eaton Mfg. Co.	50c	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
Electric Shareholding, \$6 pref.	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Optional div. of cash or common stock			
Electrolux Corp. (quar.)	40c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Elgin National Watch	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
El Paso Electric (Texas), \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
El Paso Natural Gas, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Empire Bay State Teleg. 4% pref. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Empire Capital Corp., class A (quar.)	10c	Feb. 23	Feb. 14
Fajardo Sugar Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Incl. a div. declared by Fajardo Sugar Growers Association.			
Falstaff Brewing Corp. (quar.)	15c	Feb. 28	Feb. 11
Quarterly	15c	May 31	May 18
Preferred (semi-ann.)	3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Fansteel Metallurgical Corp., \$5 pref.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Apr. 15
Federal Compress & Warehouse Co. (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Federal Light & Traction, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15*
Federal Mfg. Corp.	25c	Mar. 20	Mar. 6
Finance Co. of America (Balt.), com A & B.	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
7% preferred class A (quar.)	8 1/2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Firestone Tire & Rubber, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Fiscal Fund, bank stock series (stock div.)	2 1/2%	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Insurance stock series (stock div.)	2 1/2%	Mar. 15	Feb. 23
Fishman (M. H.) Co. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Florida Power Corp., 7% pref. A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Freeport Sulphur Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Fuller (Geo. A.), 4% pref. (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
\$3 conv. preferred (initial)	\$3	Apr. 1	Feb. 16
Fuller Brush Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Gatineau Power Co.	20c	Apr. 15	Feb. 18
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
General Cigar Co., Inc., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
General Gas & Electric (Del.) \$5 prior preferred	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
General Motors Corp.	75c	Mar. 13	Feb. 16
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 10
Gibraltar Fire & Marine Insurance (s.-a.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Extra	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Gillette Rubber Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Glens Falls, Inc. (quar.)	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Globe-Democrat Publishing Co., 7% pref. (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins. 2d pref. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Globe & Wernicke Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Golden Cycle	\$1	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
\$5 convertible preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Gorham Mfg. (irregular)	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Gossard (H. W.) Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Grace National Bank	3%	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Grand Union Co., \$3 preferred	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Great Northern Paper	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Griesedick-Waters Brewery			
5 1/4% conv. preferred (quar.)	34 3/4c	Mar. 1	-----
Griggs Cooper & Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Gulf States Utilities, \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
\$5 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Hale Bros. Stores, Inc. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hamilton Watch Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 17

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Hancock Oil of California class A & B (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Class A & B (extra)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hanes (P. H.) Knitting (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Class B (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hanna (M. A.) Co., \$5 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 20	Apr. 6
Hart-Carter Co. \$2 conv. pref. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hartman Tobacco Co., prior pref. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Hecla Mining Co.	10c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Heydon Chemical Corp.	40c	Feb. 24	Feb. 20
Hilbard Spencer Bartlett (monthly)	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Monthly	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Hires (Chas. E.) Co. class A common (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Hobart Mfg. Co. class A (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines (monthly)	5c	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Extra	5c	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Holophone Co., Inc. (irregular)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Holt (Henry) class A	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Homestake Mining Co. (monthly)	37 1/2c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Horn & Hardart (N. Y.), preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Idaho Maryland Mines (monthly)	5c	Feb. 21	Feb. 12
Imperial Life Assurance (Can.) (quar.)	\$3 3/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Quarterly	\$3 3/4	July 3	June 30
Quarterly	\$3 3/4	Oct. 2	Sept. 30
Quarterly	\$3 1/4	1-2-40	Dec. 30
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 6
Inland Steel Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Interlake Steamship Co.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
International Business Machines Corp.	\$1 1/2	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Stock dividend	5%	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
International Mining Corp.	10c	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
International Nickel Co. (Canada)	150c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Inter-Ocean Reinsurance Co. (s.-a.)	\$1	Mar. 9	Feb. 25
Ironwood & Bessemer Ry. & Light Co.—			
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Jantzen Knitting Mills, preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 25
Jersey Insurance Co. (N. Y.) (initial, s.-a.)	\$1	Feb. 25	Feb. 8
Jewel Tea Co., Inc. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 20	Feb. 16
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Katz Drug Co. (resumed)	12 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
5% preferred (initial)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Kendall Co. cum. & partic. pref. ser. A (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Konovsky Utilities, jr. pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Apr. 1	Feb. 22
Klein (D. Emil) Co.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kobacker Stores preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Kresge (S. S.) Co. (quar.)	30c	Mar. 13	Mar. 3
Quarterly	30c	June 13	June 2
Kroger Grocery & Baking (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 20
Lake Superior District Power 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Lake of the Woods Mills preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Landis Machine Co. (quar.)	25c	May 15	May 5
Quarterly	25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Quarterly	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Quarterly	25c	Feb. 24	Feb. 14
Langston Monotype Machine	62 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Leath & Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Lehigh Portland Cement Co., 4% pref. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15*
Le Tourneau (R. G.), Inc. (quar.)	12c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Life & Casualty Insurance Co. (Tenn)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 4
Life Savers Corp. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Liggett & Myers Tobacco (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Common B (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Lincoln National Life Insurance (quar.)	30c	May 1	Apr. 26
Quarterly	30c	Aug. 1	July 27
Quarterly	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 27
Lincoln Service Corp. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 13	Feb. 28
6% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 13	Feb. 28
7% preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 13	Feb. 28
Link Belt Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Little Miami R.R., original capital (quar.)	\$1 10	Mar. 10	May 24
Original capital (quar.)	\$1 10	Sept. 9	Aug. 24
Original capital (quar.)	\$1 10	Dec. 9	Aug. 24
Original capital (quar.)	\$1 10	Sept. 9	Aug. 24
Special guaranteed (quar.)	50c	June 10	May 24
Special guaranteed (quar.)	50c	Sept. 9	Aug. 24
Special guaranteed (quar.)	50c	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Loblav Groceries, Ltd., A & B (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Lock Joint Pipe Co. (monthly)	67c	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Monthly	66c	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Monthly	67c	Apr. 29	Apr. 19
Monthly	67c	May 31	May 31
Monthly	66c	June 30	June 20
Lockhart Power Co., 7% preferred (s.-a.)	\$3 1/4	Mar. 25	Mar. 25
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., 5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Lord & Taylor, 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 30
Louisville & Nashville R.R.	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Jan. 30
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 4
Luckenheimer Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	July 1	June 21
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Oct. 1	Sept. 22
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	1-2-40	Dec. 23
McIntyre Porcupins Mines, Ltd.	150c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Macy (R. H.) & Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Madison Square Garden	25c	Feb. 28	Feb. 10
Magnin (I. C.), preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	May 15	May 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Manhattan Shirt Co.	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Masonite Corp.	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 20
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
May Dept. Stores (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Mead Corp., \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
\$5 1/2 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Metal & Thermit	\$1 1/4	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Middlesex Water (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Minneapolis Gas Light (Del.) 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator	50c	Feb. 20	Feb. 9
4% preferred B (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Mississippi Valley Public Service			
Preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Preferred (quar.)</			

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
National Lead Co., preferred A (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 3
National Oats Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
National Power & Light Co. (quar.)	15c	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
National Union Fire Insurance	\$1 1/2	Feb. 20	Feb. 6
Extra	\$1	Feb. 20	Feb. 6
Nebraska Power Co. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Neisner Bros., Inc. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Newberry (J. J.) Realty Co., 5% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
New Amsterdam Casualty Co. (s.-a.)	32 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
New Jersey Zinc Co.	50c	Mar. 10	Feb. 18
New World Life Insurance	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
New York & Queens Electric Light & Power	\$2	Mar. 14	Mar. 3
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Niagara Shares Corp. (Md.) cl. A preferred (qu.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 22	Mar. 10
Niles-Bement-Pond	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
1900 Corp., class A (quar.)	50c	May 15	May 1
Class A (quar.)	50c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Class A (quar.)	50c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Noranda Mines, Ltd. (interim)	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 22
Norfolk & Western Railway, pref. (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 18	Jan. 31
Quarterly	\$2 1/2	Mar. 18	Feb. 28
North American Edison, \$6 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
North River Insurance (N. Y.) (quar.)	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 24
Northam Warren Corp. preferred	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Northern States Power Co. (Del.)			
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1.31 1/4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
7% cumulative preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Northern States Power (Wisc.) pref. (quar.)	1.41 2-3	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Northeastern Water & Electric \$4 preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 5	Feb. 10
Northwestern Public Service 7% pref.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
6% preferred	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Norwalk Tire & Rubber pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Norwich Pharmacal Co. new common	25c	Mar. 10	Feb. 24
Nova Scotia Light & Power preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 11
Oakmont Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Ogvie Flour Mills Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Ohio Power Co. 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Ohio Public Service Co. 5% pref. (monthly)	412-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Oshkosh B'Gosh, Inc. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Preferred (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Oswego & Syracuse RR (s.-a.)	\$2 1/4	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power (quar.)	125c	Apr. 1	-----
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	-----
Paramount Pictures, Inc., 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
2d pref. (quar.)	15c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Parko Davis & Co.	40c	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Parker Pen Co.	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
Parker Rust-Proof Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Parkersburg Rig & Reel pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Patterson-Sargent Co.	12 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Pender (David) Grocery, class A (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Peoples Drug Co.	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 8
6 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Peoples Gas & Fuel Corp. (initial)	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Peoples Telep. (Butler, Pa.), 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/2	Mar. 1	Feb. 28
Petroleum Oil & Gas	2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Philadelphia Co., 5% preferred	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Phillip Morris & Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.	42c	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Phillips Petroleum Co.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
Phoenix Hosiery Co. 7% preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Photo-Engravers & Electrotypers (s.-a.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pittsburgh Coke & Iron, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 18*
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. (quar.)	10c	Apr. 1	Feb. 25
Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter (quar.)	10c	Feb. 20	Feb. 1
Pittsburgh Bessemer & Lake Erie (semi-ann.)	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pitts. Ft. W. & Chicago Ry. 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 1	June 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	1-2-40	12-10-39
Pittsburgh Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry.			
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Portland & Ogdensburg RR	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Potomac Electric Power, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Powdrell & Alexander (resumed)	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Prentice-Hall, Inc. (quar.)	70c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
\$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Public Electric Light Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Public Service Co. of Colorado 7% pref. (mthly.)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (irregular)	60c	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
8% preferred (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
\$5 preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Purity Bakeries Corp.	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Quaker Oats Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Feb. 1
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.	20c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Rainier Brewing Co., partic. pref. A	20c	Mar. 10	Mar. 7
Class B	20c	Mar. 10	Mar. 7
Reading Co. 1st pref. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 9	Feb. 16
Reeves (Daniel), Inc. (quar.) (cash or pfd. stk.)	12 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Reliance Electric & Engineering	12 1/2c	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Republic Insurance Co. (Texas), (quar.)	30c	Feb. 25	Feb. 10
Reynolds Metals Co. 5 1/2% conv. pref.	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 21*
Rich's, Inc. 6 1/2% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Rochester Button Co. preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Rochester Gas & Electric, 5% pref. E (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
6% preferred C & D (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Rolland Paper Co., 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Roxy Theatre, Inc., pref. (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Royalty Income Shares, series A	\$0.0051	Feb. 25	Jan. 31
Rustless Iron & Steel, preferred (quar.)	62 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Savannah Gas preferred (quar.)	43 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Schiff Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Seaboard Oil of (Del.) (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	75c	Mar. 10	Feb. 10
Second Investors (R. I.), \$3 preferred (quar.)	75c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Secord (Laura) Candy Shops (quar.)	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Servel, Inc.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 1	June 16
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	1-3-40	Dec. 15
Shattuck Denn Mining Corp.	12 1/2c	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Sheaffer (W. A.) Pen Co.	\$1	Feb. 25	Feb. 14
Extra	25c	Feb. 25	Feb. 14
Shenango Valley Water Co. 6% pref.	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Sherwin-Williams Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sherwin-Williams Co. (Can.), pref.	1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Silverwood Dairies	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Smith-Alsop Paint & Varnish, 7% pref. (quar.)	87 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 18
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20*
Soss Mfg. Co. (resumed)	12 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Soundview Pulp Co. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 25	Feb. 15
South Bend Lath Works (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
South Carolina Power \$6, 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
South Pittsburgh Water, 5% preferred (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Feb. 10
Southeastern Greyhound Lines			
Convertible preferred (initial, quar.)	30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Non-convertible preferred (quar.)	30c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
Southern Pipe Line Co.	15c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15*

Name of Company	Per Share	When Payable	Holders of Record
Southern California Edison Co. Ltd.—			
Original preferred (special)	25c	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
6% series B preferred (quar.)	37 1/2c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Sparks Withington Co., pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Spear & Co., 1st & 2d. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	20c	Mar. 10	Feb. 21
Spiegel, Inc., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Standard Brands, Inc. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Quarterly	12 1/2c	Apr. 1	Feb. 17
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 15	June 1
Standard Cap & Seal Corp. (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Preferred (quar.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Standard Dredging, \$1.60 cum. conv. pref. (qu.)	40c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Standard Oil of California (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Extra	5c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Stein (A.) & Co., preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sterling Products, Inc. (quar.)	95c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15*
Storkline Furniture Co. (quar.)	12 1/2c	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Extra	12 1/2c	Feb. 28	Feb. 18
Stromberg-Carlson Telep. Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Stun (D. A.) Oil Co., Ltd., class A partic. pref.	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sun Oil Co. common	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Swift & Co. (quar.)	30c	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Swift International Co. dep. ctfis	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sylvania Industrial Corp.	25c	Feb. 27	Feb. 18
Sylvanite Gold Mines (quar.)	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Extra	5c	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Tampa Gas Co. 8% pref. (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Tennessee Electric Power Co.—			
5% 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
7% 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
7.2% 1st preferred (quar.)	\$1.80	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% 1st preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% 1st preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
7.2% 1st preferred (monthly)	60c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7.2% 1st preferred (monthly)	60c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Texas Gulf Sulphur (quar.)	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Texas-New Mexico Utilities, 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
Thew Shovel 7% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Thompson Products, prior pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Tide Water Assoc. Oil (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Tilo Roofing Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Timken-Detroit Axle, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Tobacco Gold Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	2c	Feb. 23	Jan. 21
Extra	2c	Feb. 23	Jan. 21
Toledo Edison Co. 7% pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
6% preferred (monthly)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (monthly)	41 2-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Toronto Elevator Co., Ltd., 5 1/4% pref. (quar.)	65c	Mar. 7	Feb. 21
Trane Co. 1st \$6 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 23
Troy & Greenburg RR. Assoc. (s.-a.)	\$1 1/4	June 15	June 1
Truax-Traer Coal 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
5 1/2% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 10*
Union Gas of Canada (quar.)	20c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Union Tank Car Co. (quar.)	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
United Bleiscuit of America	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 1	Apr. 13
United Bond & Share Corp., Ltd. (quar.)	15c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Quarterly	15c	July 15	June 30
Quarterly	15c	Oct. 15	Sept. 30
United Gas Corp. \$7 pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 8
United Gas Improvement (quar.)	25c	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
United Light & Ry. 7% prior pref. (monthly)	58 1-3c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
7% prior preferred (monthly)	58 1-3c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6.36% prior preferred (monthly)	53c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
6% prior preferred (monthly)	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
United New Jersey RR. & Canal (quar.)	\$2 1/4	Apr. 10	Mar. 20
United States Pipe & Foundry Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Quarterly	50c	June 20	May 31
Quarterly	50c	Sept. 20	Aug. 31
Quarterly	50c	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
United States Playing Card	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
United States Potash Co. 6% pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
United States Steel Corp. 7% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Feb. 3
United States Sugar Corp. preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 15	July 5
Universal Insurance Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Van Raalte Co., Inc.	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
1st preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Vermont & Boston Telegraph	\$2	July 1	June 15
Vick Chemical Co. (quar.)	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Extra	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Virginia Coal & Iron Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Vulcan Detinning, pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	July 20	July 10
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Walgreen Co., 4 1/4% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 15	Feb. 24
(H.) Walker-Gooderham & Worts, Ltd.	\$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Preferred (quar.)	25c	Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Warren Foundry & Pipe	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Washington Ry. & Electric Co.	15c	Feb. 28	Feb. 15
5% pref. (s.-a.)	\$2 1/2	June 1	May 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
5% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	June 1	May 15
Wayne Pump Co.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Weisbaum Bros. Bower Co. (quar.)	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Welch Grape Juice Co. pref. (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	May 31	May 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift, preferred (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Western Auto Supply Co. (quar.)	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Western Cartridge, 6% preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Feb. 20	Jan. 31
Western Public Service Co. \$1 1/2 pref. A	137 1/2c	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg.	50c	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Participating preferred (quar.)	87 1/2c	Feb. 28	Feb.

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 Feb. 15, 1939, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 16, 1938
	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	5,525,492,000	5,586,331,000	3,773,079,000
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	1,293,000	1,523,000	1,221,000
Other cash	127,688,000	134,087,000	91,814,000
Total reserves	5,654,473,000	5,721,941,000	3,866,114,000
Bills discounted:			
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	1,710,000	3,311,000	2,346,000
Other bills discounted	229,000	261,000	492,000
Total bills discounted	1,939,000	3,572,000	2,838,000
Bills bought in open market	213,000	216,000	214,000
Industrial advances	3,848,000	3,844,000	4,324,000
United States Government securities:			
Bonds	237,660,000	237,660,000	206,140,000
Treasury notes	343,525,000	341,961,000	338,942,000
Treasury bills	143,478,000	145,042,000	194,472,000
Total U. S. Government securities	724,663,000	724,663,000	739,554,000
Total bills and securities	730,663,000	732,295,000	746,930,000
Due from foreign banks	66,000	62,000	65,000
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	3,620,000	3,869,000	3,824,000
Uncollected items	188,001,000	221,418,000	186,443,000
Bank premises	9,021,000	9,021,000	9,956,000
Other assets	13,846,000	13,428,000	12,815,000
Total assets	6,599,690,000	7,702,034,000	4,826,147,000
Liabilities—			
F. R. notes in actual circulation	997,237,000	986,397,000	908,657,000
Deposits—Member bank reserve acct.	4,691,632,000	4,906,904,000	3,249,495,000
U. S. Treasurer—General account	332,334,000	179,936,000	58,610,000
Foreign bank	94,981,000	74,629,000	53,720,000
Other deposits	176,444,000	188,769,000	256,946,000
Total deposits	5,295,391,000	5,380,238,000	3,618,771,000
Deferred availability items	186,866,000	215,435,000	178,609,000
Other liabilities incl. accrued dividends	1,131,000	868,000	904,000
Total liabilities	6,480,625,000	6,582,938,000	4,706,941,000
Capital Accounts—			
Capital paid in	50,981,000	50,997,000	50,959,000
Surplus (Section 7)	52,463,000	52,463,000	51,943,000
Surplus (Section 13-b)	7,457,000	7,457,000	7,744,000
Other capital accounts	8,164,000	8,179,000	8,560,000
Total liabilities and capital accounts	6,599,690,000	7,702,034,000	4,826,147,000
Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined	89.9%	89.9%	85.4%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents			291,000
Commitments to make industrial advances	2,561,000	2,565,000	4,403,000

† "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes.

x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 80.6 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House is given in full below:

STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1939

Clearing House Members	* Capital	* Surplus and Undivided Profits	Net Demand Deposits Average	Time Deposits, Average
Bank of New York	6,000,000	13,716,400	162,562,000	11,094,000
Bank of Manhattan Co.	20,000,000	26,173,200	511,568,000	41,223,000
National City Bank	77,500,000	60,654,900	2,108,405,000	166,346,000
Chem Bank & Trust Co.	20,000,000	55,632,700	542,884,000	6,405,000
Guaranty Trust Co.	90,000,000	182,808,400	1,452,539,000	62,126,000
Manufacturers Trust Co.	42,243,000	45,129,400	533,188,000	91,010,000
Cent Hanover Bk & Tr Co.	21,000,000	71,537,000	695,478,000	42,182,000
Corn Exch Bank Tr Co.	15,000,000	19,038,800	254,301,000	25,083,000
First National Bank	10,000,000	109,072,800	529,452,000	3,407,000
Irving Trust Co.	50,000,000	252,935,000	515,743,000	5,281,000
Continental Bk & Tr Co.	4,000,000	4,319,700	46,492,000	3,477,000
Chase National Bank	100,270,000	135,516,700	2,237,897,000	52,656,000
Fifth Avenue Bank	500,000	3,741,400	47,366,000	4,458,000
Bankers Trust Co.	25,000,000	79,464,100	689,457,000	30,897,000
Title Guar & Trust Co.	26,000,000	24,966,900	13,746,000	2,391,000
Marine Midland Tr Co.	5,000,000	9,252,700	105,505,000	4,411,000
New York Trust Co.	12,500,000	27,881,500	321,863,000	21,862,000
Comm'l Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	8,297,700	89,654,000	1,336,000
Public Nat Bk & Tr Co.	7,000,000	9,355,600	84,907,000	50,683,000
Totals	519,013,000	918,899,900	10,712,997,000	625,818,000

* As per official reports: National, Dec. 31, 1938; State, Dec. 31, 1938; trust companies, Dec. 31, 1938. z Surplus. y Jan. 31, 1939.

Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a \$275,855,000; b \$83,068,000; c \$4,446,000; d \$96,567,000; e \$30,291,000.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

	Sat., Feb. 11	Mon., Feb. 13	Tues., Feb. 14	Wed., Feb. 15	Thurs., Feb. 16	Fri., Feb. 17
Boots Pure Drugs	40/3	39/10½	39/9	39/9	40/1½	40/1½
British Amer Tobacco	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	96 1/4
Cable & Wire ordinary	£40 1/2	£40	£40	£40	£40	£40 1/2
Canadian Marconi	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-	4/-
Central Min & Invest.	£18 1/2	£18 1/2	£18	£18 1/2	£18 1/2	£18 1/2
Cons Goldfields of S. A.	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 10/16	62 1/2
Courtauld's S & Co.	25/-	25/-	25/-	26/-	26/-	26/-
De Beers	£7	£7	£7	£7	£7	£7 1/2
Distillers Co.	90/-	90/-	89/6	90/-	90/-	90/-
Electric & Musical Ind.	11/-	11/-	11/-	11/-	11/-	11/-
Ford Ltd.	16/6	16/6	16/6	16/6	16/6	16/6
Gaumont Pictures ord.	HOLI-DAY	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8
Anglo Siam	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4
Imp Tob of G B & I	131/10½	132/-	132/-	132/-	132/-	134/-
London Midland Ry	£11	£10 1/2	£11 1/2	£11 1/2	£11 1/2	£11 1/2
Metal Box	73/10½	74/-	74/-	74/-	74/-	74/-
Rand Mines	£8 1/4	£8 1/4	£8 1/4	£8 1/4	£8 1/4	£8 1/4
Rio Tinto	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	£14	£14 1/2	£14 1/2
Roan Antelope Cop M.	112/6	111/3	111/3	111/3	111/3	112/6
Rolls Royce	£35 1/2	£35 1/2	£35 1/2	£35 1/2	£35 1/2	£36
Royal Dutch Co.	£4 1/2	£4	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2	£4 1/2
Shell Transport	27/-	27/-	27/-	26/6	26/6	27/6
Swedish Match B.	33/-	33/-	33/-	33/6	33/6	33/6
Unilever Ltd.	22/9	22/9	22/9	22/3	22/3	22/6
United Molasses	22/9	22 1/4	22/3	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 7/8
Vickers	£5 1/2	£5 1/2	£5 1/2	£5	£5 1/2	£5 1/2
West Witwatersrand Areas	£5 1/2	£5 1/2	£5 1/2	£5	£5 1/2	£5 1/2

Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.

Commencing with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were described in an announcement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of April 20, 1937, as follows:

The changes in the report form are confined to the classification of loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptances and commercial paper bought in open market" under the revised caption "open market paper," instead of in "all other loans," as formerly.

Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans" and "other loans," would each be segregated as "on securities" and "otherwise secured and unsecured."

A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON FEB. 8, 1939 (In Millions of Dollars)

Federal Reserve Districts—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicag.	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Loans and investments—total	21,459	1,123	8,498	1,127	1,851	651	690	3,196	700	392	654	498	2,179
Loans—total	8,179	665	3,250	406	638	233	305	850	310	155	259	242	966
Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans	3,745	246	1,447	177	227	98	172	482	178	76	156	158	328
Open market paper	324	65	133	22	9	10	4	31	4	4	18	1	23
Loans to brokers and dealers in securities	786	29	641	19	22	3	6	38	6	1	5	3	13
Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities	536	25	251	32	26	17	13	78	12	7	12	15	48
Real estate loans	1,146	80	206	53	169	35	28	98	48	7	23	20	379
Loans to banks	106	2	87	2	2	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	1
Other loans	1,536	118	485	101	183	70	81	119	55	60	44	45	175
United States Government obligations	8,171	388	2,895	365	834	312	165	1,648	228	182	215	161	788
Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt.	1,807	33	979	88	102	43	47	231	60	15	47	39	123
Other securities	3,302	137	1,374	268	277	63	83	467	102	40	133	56	302
Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks	7,423	347	4,498	274	358	154	110	895	162	69	166	110	310
Cash in vault	7,423	347	4,498	274	358	154	110	895	162	69	166	110	310
Balances with domestic banks	2,515	151	183	169	277	168	159	408	142	87	256	245	270
Other assets—net	1,290	82	510	104	106	35	45	82	23	17	22	30	234
LIABILITIES													
Demand deposits—adjusted	16,077	1,036	7,501	788	1,117	434	352	2,295	442	261	494	428	929
Time deposits	5,185	250	1,008	283	738	198	183	892	188	119	144	134	1,048
United States Government deposits	632	15	134	54	42	28	42	129	20	2	22	34	110
Inter bank deposits:													
Domestic banks	6,271	255	2,701	320	350	245	241	913	292	124	349	211	270
Foreign banks	572	24	504	10	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	20
Borrowings	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other liabilities	717	20	302	15	17	27	6	16	5	8	3	4	294
Capital account	3,685	243	1,610	221	367	94	91	386	91	57	98	83	344

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, Feb. 16, 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 RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 15, 1939

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted	Feb. 15, 1939	Feb. 8, 1939	Feb. 1, 1939	Jan. 25, 1939	Jan. 18, 1939	Jan. 11, 1939	Jan. 4, 1939	Dec. 28, 1938	Dec. 21, 1938	Feb. 16, 1938
ASSETS										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. x	12,006,218	11,979,223	11,947,218	11,905,217	11,896,274	11,867,720	11,837,719	11,787,719	11,762,720	9,163,600
Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes)	8,856	9,908	10,441	10,193	9,193	8,433	9,874	9,873	9,873	9,155
Other cash *	438,850	441,936	440,142	449,111	435,230	418,025	364,763	325,471	305,963	441,200
Total reserves	12,453,924	12,431,067	12,397,801	12,384,521	12,340,697	12,294,178	12,212,356	12,123,063	12,078,556	9,613,955
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct or fully guaranteed	3,078	5,294	2,880	2,729	2,255	2,635	2,334	4,931	5,968	6,300
Other bills discounted	1,981	2,100	1,993	1,966	2,106	2,119	1,973	2,049	2,325	3,620
Total bills discounted	5,059	7,394	4,873	4,695	4,361	4,754	4,307	6,980	8,293	9,920
Bills bought in open market	553	556	556	556	556	549	549	549	549	548
Industrial advances	14,662	14,738	14,811	15,131	15,390	15,550	15,605	15,688	15,533	17,536
United States Government securities—Bonds	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	840,893	714,683
Treasury notes	1,215,466	1,209,931	1,209,931	1,209,931	1,209,931	1,179,577	1,156,947	1,156,947	1,126,903	1,175,103
Treasury bills	507,650	513,191	513,191	513,191	513,191	543,545	566,175	566,175	596,219	674,229
Total U. S. Government securities	2,564,015									
Other securities										
Foreign loans on gold										
Total bills and securities	2,584,289	2,586,703	2,584,255	2,584,397	2,584,322	2,584,868	2,584,376	2,587,232	2,588,390	2,592,019
Gold held abroad										
Due from foreign banks	169	166	166	166	166	172	172	172	172	171
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	21,247	22,337	26,324	30,307	31,089	35,537	29,426	25,402	26,085	29,993
Uncollected items	701,774	623,879	583,874	565,290	660,761	597,740	739,742	687,215	789,042	687,258
Bank premises	42,827	42,831	42,831	42,913	42,925	42,928	42,928	44,078	44,096	44,950
Other assets	49,512	48,391	47,870	48,038	47,349	45,973	44,641	44,332	42,956	43,834
Total assets	15,853,742	15,755,374	15,683,121	15,635,632	15,707,309	15,601,396	15,653,641	15,511,492	15,569,297	13,003,090
LIABILITIES										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	4,349,836	4,344,753	4,347,209	4,319,451	4,338,417	4,374,962	4,441,050	4,470,462	4,483,202	4,119,686
Deposits—Member bank—reserve account	8,707,191	9,017,844	9,046,811	9,166,063	9,130,409	8,956,139	8,819,243	8,577,167	8,471,979	7,215,592
United States Treasurer—General account	1,250,417	931,295	887,021	767,179	799,950	872,943	891,119	941,004	1,024,793	187,286
Foreign bank	266,340	208,215	185,766	171,571	158,713	176,767	189,916	207,703	195,280	152,080
Other deposits	233,476	279,377	283,161	298,213	275,936	282,712	245,684	296,843	318,617	301,712
Total deposits	10,457,424	10,436,731	10,402,759	10,403,026	10,365,008	10,288,561	10,145,962	10,022,717	10,010,669	7,856,670
Deferred availability items	699,503	627,021	586,093	566,467	657,676	591,268	720,789	664,149	721,418	679,755
Other liabilities including accrued dividends	2,947	2,589	3,131	2,426	2,208	2,298	1,981	5,703	11,509	3,871
All other liabilities										
Total liabilities	15,509,710	15,411,094	15,339,192	15,291,370	15,363,309	15,257,089	15,309,782	15,163,031	15,226,798	12,659,982
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS										
Capital paid in	134,913	134,899	134,790	134,841	134,818	134,911	134,723	134,451	134,440	133,193
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	149,152	147,739	147,739	147,739
Surplus (Section 13-b)	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,264	27,683	27,683	27,683
Other capital accounts	32,703	32,965	32,723	33,005	32,766	32,980	32,720	38,588	38,588	34,493
Reserve for contingencies										
Total liabilities and capital accounts	15,853,742	15,755,374	15,683,121	15,635,632	15,707,309	15,601,396	15,653,641	15,511,492	15,569,297	13,003,090
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	84.1%	84.1%	84.1%	84.0%	83.9%	83.8%	83.7%	83.6%	83.3%	80.3%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents							29	76	76	1,010
Commitments to make industrial advances	12,800	12,905	12,892	13,004	13,131	13,339	13,558	14,161	14,848	13,108
Maturity Distribution of Bills and Short-Term Securities										
1-15 days bills discounted	4,031	6,267	3,804	3,670	3,359	3,715	3,267	5,845	7,128	7,755
16-30 days bills discounted	152	172	178	144	132	82	185	321	315	398
31-60 days bills discounted	303	301	272	221	259	274	295	202	270	893
61-90 days bills discounted	238	313	334	293	262	261	170	175	134	575
Over 90 days bills discounted	335	341	285	367	349	422	390	437	446	299
Total bills discounted	5,059	7,394	4,873	4,695	4,361	4,754	4,307	6,980	8,293	9,920
1-15 days bills bought in open market	48	23	23	83	262	179	25	179	264	152
16-30 days bills bought in open market	256	271	71	23	23	106	237	106	25	46
31-60 days bills bought in open market	143	---	200	271	271	---	23	106	260	---
61-90 days bills bought in open market	106	262	262	179	---	264	264	264	---	350
Over 90 days bills bought in open market	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total bills bought in open market	553	556	556	556	556	549	549	549	549	548
1-15 days industrial advances	2,283	2,036	2,096	2,232	2,282	1,908	2,049	1,784	1,923	1,670
16-30 days industrial advances	149	331	310	101	116	525	512	579	566	174
31-60 days industrial advances	434	501	296	390	395	403	558	596	280	687
61-90 days industrial advances	357	326	555	573	567	542	409	387	436	383
Over 90 days industrial advances	11,439	11,544	11,554	11,835	12,030	12,172	12,177	12,342	12,328	14,622
Total industrial advances	14,662	14,738	14,811	15,131	15,390	15,550	15,505	15,688	15,533	17,536
1-15 days U. S. Government securities	101,988	95,885	111,390	102,685	74,848	88,872	107,684	105,340	103,054	40,157
16-30 days U. S. Government securities	74,745	103,383	101,988	95,885	111,390	102,685	74,848	88,872	107,684	144,987
31-60 days U. S. Government securities	124,720	152,720	198,465	205,093	176,733	199,288	209,378	198,570	186,238	138,671
61-90 days U. S. Government securities	164,203	114,348	71,018	77,510	123,720	152,720	174,265	154,893	171,733	158,638
Over 90 days U. S. Government securities	2,098,359	2,097,679	2,081,154	2,082,842	2,077,324	2,020,470	1,997,840	2,016,340	1,995,306	2,081,562
Total U. S. Government securities	2,564,015									
Total other securities	---									
Federal Reserve Notes										
Issued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent	4,657,531	4,670,386	4,678,715	4,686,380	4,702,829	4,741,206	4,788,995	4,800,507	4,798,827	4,458,159
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	307,664	325,633	331,506	366,929	364,415	366,244	347,945	330,045	315,625	338,473
In actual circulation	4,349,867	4,344,753	4,347,209	4,319,451	4,338,414	4,374,962	4,441,050	4,470,462	4,483,202	4,119,686
Collateral Held by Agent as Security for Notes Issued to Bank										
Gold etc. on hand and due from U. S. Treas.	4,778,000	4,778,000	4,781,000	4,791,000	4,816,000	4,855,000	4,888,000	4,888,000	4,880,000	4,536,632
By eligible paper	4,304	6,978	4,153	3,930	3,581	4,011	3,699	6,283	7,554	8,665
United States Government securities										25,000
Total collateral	4,782,304	4,784,978	4,785,153	4,794,930	4,819,581	4,859,011	4,891,699	4,894,283	4,887,554	4,570,297

* "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. † Revised figure.
 x These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar was devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the Treasury under provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.
 y With the statement of Jan. 4, 1939 two new items appeared, "Other liabilities, including accrued dividends," and "Other capital accounts." The total of these two items corresponds exactly to the total of two items formerly in the statement but now excluded, viz.: "All other liabilities," and "Reserve for contingencies." The statements for Dec. 28, 1938 and Feb. 16, 1938 have been revised on the new basis and they are shown accordingly. In statements for all other dates previous to Dec. 28, 1938 except Feb. 16, 1938, the figures for the two new items are comparable to the figures for the two old items only when totaled.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded)

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEB. 15, 1933

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Agent at—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
ASSETS													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	12,006,218	699,701	5,525,492	586,011	772,077	335,478	262,512	2,057,789	310,463	249,354	295,699	190,024	721,618
Redemption fund—Fed. Res. notes	8,856	105	1,293	998	468	534	426	1,168	764	518	407	650	1,525
Other cash *	438,850	43,158	127,688	37,686	28,312	25,701	19,700	64,146	17,850	9,835	17,404	13,513	33,857
Total reserves	12,453,924	742,964	5,654,473	624,695	800,857	361,713	282,638	2,123,103	329,077	259,707	313,510	204,187	757,000
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations direct or fully guaranteed	3,078	82	1,710	636	211	25	180	25	26	26	85	32	40
Other bills discounted	1,981	10	229	555	69	115	157	8	90	77	447	144	80
Total bills discounted	5,059	92	1,939	1,191	280	140	337	33	116	103	532	176	120
Bills bought in open market	553	42	213	56	52	24	20	70	2	2	16	16	40
Industrial advances	14,662	1,875	3,848	2,922	463	1,249	822	453	8	873	231	621	1,297
U. S. Government securities—Bonds													
Treasury notes	840,893	61,659	237,660	67,514	84,588	43,790	38,832	92,091	39,296	26,386	43,323	34,901	70,853
Treasury bills	1,215,466	89,123	343,525	97,586	122,269	63,297	56,129	133,113	56,802	38,140	62,620	50,447	102,415
Total U. S. Govt. securities	2,564,015	188,006	724,663	205,859	257,924	133,524	118,404	280,800	119,822	80,455	132,097	106,418	216,043
Total bills and securities	2,584,289	190,015	730,663	210,028	258,719	134,937	119,583	281,356	119,948	81,433	132,876	107,231	217,500
Due from foreign banks	129	12	66	16	15	7	6	20	3	2	5	5	12
Fed. Res. notes of other banks	21,247	581	3,620	697	1,158	1,314	2,730	4,197	1,618	1,288	1,522	630	1,892
Uncollected items	701,774	57,296	188,001	52,071	80,439	46,317	25,124	108,593	31,279	16,947	28,804	31,541	35,362
Bank premises	42,827	2,940	9,021	4,859	6,005	2,614	2,072	3,955	2,287	1,520	3,235	1,256	3,234
Other assets	49,512	3,192	13,846	4,349	5,619	3,127	2,276	4,861	2,120	1,569	2,349	1,937	4,267
Total assets	15,853,742	997,000	6,599,600	896,545	1,152,812	550,029	434,429	2,526,085	486,332	362,466	482,301	346,786	1,019,267
LIABILITIES													
F. R. notes in actual circulation	4,349,836	377,922	997,237	317,243	418,505	196,427	148,712	983,518	179,485	134,494	167,721	77,209	351,363
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account	8,707,191	403,892	4,691,632	392,286	466,071	229,093	185,732	1,089,550	213,212	115,065	224,782	178,503	517,373
U. S. Treasurer—General account	1,250,417	111,381	332,334	69,155	129,608	51,872	45,966	258,787	39,252	75,586	41,188	34,970	60,318
Foreign bank	266,340	19,188	94,981	25,850	24,784	11,459	9,327	32,246	7,729	6,130	7,729	7,729	19,188
Other deposits	233,476	5,319	176,444	7,821	4,879	1,440	6,989	3,235	5,023	5,219	1,016	4,285	12,806
Total deposits	10,457,424	539,780	5,295,391	494,112	625,342	293,864	248,014	1,383,818	265,216	202,000	274,715	225,487	609,685
Deferred availability items	699,503	55,267	186,866	52,791	76,290	44,928	25,105	114,036	31,139	16,801	29,677	33,116	33,487
Other liabilities, incl. accrued divs.	2,947	246	1,131	232	217	57	114	313	72	124	274	69	98
Total liabilities	15,509,710	973,215	6,480,625	864,378	1,120,354	535,276	421,945	2,481,685	475,912	353,419	472,387	335,881	994,633
Capital accounts—													
Capital paid in	134,913	9,405	50,981	12,051	13,678	5,075	4,521	13,593	3,969	2,912	4,234	3,962	10,532
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	10,083	52,463	13,696	14,323	4,983	5,630	22,666	4,685	3,153	3,613	3,962	9,965
Surplus (Section 13-b)	27,264	2,874	7,457	4,416	1,007	3,293	713	1,429	545	1,001	1,142	1,266	2,121
Other capital accounts	32,703	1,423	8,164	2,004	3,450	1,402	1,620	6,712	1,221	1,981	925	1,785	2,016
Total liabilities and capital accounts	15,853,742	997,000	6,599,600	896,545	1,152,812	550,029	434,429	2,526,085	486,332	362,466	482,301	346,786	1,019,267
Commitments to make indus. advs.	12,880	1,261	2,561	1,508	1,410	1,210	1,631	58	418	195	709	44	3,358

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

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT

Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of—	Total	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.
Federal Reserve notes:													
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent	4,657,531	400,079	1,091,536	334,450	439,172	209,673	161,710	1,017,417	194,404	138,827	176,113	84,892	409,258
Held by Federal Reserve Bank	307,664	22,157	94,299	17,207	20,667	13,246	12,998	33,899	14,888	4,333	8,392	7,683	57,895
In actual circulation	4,349,867	377,922	997,237	317,243	418,505	196,427	148,712	983,518	179,516	134,494	167,721	77,209	351,363
Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to bank:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	4,778,000	420,000	1,105,000	345,000	443,000	215,000	169,000	1,035,000	199,000	143,500	180,000	89,500	434,000
Eligible paper	4,304	82	1,921	706	267	140	270	33	51	53	516	165	100
Total collateral	4,782,304	420,082	1,106,921	345,706	443,267	215,140	169,270	1,035,033	199,051	143,553	180,516	89,665	434,100

United States Treasury Bills—Friday, Feb. 17

Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Feb. 23 1933	0.05%	-----	April 12 1933	0.05%	-----
Mar. 1 1933	0.05%	-----	April 19 1933	0.05%	-----
Mar. 8 1933	0.05%	-----	April 26 1933	0.05%	-----
Mar. 15 1933	0.05%	-----	May 3 1933	0.05%	-----
Mar. 22 1933	0.05%	-----	May 10 1933	0.05%	-----
Mar. 29 1933	0.05%	-----	May 17 1933	0.05%	-----
April 5 1933	0.05%	-----			

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes—Friday, Feb. 17

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

Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked	Maturity	Int. Rate	Bid	Asked
Mar. 15 1933	1 1/4%	100.3	-----	June 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.24	102.26
June 15 1933	2 1/4%	102	102.2	Dec. 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.27	102.29
Sept. 15 1933	1 1/4%	102	102.2	Mar. 15 1942	1 1/4%	104.2	104.4
Dec. 15 1933	1 1/4%	102.3	102.5	Sept. 15 1942	2%	105.11	105.13
Mar. 15 1940	1 1/4%	102.16	102.18	Dec. 15 1942	1 1/4%	104.9	104.11
June 15 1940	1 1/4%	102.15	102.17	June 15 1943	1 1/4%	101.10	101.12
Dec. 15 1940	1 1/4%	102.25	102.27	Dec. 15 1943	1 1/4%	101.8	101.10
Mar. 15 1941	1 1/4%	102.25	102.27				

THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

	Per Cent of Par					
	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (4%)	122	121	121	121	122	122
Berliner Kraft u. Licht (8%)	159	158	158	158	158	158
Deutsche Bank (6%)	118	118	118	118	118	118
Deutsche Reichsbahn (German Rys. pt. 7%)	123	123	123	123	123	123
Dresdner Bank (5%)	112	112	112	112	112	112
Farbenindustrie I. G. (7%)	151	153	153	154	154	154
Mannesmann Roehren (5%)	112	112	112	112	112	112
Societe Generale (8%)	182	182	182	182	182	182
Siemens & Halske (8%)	197	196	196	196	196	196
Vereinigte Stahlwerke (5%)	111	111	111	110	111	111

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 999.

Stock and Bond Averages—See page 999.

THE PARIS BOURSE

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

	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
Bank of France	7,755	7,600	7,600	7,800	7,800	7,800
Banque de Paris et Des Pays Bas	1,192	1,180	1,182	1,195	1,195	1,195
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	465	462	460	470	470	470
Canadian Pacific	182	182	182	185	185	186
Canal de Sues cap.	16,745	16,600	16,600	16,600	16,700	16,700
Cie Distr d'Electricite	741	730	729	745	745	745
Cie Generale d'Electricite	1,403	1,390	1,390	1,410	1,400	1,400
Cie Generale Transatlantique B	41	40	40	40	40	42
Citroen B.	555	550				

Stock and Bond Sales—New York Stock Exchange

DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages—Page One

NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange

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

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices						Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices							
	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17		Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
Treasury							Treasury						
4½s, 1947-52	High		119.10	119.16	119.15		2½s, 1950-59	High				103.30	103.29
	Low		119.10	119.11	119.15			Low				103.30	103.29
	Close		119.10	119.16	119.15			Close				103.30	103.29
Total sales in \$1,000 units			1	5	1		Total sales in \$1,000 units					9	1
4s, 1944-54	High		114.27	114.25	114.28		2½s, 1958-63	High		103.14	103.14	103.16	103.13
	Low		114.27	114.25	114.27			Low		103.14	103.14	103.14	103.11
	Close		114.27	114.25	114.27			Close		103.14	103.14	103.15	103.11
Total sales in \$1,000 units			3	2	8		Total sales in \$1,000 units			2	20	11	
3½s, 1946-56	High		114				2½s, 1960-65	High	103.13	103.15	103.15	103.14	103.12
	Low		113.30					Low	103.13	103.14	103.15	103.14	103.12
	Close		114					Close	103.13	103.15	103.15	103.14	103.12
Total sales in \$1,000 units			3				Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	6	2	20	4
3½s, 1940-43	High	104.31		105.4			2½s, 1945	High					
	Low	104.31		105				Low					
	Close	104.31		105.4				Close					
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1		20			Total sales in \$1,000 units						
3½s, 1941-43	High			106.21	106.22		2½s, 1948	High					
	Low			106.21	106.21			Low					
	Close			106.21	106.21			Close					
Total sales in \$1,000 units				2	3		Total sales in \$1,000 units						
3½s, 1943-47	High		110.2	110.4			2½s, 1949-53	High		103.16	103.6	103.7	103.4
	Low		110.2	110.4				Low	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	
	Close		110.2	110.4				Close	103.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	
Total sales in \$1,000 units		HOLIDAY	*2	1			Total sales in \$1,000 units			6	11	64	12
3½s, 1941	High		107.3	107.3	107.3		2½s, 1950-52	High	103.6		103.11	103.9	
	Low		107.3	107.3	107.3			Low	103.6	HOLIDAY	103.11	103.9	
	Close		107.3	107.3	107.3			Close	103.6	HOLIDAY	103.11	103.9	
Total sales in \$1,000 units			2	2	1		Total sales in \$1,000 units		1		3	63	
3½s, 1943-45	High	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.1	2s, 1947	High					
	Low	110.1	110.1	110.3	110.3	110.1		Low					
	Close	110.1	110.1	110.5	110.3	110.1		Close					
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	14	6	1	2	Total sales in \$1,000 units						
3½s, 1944-46	High	110.7	110.10	110.9	110.9	110.9	Federal Farm Mortgage	High		107.29	108		
	Low	110.7	110.7	110.8	110.8	110.9	3½s, 1944-64	Low		107.29	108		
	Close	110.7	110.7	110.9	110.8	110.9		Close		107.29	108		
Total sales in \$1,000 units		4	3	11	3	1	Total sales in \$1,000 units			1	1		
3½s, 1946-49	High	110	110.3	110.3	110.1		Federal Farm Mortgage	High	107.12		107.13		107.13
	Low	110	110.1	110.3	110.1		3s, 1944-49	Low	107.12		107.11		107.9
	Close	110	110.3	110.3	110.1			Close	107.12		107.13		107.13
Total sales in \$1,000 units		2	5	6	19		Total sales in \$1,000 units		1		54		9
3½s, 1949-52	High				109.26	109.26	Federal Farm Mortgage	High					
	Low				109.26	109.26	3s, 1942-47	Low					
	Close				109.26	109.26		Close					
Total sales in \$1,000 units					2	3	Total sales in \$1,000 units						
3s, 1946-48	High				109.14	109.11	Federal Farm Mortgage	High					
	Low				109.12	109.11	2½s, 1942-47	Low					
	Close				109.12	109.11		Close					
Total sales in \$1,000 units					30	8	Total sales in \$1,000 units						
3s, 1951-55	High	107.29	107.29	107.27	107.28	107.28	Home Owners' Loan	High	107.10	107.10	107.10		107.12
	Low	107.29	107.26	107.27	107.28	107.28	3s, series A, 1944-52	Low	107.10	107.10	107.10		107.8
	Close	107.29	107.26	107.27	107.28	107.28		Close	107.10	107.10	107.10		107.8
Total sales in \$1,000 units		3	7	5	9	1	Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	1	1		2
2½s, 1955-60	High	105.1	105.5	105.5	105.9	105.7	Home Owners' Loan	High	102.17	102.19	102.20	102.20	102.17
	Low	105.1	105.2	105.5	105.4	105.4	2½s, series B, 1939-49	Low	102.17	102.16	102.17	102.16	102.16
	Close	105.1	105.3	105.5	105.8	105.4		Close	102.17	102.19	102.20	102.16	102.16
Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	2	5	13	11	Total sales in \$1,000 units		1	3	2	5	3
2½s, 1945-47	High	107.22	107.23	107.26	107.24		Home Owners' Loan	High	102.17		104.18		
	Low	107.22	107.23	107.24	107.24		2½s, 1942-44	Low	102.17		104.18		
	Close	107.22	107.23	107.26	107.24			Close	102.17		104.18		
Total sales in \$1,000 units		10	2	9	1		Total sales in \$1,000 units				2		
2½s, 1948-51	High	106.9		106.11	106.13	106.14							
	Low	106.9		106.11	106.13	106.11							
	Close	106.9		106.11	106.13	106.11							
Total sales in \$1,000 units		100		2	3	6							
2½s, 1951-54	High		104.27	104.26	104.29	104.24							
	Low		104.25	104.26	104.26	104.24							
	Close		104.27	104.26	104.26	104.24							
Total sales in \$1,000 units			4	2	18	1							

* Odd lot sales. † Deferred delivery sale.

Note—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

1 Treasury 3½s 1943-1945.....109.31 to 109.31

United States Treasury Bills—See previous page.

United States Treasury Notes, &c.—See previous page.

New York Stock Record

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938		
Saturday Feb. 11	Monday Feb. 13	Tuesday Feb. 14	Wednesday Feb. 15	Thursday Feb. 16	Friday Feb. 17		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest			
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share		
58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	500	Abbott Laboratories.....No par	55	Jan 27	58½	Jan 4	36½	Feb 61
*118½	127	*118½	127	*118½	127	-----	4½ conv pref.....100					119½	July 123½
*35½	42¾	*35½	42¾	*36	42	-----	Abraham & Straus.....No par	35½	Feb 2	35½	Feb 2	30¼	Mar 45
*38½	40	*38½	40	38½	38½	200	Acme Steel Co.....25	38½	Feb 7	45	Jan 6	18	June 52
9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	2,500	Adams Express.....No par	8½	Jan 27	11	Jan 4	6¼	Jan 12¾
197½	197½	*19½	20½	*19½	20½	100	Adams-Mills.....No par	19½	Feb 3	21¼	Jan 17	14½	Mar 24
*25	26	25	25	24	25½	800	Address-Multipl Corp.....10	24	Feb 15	27½	Jan 5	16½	Mar 30
58½	58½	*58	59¼	59	59¼	1,900	Air Reduction Inc.....No par	54¼	Jan 26	65½	Jan 4	40	May 67½
7½	7½	7	7	*7	7	600	Air Way El Appliance.....No par	8¼	Jan 30	11½	Jan 3	8¼	Mar 17½
9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	6,500	Alaska Juneau Gold Min.....10	9½	Feb 14	10	Jan 3	8¼	Mar 13½
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Albany & Susq RR.....100					95	Apr 125
78	1	-----	-----	*118	-----	1,600	Allegheny Corp.....No par	78	Jan 25	1¼	Jan 4	7¼	Mar 17½
104	107½	11	11	11	11½	2,000	5½ pt A with \$30 war.....100	10	Jan 26	14½	Jan 4	6	Jan 17½
*84	10	*9	10	*9½	9½	100	5½ pt A with \$40 war.....100	9	Jan 26	13¼	Jan 4	5	Mar 17¼
9¼	9¼	*9	10	*9¼	9¼	300	5½ pt A without war.....100	8½	Jan 26	12¾	Jan 3	5½	June 17½
13	13	13½	13½	14	14	400	\$2.50 prior conv pref.....No par	13	Feb 4	18½	Jan 3	7¼	Jan 21½
22	22½	22	22½	22½	23¼	3,600	Alghny Lud Stl Corp.....No par	20	Jan 26	28¼	Jan 4	14½	Sept 29½
*52	-----	*52½	-----	*53	-----	-----	Alle & West Ry 6% gtd.....100	52	Jan 19	52	Jan 15	28	May 28
*9	9½	9	9	9½	9½	700	Allied Chemical & Dye.....No par	170½	Jan 24	193	Jan 3	124	Mar 197
*171	174½	*172	174½	173¾	173¾	600	Allied Kid Co.....5	11¼	Jan 13	13½	Jan 21	7	Mar 12¼
*11¾	13	*11¾	12½	*12	13	-----	Allied Mills Co Inc.....No par	11¼	Feb 1	13½	Jan 4	8½	Mar 14½
12¾													

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Feb. 11 to Friday Feb. 17) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and includes a 'Stock' section with sub-categories like Exchange, Closed, Extra, Lincoln's, Birthday, and Holiday.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1933' (Lowest, Highest). It lists numerous stock companies and their prices.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Feb. 11 to Friday Feb. 17) and rows of stock prices per share.

Table with columns for 'Sales for the Week' and 'Shares'.

Table with columns for 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest), and 'Range for Previous Year 1938' (Lowest, Highest).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receiptship. ‡ Del. delivery. ¶ New stock. * Cash sale. x Ex-div. y Ex-rights. † Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Feb. 11 to Friday Feb. 17) and rows for various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

Table listing various stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, including company names, share counts, and price ranges (Lowest and Highest) for the week and previous year.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Feb. 11	Monday Feb. 13	Tuesday Feb. 14	Wednesday Feb. 15	Thursday Feb. 16	Friday Feb. 17		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
214 214	211 211	211 211	211 211	211 22	222 222	1,900	Firestone Tire & Rubber...10	197 1/2 Jan 27	243 1/2 Jan 3	15 1/2 Mar 26	26 1/2 Oct	
102 102	101 102	101 102	101 102	101 102	101 102	300	6% preferred series A...100	99 1/2 Jan 16	102 1/2 Feb 8	76 1/4 Apr 10	100 Nov	
48 48 1/2	48 48 1/2	48 48 1/2	48 48 1/2	48 48 1/2	47 3/4 48 1/2	4,200	First National Stores...No par	4 1/4 Jan 12	4 3/4 Feb 16	20 1/2 Mar 4	43 1/4 Nov	
27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	27 27 1/2	26 3/4 27 1/2	27 3/4 28 1/2	3,200	Flintkote Co (The)...No par	2 1/4 Jan 26	3 1/2 Jan 4	14 1/2 Mar 3	31 1/4 Dec	
33 1/2 33 1/2	31 34 1/4	31 34 1/4	31 34 1/4	32 34 1/4	33 1/2 34 1/4	100	Florence Stove Co...No par	30 Jan 27	36 Jan 5	19 1/2 June	39 1/2 Oct	
*16 1/4 18	*17 18	*18 18	*18 18	*18 1/2 18 1/2	*18 1/2 19 1/2	200	Florsheim Shoe class A...No par	17 1/2 Jan 16	18 1/2 Jan 9	15 Apr 21	21 Jan	
*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	500	‡ Follansbee Brothers...No par	2 1/2 Jan 30	3 1/4 Jan 5	1 1/4 Mar 4	4 1/2 Oct	
*28 30	*28 30	*28 30	*28 30	30 30	30 30 3/4	500	Food Machinery Corp...100	28 Feb 8	35 1/2 Jan 5	18 Mar 1	37 1/4 Nov	
*105 107 1/2	*105 105	*105 107 1/2	106 106	105 106	105 106	110	4 1/2% conv preferred...100	104 Feb 10	108 1/2 Jan 11	85 Mar 10	109 1/2 Nov	
*25 25 1/2	*24 25 1/2	*23 23 1/2	24 24	25 25 1/2	25 25 1/2	1,100	Foster-Wheeler...100	22 Jan 26	29 1/4 Jan 5	11 Mar 29	29 1/2 Oct	
*85 90	*85 90	*85 90	*85 90	*85 90	*85 90	100	7% conv preferred...No par	80 Jan 26	90 1/4 Jan 6	50 Mar 9	91 Nov	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	100	Francisco Sugar Co...No par	2 1/2 Jan 26	3 1/4 Jan 9	2 1/2 Mar 5	5 1/2 Jan	
*40 1/2 45	*40 1/2 45	*40 1/2 45	*40 1/2 45	*40 1/2 45	*40 1/2 45	2,300	Freeport Sulphur Co...10	45 Jan 30	55 Jan 13	25 Apr 5	58 Nov	
*2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	200	Freeport Sulphur Co...10	17 1/2 Jan 24	20 1/2 Jan 3	19 1/2 Mar 3	32 Sept	
*3 1/4 3 1/2	3 3 1/4	3 3 1/4	3 3 1/4	3 3 1/4	3 3 1/4	1,900	Gabriel Co (The) cl...No par	3 Feb 14	4 Jan 3	2 1/2 Mar 5	7 1/2 July	
*11 1/2 11 1/2	10 7/8 10 7/8	*11 11 1/2	*11 11 1/2	*11 11 1/2	*11 11 1/2	300	Gal Co Inc (Robert)...1	10 1/2 Jan 26	13 Jan 3	10 Mar 18	18 July	
13 13	13 13	13 13	13 13	*13 13 3/4	*13 13 3/4	150	Gannett Co (The)...No par	11 1/4 Jan 27	14 Jan 3	9 1/2 Mar 18	18 July	
*96 1/4 101	*96 1/4 101	*96 1/4 101	*96 1/4 101	*96 1/4 101	*96 1/4 101	400	Gannett Co conv 5% pref No par	95 1/2 Jan 28	96 1/2 Jan 17	85 Mar 9	97 Dec	
5 7/8 5 7/8	5 3/4 5 3/4	*5 3/4 5 7/8	5 7/8 5 7/8	5 7/8 5 7/8	5 3/4 5 3/4	400	Gar Wood Industries Inc...3	5 1/2 Jan 24	7 1/2 Jan 5	4 1/2 Mar 8	8 1/2 Oct	
*16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	16 1/2 17 1/2	1,000	Gaylord Container Corp...5	16 Feb 16	18 1/2 Jan 3	13 Sept 19	19 1/2 Nov	
*48 50	*48 50	*48 50	*48 50	*48 50	48 1/4 48 1/4	100	5 1/2% conv preferred...50	48 1/4 Jan 31	52 Jan 17	48 Jan 5	52 Sept	
*7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	500	Gen Amer Investors...No par	7 Jan 26	9 Jan 3	4 1/4 Mar 9	9 1/2 Nov	
*96 1/2 104 1/4	*96 1/2 104 1/4	*96 1/2 104 1/4	*96 1/2 104 1/4	*96 1/2 104 1/4	*96 1/2 104 1/4	1,900	6% preferred...No par	96 Jan 26	100 1/2 Jan 7	92 Mar 10	102 1/2 Dec	
56 1/4 56 3/4	55 3/4 56	55 3/4 56	56 56 1/2	55 55 1/2	55 55 1/2	9,900	Gen Am Transportation...5	50 1/2 Jan 27	60 1/2 Jan 5	52 Mar 5	59 1/2 Dec	
9 1/4 9 1/4	*9 1/4 9 1/4	*9 1/4 9 1/4	9 3/4 9 3/4	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	20	General Baking...No par	8 1/2 Jan 26	10 1/2 Feb 6	6 1/2 Mar 11	11 1/2 July	
*136 1/2 138	*136 1/2 138	*136 1/2 138	*136 1/2 138	*136 1/2 138	*136 1/2 138	20	\$3 1st preferred...No par	134 Jan 18	137 1/2 Feb 6	115 Apr 13	136 Oct	
3 3/8 4	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	3 3/4 3 3/4	3 3/8 4	3 1/2 4	300	General Bronze...5	3 1/2 Jan 24	4 1/2 Jan 4	2 1/2 Mar 5	5 1/2 July	
15 1/8 15 3/8	15 15	14 1/2 14 1/2	14 1/2 14 1/2	15 15 1/2	15 15 1/2	3,200	General Cable...No par	13 Jan 26	18 Jan 4	5 1/2 Mar 19	19 1/2 Oct	
*29 1/2 30 1/2	*29 1/2 30 1/2	*29 1/2 30 1/2	29 3/4 29 3/4	30 1/2 30 1/2	30 1/2 30 1/4	300	Class A...No par	25 1/2 Jan 28	35 Jan 3	11 Mar 38	11 Nov	
64 64	*64 68	*64 68	65 68	65 68	64 68	400	7% cum preferred...100	68 Jan 31	75 Jan 4	35 Mar 8	37 Nov	
23 1/2 23 1/2	*23 1/2 23 1/2	*23 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2 23 1/2	23 1/2 23 1/2	400	General Cigar Inc...No par	2 1/2 Jan 28	2 1/2 Jan 6	20 1/2 Mar 28	28 Feb	
*125 129	*125 129	*125 129	129 129	129 129	129 129	20	7% preferred...100	125 1/2 Jan 31	130 Jan 5	108 1/4 Apr 13	130 Nov	
40 3/4 41 1/8	39 3/4 40	39 3/4 40	40 1/4 41	40 1/4 40 3/4	40 3/4 40 3/4	9,200	General Electric...No par	37 1/2 Jan 26	44 1/2 Jan 5	27 1/4 Mar 4	48 Nov	
40 1/4 40 3/8	39 3/4 40 1/4	39 3/4 40 1/4	40 1/4 41	40 1/4 40 3/4	39 1/4 40	2,300	\$5 50 preferred...No par	36 1/2 Jan 27	40 1/2 Feb 11	22 1/2 Mar 4	40 1/2 Nov	
116 116	*115 116 1/2	*115 116 1/2	*115 116 1/2	*115 116 1/2	*115 116 1/2	100	Gen Gas & Elec A...No par	11 1/4 Jan 13	11 7/8 Jan 12	10 1/2 Jan 11	11 1/2 Oct	
*47 50	*45 50	*45 50	*46 50	*46 50	*46 50	1,800	6% conv pref series A...No par	39 Jan 13	45 Feb 6	25 Mar 5	25 Nov	
*76 1/2 76 3/8	*76 1/2 76 3/8	*76 1/2 76 3/8	*76 1/2 76 3/8	*76 1/2 76 3/8	*76 1/2 76 3/8	200	General Mills...No par	72 1/2 Jan 26	78 Jan 3	50 1/2 Jan 7	79 Dec	
*124 125	124 124 1/2	124 124 1/2	124 124 1/2	125 125	125 125	50	6% preferred...100	123 1/2 Feb 2	127 Jan 27	118 Jan 12	125 Aug	
48 1/4 48 1/4	48 48 1/2	47 1/4 48 1/4	48 1/4 49	48 1/4 49	48 1/4 49 1/2	44,100	General Motors Corp...10	42 1/2 Jan 26	51 Jan 5	25 1/2 Mar 5	53 1/2 Nov	
*124 124 1/2	124 124 1/2	125 125 1/2	125 125 1/2	125 125 1/2	124 1/2 125	1,000	\$5 preferred...No par	123 1/2 Jan 3	125 1/4 Jan 13	111 1/2 Apr 12	124 1/2 Nov	
36 36 1/2	*35 1/2 39	*35 1/2 39	*35 1/2 39	*35 1/2 39	*36 39	200	Gen Outdoor Adv A...No par	34 Jan 26	37 1/2 Feb 4	21 1/2 Mar 4	45 July	
*51 2 6	*51 2 6	*51 2 6	*51 2 6	*51 2 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	100	Common...No par	5 1/2 Jan 26	6 1/2 Jan 5	4 Mar 9	9 1/2 July	
*9 1/4 9 1/2	*9 1/4 9 1/2	*9 1/4 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 3/8 9 3/8	500	General Printing Ink...1	8 1/2 Jan 26	10 1/2 Jan 3	6 1/4 Mar 12	12 1/2 Nov	
*108	*108 1/2	*108 1/2	108 1/2 108 1/2	*108	*108	10	\$6 preferred...No par	108 1/2 Jan 11	108 1/2 Feb 16	101 1/4 Apr 11	110 Nov	
*11 1/4 1 3/8	*11 1/4 1 3/8	*11 1/4 1 3/8	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	200	Gen Public Service...No par	1 1/4 Jan 27	1 1/2 Jan 20	1 1/8 Dec 23	2 1/2 July	
21 7/8 22	21 7/8 21 7/8	21 7/8 21 7/8	22 22 1/2	22 22 1/2	22 1/2 22 3/4	1,500	Gen Railway Signal...No par	19 1/2 Jan 27	28 Jan 5	12 3/4 Mar 27	18 Nov	
*86 1/2 90	90 90	*86 1/2 90	*86 1/2 90	*86 1/2 90	*86 1/2 90	20	6% preferred...100	90 Jan 3	90 Jan 3	25 Sept 9	95 July	
*17 1/8 1 3/8	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/4 1 1/4	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8	2,100	Gen Realty & Utilities...1	1 1/4 Jan 24	1 1/8 Jan 3	1 Mar 21	2 1/2 July	
*31 1/2 33	*32 33	*32 33	32 1/2 32 1/2	32 3/4 32 3/4	32 3/4 33 1/4	1,100	\$6 preferred...No par	17 1/2 Feb 17	20 1/4 Jan 4	13 1/2 Mar 26	20 Oct	
26 26	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 25 1/2	25 1/2 26	26 26 1/2	26 26 1/2	600	General Refractories...No par	29 Jan 27	41 Jan 4	15 1/2 Mar 4	14 1/4 Nov	
12 12	12 1/2 13	12 1/2 13	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4	1,600	Gen Steel Cast 5% pref...No par	23 1/2 Jan 25	32 1/2 Jan 4	13 Mar 34	34 Nov	
*14 1/2 15	*14 1/2 15	*14 1/2 15	14 1/2 15	14 1/2 15	14 1/2 15	300	Gen Theatre Eq Corp...No par	11 1/2 Feb 10	15 1/2 Jan 4	8 1/2 Mar 16	16 1/2 Nov	
21 21 1/4	21 21 1/4	21 21 1/4	21 21 1/4	21 21 1/4	21 21 1/4	2,400	Gen Time Instru Corp...No par	13 1/2 Jan 27	16 1/4 Jan 9	14 1/4 Mar 20	20 1/2 Nov	
7 7 1/8	7 7 1/8	7 7 1/8	7 7 1/8	7 7 1/8	7 7 1/8	1,800	6% preferred...100	99 1/2 Feb 8	99 1/2 Feb 8	98 June 10	100 June	
*46 48	*46 48	*46 48	48 48	48 48	46 1/4 46 1/4	100	General Tire & Rubber Co...5	19 1/2 Jan 26	24 3/4 Jan 20	9 Mar 27	24 Feb	
11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	11 1/2 11 1/2	4,200	5% conv preferred...No par	47 1/2 Jan 27	51 1/4 Jan 3	46 1/2 Dec 6	51 1/2 Nov	
*54 1/2 57 1/2	*54 1/2 57 1/2	*54 1/2 57 1/2	56 1/2 56 1/2	55 1/2 56 1/2	55 1/2 56 1/2	100	Gimbel Brothers...No par	10 Jan 26	13 1/2 Jan 3	37 1/2 Jan 6	37 1/2 Nov	
21 21	20 20	20 20	20 20 1/2	20 20 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	1,900	Gladstone Co (The)...No par	53 Jan 24	60 Jan 3	13 Mar 13	16 1/2 Nov	
*45 1/4 47	*45 1/4 47	*45 1/4 47	45 1/4 47	45 1/4 47	45 1/4 47	600	4 1/2% conv preferred...50	15 Jan 24	24 1/2 Jan 5	13 Mar 13	16 1/2 Nov	
2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	2 2 1/2	1,500	Gobel (Adolf)...1	2 1/2 Jan 23	2 1/2 Jan 4	1 1/4 Mar 3	3 1/2 Jan	
*72 75	72 72	*71 73 1/2	*71 73 1/2	*71 73 1/2	*71 73 1/2	20	Gobel Brewing Co...1	2 1/2 Feb 15	2 1/2 Jan 4	28 Sept 3	37 Jan	
21 21 1/2	21 21 1/2	20 7/8 21 1/4	21 1/4 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	6,700	Gold & Stock Telegraph Co...100	70 Jan 4	75 Feb 9	60 1/2 Apr 8	85 Nov	
*59 1/4 59 3/4	59 1/2 59 3/4	61 61	64 64	63 64 3/4	63 64 3/4	400	Goedrich Co (B F)...No par	18 1/2 Jan 26	24 3/4 Jan 4	10 Mar 26	27 1/2 Oct	
32 1/4 33	31 3/4 32 1/4	31 3/4 32 1/4	32 3/4 32 3/4	33 1/4 34	33 1/4 34	15,500	5% preferred...No par	56 Jan 26	64 3/4 Jan 3	32 June 68	32 Dec	
105 105 1/8	105 105	104 3/4 104 3/4	104 3/4 105	105 105	105 105	800	Goodyear Tire & Rubb...No par	29 Jan 26	38 3/4 Jan 3	15 1/2 Mar 38	38 1/2 Dec	
*41 2 5	*41 2 5	*41 2 5	4 3/8 4 3/8	4 3/8 4 3/8	4 3/8 4 3/8	900	\$5 conv preferred...No par	101 Jan 26	109 3/4 Jan 5	69 1/2 June 10	8 Dec	
*75 80	*75 80	*75 80	75 80	75 80	75 80	2,600	Gotham Silk Hosiery...No par	3 1/2 Jan 26	5 Jan 3	2 1/2 Mar 6	6 1/2 Nov	
1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	1 1 1/8	700	Preferred...100	75 Feb 3	78 Feb 9	52 1/4 Mar 7	72 1/2 Dec	
14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1/4	14 1/4 14 1										

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

Sales for the Week

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their share prices, including Indian Refining, Industrial Rayon, and many others.

Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots

Table showing price ranges for various stocks since January 1st, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Range for Previous Year 1938

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1938), with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Stock Exchange Closed Extra Lincoln's Birthday Holiday

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. n New Stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Feb. 11 to Friday Feb. 17) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and shares.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings including company names (e.g., McGraw-Hill, McDonald's), par values, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Stock', 'Exchange', 'Closed', 'Extra', 'Lincoln's', 'Birthday', and 'Holiday'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. a Def. delivery. n New stock. r Cash sale. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. ¶ Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. It lists various stock prices and includes a 'Stock Exchange' section with 'Closed', 'Extra', 'Lincoln's', 'Birthday', and 'Holiday' categories.

STOCKS

Main table of stock listings including company names (e.g., Pac Western Oil Corp, Packard Motor Car), share prices, and historical price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'Range Since Jan. 1'.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ††† Ex-rights. †††† Called for redemption.

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT						Sales for the Week	STOCKS		Range Since Jan. 1		Range for Previous Year 1938	
Saturday Feb. 11	Monday Feb. 13	Tuesday Feb. 14	Wednesday Feb. 15	Thursday Feb. 16	Friday Feb. 17		NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	Shares	Par	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	2,900	Schenley Distillers Corp.....5	13 3/8	Jan 26	17	Jan 3	
157 7/8	157 7/8	157 7/8	157 7/8	158 1/2	158 1/2	200	5 1/2% preferred.....100	68	Jan 3	72	Jan 9	
*68 7/8	*68 7/8	*68 7/8	*68 7/8	69	69	7,400	5 1/2% Retail Stores.....100	5 3/8	Jan 3	1	Jan 20	
*8 7/8	*8 7/8	*8 7/8	*8 7/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,500	8 1/2% preferred.....100	6	Jan 13	10 1/2	Jan 25	
*48 4/8	*48 4/8	*48 4/8	*48 4/8	48 1/2	48 1/2	600	Scott Paper Co.....No par	45 3/4	Jan 23	48 1/4	Jan 4	
*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	*114 1/2	90	\$4.50 preferred.....No par	113	Jan 4	115 1/2	Feb 14	
*1 1/2	*1 1/2	*1 1/2	*1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	Seaboard Air Line.....No par	1 1/2	Feb 8	1 1/2	Jan 5	
*20 2 1/2	*20 2 1/2	*20 2 1/2	*20 2 1/2	20 2 1/2	20 2 1/2	200	4-2% preferred.....100	1 1/4	Jan 27	2 1/8	Jan 5	
*21 3/8	*21 3/8	*21 3/8	*21 3/8	21 3/8	21 3/8	800	Seaboard Oil Co. of Del.....No par	19	Jan 26	22 3/8	Jan 5	
*71 1/2	*71 1/2	*71 1/2	*71 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	6,200	Seagrave Corp.....No par	2 3/4	Feb 6	3 1/2	Jan 6	
154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	4,900	Sears Roebuck & Co.....No par	67	Jan 25	74 3/4	Jan 5	
*161 1/2	*161 1/2	*161 1/2	*161 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	1,400	Servel Inc.....No par	15	Jan 24	18 3/8	Jan 10	
*60 6/8	*60 6/8	*60 6/8	*60 6/8	*61 6/8	*61 6/8	1,400	Sharon Steel Corp.....No par	15 3/4	Jan 28	21 3/4	Jan 5	
49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	50 1/8	50 1/8	200	\$5 conv pref.....No par	60	Jan 26	69	Jan 11	
11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	1,100	Sharpe & Donme.....No par	5 1/2	Jan 27	5 1/2	Jan 16	
*33 3/8	*33 3/8	*33 3/8	*33 3/8	34	34	2,700	\$3.50 conv pref ser A.....No par	10 1/8	Jan 26	11 1/8	Jan 6	
13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	200	Shattuck Bank G.....No par	28	Jan 5	36	Feb 6	
*106 1/2	*106 1/2	*106 1/2	*106 1/2	107	107	100	Sheaffer (W A) Pen Co.....No par	11 1/4	Jan 26	15 1/2	Jan 5	
*54 5/8	*54 5/8	*54 5/8	*54 5/8	54 5/8	54 5/8	700	Shell Union Oil.....No par	104 1/2	Jan 7	107	Feb 3	
26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	2,000	5 1/2% conv preferred.....100	5 1/2	Jan 23	7	Jan 3	
*2 3/8	*2 3/8	*2 3/8	*2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	500	Silver King Coalition Mines.....5	2 1/2	Jan 27	3 3/4	Jan 4	
20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	20 20	100	Simmons Co.....No par	2 1/2	Jan 14	3 1/8	Jan 3	
24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24	24 24	100	Simms Petroleum.....10	18 1/2	Jan 27	21 1/8	Jan 3	
*94 9/16	*94 9/16	*94 9/16	*94 9/16	94 9/16	94 9/16	2,300	Simmons Saw & Steel.....No par	21	Jan 26	29 1/2	Jan 5	
90 90	90 90	90 90	90 90	92	92	10	Skelly Oil Co.....25	94 7/8	Jan 9	95 1/2	Jan 19	
102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	102 3/4	30	6% preferred.....100	80	Jan 30	100	Jan 3	
*151 1/2	*151 1/2	*151 1/2	*151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2	200	\$6 preferred.....No par	101	Jan 10	103	Jan 5	
*153 1/2	*153 1/2	*153 1/2	*153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	2,100	Smith (A O) Corp.....10	14 1/2	Jan 26	19 1/2	Jan 5	
133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	20,000	Smith & Cor Typewr.....No par	13 1/2	Jan 26	16 1/2	Jan 3	
*128 1/2	*128 1/2	*128 1/2	*128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	2,100	Snider Packing Corp.....No par	12 3/4	Jan 26	14 3/4	Jan 4	
*112 1/2	*112 1/2	*112 1/2	*112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	14,800	Soocony Vacuum Oil Co Inc.....15	12	Jan 26	13 3/4	Jan 4	
21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1,600	Solvay Am Corp 5 1/2% pf.....10	11 1/2	Jan 3	11 1/4	Jan 21	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	3,700	South Am Gold & Platinum.....1	2 1/8	Jan 3	3	Jan 20	
*138 1/4	*138 1/4	*138 1/4	*138 1/4	138 1/4	138 1/4	10	So Porto Rico Sugar.....No par	16 3/8	Jan 17	18 3/8	Jan 20	
24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	10	\$2 preferred.....100	13 1/2	Jan 24	14 1/2	Feb 4	
16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	15,300	8% preferred.....25	33 1/2	Jan 24	25 1/2	Feb 16	
18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	9,900	Southern Calif Edison.....100	15	Jan 26	21 1/2	Jan 4	
26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	27 1/2	27 1/2	5,300	Southern Pacific Co.....100	16 1/8	Jan 26	21 1/2	Jan 4	
*33 3/8	*33 3/8	*33 3/8	*33 3/8	33 3/8	33 3/8	1,600	Southern Ry.....No par	23 1/2	Jan 26	33 3/4	Jan 4	
*3 3/8	*3 3/8	*3 3/8	*3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	30	5% preferred.....100	37	Jan 23	37 3/8	Jan 23	
44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	45 45	45 45	100	Mobile & Ohio stk tr cfs.....100	21 1/2	Jan 25	3 1/2	Feb 8	
3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	1,100	1st preferred.....100	35 1/2	Jan 17	46	Feb 9	
*7 1/2	*7 1/2	*7 1/2	*7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	Sparks Withington.....No par	21 1/2	Jan 26	3 3/4	Jan 5	
19 21	19 21	19 21	19 21	20 20	20 20	100	Spear & Co.....1	6 1/4	Jan 25	8 1/2	Feb 9	
45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	20,500	Spencer Kellogg & Sons No par	19	Jan 24	21 1/2	Jan 3	
*134 1/4	*134 1/4	*134 1/4	*134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4	300	Sperry Corp (The) v t c.....1	40	Jan 24	47 1/2	Jan 4	
44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	44 44	60	Spicer Mfg Co.....No par	13	Jan 28	16 1/4	Jan 16	
131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	13,100	\$3 conv preferred A.....No par	42 3/4	Jan 25	45 1/2	Jan 6	
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	460	Spiegel Inc.....2	11 1/4	Jan 26	15 3/4	Jan 4	
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	800	Conv \$4.50 preferred.....No par	62 1/4	Jan 28	70 1/2	Jan 5	
6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	14,800	Square D Co class B.....1	24	Jan 26	30	Jan 5	
100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1,000	Standard Brands.....No par	6 3/8	Jan 27	7 1/4	Jan 3	
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2,400	\$4.50 preferred.....No par	9 3/8	Jan 4	10 3/4	Jan 10	
*9 3/8	*9 3/8	*9 3/8	*9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/8	400	Stand Comm Tobacco.....1	15 3/8	Feb 17	21 1/4	Jan 4	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	2,400	Stand Gas & El Co.....No par	3 1/4	Jan 24	5 1/4	Jan 20	
*16 1/2	*16 1/2	*16 1/2	*16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	400	\$8 pref.....No par	8	Jan 26	10 1/2	Jan 20	
22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	1,300	\$6 cum prior pref.....No par	17	Jan 27	20 1/2	Feb 6	
*28 5/8	*28 5/8	*28 5/8	*28 5/8	28 5/8	28 5/8	100	\$7 cum prior pref.....No par	19 3/8	Jan 26	24 1/2	Jan 19	
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	3,900	Stand Investing Corp.....No par	3 3/8	Jan 14	3 3/8	Jan 14	
26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	26 3/8	6,300	Standard Oil of Calif.....No par	26 3/4	Jan 26	29 1/4	Feb 6	
*45 1/2	*45 1/2	*45 1/2	*45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	8,800	Standard Oil of Indiana.....25	26 1/8	Jan 26	29 1/2	Jan 5	
48 3/8	48 3/8	48 3/8	48 3/8	48 3/8	48 3/8	10	Standard Oil of Kansas.....10	50 3/8	Jan 14	50 3/4	Jan 14	
*30 31	*30 31	*30 31	*30 31	30 31	30 31	300	Standard Oil of N J.....25	47 1/4	Jan 26	53 1/4	Jan 3	
*71 1/2	*71 1/2	*71 1/2	*71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	1,300	Standard Oil of Tex.....No par	26	Jan 26	33 3/4	Jan 3	
*103 1/4	*103 1/4	*103 1/4	*103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	1,800	Starrett Co (The) L S.....No par	69	Jan 30	72	Feb 4	
*54 5/8	*54 5/8	*54 5/8	*54 5/8	54 5/8	54 5/8	1,200	Stearns Products Inc.....10	15 3/8	Feb 17	18 3/8	Jan 20	
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	9,300	Stewart-Warner.....5	9 3/4	Jan 26	12 3/8	Jan 5	
7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7,300	Stokely Bros & Co Inc.....1	5	Feb 17	6 1/4	Jan 3	
*58 59	*58 59	*58 59	*58 59	58 59	58 59	230	Stone & Webster.....No par	13 1/4	Jan 26	17 3/8	Jan 5	
94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	1,000	Studebaker Corp (The).....1	6 3/8	Jan 27	8 3/8	Jan 17	
*33 3/4	*33 3/4	*33 3/4	*33 3/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	4,000	Sun Oil.....No par	55	Jan 25	66	Jan 4	
*28 1/2	*28 1/2	*28 1/2	*28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	500	6% preferred.....100	120 1/2	Jan 27	127 1/2	Jan 6	
*18 1/4	*18 1/4	*18 1/4	*18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	1,000	Sunshine Mining Co.....10	8 3/8	Jan 27	11 1/2	Jan 3	
28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	1,000	Superheater Co (The).....No par	31	Jan 24	38 1/2	Jan 3	
*28 1/2	*28 1/2	*28 1/2	*28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1,000	Superior Oil.....100	2 3/8	Jan 28	3 1/4	Jan 6	
*27 1/2	*27 1/2	*27 1/2	*27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1,000	Superior Steel.....100	16 1/2	Jan 28	21 1/4	Jan 4	
18 3/8	18 3/8	18 3/8	18 3/8	18 3/8	18 3/8	4,000	Sutherland Paper Co.....10	27	Jan 26	30 1/2	Jan 3	
*27 1/2	*27 1/2	*27 1/2	*27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	700	Swift & Co of Amer (The).....50	9 1/2	Jan 27	10 1/2	Jan 13	
8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	1,300	Swift Int'l.....25	18	Jan 12	19 1/2	Jan 19	
*6 3/8	*6 3/8	*6 3/8	*6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	1,000	Swift International Ltd.....1	26 3/8	Jan 26	28 1/2	Feb 16	
*39 1/2	*39 1/2	*39 1/2	*39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	200	Symington-Gould Corp w w.....1	6 1/4	Jan 30	8 1/4	Jan 4	
*49 1/2	*49 1/2	*49 1/2	*49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	1,200	Talcott Inc (James).....9	6 1/2	Jan 15	7 3/8	Jan 7	
*51 1/2	*51 1/2	*51 1/2	*51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	700	5 1/2% preferred.....50	38	Feb 15	42 1/2	Jan 24	

LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Feb. 11 to Friday Feb. 17) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices per share.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'. Columns include 'Range Since Jan. 1 On Basis of 100-Share Lots' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1933' (Lowest, Highest). Rows list numerous stock symbols and their price ranges.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † In receivership. ‡ Def. delivery. § New stock. ¶ Cash sale. †† Ex-div. ‡‡ Ex-rights. §§ Called for redemption.

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

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

Main table with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and similar columns for a second set of bonds. Includes sections for U.S. Government, Foreign Govt & Municipal, and Foreign Govt. & Mun. (Con.)

For footnotes see page 999.

BONDS		Interest	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				Low	High		Low	High
Week Ended Feb. 17								
•Nuremberg (City) extl 6s.....	1952	F A	57	57	44	17 1/2	18 1/2	
•Oriental Devel guar 6s.....	1953	M S	57	57 1/2	44	57 1/2	57 1/2	
•Extl deb 5 1/2s.....	1958	M N	52	52 1/2	10	48 3/4	52 1/2	
•Oslo (City) s f 4 1/2s.....	1955	A O	101 1/2	101 1/2	9	100 1/2	103	
•Panama (Rep) extl 5 1/2s.....	1953	J D	101	101	2	101	102	
•Extl s f 5s ser A.....	1963	M N	55	55	1	50	56	
•Stamped.....	1963	M N	49 1/2	49 1/2	17	43 1/2	51	
•Pernambuco (State of) 7s.....	1947	M S	7	7 1/2	13	5 1/2	7 1/2	
•Peru (Rep of) external 7s.....	1959	M S	10	10	1	9 1/2	11	
•Nat Loan extl s f 6s 1st ser.....	1960	J D	9 1/2	9 1/2	39	9	10 1/2	
•Nat Loan extl s f 6s 2d ser.....	1961	A O	9 1/2	9 1/2	19	9	10 1/2	
•Poland (Rep of) gold 6s.....	1940	A O	35	35	5	30 1/2	38 1/2	
•Stabilization loan s f 7s.....	1947	A O	41 1/2	44 1/2	5	40	50	
•External sink fund g 8s.....	1950	J J	32	32 1/2	10	31 1/2	32 1/2	
4 1/2s assorted.....	1958	F A	32	32 1/2	10	31 1/2	32 1/2	
4 1/2s assured.....	1968	J J	33	33	6	33	35 1/2	
•Porto Alegre (City of) 8s.....	1961	J D	10 1/2	10 1/2	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	
•Extl loan 12s.....	1966	J J	10 1/2	10 1/2	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	
•Prague (Greater City) 7 1/2s.....	1952	M N	60	60	20	55	63	
•Prussia (Free State) extl 6 1/2s.....	1951	M S	16	16	5	14 1/2	18 1/2	
•External s f 6s.....	1952	A O	16	16	2	14	18	
•Queensland (State) extl s f 7s.....	1941	A O	103 1/2	104	10	102 1/2	105	
25-year external 6s.....	1947	F A	103 1/2	103 1/2	4	101	106 1/2	
•Rhine-Main-Danube 7s A.....	1950	M S	30 1/2	30 1/2	4	30	30 1/2	
•Rio de Janeiro (City of) 8s.....	1946	A O	7 1/2	8 1/2	45	6 1/2	8 1/2	
•Extl sec 6 1/2s.....	1953	F A	7 1/2	8 1/2	45	6 1/2	8 1/2	
Rio Grande do Sul (State of).....								
•8s extl loan of 1921.....	1946	A O	8 1/2	9 1/2	52	7 1/2	9 1/2	
•6s extl s f g.....	1968	J D	9 1/2	10	1	6 1/2	10 1/2	
•7s extl loan of 1926.....	1966	M N	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	7 1/2	10	
•7s Municipal loan.....	1967	J D	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	7 1/2	9 1/2	
•Rome (City) extl 6 1/2s.....	1952	A O	58 1/2	58 1/2	8	58 1/2	59 1/2	
•Roumania (Kingdom of) 7s.....	1959	F A	16 1/2	17	6	15	20 1/2	
•February 1937 coupon paid.....	1963	J J	14 1/2	14 1/2	1	13 1/2	15	
•Sao Paulo (City of) 8s.....	1953	J N	8 1/2	8 1/2	4	6 1/2	9 1/2	
•8s extl secured s f.....	1952	M N	7 1/2	7 1/2	4	6 1/2	8 1/2	
•6 1/2s extl secured s f.....	1957	M N	7 1/2	7 1/2	4	6 1/2	8 1/2	
Sao Paulo (State of).....								
•8s extl loan of 1921.....	1936	J J	11	12 1/2	2	11	12	
•8s external.....	1950	J J	9 1/2	9 1/2	2	7 1/2	10	
•7s extl water loan.....	1956	M S	8 1/2	8 1/2	1	7	9 1/2	
•6s extl dollar loan.....	1968	J J	7 1/2	8	24	6 1/2	8 1/2	
•Secured s f 7s.....	1940	A O	20 1/2	22 1/2	45	17 1/2	23	
•Saxon State Mtge Inst 7s.....	1945	J D	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	
•Sinking fund g 6 1/2s.....	1946	J D	17	17	1	16	17	
Serbs Croats & Slovenes (Kingdom).....								
•8s secured extl.....	1962	M N	25 1/2	28	8	22 1/2	28	
•7s series B sec extl.....	1962	M N	23 1/2	24	8	20 1/2	25 1/2	
•Silesia (Prov of) extl 7s.....	1958	J D	25	25	1	25	25	
4 1/2s assorted.....	1958	F A	24	24	1	23	25	
•Silesian Landowners Assn 6s.....	1958	F A	24	24	1	23	25	
Sydney (City) s f 5 1/2s.....	1955	F A	99 1/2	100	23	95 1/2	100 1/2	
Taiwan Elec Pow s f 5 1/2s.....	1971	J J	53	53 1/2	17	49 1/2	54	
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912.....	1952	M S	43 1/2	45	4	43 1/2	49	
•External s f 5 1/2s guar.....	1961	A O	56 1/2	57 1/2	7	50 1/2	58	
•Uruguay (Republic) extl 8s.....	1946	F A	41	47	4	43	46	
•External s f 6s.....	1960	M N	45	45	3	42 1/2	45	
•External s f 6s.....	1964	M N	40	51	3	40	40 1/2	
3 1/2-4 1/2s (\$ bonds of '37).....								
external readjustment.....	1970	M N	40 1/2	39 1/2	51	37	40 1/2	
3 1/2-4 1/2s (\$ bonds of '37).....								
external conversion.....	1970	M N	37	39 1/2	3	36	40	
3 1/2-4 1/2s extl conv.....	1978	J D	36 1/2	37 1/2	3	36 1/2	39 1/2	
4 1/2-4 1/2s extl conv.....	1978	F A	38 1/2	38 1/2	7	37 1/2	41	
3 1/2s extl readjustment.....	1984	J D	36 1/2	37 1/2	3	36 1/2	39 1/2	
Venetian Prov Mtge Bank 7s.....	1952	A O	15 1/2	15 1/2	2	14 1/2	15 1/2	
•Vienna (City of) 6s.....	1952	M N	30	30 1/2	27	29 1/2	34	
•Warsaw (City) external 7s.....	1958	F A	27	26 1/2	16	26 1/2	31	
4 1/2s assorted.....	1958	F A	27	26 1/2	16	26 1/2	31	
Yokohama (City) extl 6s.....	1961	J D	58 1/2	58 1/2	20	55	59	

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

••Abitibi Pow & Paper 1st 5s.....	1953	J D	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	7	50 1/2	66
Adams Express coll tr g 4s.....	1948	M S	101	101	101 1/2	35	101	104
Coll trust 4s of 1907.....	1947	M D	101	101	101 1/2	5	101	104
10-year deb 4 1/2s stamped.....	1946	F A	101 1/2	100 1/2	102	35	100 1/2	104 1/2
Adriatic Elec Co extl 7s.....	1952	A O	65	65	65	1	60	65
Ala Gt Sou 1st cons A 6s.....	1943	J D	108 1/2	108 1/2	6	107	108 1/2	
1st cons 4 1/2s series B.....	1943	J D	108 1/2	108 1/2	6	104	105 1/2	
Albany Perfor Wrap Pap 6s.....	1948	A O	39	39	1	34	35	
6s with war assessed.....	1948	A O	39	39	1	35	39	
Alb & Susq 1st guar 3 1/2s.....	1946	A O	72	72	73	2	72	74
Allegheny Corp coll trust 5s.....	1944	F A	75	74 1/2	76	24	74	83
Coll & conv 5s.....	1949	J D	65 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	29	63	72 1/2
•Coll & conv 6s.....	1950	A O	44	44	24	29	39	
•5s stamped.....	1950	A O	32	32	32 1/2	24	29	39
Allegh & West lat gu 4s.....	1998	A O	106	105 1/2	106	52	52	
Allegh Val gen guar g 4s.....	1942	M S	97 1/2	98	4	97	98 1/2	
Allied Stores Corp deb 4 1/2s.....	1950	A O	97 1/2	98	4	97	98 1/2	
4 1/2s debentures.....	1951	F A	90 1/2	93	7	89	93	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg conv 4s.....	1952	M S	110	109	110	55	108 1/2	110 1/2
•Alpine-Montan Steel 7s.....	1955	M S	430	430 1/2	4	40	40	
Am & Foreign Pow deb 5s.....	2030	M S	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	27	48 1/2	55 1/2
American Ice s f deb 5s.....	1953	J D	102	102	102 1/2	7	102	102 1/2
Amer I G Chem conv 5 1/2s.....	1949	M N	102	100 1/2	102	32	102	102 1/2
Am Internat Corp conv 5 1/2s.....	1949	J N	101	101 1/2	8	100 1/2	104 1/2	
Amer Telep & Telegr.....								
20-year sinking fund 5 1/2s.....	1943	M N	111 1/2	111	112	90	111 1/2	112 1/2
3 1/2s debentures.....	1961	A O	107 1/2	107	108	45	105 1/2	108 1/2
3 1/2s debentures.....	1966	J D	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	99	105 1/2	107 1/2
•Am Type Founders corp deb.....	1950	J J	105 1/2	105 1/2	1	105 1/2	111 1/2	
Amer Wat Wks & Elec 6s ser A.....	1975	M N	105 1/2	105 1/2	20	102 1/2	106 1/2	
Anaconda Cop Min s f deb 4 1/2s.....	1950	A O	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	70	105	106
•Anglo-Chilean Nitrate.....								
S f income deb.....	1967	Jan	20	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	
•Ann Arbor 1st g 4s.....	1995	Q J	36 1/2	38	38 1/2	36	36	
Ark & Mem Bridge & Term 6s.....	1964	M S	97	97	97	1	96	98
Armour & Co (Del) 4s series B.....	1955	F A	98	98	98 1/2	46	97 1/2	98 1/2
1st m s f 4s ser C (Del).....	1957	J J	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	11	97 1/2	98 1/2
Atchafalpa Top & Santa Fe.....								
General 4s.....	1995	A O	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	74	106 1/2	109
•Adjustment gold 4s.....	1995	Nov	89	89	91	16	87 1/2	91 1/2
•Stamped 4s.....	1995	M N	91	89 1/2	91	16	87 1/2	91 1/2
Conv gold 4s of 1909.....	1955	J D	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	2	92 1/2	95
Conv gold 4s of 1910.....	1955	J D	92 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	2	92 1/2	95
Conv gold 4 1/2s of 1910.....	1948	J D	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	49	99 1/2	102
Conv deb 4 1/2s.....	1965	J J	100 1/2	103	103	98	100 1/2	
Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s.....	1965	J J	110	109 1/2	110	14	109	110 1/2
Trans-Con Short L 1st 4s.....	1958	J J	109	108 1/2	109	11	107 1/2	109 1/2
Cal-Aris 1st & ref 4 1/2s.....	1962	M S	110 1/2	110	110	110	110	
Ati Knox & Nor 1st g 5s.....	1946	J D	85 1/2	86	86	8	86	
Ati & Charl A L 1st 4 1/2s.....	1944	J J	92	91 1/2	92	7	89 1/2	92
1st 30-year 5s series B.....	1944	J J	85 1/2	85 1/2	86	6	85	87 1/2
Ati Coast Line 1st cons 4s July 1952.....	1952	M S	64 1/2	66 1/2	12	64 1/2	70 1/2	
General unified 4 1/2s A.....	1964	J D	73 1/2	75	11	73 1/2	78 1/2	
10-year coll tr 5s.....	May 1 1945	M N	69	69 1/2	4	68	72	
L & N coll gold 4s.....	Oct 1952	M N	73 1/2	75	11	73 1/2	78 1/2	
Ati & Dan 1st g 4s.....	1948	J J	40 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	70	33 1/2	40 1/2
Second mortgage 4s.....	1948	J J	33	33	34	9	28 1/2	34
Ati Gulf &								

Bennett Bros. & Johnson

MUNICIPAL BONDS

New York, N. Y. One Wall Street Digby 4-5200 N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

Chicago, Ill. 135 So. La Salle St. Randolph 7711 N. Y. 1-761 + Bell System Teletype + Cgo. 543

Table of Municipal Bonds with columns: Bond Description, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and other financial metrics.

Table of Bonds N. Y. Stock Exchange with columns: Bond Description, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked, Range Since Jan. 1, and other financial metrics.

For footnotes see page 999.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb. 17					BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb. 17								
Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		
		Low	High					Low	High				
Illinois Bell Telp 3 1/4 ser B.....1970	A O	111 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	11	Louisville & Nashville (Concluded)							
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s.....1951	J J		84 1/2	87		Paducah & Mem Div 4s.....1946	F A		*97 1/2	99 3/4	97 1/2	99 3/4	
1st gold 3 1/4.....1951	J J		*87 1/4	91		St Louis Div 2d gold 8s.....1980	F A	85	85	85	85	85	
Extended 1st gold 3 1/4.....1951	A O		*84			Mob & Montz 1st g 4 1/4.....1945	M S		*108 1/2	111 1/2	110	110	
1st gold 3s sterling.....1951	M S			75		South Ry Joint Monon 4s.....1952	J J		*70	72 1/2	70 1/2	73 1/2	
Collateral trust gold 4s.....1952	A O		55 1/2	55 1/2	1	Ati Knox & Cln Div 4s.....1955	M N		105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	
Refunding 4s.....1955	M N	56	55 1/2	56 1/2	25	*Lower Austria Hydro El 6 1/2 s. 1944	F A						
Purchased lines 3 1/4.....1952	J J		50	50	3	McCrotry Stores Corp s deb 6s. 1951	M N	105 1/2	105 1/2	106	14	105 1/2	107
Collateral trust gold 4s.....1953	M N	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	46	Maine Central RR 4s ser A.....1945	J D		69	69	1	67	70
Refunding 5s.....1955	M N	65	66	66	8	Gen mtg 4 1/4 series A.....1960	J D	45 1/2	44	46	23	39 1/2	46
40-year 4 1/4.....Aug 1 1966	F A	50	49 1/2	50 1/2	139	Manati Sugar 4s s f.....Feb 1 1957	M N	30	29 1/2	30	8	27	31 1/2
Cairo Bridge gold 4s.....1950	J D		83 1/2	83 1/2		*Manhat Ry (N Y) cons 4s.....1990	A O	34	32	35 1/2	214	29 1/2	35 1/2
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s.....1951	J J		*62 1/2	90		*Certificates of deposit.....2013	J D		32 1/2	31	20	27	33 1/2
Louisville Div & Term g 3 1/4.....1953	J J		*62	66		*Second 4s RR & Lt s f 6s.....1953	M S		*81			61	81 1/2
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s.....1951	F A		*47 1/2			Manila RR (South Line) 4s.....1939	M N		*101			101 1/2	101 1/2
St Louis Div & Term g 3s.....1951	J J	60	60	60	3	1st ext 4s.....1959	M N		*81	84		82	83 1/2
Gold 3 1/4.....1951	J J	60	60	60	3	*Man G B & N W 1st 3 1/4.....1941	J J			20			
Springfield Div 1st g 3 1/4.....1951	J J		*61	70		Marion Steam Shovel s f 6s.....1947	A O		82	82 1/2	6	81 1/2	87
Western Lines 1st g 4s.....1951	F A					Market St Ry 7s ser A.....April 1940	Q J	42	42	42	3	42	54 1/2
Ill Cent and Chic St L & N O.....						Mead Corp 1st 6s with warr.....1945	M N	104	103 1/2	104	19	102 1/2	104
Joint 1st ref 5s series A.....1963	J D	54 1/2	54 1/2	56	118	Metrop Ed 1st 4 1/4 series D.....1968	M S	111	110 1/2	111	21	110 1/2	111
1st & ref 4 1/4 series C.....1963	J D	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	48	Metrop Wat Sew & D 5 1/4.....1950	A O		99 1/2	100	16	96	100
Illinois Steel deb 4 1/4.....1940	F A	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	33	*Met West Side El (Chic) 4s. 1938	F A		8 1/2	8 1/2	11	7	8 1/2
*Isler Steel Corp 6s.....1948	F A		*69 1/2	95		*Mex Internat 1st 4s asstd.....1977	M S		3/4	3/4	1	3/4	3/4
Ind Bloom & West 1st ext 4s.....1940	A O		*88	95		*4s (Sept 1914 coupon).....1977	M S		*25	35			
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s.....1950	J J		*69 1/2	79		*Mag Mill Mach 1st s f 7s.....1956	J D						
*Ind & Louisville 1st g 4s.....1956	J J		*8	10 1/2		Michigan Central Detroit & Bay							
Ind Union Ry 3 1/4 series B.....1986	M S		*102			City Air Line 4s.....1940	J J		*91 1/2	92 1/2		89 1/2	90 1/2
Industrial Rayon 4 1/4.....1943	J J	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	13	Jack Lins & Sag 3 1/4.....1951	M S		88			90 1/2	95 1/2
Inland Steel 3 1/4 series D.....1961	F A	109	109	109 1/2	12	1st gold 3 1/4.....1952	M N		*94 1/2	99 1/2		93 1/2	95 1/2
*Interboro Rap Tran 1st 6s.....1966	J J	67 1/2	60 1/2	68 1/2	332	Ref & Imp 4 1/4 series C.....1979	A O		73	73	1	73	73
*Certificates of deposit.....1932	A O		62	62	1	*Mid of N Y 1st ext 5s.....1940	J J		12	13		12	14 1/2
*10-year 6s.....1932	A O		65	65	92	*MIL & No 1st ext 4 1/4.....1939	J D		44	48 1/2		42 1/2	45
*10-year conv 7% notes.....1932	M S		65	69 1/2	49	*Con ext 4 1/4.....1939	J J	26 1/2	26 1/2	2	26 1/2	32	
*Certificates of deposit.....1932	M S		63 1/2	63 1/2	49	*MIL Spar & N W 1st gu 4s.....1947	M S	14	14	5	13 1/2	17 1/2	
Interlake Iron conv deb 4s.....1947	A O	84	83 1/2	84	8	*Milw & State Line 1st 3 1/4.....1941	J J		*27 1/2	33		6	8
Int Agric Corp 6s stamped.....1942	M N		102	102	4	*Minn & St Louis 5s cfts.....1934	M N	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	6	6	
*Int-Grt Nor 1st 6s ser A.....1952	J J		14	14	10	*1st & ref gold 4s.....1949	M S	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	22	2	3 1/2
*Adjustment 6s ser A.....July 1952	A O	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5	*Ret & ext 50-yr 5s ser A.....1962	Q F		1 1/2	3		2 1/2	3
*1st 6s series B.....1956	J J		*13 1/2	25									
*1st g 6s series C.....1956	J J		13 1/2	13 1/2	8	*M St P & SS M con g 4s int gu 38	J J	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	35	5 1/2	8 1/2
Internat Hydro El deb 6s.....1944	A O	81 1/2	78 1/2	82 1/2	175	*1st cons 5s.....1938	J J		5	5	27	5	6 1/2
Int Merc Marine s f 6s.....1941	A O		55 1/2	57 1/2	4	*1st cons 6s gu as to int.....1938	J J	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1	6 1/2	9
Internat Paper 5s ser A & B.....1947	J J	99	98 1/2	99 1/2	57	*1st & ref 6s series A.....1946	J J		*3 1/2	4 1/2		1 1/2	2 1/2
Ref s f 6s series A.....1955	M N	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	28	*25-year 5 1/4.....1949	J J		1 1/2	1 1/2		65 1/2	65
Int Rys Cent Amer 1st 6s B.....1972	M N		83 1/2	83 1/2	1	*1st & ref 5 1/4 series B.....1973	J J		*66 3/4	70		65 1/2	65
1st lien & ref 6 1/4.....1947	F A	95	95	95	1	*Mo-Il RR 1st 5s series A.....1969	J J	55	52 1/2	54	4	45	55
Int Telep & Teleg deb g 4 1/4.....1952	J J	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	65	Mo Kan & Tex 1st gold 4s.....1990	J D	41	40	41	14	40	51 1/2
Debenture 6s.....1955	F A	70	69 1/2	70 1/2	67	M-K-T RR pr lien 5s ser A.....1962	J J	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	88	28	37 1/2
*Towa Central Ry 1st & ref 4s.....1951	M S	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	87	40-year 4 1/4 series B.....1962	J J	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	17	23	32 1/2
						Pror Hen 4 1/4 series D.....1978	J J	23 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	35	23 1/2	34
						*Cum adjust 5s ser A.....Jan 1967	A O	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	42	12 1/2	17 1/2
James Frankl & Clear 1st 4s.....1959	J D	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	1	*Mo Pac 1st & ref 5s ser A.....1965	F A		17 1/2	18	11	17 1/2	21 1/2
Jones & Laughlin Steel 4 1/4 s A.....1961	M S	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	13	*Certificates of deposit.....1974	A O		*17 1/2	20		19 1/2	20 1/2
Kanawa & Mich 1st g 4s.....1990	A O		82 1/2	82 1/2	3	*General 4s.....1975	M S	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	39	4 1/2	6 1/2
*K C Ft S & M Ry ref g 4s.....1936	A O		32	32	1	*1st & ref 5s series F.....1977	M S	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	45	17 1/2	21 1/2
*Certificates of deposit.....1936	A O		32	33	8	*Certificates of deposit.....1978	M N	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	10	16 1/2	20 1/2
Kan City Sou 1st gold 3s.....1950	A O	69	69	69 1/2	11	*1st & ref 5s series G.....1978	M N		17 1/2	18	5	17 1/2	21 1/2
Ret & Imp 5s.....Apr 1950	J J	66	65 1/2	66 1/2	55	*Certificates of deposit.....1949	M N		17 1/2	17 1/2	85	16 1/2	19 1/2
Kansas City Term 1st 4s.....1960	J J	108 1/2	108 1/2	109	20	*Conv gold 5 1/4.....1980	A O	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1	17 1/2	21 1/2
Kansas Gas & Electric 4 1/4.....1980	J D	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	40	*1st & ref 6s series H.....1980	A O	18	18	18 1/2	11	20 1/2	20 1/2
*Karstadt (Rudolph) 1st 6s.....1943	M N					*Certificates of deposit.....1981	F A		18	18	44	17 1/2	21 1/2
*Cits w w stmp (par \$645).....1943	M N					*1st & ref 5s series I.....1981	F A		*17 1/2	20		16 1/2	20 1/2
*Cits w w stmp (par \$925).....1943	M N					*Mo Pac 3d 7s ext at 4%.....July 1938	M N		*62 1/2	75		65	65
Keith (B F) Corp 1st 6s.....1946	M S		95 1/2	95 1/2									
Kentucky Central gold 4s.....1987	J J		94 1/2	96 1/2		*Mobile & Ohio RR.....							
Kentucky & Ind Term 4 1/4.....1961	J J		92 1/2			*Montgomery Div 1st g 5s.....1947	F A		18	20 1/2		18	22
Stamped.....1961	J J		90			*Ref & Imp 4 1/4.....1977	M S	26	25 1/2	26	15	22	28 1/2
Plain.....1961	J J		*60	95		*Secured 5% notes.....1938	M S	29	29	29	7	25 1/2	34
4 1/4 unguaranteed.....1961	J J		163	163	1	Mohawk & Malone 1st gu g 4s. 1991	M S		*47 1/2	50		50	53
Kings County El L & P 6s.....1997	A O	83	80	83	8	Monongahela Ry 1st M 4s ser A '60	M N		*105			102 1/2	105
Kings County Elev 1st g 4s.....1949	F A	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	14	Monongahela West Penn Pub Ser							
Kings Co Lighting 1st 5s.....1954	J J		105	105	5	1st mtg 4 1/4.....1980	A O	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	24	107 1/2	108 1/2
1st & ref 6 1/4.....1954	J J		101	102 1/2	76	6s debentures.....1965	A O	104 1/2	104 1/2	105	20	100 1/2	105
Kinney (G R) 5 1/4 s ext to.....1941	J D		*96	102 1/2		Montana Power 1st & ref 3 1/4 s. 1966	J D	98 1/2	98 1/2	99	53	96 1/2	99
Koppers Co 4s series A.....1951	M N	101	101	102 1/2	76	Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s.....1941	J J		*98	97 1/2		96 1/2	97 1/2
Kreage Foundation coll tr 4s.....1945	J J		104	104 1/2	10	Gen & ref s f 6s series A.....1955	A O		*68 1/2	75		70 1/2	72 1/2
3 1/4 collateral trust notes.....1947	F A	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	12	Gen & ref s f 5s series B.....1955	A O		*68 1/2	75		67 1/2	67 1/2
*Kreuger & Toll secured 6s.....1959	M S		13 1/2	13 1/2	1	Gen & ref s f 4 1/4 series C.....1955	A O		*68 1/2	75		52	56 1/2
Uniform cts of deposit.....1959	M S		83 1/2	84	32	Gen & ref s f 3 1/4 series D.....1955	A O		54	54	1	52	56 1/2
Laclede Gas Light ref & ext 5s.....1939	A O	54	50	55 1/2	59	Morris & Essex 1st gu 3 1/4.....2000	J D	50	50	50	10	49	53 1/2
Coll & ref 5 1/4 series C.....1953	F A	53 1/2	49 1/2	53 1/2									

BONDS		Friday Last		Week's Range or		Bonds Sold	Range Since		BONDS		Friday Last		Week's Range or		Bonds Sold	Range Since	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Price		Friday's Bids & Asked			Jan. 1		N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Price		Friday's Bids & Asked			Jan. 1	
Week Ended Feb. 17		Interests	Particulars	Low	High	No.	Low	High	Week Ended Feb. 17		Interests	Particulars	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Newport & C Edge gen gu 4 1/2s	1945	J	J	109	110		110	110	Penn-Dixie Cement 1st 6s	1941	M	S	96 1/2	96 1/2	10	93	96 1/2
N Y Cent RR 4s series A	1938	F	A	65	65 1/2	24	63	70	Penn Glass Bond 1st M 4 1/2s	1960	J	D	105	106		105 1/2	107 1/2
10-year 3 1/2s ser A	1946	F	A	77 1/2	78	22	76	78 1/2	Pa Ohio & Det 1st & ret 4 1/2s A	1977	J	A	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	93 1/2	97 1/2
Ref & Imp 4 1/2s series A	2013	A	O	55	55	112	53 1/2	61	4 1/2s series B	1981	J	O	94	94		93	93
Ref & Imp 5s series C	2013	A	O	60 1/2	60	67	58 1/2	65 1/2	Pennsylvania P & L 1st 4 1/2s	1943	M	N	105 1/2	105 1/2	91	104 1/2	106 1/2
Conv secured 3 1/2s	1952	M	N	64 1/2	64 1/2	24	62	69 1/2	Pennsylvania RR cons g 4s	1943	M	N	111 1/2	111 1/2	27	110	111 1/2
N Y Cent & Hud River 3 1/2s	1997	J	J	81	81	12	79	84 1/2	Consol gold 4s	1948	M	N	111 1/2	112		109 1/2	111 1/2
Debenture 4s	1942	J	J	80	80	5	78	84 1/2	4s sterl std dollar, May 1 1948	1948	M	N	110 1/2	110 1/2		109 1/2	111 1/2
Ref & Imp 4 1/2s ser A	2013	A	O	55 1/2	55 1/2	52	53 1/2	61	Gen mtge 3 1/2s series C	1970	A	O	88	88 1/2	14	85 1/2	88 1/2
Lake Shore coll gold 3 1/2s	1998	F	A	67	69		64 1/2	67	Consol sinking fund 4 1/2s	1960	F	A	118	118 1/2	20	115 1/2	118 1/2
Mich Cent coll gold 2 1/2s	1998	F	A	60 1/2	61	4	60 1/2	65 1/2	General 4 1/2s series A	1965	J	D	98	98	75	97 1/2	98 1/2
N Y Chic & St Louis									General 5s series B	1968	J	D	106	105	106	103 1/2	106 1/2
*Ref 5 1/2s series A	1974	A	O	63 1/2	62	49	56 1/2	63 1/2	Debenture 4 1/2s	1970	A	O	84 1/2	83 1/2	67	81	87
*Ref 4 1/2s series C	1978	F	A	53 1/2	52	241	48	55 1/2	General 4 1/2s series D	1981	A	O	94 1/2	94 1/2	13	92	94 1/2
4s collateral trust	1946	F	A	74	75 1/2	5	73 1/2	77 1/2	Gen mtge 4 1/2s series E	1984	J	J	94 1/2	94 1/2	20	92 1/2	95 1/2
1st mtge 3 1/2s extended to	1947	F	A	83 1/2	84 1/2	15	78 1/2	84 1/2	Conv deb 3 1/2s	1952	A	O	80 1/2	80 1/2	39	77 1/2	84 1/2
N Y Connect 1st gu 4 1/2s A	1953	F	A	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104	103 1/2	Peop Gas L & C 1st cons 6s	1943	A	O	116 1/2	117		116 1/2	117
1st gen ser B	1953	F	A	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	104	103 1/2	Refunding gold 6s	1947	M	S	114 1/2	114 1/2	11	112 1/2	114 1/2
N Y Dock 1st gold 4s	1951	F	A	50 1/2	51 1/2	10	49	54 1/2	Peoria & Eastern 1st cons 4s	1940	A	O	53	53	4	52	56 1/2
Conv 5 1/2 notes	1947	F	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	2	50 1/2	52 1/2	Peoria & Pekin Un 1st 5 1/2s	1974	F	A	104 1/2	103 1/2	6	103 1/2	104 1/2
N Y Edison 3 1/2s ser D	1965	A	O	107 1/2	107 1/2	5	107 1/2	108 1/2	Peru Marquette 1st ser A 6s	1956	J	J	65 1/2	66	29	63 1/2	68
1st lien & ref 3 1/2s ser E	1966	A	O	108	108 1/2	14	107 1/2	109 1/2	1st 4s series B	1958	J	J	58	58	1	58	60
N Y & Erie—See Erie RR									1st 4 1/2s series C	1980	M	N	63	63 1/2	4	61 1/2	64 1/2
N Y Gas El Lt H & Pow g 5s	1948	J	D	124 1/2	124 1/2	8	123 1/2	126	Phelps Dodge conv 3 1/2s deb	1952	J	D	112 1/2	112	15	112	115
Purchase money gold 4s	1949	F	A	116 1/2	116 1/2		116 1/2	117 1/2	Phlla Balt & Wash 1st g 4s	1943	M	N	109	109	5	108	109 1/2
*N Y & Greenwood Lake 6s	1946	M	N	16	16		17	17 1/2	General 6s series B	1974	F	A	109 1/2	113 1/2		108 1/2	110
N Y & Harlem gold 3 1/2s	2000	M	N	100 1/2	105		99 1/2	100	General g 4 1/2s series C	1977	J	J	104	105 1/2		105 1/2	107
N Y Lack & West 4s ser A	1973	M	N	50 1/2	58 1/2		50	59	General 4 1/2s series D	1981	J	D	104 1/2	104 1/2	105	104	105 1/2
4 1/2s series B	1973	M	N	50 1/2	58 1/2		50	59	Phlla C Co sec 6s series A	1967	J	D	103 1/2	102 1/2	192	98 1/2	103 1/2
*N Y L E & W Coal & RR 6 1/2s 42	1942	M	N	58	60 1/2	7	53	58	Phlla Electric 1st & ref 3 1/2s	1967	M	S	110 1/2	110 1/2	21	110	111 1/2
*N Y L E & W Dock & Imp 6s 42	1942	M	N	58	60 1/2	7	53	58	*Phlla & Reading C & I ref 6s 1973	1973	J	J	12 1/2	12 1/2	6	11 1/2	14
N Y & Long Branch gen 4s	1941	M	S	50	50 1/2		49	50 1/2	*Conv deb 6s	1949	M	N	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	3	4
*N Y & N E (Post Term) 4s	1939	A	O	50	50 1/2		49	50 1/2	*Phllippine Ry 1st s f 4s	1937	J	J	10	10	10	9	14
*N Y N H & H 10-deb 4s	1947	M	S	11 1/2	12	12	10 1/2	13	Phillips Petrol conv 3s	1948	M	S	109 1/2	109	24	109	112 1/2
*Non-conv debenture 3 1/2s	1947	M	S	11 1/2	12	12	10 1/2	13	Pinoli Co (Italy) conv 7s	1952	M	N	89	90	6	89	90
*Non-conv debenture 3 1/2s	1954	A	O	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	16	Pitts Coke & Iron conv 4 1/2s A	1952	M	S	93 1/2	93 1/2	1	93	94 1/2
*Non-conv debenture 4s	1955	J	J	13 1/2	13 1/2	11	11 1/2	16	Pitts C C & St L 4 1/2s A	1940	A	O	105 1/2	105 1/2	5	104 1/2	105 1/2
*Non-conv debenture 4s	1956	M	N	12 1/2	13	11	11 1/2	16	Series B 4 1/2s guar	1942	A	O	108 1/2	108 1/2		107	108 1/2
*Conv debenture 3 1/2s	1956	J	J	11	11	2	11	15 1/2	Series C 4 1/2s guar	1942	M	N	107 1/2	107 1/2		106	108
*Conv debenture 6s	1948	J	J	14 1/2	14 1/2	70	13 1/2	17 1/2	Series D 4s guar	1945	M	N	105 1/2	105 1/2		106	108
*Collateral trust 6s	1940	A	O	23	23 1/2	5	22	27 1/2	Series E 3 1/2s guar gold	1949	F	A	104	104		106 1/2	106 1/2
*Debenture 4s	1957	M	N	5 1/2	5 1/2	2	5 1/2	8 1/2	Series F 4s guar gold	1953	J	D	105	105		105	105
*1st & ref 4 1/2s ser 1927	1967	J	D	14 1/2	13 1/2	118	13 1/2	17 1/2	Series G 4s guar	1957	M	N	108	108		105	105
*Harlem R & Pt Chee 1st 4s	1953	M	N	53 1/2	57		57	57 1/2	Series H cons guar 4s	1960	F	A	105 1/2	105 1/2		112	114
*N Y Out & West ref g 4s	1992	M	S	8 1/2	8 1/2	17	7 1/2	9 1/2	Series I cons 4 1/2s	1963	F	A	113 1/2	113 1/2		112 1/2	112 1/2
*General 4s	1955	J	D	4 1/2	4 1/2	1	3 1/2	5	Series J cons guar 4 1/2s	1964	M	N	113 1/2	113 1/2	6	102 1/2	104 1/2
*N Y Providence & Boston 4s	1942	A	O	60	58 1/2		77	77	Gen mtge 6s series A	1970	J	D	103 1/2	104	11	101 1/2	104
N Y & Putnam 1st con gu 4s	1993	A	O	109 1/2	109 1/2	1	109	110 1/2	Gen mtge 6s series B	1975	A	O	104	103	104	101 1/2	104
N Y Queens El Lt & Pow 3 1/2s	1965	M	N	105 1/2	105 1/2	1	103 1/2	105 1/2	Gen 4 1/2s series C	1977	J	J	95 1/2	95 1/2	21	93 1/2	95 1/2
N Y Rys prior lien 6s stamp	1958	J	J	98	101	36	93	101	Pitts Va & Char 1st 4s guar	1943	M	N	106 1/2	107		106 1/2	107
N Y & Richmond Gas 1st 6s	1951	M	N	103 1/2	104 1/2	38	101 1/2	104 1/2	Pitts & W Va 1st 4 1/2s ser A	1958	J	D	45 1/2	45 1/2	4	45 1/2	49 1/2
N Y Steam Corp 3 1/2s	1963	J	J	9 1/2	9 1/2	15	9	9 1/2	1st mtge 4 1/2s series B	1959	A	O	45	47 1/2	12	47 1/2	49
*N Y Suq & West 1st ref 6s	1937	J	J	9 1/2	9 1/2	15	9	9 1/2	1st mtge 4 1/2s series C	1960	A	O	46	48	12	44 1/2	49 1/2
*2d gold 4 1/2s	1937	F	A	7 1/2	7 1/2	12	5 1/2	8 1/2	Pitts Y & Ash 1st 4s ser A	1948	J	D	106	108		106	106
*General gold 5s	1940	F	A	7 1/2	7 1/2	12	5 1/2	8 1/2	1st gen 5s series B	1962	F	A	101 1/2	101 1/2		103 1/2	103 1/2
*Terminal 1st gold 5s	1943	M	N	43 1/2	43 1/2	1	42	43 1/2	1st gen 5s series C	1974	J	D	101 1/2	101 1/2		103 1/2	103 1/2
N Y Telep 1st & gen s f 4 1/2s	1939	M	N	102 1/2	102 1/2	27	102 1/2	103 1/2	1st 4 1/2s series D	1977	J	D	101 1/2	101 1/2		103 1/2	103 1/2
Ref mtge 3 1/2s ser B	1967	J	J	109	109 1/2		108 1/2	110	Port Gen Elec 1st 4 1/2s	1960	M	S	70 1/2	70 1/2	309	58 1/2	72 1/2
N Y Trap Rock 1st 6s	1946	J	D	75	75	1	70 1/2	75	1st 5s 1935 extended to	1950	J	J	105	107		106	106 1/2
6s stamped	1946	J	D	75	75	1	70 1/2	75	Porto Elco Am Tob conv 6s	1942	J	J	40	40	6	40	43
*N Y Westch & Boat 1st 4 1/2s 46	1946	J	D	3 1/2	3 1/2	2	3 1/2	4	6s stamped	1942	J	J	38	36	6	36	41
Niagara Falls Power 3 1/2s	1966	M	N	110 1/2	110 1/2	3	110 1/2	111 1/2	*Postal Teleg & Cable coll 6s	1953	J	J	15 1/2	14 1/2	246	13 1/2	16
Niag Lock & O Pow 1st 6s A	1955	A	O	103 1/2	108 1/2		103	109	Potomac Elec Pow 1st M 3 1/2s	1966	J	J	109	109 1/2	6	108 1/2	109 1/2
Niagara Share (M O) deb 5 1/2s	1950	M	N	97 1/2	98	22	95	98	Pressed Steel Car deb 6s	1951	J	J	84 1/2	84 1/2	17	81 1/2	85
Nord Ry																	

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb. 17		Interest Period	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range or Friday's Bid & Asked		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
				Low	High	No.	Low	High
St Paul & Duluth 1st con g 4s.....1968	J D							
*St Paul E Gr Trk 1st 4 1/2s.....1947	J J			8 1/2	14			
*St Paul & C K S L gu 4 1/2s.....1941	F A			7 1/2	7 3/4	1	7	9
St Paul Minn & Man.....1942	J J							
*Pacific ext gu 4s (large).....1940	J J			96 3/4	97 3/4		98	98 1/2
St Paul Un Dep 5s gu.....1972	J J			117 1/2	117 3/4	3	115 3/4	117 1/2
S A & Ar Pass 1st gu g 4s.....1943	J J	61	61	61	61	1	58 1/2	68 1/2
San Diego Consol G & E 4s.....1965	M S	110 1/2	110	110 1/2	112	32	110	112 1/2
Santa Fe Pres & Phen 1st 6s.....1942	M S			109 1/2	112		109 1/2	110
*Schulco Co guar 6 1/2s.....1946	J J			15	27 1/2		15	19
*Stamped.....1946	A O			15	16		29	30
*Guar s f 6 1/2s series B.....1946	A O			28	31	1	28	31 1/2
*Stamped.....1946	A O			116 1/2	116 3/4		116 1/2	116 3/4
Scioto V & N E 1st gu 4s.....1980	A O			18	18		18	18
*Seaboard Air Line 1st g 4s.....1950	A O			13 1/2	13 1/2	8	13	17 1/2
*Gold 4s stamped.....1950	A O			3	3	3	3	4
*Adjustment 5s.....Oct 1949	F A			5	5	3	5	8
*Refunding 4s.....1959	A O			4 1/2	4 1/2	3	4 1/2	6 1/2
*Certificates of deposit.....1945	M S			7 1/2	7 1/2	68	7 1/2	11
*1st cons 6s series A.....1945	M S			7 1/2	7 1/2	5	7 1/2	10 1/2
*Certificates of deposit.....1933	M S			15	17		16 1/2	17
*Atl & Birm 1st gu 4s.....1933	M S			3 1/2	3 1/2	22	3 1/2	5
*Seaboard All Fla 6s A cts.....1935	F A			7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7 1/2	7 1/2
*Series B certificates.....1935	F A			7 1/2	7 1/2	1	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shell Union Oil deb 3 1/2s.....1951	M S	104	104	104 1/2	104 1/2	84	103 1/2	105 1/2
Shinyetsu E Pow 1st 6 1/2s.....1952	J D			69 1/2	62	24	65	62
*Siemens & Halske deb 6 1/2s.....1951	M S			18 1/2	16		16	17 1/2
*Silesta Elec Corp 6 1/2s.....1946	F A			80 1/2	80 1/2	2	78 1/2	81
Silesian-Am Corp col tr 7s.....1941	F A			98 1/2	97	36	97	99
Simmons Co deb 4s.....1952	A O			104 1/2	105	16	103 1/2	105
Skelly Oil deb 4s.....1951	J J			106 1/2	107 1/2	25	106 1/2	107 1/2
Socony-Vacuum Oil 3 1/2s.....1950	A O			113 1/2	113 1/2		115	115
South & North Ala RR gu 5s.....1963	A O			107 1/2	107 1/2	2	105 1/2	108 1/2
South Bell Tel & Tel 3 1/2s.....1962	A O			107	107 1/2	5	106	103
Southern Calif Gas 4 1/2s.....1961	M S			109 1/2	109 1/2	6	109 1/2	110 1/2
1st mtge & ref 4s.....1965	F A			102 1/2	103	38	100 1/2	103
Southern Colo Power 6s A.....1947	J J			92 1/2	92 1/2	19	90 1/2	93
Southern Kraft Corp 4 1/2s.....1946	J D			102 1/2	101 1/2	9	101	102 1/2
Southern Natural Gas.....1951	A O			52	52	56	50	57 1/2
1st mtge pipe line 4 1/2s.....1951	A O			55	56 1/2	57	52 1/2	59 1/2
So Pac col 4s (Cent Pac coll).....1949	J D			51 1/2	50 1/2	53	47	56 1/2
1st 4 1/2s (Oregon Lines) A.....1977	M S			50 1/2	50 1/2	156	46 1/2	55 1/2
Gold 4 1/2s.....1968	M N			50 1/2	50 1/2	156	46 1/2	55 1/2
Gold 4 1/2s.....1969	M N			50 1/2	50 1/2	156	46 1/2	55 1/2
Gold 4 1/2s.....1981	M N			50 1/2	50 1/2	156	46 1/2	55 1/2
10-year secured 3 1/2s.....1946	J J			57 1/2	57 1/2	10	54 1/2	64 1/2
San Fran Term 1st 4s.....1950	A O			68 1/2	68 1/2	10	64 1/2	89 1/2
So Pac RR 1st ref guar 4s.....1955	J J	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	74	64	71 1/2
1st 4s stamped.....1955	J J			82 1/2	82 1/2	23	80	85 1/2
Southern Ry 1st cons g 5s.....1994	J J	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	23	80	85 1/2
Devel & gen 4s series A.....1956	A O			54	53 1/2	85	50 1/2	60
Devel & gen 6s.....1956	A O			69 1/2	68 1/2	70	66	74
Devel & gen 6 1/2s.....1956	A O			73 1/2	72 1/2	51	68	76 1/2
Mem Div 1st g 4s.....1996	J J			72	72	1	72	74
St Louis Div 1st g 4s.....1951	J J			62	65		66	71
So western Bell Tel 3 1/2s ser B.....1964	J D			112 1/2	112 1/2	49	110 1/2	112 1/2
1st & ref 3s series C.....1968	J J			105	105 1/2	7	103 1/2	108 1/2
So western Gas & El 4s ser D.....1960	M N			107 1/2	107 1/2	16	104 1/2	108 1/2
*Spokane Internat 1st g 5s.....1946	F A			104 1/2	105 1/2	16	104 1/2	105 1/2
Staley (A E) Mfg 1st M 4s.....1961	J D			105 1/2	105 1/2	61	103	104 1/2
Standard Oil N J deb 3s.....1953	J J			104 1/2	104 1/2	61	103	104 1/2
2 1/2s.....1953	J J			81	79 1/2	29	77	84 1/2
Studebaker Corp conv deb 6s.....1945	J J			107 1/2	107 1/2	16	107	107 1/2
Swift & Co 1st M 3 1/2s.....1950	M N			125 1/2	126		125 1/2	126 1/2
Tenn Coal Iron & RR gen 5s.....1951	J J			101 1/2	102 1/2		102	103
Tenn Cop & Chem deb 6s B.....1944	M S			100	99 1/2	125	94 1/2	101
Tenn Elec Pow 1st 6s ser A.....1947	J J			102 1/2	102 1/2	4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Term Assn of St L 1st g 4 1/2s.....1939	A O			114 1/2	114 1/2	16	113 1/2	114 1/2
1st cons gold 5s.....1944	F A			106 1/2	106 1/2	73	103	106 1/2
Gen refund s f g 4s.....1953	F A			87	88	11	79	88
Texarkana & Ft S gu 5 1/2s A.....1950	F A			106 1/2	106 1/2	26	106	108 1/2
Texas Corp deb 3 1/2s.....1951	J D			115 1/2	115 1/2	1	114	116 1/2
Texas & N O con gold 5s.....1943	J J			85 1/2	85 1/2	15	81	85 1/2
Texas & Pacific 1st gold 6s.....2000	J D			85	84 1/2	6	82	85 1/2
Gen & ref 6s series B.....1977	A O			85 1/2	85 1/2	21	81 1/2	85 1/2
Gen & ref 6s series C.....1979	J D			85 1/2	85 1/2	21	81 1/2	85 1/2
Gen & ref 6s series D.....1980	J D			98 1/2	98 1/2	5	96 1/2	98 1/2
Tex Pac Mo Pac Ter 5 1/2s A.....1964	M S			44 1/2	42 1/2	97	38 1/2	45 1/2
Third Ave Ry 1st ref 4s.....1960	J J			12 1/2	13 1/2	653	7 1/2	13 1/2
*Adj Income 6s.....Jan 1937	A O			88	90		87 1/2	90
*Third Ave RR 1st g 5s.....1937	J J			106	106	33	106	106 1/2
Tide Water Asso Oil 3 1/2s.....1952	J J			59 1/2	58	448	53	60 1/2
Tokyo Elec Light Co Ltd.....1953	J D			85 1/2	87 1/2		85	88 1/2
1st 6s dollar series.....1953	J D			63	63	10	54 1/2	63
Tol & Ohio Cent ref & imp 3 1/2s.....1960	A O						98	98
Tol St Louis & West 1st 4s.....1950	M S						124	124
Tol W V & Ohio 4s series C.....1942	M S						108	109
Toronto Ham & Buff 1st g 4s.....1946	J D						20	23 1/2
Trenton G & El 1st g 5s.....1949	M S						26	26
Tri-Cont Corp 5s conv deb A.....1953	J J							
*Tyrol Hydro-Elec Pow 7 1/2s.....1955	M N							
*Guar sec s f 7s.....1952	F A							
Ujiyawa Elec Power s f 7s.....1945	M S	76	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	12	76	85
Union Electric (Mo) 3 1/2s.....1962	J J	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	47	108 1/2	109 1/2
*Union Elev Ry (Chic) 5s.....1945	A O			115 1/2	115 1/2	9	115 1/2	116 1/2
Union Oil of Calif 6s series A.....1942	F A			107 1/2	108 1/2	9	107 1/2	109 1/2
3 1/2s debentures.....1952	J J			113 1/2	113 1/2	77	111 1/2	114 1/2
Union Pac RR 1st & ld g 4s.....1947	J J			107 1/2	107 1/2	78	106	107 1/2
1st lien & ref 4s.....June 2008	M S			116	116	1	114	116 1/2
1st lien & ref 5s.....June 2008	M S			96 1/2	96 1/2	34	95	97 1/2
34-year 3 1/2s deb.....1970	A O			96 1/2	96 1/2	10	96	97 1/2
35-year 3 1/2s debenture.....1971	M N			108 1/2	109	7	105 1/2	109 1/2
United Biscuit of Am deb 5s.....1950	A O			78	78	1	75	83 1/2
United Cigar-Whelan 5s.....1952	A O			73 1/2	73 1/2	55	69	73 1/2
United Drug Co (Del) 6s.....1963	M S			109 1/2	109 1/2		109 1/2	110
U N J RR & Canal gen 4s.....1944	M S			23	23		24 1/2	30
*United Rys St L 1st g 4s.....1934	J J			113 1/2	115	4	111 1/2	117 1/2
U S Pipe & Fdy conv deb 3 1/2s.....1946	J J			105 1/2	105 1/2	216	104 1/2	105 1/2
U S Steel Corp 3 1/2s deb.....1948	J D			40 1/2	43 1/2	11	38 1/2	50
*Un Steel Works Corp 6 1/2s A.....1951	J J			43 1/2	43 1/2	5	43 1/2	50
See s f 6 1/2s series C.....1947	J D			40 1/2	43 1/2	9	38	50 1/2
*Sink fund deb 6 1/2s ser A.....1947	J J						88 1/2	90
United Stockyards 4 1/2s w w.....1951	A O			97 1/2	97 1/2	74	93	97 1/2
Utah Lt & Trac 1st & ref 5s.....1944	A O			98 1/2	97 1/2	77	94 1/2	98 1/2
Utah Power & Light 1st 5s.....1944	F A			67 1/2	67 1/2	18	66	69 1/2
Utah Power & Light 5 1/2s.....1947	J D			67 1/2	67 1/2	25	65 1/2	69 1/2
*Debenture 5s.....1959	F A							
Vanadium Corp of Am conv 5s.....1941	A O	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	39	99	101
Vandalla cons g 4s series A.....1955	F A			106	106		106 1/2	106 1/2
Cons s f 4s series B.....1957	M N						106 1/2	106 1/2
*Vera Cruz & P 1st gu 4 1/2s.....1934	J J					10		
*July coupon off.....1934	J J							
Va Elec & Pow 3 1/2s ser B.....1968	M S	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	17	107 1/2	109 1/2
Va Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5s.....1949	J J			30	41		27 1/2	35
Va & Southwest 1st gu 5s.....2003	M S			72			72	72
1st cons 5s.....1958	A O	60	60	60	60	4	60	62

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended Feb. 17		Interest Period
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NOTICE—Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range unless they are the only transactions of the week and when selling outside of the regular weekly range are shown in a footnote in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year.

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Feb. 11, 1939) and ending the present Friday (Feb. 17, 1939). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bond, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Table with columns for STOCKS, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High), and additional columns for the right-hand section including Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1, 1939.

For footnotes see page 1005.

STOCKS (Continued)				STOCKS (Continued)					
Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low High	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 Low High
Compo Shoe Mach—					Froedtert Grain & Malt—				
V t c ext to 1946—	16	15 1/2 16	300	15 Jan 16 Jan	Common—				7 1/2 Feb 8 1/2 Jan
Conn Gas & Coke Secur.—					Conv part pref—	15			17 Jan 18 1/2 Feb
\$3 preferred—					Fruehauf Trailer Co.—				10 Feb 12 Jan
Consol Biscuit Co.—	5 1/2	5 1/2 6	300	5 1/2 Jan 6 1/2 Jan	Fuller (Geo A) Co com.—	18 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	600	15 1/2 Jan 18 Feb
Consol Copper Mines—	5	4 1/2 5	3,000	6 1/2 Jan 8 1/2 Jan	\$3 conv stock—		22 26	325	17 1/2 Jan 20 Feb
Consol E L P Balt com—	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 3/4	900	7 1/2 Jan 7 3/4 Feb	4% conv preferred—	100		25	37 Jan 37 Feb
5% pref class A—	100	117 1/2 117 1/2	50	116 3/4 Jan 117 1/2 Feb	Gamewell Co \$6 conv pt—				12 1/2 Jan 12 1/2 Jan
Consol Gas Utilities—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	1,000	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb	Gatineau Power Co com—				88 1/2 Jan 88 1/2 Jan
Consol Min & Smelt Ltd—	5	5 1/2 5 1/2	150	5 1/2 Jan 6 Jan	5% preferred—	100			1 1/2 Jan 2 Jan
Consol Retail Stores—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	General Alloys Co—		1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
8% preferred—	100				Gen Electric Co Ltd—				
Consol Royalty Oil—	10	1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb	Amer dep rets ord reg—	£1	17 1/2 17 1/2	100	16 1/2 Jan 17 1/2 Feb
Consol Steel Corp com—					Gen Fireproofing com—		12 1/2 12 1/2	200	11 Jan 13 1/2 Feb
Cont G & E 7% prior pf 100		87 1/2 87 1/2	400	84 Jan 87 1/2 Feb	Gen Gas & El 6% pref B—				42 1/2 Jan 42 1/2 Jan
Cont Roll & Steel Fdy—	8	7 3/4 8	500	7 Jan 9 1/2 Jan	General Investment com—	1	3/4 3/4	400	52 1/2 Jan 52 1/2 Jan
Cook Paint & Varnish—					Warrants—				1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
\$4 preferred—					Gen Outdoor Adv 6% pf 100		70 70	100	66 Jan 70 Jan
Cooper Bessemer com—					Gen Pub Serv \$6 pref—	43	43 43 1/2	630	41 1/2 Jan 47 Jan
\$3 prior preference—					Gen Rayon Co A stock—				1 1/2 Feb 1 1/2 Feb
Copper Range Co—	5	5 5	100	4 1/2 Jan 5 Jan	General Telephone com—	20	15 15 1/2	800	14 Jan 15 1/2 Feb
Copperweld Steel com—	10	29 1/2 29 1/2	100	24 1/2 Jan 29 1/2 Feb	\$3 conv preferred—				49 1/2 Feb 52 1/2 Jan
New com—	5	14 1/2 14 1/2	100	14 1/2 Feb 14 1/2 Feb	General Tire & Rubber—				
Corroon & Reynolds—					6% preferred A—	100	99 1/2 100	60	95 1/2 Jan 100 Jan
Common—	1			2 Jan 2 1/2 Feb	Gen Water G & E com—	1			6 1/2 Jan 6 1/2 Jan
\$6 preferred A—					\$3 preferred—				31 Jan 35 1/2 Feb
Cosden Petroleum com—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	300	1 1/2 Feb 1 1/2 Jan	Georgia Power \$6 pref—	89	88 1/2 89	100	79 1/2 Jan 80 1/2 Jan
5% conv preferred—	50				\$5 preferred—				6 1/2 Jan 6 1/2 Jan
Courtaulds Ltd—	£1			6 Feb 6 Feb	Gilbert (A C) common—		4 1/2 4 1/2	100	4 1/2 Feb 4 1/2 Jan
Creole Petroleum—	6	22 22 22 1/2	1,300	21 1/2 Jan 23 1/2 Jan	Preferred—		28 1/2 28 1/2	20	28 Jan 28 Jan
Crocker Wheeler Elec—		6 1/2 6 1/2	300	6 1/2 Jan 6 1/2 Jan	Gilchrist Co—				3 1/2 Jan 3 1/2 Jan
Croft Brewing Co—	1	3 3	300	3 1/2 Jan 3 1/2 Jan	Glen Alden Coal—		4 1/2 4 1/2	1,700	27 Jan 33 Feb
Crowley, Milner & Co—		2 1/2 3	200	2 1/2 Feb 3 Jan	Class B—		10 1/2 10 1/2	100	8 1/2 Jan 11 Jan
Crown Cent Petrol (Md)—	5	3 2 3	500	2 1/2 Feb 3 Feb	\$7 preferred—				94 1/2 Feb 98 1/2 Feb
Crown Cork Internat A—		9 1/2 9 1/2	200	9 1/2 Jan 9 1/2 Feb	Goldfield Consol Mines—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	700	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb
Crown Drug Co com—	25c	1 1/2 1 1/2	1,800	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb	Gorham Inc class A—				2 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan
Preferred—	25				\$3 preferred—				17 1/2 Jan 18 Jan
Crystal Oil Ref com—	10			10 Jan 10 Jan	Gorham Mfg Co—				
8% preferred—	10				V t c agreement extend—		20 1/2 20 1/2	300	19 1/2 Jan 20 1/2 Jan
Cuban Tobacco com v t c—					Grand Rapids Varnish—		6 1/2 6 1/2	100	6 1/2 Feb 7 1/2 Jan
Cuneo Press Inc—	49 1/2	49 1/2 49 1/2	150	46 1/2 Jan 51 Jan	Gray Telegraph Pay Station—		11 1/2 10 1/2 12 1/2	3,700	9 1/2 Jan 12 1/2 Feb
6 1/2% preferred—	100				Great At & Pao Tea—				
Curtis Mfg Co (Mo)—	5	7 1/2 7 1/2	50	7 1/2 Feb 7 1/2 Feb	Non-vot com stock—		76 1/2 82 1/2	725	69 1/2 Jan 85 1/2 Feb
Darby Petroleum com—	5	6 1/2 6 1/2	300	6 1/2 Feb 7 1/2 Jan	7% 1st preferred—	100	128 128	50	126 Jan 128 Feb
Davenport Hosiery Mills—		15 15	100	14 1/2 Jan 15 1/2 Jan	Gt Northern Paper—	25	38 38 1/2	1,000	37 Feb 37 1/2 Jan
Dayton Rubber Mfg com—		15 15 1/2	400	12 1/2 Jan 17 1/2 Jan	Greenfield Tap & Die—		6 1/2 5 1/2 6 1/2	100	2 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan
Class A—	35				Grocery Sps Prod com—	25c	2 1/2 2 1/2	3,000	16 1/2 Jan 22 1/2 Jan
Decca Records com—	1	6 6 6 1/2	3,000	5 1/2 Jan 7 Jan	Grumman Aircraft Engr—	1	19 1/2 18 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb
Delay Stores—					Guardian Investors—	1	37 35 1/2 37 1/2	3,800	35 1/2 Feb 40 Jan
Dennison Mfg 7% pref 100		20 1/2 20 1/2	200	20 1/2 Jan 20 1/2 Jan	Gulf Oil Corp—	25	101 102	130	95 1/2 Jan 102 Feb
Derby Oil & Ref Corp com—	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	200	1 1/2 Jan 2 Jan	Gulf States Util \$5.50 pref—				103 1/2 Jan 107 1/2 Jan
A conv preferred—					Gypsum Lime & Alabast—				2 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan
Detroit Gasket & Mfg—	1	7 1/2 7 1/2	200	7 1/2 Jan 8 1/2 Jan	Hall Lamp Co—		2 1/2 2 1/2	100	2 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan
6% pref w w—	20				Haldor Co—				8 1/2 Jan 10 Jan
Detroit Gray Iron Fdy—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	700	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Hartford Elec Light—	25			63 Jan 63 Jan
Det Mich Svc Co com—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan	Hartford Rayon v t c—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
Detroit Paper Prod—	1				Hartman Tobacco Co—				1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
Detroit Steel Products—	1				Harvard Brewing Co—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	700	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
De Vilbiss Co com—	10				Hat Corp of Am dl B com—	1	5 1/2 5 1/2	700	4 1/2 Jan 5 1/2 Feb
Diamond Shoe Corp com—					Hazeline Corp—		31 30 1/2 31	500	29 Jan 31 Jan
Divco-Twin Truck com—	1	4 1/2 4 1/2	1,200	4 Jan 5 Jan	Hearn Dept Store com—	5	4 1/2 4 1/2	50	3 1/2 Jan 5 1/2 Jan
Dobeckum Co common—	1	8 8	100	7 1/2 Feb 9 1/2 Jan	6% conv preferred—	50	16 1/2 16 1/2	2,500	16 1/2 Jan 22 1/2 Jan
Dominion Bridge Co—					Hecla Mining Co—	25c	7 1/2 7 1/2	500	7 1/2 Feb 7 1/2 Jan
Dominion Steel & Coal B 25					Helena Rubenstein—		3 1/2 3 1/2	100	3 1/2 Feb 3 1/2 Jan
Dominion Textile Co—					Class A common—	2	7 1/2 7 1/2	100	8 1/2 Jan 9 1/2 Jan
Draper Corp—					Preferred w w—	25			24 Jan 26 1/2 Jan
Driver Harris Co—	10				Hewitt Rubber common—	5			7 1/2 Jan 10 Jan
7% preferred—	100				Heyden Chemical—	10			38 1/2 Jan 41 Jan
Dubiller Condenser Corp—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	600	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Feb	Hibes (Chas E) Co cl A—	4			46 Jan 46 Jan
Duke Power Co—	100				Hoe (R) & Co class A—	10	8 8	100	7 1/2 Jan 8 1/2 Jan
Durham Hosiery cl B com—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	200	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Hollinger Consol G M—	5	14 1/2 14 1/2	200	13 1/2 Jan 14 1/2 Feb
Duro-Test Corp com—	1	4 1/2 4 1/2	300	4 1/2 Jan 5 Jan	Holophone Co common—		21 1/2 21 1/2	100	10 Jan 12 Jan
Duval Texas Sulphur—	1				Holt (Henry) & Co cl A—				11 1/2 Jan 12 Jan
Eagle Piche Lead—	10	11 1/2 12	600	10 Jan 14 1/2 Jan	Horner's Inc—				24 1/2 Jan 24 1/2 Jan
East Gas & Fuel Assn—					Horn (A C) Co common—	1			
Common—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	300	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Horn & Hardart—		37 1/2 37 1/2	50	35 1/2 Jan 39 1/2 Jan
4 1/2% prior preferred—	100	21 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2	325	20 1/2 Feb 25 1/2 Jan	Hubbell (Harvey) Inc—	100	12 12	100	10 1/2 Jan 12 Feb
6% preferred—	100	10 1/2 10 1/2	975	9 1/2 Jan 12 1/2 Jan	Humble Oil & Ref—	65 1/2	64 1/2 65 1/2	1,000	64 1/2 Feb 69 1/2 Jan
Eastern Malleable Iron—	25				Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp—	5	4 1/2 4 1/2	600	3 1/2 Jan 4 1/2 Feb
Eastern States Corp—		3 1/2 3 1/2	300	3 1/2 Feb 1 1/2 Jan	Russmann-Ligon Co—				11 1/2 Jan 12 Jan
\$7 preferred series A—					Huylers of Del Inc—				7 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
\$6 preferred series B—					7% pref stamped—	100			6 1/2 Jan 9 Jan
Easy Washing Mach B—	3	3 3	300	3 1/2 Jan 3 1/2 Jan	7% pref unstamped—	100			8 1/2 Jan 9 Jan
Economy Grocery Stores—	5	16 1/2 16 1/2	50	15 1/2 Jan 16 1/2 Feb	Hydro Electric Securities—				1 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan
Edison Bros Stores—	2	17 1/2 17 1/2	300	16 1/2 Jan 17 1/2 Feb	Hydrate Food Prod—	5			23 1/2 Jan 25 Feb
Elser Electric Corp—	1	1 1/2 1 1/2	100	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Hygrade Sylvania Corp—		28 25 1/2 28	500	23 1/2 Jan 25 Feb
Elec Bond & Share com—	5	11 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2	25,100	9 1/2 Jan 12 1/2 Jan	Illinois Iowa Power Co—		3 1/2 3 1/2	1,200	3 1/2 Jan 4 1/2 Feb
\$5 preferred—					5% conv preferred—	50	23 1/2 22 1/2	1,900	18 1/2 Jan 25 Feb
\$6 preferred—					Div arrear ctis—		6 6 1/2	1,500	5 1/2 Jan 6 1/2 Feb
Elec Power Assoc com—	1	3 3 3	1,000	2 1/2 Jan 3 Jan	Illinois Zinc—				
Elec P & L 2d pref A—	1	3 2 3	2,000	2 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Jan	Illuminating Shares A—		7 1/2 7 1/2	100	7 Feb 7 1/2 Feb
Option warrants—					Imperial Chem Indus—	£1	16 1/2 16 1/2	200	16 Jan 17 Feb
Electric Shareholding—					Imperial Oil (Can) coup—		16 1/2 16 1/2	400	16 Jan 16 1/2 Jan
Common—	1	2 1/2 2 1/2	500	1 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Feb	Registered—		16 1/2 16 1/2	100	15 1/2 Feb 16 1/2 Feb
\$6 conv pref w w—					Imperial Tobacco of Can—	5			
Elec Shovel Coal \$4 pref—	2	2 2 2 1/2	250	1 1/2 Jan 2 1/2 Feb	Imperial Tobacco of Great Britain & Ireland—	£1			29 1/2 Jan 30 1/2 Jan
Electrographic Corp—	1	10 10 10	200	10 1/2 Jan 10 1/2 Jan	Indiana Pipe Line—	10	6 1/2 6 1/2	400	6 1/2 Feb 7 Jan
Electrol Inc v t c—	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	500	1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan	Indiana Service 6% pf 100				8 Jan 10 1/2 Jan
Elgin Nat Watch Co—	15				7% preferred—	100			9 Jan 12 1/2 Jan
Empire Dist El 6% pf 100		58 58	50	53 Jan 58 Feb	Indpis P & L 6 1/2% pf—	100	105 1/2 106 1/2	200	104 1/2 Jan 108 Jan
Empire Gas & Fuel Co—					Indian Ter Illum Oil—				
6% preferred—	100	58 58	25	51 1/2 Feb 61 Jan	Non-voting class A—				1 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
6 1/2% preferred—	100	56 58	50	56 Feb 58 Feb	Class B—				1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
7% preferred—	100	57 57 1/2	100	52 Feb 62 Jan	Industrial Finance—				
8% preferred—	100				V t c common—	1			1 1/2 Jan 1 1/2 Jan
Empire Power part stock—	21 1/2	21 1/2 21 1/2	100	21 1/2 Feb 21 1/2 Feb	7% preferred—	100			9 1/2 Jan 10 Jan
Emson Derrick & Equip—	5	7 1/2 7 1/2	100	7 1/2 Feb 7 1/2 Feb	Insurance Co of No Am—	10	64 1/2 63 1/2 64 1/2	500	63 Feb 67 Jan
Equity Corp common—	10c	7 1/2 7 1/2	3,900	7 1/2 Jan 7 1/2 Jan	International Cigar Mach—				21 1/2 Jan 44 Jan
Equire-Coronet—	1	7 1/2 7 1/2	1,100	6 1/2 Feb 8 1/2 Jan	Internat Hydro Elec—		19 19	400	16 Jan

STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939		STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939							
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High									
Interstate Power \$7 pref.	5	5	5 1/2	80	4	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	Nat Auto Fibre com	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	300	7 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan		
Investors Royalty	1				3 1/2	Feb	7 1/2	Jan	Nat Bellas Hess com	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	2,100	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Iron Fireman Mfg v e	16	16	16 1/2	250	15 1/2	Jan	18	Jan	Nat National Candy Co					9 1/2	Feb	9 1/2	Feb		
Irving Air Chute	20	19 1/2	20 1/2	2,700	18 1/2	Jan	21 1/2	Jan	Nat National City Lines com	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	10	Jan	12 1/2	Jan		
Italian Superpower A					3 1/2	Feb	3 1/2	Jan	Nat \$3 conv pref	50	40 1/2	40 1/2	50	33 1/2	Jan	43	Jan		
Jacobs Coal & Oil	4	3 3/4	4	1,500	3 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	Nat National Container (Del)	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,000	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan		
Jeanette Glass Co		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Nat National Fuel Gas		12 1/2	13 1/2	1,100	12	Jan	13 1/2	Jan		
Jersey Central Pow & Lt					79	79			Nat Nat Mfg & Stores com					3 1/2	Jan	6	Jan		
5 1/2% preferred	100	79	79	25	67 1/2	Jan	79	Feb	Nat National Oil Products	4	33	33 1/2	200	30	Jan	33 1/2	Feb		
6% preferred	100	86	85	88	40	78	Jan	86	Nat National P & L \$6 pref		80 1/2	80 1/2	900	70	Jan	80 1/2	Feb		
7% preferred	100	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	30	86 1/2	Jan	95 1/2	Nat Nat Refining new com					5	Feb	5	Feb		
Jones & Laughlin Steel	100	29	28 1/2	29 1/2	1,060	26 1/2	Jan	39	Jan	Nat Nat Rubber Mach		4 1/2	4 1/2	600	4	Jan	5 1/2	Jan	
Julian & Kokenge com		23	23	25	23	Feb	26	Jan	Nat Nat Service common	1				1	Jan	1	Jan		
Kansas G & E 7% pref	100	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	10	116	Jan	116 1/2	Feb	Nat National Steel Car Ltd		55 1/2	55 1/2	50	49	Jan	60 1/2	Jan	
Kennedy's Inc	5				300	5	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	Nat National Sugar Refining		11 1/2	11 1/2	300	11 1/2	Feb	12 1/2	Jan	
Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp A					7 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	Nat National Tea 5 1/2% pref	10	7	7	800	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan		
Kimberly-Clark 6% pf	100	107	107	107	10	105	Feb	107	Feb	Nat Nat Tunnel & Mines		2	1 1/2	2	300	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Kingsbury Breweries					100		Jan	3 1/2	Jan	Nat Nestle Le Mur Co cl A		1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	
Kings Co Ltd 7% pf B	70	71	71	20	56	Jan	71	Feb	Nat Navaro Oil Co		14	14	100	13 1/2	Jan	14	Jan		
5% preferred	100	54	51	54 1/2	110	38	Jan	54 1/2	Feb	Nat Nebel (Oscar) Co com					102	Jan	107	Jan	
Kingston Products		1 1/2	2	800	1 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Jan	Nat Nebraska Pow 7% pref	100	49	49 1/2	1,100	42 1/2	Jan	49 1/2	Feb		
Kirby Petroleum		2 1/2	3	200	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	Nat Nelson (Herman) Corp	5				78 1/2	Jan	78 1/2	Jan		
Kirk'd Lake G M Co Ltd		1 1/2	1 1/2	1,200	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Nat Neptune Meter class A		5	5	100	5	Jan	5 1/2	Jan		
Klein (D Emil) Co com					13	Jan	13	Jan	Nat Nevada Calif Elec com	100				36 1/2	Feb	36 1/2	Feb		
Kleinert (I B) Rubber Co	10	8	8	500	8	Jan	8	Jan	7% preferred	100				12	Jan	13	Jan		
Knott Corn common	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	500	12 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan	New Engl Pow Assoc		12 1/2	12 1/2	25	12	Jan	13	Jan	
Kobacker Stores Inc					10	Jan	10	Jan	6% preferred	100	66	66	475	56 1/2	Jan	67 1/2	Feb		
Koppers Co 6% pref	100	58	54	67 1/2	350	54	Feb	73	Jan	New England Tel & Tel	100	110	110	20	104 1/2	Jan	110	Jan	
Kresge Dept Stores					11 1/2	Jan	12	Jan	New Haven Clock Co					6 1/2	Jan	8	Jan		
4% conv 1st pref	100				5 1/2	Jan	7	Jan	New Idea Inc common		57 1/2	57	58	600	54	Jan	62 1/2	Jan	
Kress (S B) special pref	10				11 1/2	Jan	12	Jan	New Mex & Arls Land	1	73	72	73	300	70 1/2	Jan	80	Jan	
Kreuger Brewing Co					8 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Jan	New Process Corp	10				26	Jan	27	Jan		
Lackawanna RR (N J)	100				2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	N Y Auction Co					2	Jan	2	Jan		
Lake Shores Mines Ltd	1	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	2,800	45 1/2	Jan	50 1/2	Jan	N Y City Omnibus									
Lakey Foundry & Mach	1	3	2 1/2	3	700	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	Warrants	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	400	16 1/2	Jan	21 1/2	Feb	
Lane Bryant 7% pref	100				57	Jan	65	Feb	N Y & Honduras Rosario	10	23 1/2	23 1/2	200	23 1/2	Jan	25 1/2	Jan		
LeCourt Realty common					1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	N Y Merchandise	10	108 1/2	108 1/2	100	107	Jan	110	Jan		
Lehigh Coal & Nav		3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2,300	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan	N Y Tr & Lt 7% pref	100	101 1/2	101 1/2	40	100	Jan	102 1/2	Jan	
Leonard Oil Develop	25				1,600	1 1/2	Feb	3 1/2	Jan	N Y Shipbuilding Corp					500	9 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan
Le Tourneau (R G) Inc	1	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	200	27 1/2	Jan	31 1/2	Jan	Founders shares	1	11 1/2	11 1/2	500	9 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan	
Line Material Co	5	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	550	12 1/2	Jan	15	Jan	New York Transit Co	5				4	Jan	4 1/2	Jan	
Lion Oil Refining		18	18	18 1/2	300	17 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan	N Y Water Serv 6% pf	100	21 1/2	21 1/2	60	18	Jan	22 1/2	Jan	
Lipton (Thos J) class A	1	15	13	17	1,500	12	Jan	17	Feb	Common	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	4,500	7 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	
6% preferred	25	23	23	23	100	22	Jan	23	Feb	5% 1st pref	100	87 1/2	87 1/2	125	86	Jan	87 1/2	Feb	
Lit Brothers common					1 1/2	Feb	1 1/2	Feb	5% 2d preferred	100				278	Jan	282	Jan		
Loblaw Groceries cl A					24	Jan	24	Jan	Class A opt warrants		1 1/2	1 1/2	1,600	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Feb		
Class B					22	Jan	22	Jan	Class B opt warrants		1 1/2	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan	2	Jan		
Locke Steel Chain	5				600	11 1/2	Feb	13	Jan	Niagara Share	5	6	6	100	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan	
Lockheed Aircraft	1	33 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	51,500	28	Jan	36 1/2	Jan	Class A preferred	100	58 1/2	59 1/2	1,600	50	Jan	62 1/2	Jan	
Lone Star Gas Corp		9 1/2	9	9 1/2	1,700	8 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan	Nineteen Hundred Corp	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,400	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	
Long Island Lighting					1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Nipissing Mines	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Feb		
Common	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Noma Electric	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	300	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Feb		
7% preferred	100	29 1/2	30	200	26	Jan	30 1/2	Feb	Nor Amer Lt & Power	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan		
6% pref class B	100	25 1/2	26	325	19 1/2	Jan	27 1/2	Feb	\$6 preferred		64 1/2	65 1/2	300	60	Jan	65 1/2	Feb		
Loudon Pack	1				1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	North Amer Rayon cl A		18 1/2	18 1/2	100	17	Jan	22 1/2	Jan		
Louisiana Land & Explor	1				200	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Class B common					17	Jan	18 1/2	Jan	
Louisiana P & L \$6 pref	1	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	1,400	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan	6% prior preferred	50				43	Feb	47	Jan	
Lucky Tiger Comb G M	10				92 1/2	Jan	92 1/2	Jan	No Am Utility Securities		3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Feb	4 1/2	Jan		
Ludlow Valve Mfg Co					1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan	Nor Central Texas Oil	5				3 1/2	Jan	4	Feb		
Lynch Corp common	5				30 1/2	Jan	34	Jan	Nor European Oil com	1	86 1/2	86 1/2	1,800	81 1/2	Jan	86 1/2	Feb		
Majestic Radio & Tel	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2,600	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Feb	Nor Ind Pub Ser 6% pf	100	86 1/2	86 1/2	540	81 1/2	Jan	86 1/2	Feb	
Manat Sugar opt warr					600	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Feb	7% preferred	100	93 1/2	93 1/2	30	88	Jan	93 1/2	Feb	
Mangel Stores	1				100	30	Jan	30	Jan	Northern Pipe Line	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	4 1/2	Feb	5 1/2	Jan	
\$5 conv preferred					30	Jan	30	Jan	Nor Sts Pow new cl A	25	11 1/2	11 1/2	1,400	9 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Feb		
Manischewitz (B) com					2	Feb	2	Feb	Northwest Engineering		16 1/2	16 1/2	300	15	Jan	16 1/2	Jan		
Mapeo Consol Mfg Co					19	Feb	20	Jan	Novadel-Agenc Corp		30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	500	27	Jan	30 1/2	Feb	
Marconi Intl Marine					5 1/2	Feb	5 1/2	Feb	Ohio Brass Co cl B com		21 1/2	23 1/2	250	21 1/2	Feb	26	Jan		
Communications ord reg #1					1 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Jan	Ohio Edison \$6 pref		102	102	150	100	Jan	103 1/2	Jan		
Margay Oil Corp					14 1/2	Jan	17	Jan	Ohio Oil 6% pref	100	111 1/2	111 1/2	100	111 1/2	Jan	112 1/2	Jan		
Marion Steam Shovel					125	Jan	133	Jan	Ohio Power 6% pref	100	112 1/2	113	300	111 1/2	Feb	114 1/2	Jan		
Mass Util Assoc v e	1				100	3 1/2	Jan	4	Feb	Ohio P S 7 1/2% pref	100				104 1/2	Jan	108	Feb	
Massey Harris common					86	Feb	95	Feb	6% 1st preferred	100				9	Feb	9 1/2	Jan		
Master Electric Co					26 1/2	Jan	27	Jan	Oilstocks Ltd common	5	11	10 1/2	11	500	9 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan	
May Hosiery Mills Inc																			

STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939		STOCKS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939				
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High		Low	High			
Pitney-Bowes Postage							South New Engl Tel	100				148	Jan	150	Feb	
Meter	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	400	6 1/4	Jan 7 1/4	Southern Union Line	10				3 3/4	Jan	3 3/4	Jan	
Pitts Bess & L E RR	50				42 1/2	Jan 43	Southern Union Gas	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	300	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Pittsburgh Forgings	10 1/2	11 1/2		500	10 1/4	Jan 12 1/2	Preferred A	25				11 1/2	Jan	12	Jan	
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	50	55	55	20	54 1/4	Jan 64 1/4	Southland Royalty Co	5	6	6	6	600	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Pittsburgh Metallurgical	10	7 1/2	7 3/4	400	7 1/2	Jan 8	South Penn Oil	25	33 1/2	34		800	32	Jan	34 1/2	Jan
Pittsburgh Plate Glass	25	103	103	700	100	Jan 108 1/2	Southwest Pa Pipe Line	10	18 1/2	18 1/2		500	18 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan
Pleasant Valley Wine Co	1				3/4	Jan 3/4	Spanish & Gen Corp						1/4	Jan	3/4	Jan
Plough Inc		8 1/4	9	200	8 1/4	Jan 9 1/4	Am dep rcts ord reg	£1								
Pneumatic Scale com	10				8	Feb 8	Am dep rcts ord reg	£1								
Polaris Mining Co	25c	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Feb 2 3/4	Am dep rcts ord reg	£1								
Potrero Sugar common	5				1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Spencer Shoe Co		2 1/2	2 1/2		100	2 1/2	Feb	3	Jan
Powder & Alexander		4 1/2	4 1/2	600	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	Stahl-Meyer Inc						2 1/2	Feb	3 1/2	Jan
Power Corp of Canada					1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Standard Brewing Co						16 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Feb
6% 1st preferred	100				19 1/4	Jan 21	Standard Cap & Seal com	1	16 1/2	16 1/2		100	15 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Feb
Pratt & Lambert Co					2	Jan 2	Conv preferred	10	22 1/2	23		650	21 1/2	Jan	23 1/2	Jan
Premier Gold Mining	1	2	2	400	2	Jan 2 1/2	Standard Dredging Corp						1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Prentice-Hall Inc com					39 1/4	Jan 39 1/4	Common						12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan
Pressed Metals of Am new		10 1/4	10 1/2	300	9	Jan 10 1/2	\$1.60 conv preferred	20					9	Feb	12	Jan
Producers Corp	25c	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Standard Oil (Ky)	10	18 1/2	18 1/2		800	17 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan
Prosperity Co class B		4 1/2	4 1/2	600	4 1/2	Feb 5 1/2	Standard Oil (Neb)	25	19	19 1/2		200	6 1/2	Feb	6 1/2	Jan
Providence Gas		7 1/2	7 1/2	300	7	Jan 7 1/2	Standard Oil (Ohio) com	25	19	19 1/2		400	19	Feb	21 1/2	Jan
Prudential Investors		6 1/2	6 1/2	2,600	5 1/2	Feb 7	5% preferred	100	105	105		50	102	Jan	105	Feb
\$6 preferred					94 1/2	Jan 99 1/2	Standard Oil & Lt					1,000	3/4	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Public Service of Colorado					108 1/4	Feb 108 1/4	Common class B						28	Jan	37 1/2	Feb
6% 1st preferred	100				44 1/2	Jan 56 1/2	Preferred						8 1/4	Feb	9 1/2	Jan
7% 1st preferred	100				26 1/4	Jan 31	Standard Products Co	1	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	900	8 1/4	Feb	9 1/2	Jan
Public Service of Indiana					1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Standard Silver Lead	1				1,000	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
\$6 preferred	29	28 1/2	30	230	26 1/4	Jan 31	Standard Steel Spring	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	200	20	Jan	31 1/2	Jan
Public Service of Okla					93	Jan 95 1/2	Standard Tube cl B	1					2	Feb	2 1/2	Jan
6% prior lien pref	100				101	Jan 101	Standard Wholesale Phos									
7% prior lien pref	100				101	Jan 101	phate & Acid Wks Inc	20								
\$ Pub Util Secur \$7 pf					101	Jan 101	Starrett (The) Corp v c	1	3 1/2	3 1/2		500	3 1/4	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Puget Sound P & L					34 1/2	Jan 42 1/2	Steel Co of Can Ltd									
\$5 preferred	36 1/2	45	47 1/4	875	34 1/2	Jan 49 1/2	Stein (A) & Co common									
\$6 preferred		19	20	1,100	5	Jan 5	Sterchli Bros Stores									
Puget Sound Pulp & Tim					11	Jan 12	5% 1st preferred	60								
Pyle-National Co com	5				4 1/2	Feb 5 1/2	5% 2d preferred	20	8 1/4	8 1/4		50	7 1/2	Jan	8 1/4	Jan
Pyrene Manufacturing	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	200	4 1/2	Feb 5 1/2	Sterling Aluminum Prod	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	300	5 1/2	Feb	6 1/2	Jan
Quaker Oats common		116	116	10	113	Jan 118	Sterling Brewers Inc	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3	100	2 1/2	Jan	3	Feb
6% preferred	100	152	152	10	152	Feb 158 1/2	Stetson (J B) Co com	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	800	3 1/4	Jan	4	Jan
Quebec Power Co		17 1/2	17 1/2	200	17	Jan 17 1/2	Stinson (Hugo) Corp	5	3/4	3/4	7/8	800	3/4	Feb	1	Jan
Ry & Light Secur com					10	Jan 11	Stroock (S) Co		9	9	5	50	8 1/2	Feb	9 1/2	Jan
Railway & Util Invest A	1				10	Feb 11	Sullivan Machinery		8	8	8 1/2	200	8	Feb	9 1/4	Jan
Raymond Concrete File					17 1/2	Jan 21	Sunray Drug Co									
Common					40 1/4	Jan 40 1/4	Sunray Oil	1	33 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,300	2	Jan	2 1/2	Feb
\$3 conv preferred					1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	5 1/2% conv pref	60	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	100	33 1/4	Jan	38 1/2	Jan
Raytheon Mfg com	50c				3 1/2	Feb 5	Superior Oil Co (Calif)	25	41	40 1/4	41	300	40	Jan	43 1/4	Jan
Red Bank Oil Co		3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Feb 5	Superior Port Cement									
Reed Roller Bit Co					20 1/2	Jan 33 1/2	\$3.30 A part									
Reeves (Danell) common					5	Jan 7	Class B com									
Reiter-Foster Oil	50c				3/4	Jan 3/4	Swan Finch Oil Corp	15								
Reliance Elec & Eng	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	10 1/2	Jan 11 1/2	Taggart Corp com	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	500	4 1/2	Feb	5 1/4	Jan
Reynolds Investing	1	3/4	3/4	700	3/4	Feb 3/4	Tampa Electric Co com	1	33 1/2	33 1/2	34	300	33 1/2	Jan	36 1/2	Jan
Rice Stix Dry Goods					4 1/2	Jan 5	Tastycast Inc class A	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	200	7 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Richmond Radiator	1	3	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	Feb 4	Taylor Distilling Co	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	2,600	18 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
Rio Grande Valley Gas Co					3/4	Jan 3/4	Techcolor Inc common	1	96	95 1/2	96 1/2	550	95 1/2	Jan	99	Feb
Voting trust cts					102 1/2	Feb 102 1/2	Tenn El Pow 7% 1st pf	100	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	50	94	Jan	101 1/2	Jan
Rochester G & E 16% pf	C100				102 1/2	Feb 104	Texas P & L 7% pref	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	600	3 1/2	Feb	4	Jan
6% pref D	100				14	Jan 15	Texon Oil & Land Co	2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	200	12	Jan	15	Jan
Roeser & Fendleton Inc		14 1/2	14 1/2	100	14	Jan 15	Thew Shovel Co com	5	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	200	12 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
Rolls Royce Ltd					41	Jan 43	Tilo Roofing Inc	1								
Am dep rcts ord reg	£1				62	Jan 71	Tishman Realty & Constr									
Rome Cable Corp com	5	12 1/2	12 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	Tobacco Allied Stocks									
Roosevelt Field Inc	5	2	2	200	1 1/2	Feb 2 1/2	Tobacco Prod Exports		4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	500	4 1/2	Feb	4 1/2	Jan
Root Petroleum Co	1				5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	Tobacco Secur Tr									
\$1.20 conv pref	20				10	Jan 10	Ordinary reg	£1								
Rossia International					41	Jan 43	Def registered ss									
Royalite Oil Co Ltd					62	Jan 71	Todd Shipyards Corp	78	76 1/2	78 1/2	125	73 1/2	Feb	80	Jan	
Royal Typewriter					10	Jan 12 1/2	Toledo Edison 6% pref	100				100 1/2	Jan	103	Jan	
Russels Fifth Ave	2 1/2	4 1/2	5	300	4 1/2	Feb 5 1/2	7% preferred A	100				107 1/2	Jan	111	Jan	
Rustless Iron & Steel	1	11 1/2	10 1/2	1,200	10	Jan 12 1/2	Tonopah Belmont Devel	10c				800	3/4	Feb	3/4	Jan
\$2.60 conv pref					40 1/4	Jan 41 1/4	Tonopah Mining of Nev	1								
Ryan Consol Petrol		2 1/2	2 1/2	500	2 1/2	Feb 3	Trans Lux Plot Screen	1		2	2	300	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Ryerson & Haynes com	1	6 1/2	6 1/2	200	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	Transwestern Oil Co	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,100	4 1/2	Feb	5 1/2	Jan
Safety Car Heat & Lt		60 1/2	60 1/2	25	55 1/2	Jan 64	Tri-Continental warrants					400	5 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan
St Lawrence Corp Ltd					3 1/2	Feb 4 1/2	Truba Pork Stores Inc						8	Jan	8	Jan
\$2 conv pref A	50				2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Trulze Chatillon Corp	1	10 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	800	9 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan
St Regis Paper com	50	2 1/2	2 1/2	2,900	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Class A									
7% preferred	100	57 1/2	57 1/2	25	56	Jan 59 1/2	Tung-Sol Lamp Works	1	3	3	3	100	2 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
Salt Dome Oil Co	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	700	11 1/2	Jan 17	80c div. preferred					100	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
Samson United Corp com	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	500	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	Ulen & Co ser A pref									
Savoy Oil Co	5	1	1	200	1											

STOCKS (Concluded)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week \$	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939			
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High		
		Par												
Utah Radio Products.....	1				1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			104 1/4	Jan	105 1/4	Jan
Utility Equities Corp.....		1 1/4	1 1/4	300	1 1/4	Jan	2 1/4	Jan			107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan
\$5.50 priority stock.....					49 1/2	Jan	53 1/2	Jan						
Utility & Ind Corp com.....	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	1,000	5 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan			28,000	7 1/2	Jan	10
Conv preferred.....	7	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			1,000	7 1/2	Jan	9 1/2
Util Pow & Lt common.....	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	10,900	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			3,000	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
Class B.....					1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			2,000	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2
7% preferred.....	100	12 1/2	13 1/2	200	12 1/2	Jan	16	Jan			48,000	60	Jan	66 1/2
Valspar Corp com.....	1	1 1/2	2	700	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan			4,000	110	Jan	111 1/2
\$4 conv pref.....	5	27 1/2	27 1/2	25	27 1/2	Jan	30	Jan			69,000	73	Jan	80 1/2
Van Norman Mach Tool.....	5	26 1/2	28 1/2	1,100	22 1/2	Jan	27 1/2	Jan			110	107 1/2	Jan	110
Venezuela Mex Oil Co.....	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan			104	104	Jan	104 1/2
Venezuela Petroleum.....	10	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,500	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			114,000	99 1/2	Jan	101 1/2
Va Pub Serv 7% pref.....	100	47	43	47	38 1/2	Jan	47 1/2	Jan			143	47	Jan	50 1/2
Vest Manufacturing.....		8	8	200	8	Jan	8 1/2	Jan			5,000	107 1/2	Jan	108
Waco Aircraft Co.....		7 1/2	6 3/4	7 3/4	1,900	4 1/2	7 1/2	Jan			10,000	82 1/2	Jan	86 1/2
Wagner Baking v to.....		8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	1,100	6 1/2	8 1/2	Jan						
Wahl Co common.....					5 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan			1,000	101 1/2	Feb	104 1/2
Waitt & Bond class A.....					1 1/2	Feb	1 1/2	Jan			101 1/2	101 1/2	Feb	101 1/2
Class B.....					1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			115	25		
Walker Mining Co.....	1	1 1/4	1 1/4	100	1 1/4	Jan	1 1/4	Jan			93 1/2	92	93 1/2	85,000
Wayne Knitting Mills.....	5	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	8 1/2	Jan	11 1/2	Jan			98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	218,000
Welsbach Bros-Brower.....	1				4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan			98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	218,000
Wellington Oil Co.....	1				3 1/2	Jan	5	Jan						
Wentworth Mfg.....	1.25	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	800	2 1/4	2 1/2	Jan			98	98	98 1/2	52,000
West Texas Util 8% pref.....					86	Jan	90	Feb			104 1/2	104 1/2	105	17,000
West Va Coal & Coke.....					1	Jan	1 1/2	Jan			87	87	87	5,000
Western Air Express.....	1	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	500	3 1/2	4 1/4	Jan			94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	3,000
Western Maryland Ry.....					40	Jan	50 1/2	Jan			87 1/2	86	87 1/2	45,000
7% pref.....	100										77	77	77	81
Western Tab & Sig.....					14 1/2	Jan	15	Feb			91	91	91	17,000
Vot r tics com.....					9	Jan	10	Jan			101 1/2	102 1/2	358,000	95 1/2
Westmoreland Coal Co.....					9	Jan	10	Jan			67	67	67	29,000
Westmoreland Inc.....											68 1/2	69	31,000	68
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg.....	1				5 1/2	Jan	6	Feb			58	58	60	6,000
Williams (R. C.) & Co.....	10				5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan			90	89	90	6,000
Williams Oil-Co Mat Ht.....					2 1/2	Jan	3	Jan			108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	1,000
Wilson-Jones Co.....		8 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2	400	7 1/2	8 1/2	Jan			52	51	52	5,000
Wilson Products Inc.....	1				84 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan			47	49	47	47
Wisconsin P & L 7% pf 100		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	Jan			48 1/2	47	48 1/2	7,000
Wolverine Port Cement.....	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	600	5 1/2	6 1/2	Jan			98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	2,000
Wolverine Tube com.....	2				5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan						
Woodley Petroleum.....	1				5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan						
Woolworth (F W) Ltd.....					13 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Feb			24	24	1,000	18 1/2
Amer dep rets.....	50	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	1,700	13 1/2	14 1/2	Jan			195 1/2	97	97	94 1/2
6% preferred.....	2				3,100	8	8 1/2	Feb			103 1/2	103 1/2	5,000	103 1/2
Wright Hargreaves Ltd.....		8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	300	1	1 1/2	Jan			102	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Yukon-Pacific Mining Co.....	5	1 1/4	1 1/4								109	109 1/2	109	109 1/2

BONDS

BONDS (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939		Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week \$	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939		
		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High		Low	High	
		Par											
Alabama Power Co.....	1946	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	\$87,000	102	Jan	105 1/2	Feb				
1st & ref 5s.....	1951	103 1/2	102 1/2	104	98,000	98	Jan	104	Feb				
1st & ref 5s.....	1956	102	100 1/2	102 1/2	19,000	96	Jan	102 1/2	Feb				
1st & ref 5s.....	1968	99 1/2	98 1/2	100	40,000	87	Jan	100	Feb				
1st & ref 4 1/2s.....	1967	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	402,000	81 1/2	Jan	95 1/2	Feb				
Aluminum Ltd debt 5 1/2s 1948		105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2		105 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan				
Amer G & El debt 5s.....	2028	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	13,900	108 1/2	Feb	109 1/2	Jan				
Amer Pow & Lt deb 6s.....	2018	94 1/2	93	94 1/2	63,000	85 1/2	Jan	94 1/2	Feb				
Amer Radiator 4 1/2s.....	1947	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	1,000	105	Jan	106 1/2	Jan				
Amer Seating 6s stp.....	1949	100	100	100 1/2	8,000	100	Jan	101 1/2	Jan				
Appalachian Power 6s.....	1949	100	120	122	22,000	118 1/2	Jan	122	Feb				
Ark-Louisiana Gas 4s.....	1951	105	104	105	22,000	102 1/2	Jan	105	Feb				
Arkansas P & Lt 5s.....	1956	103	102 1/2	103 1/2	67,000	101 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan				
Associated Elec 4 1/2s.....	1953	103	52 1/2	54	60,000	41 1/2	Jan	64 1/2	Feb				
Associated Gas & El Co.....													
Conv deb 4 1/2s.....	1948	32	31 1/2	32	3,000	31	Feb	36	Jan				
Conv deb 4 1/2s.....	1949	32	31 1/2	32 1/2	45,000	27 1/2	Jan	34	Jan				
Conv deb 6s.....	1950	35	34	35	33,000	30	Jan	37 1/2	Jan				
Debenture 5s.....	1968	34	33	34 1/2	47,000	29 1/2	Jan	36 1/2	Jan				
Conv deb 5 1/2s.....	1977	43 1/2	43 1/2	44	4,000	40	Jan	46 1/2	Jan				
Assoct T & T deb 5 1/2s A 55					2,000	72 1/2	Jan	77 1/2	Feb				
Atlanta Gas Lt 4 1/2s.....	1955	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2		102 1/2	Jan	104	Jan				
Atlantic City Elec 3 1/2s '64					1,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan				
Avery & Sons (B F).....													
5s with warrants.....	1947	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	1,000	85	Feb	86	Jan				
5s without warrants.....	1947	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2									
Baldwin Locom Works.....													
*Convertible 6s.....	1950	102	101 1/2	105	61,000	96 1/2	Jan	116 1/2	Jan				
Bell Telop of Canada.....													
1st M 5s series A.....	1955	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	13,000	109 1/2	Feb	110 1/2	Jan				
1st M 5s series B.....	1957	102	122 1/2	123	2,000	120 1/2	Feb	126	Jan				
5s series C.....	1960	124 1/2	124 1/2	125	15,000	123 1/2	Jan	126	Jan				
Bethlehem Steel 6s.....	1998	145	145	145	2,000	145	Feb	148 1/2	Jan				
Birmingham Elec 4 1/2s 1968		94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	88,000	86	Jan	94 1/2	Feb				
Birmingham Gas 5s.....	1959	82	79 1/2	82	28,000	69 1/2	Jan	82	Feb				
Broad River Pow 5s.....	1954	88	86 1/2	88	5,000	81	Jan	88	Feb				
Canada Northern Pr 5s '53		103	103	103 1/2	4,000	102 1/2	Jan	104	Jan				
Canadian Pac Ry 6s.....	1942	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	22,000	101	Jan	103 1/2	Jan				
Carolina Pr & Lt 5s.....	1956	103 1/2	103	104	119,000	96 1/2	Jan	104	Feb				
Cedar Rapids M & P 5s '53		113	113	113	6,000	113	Feb	115	Jan				
Cent Ohio Lt & Pr 5s.....	1950	102 1/2	103 1/2	104	9,000	101 1/2	Jan	103 1/2	Feb				
Cent Pow 5s ser D.....	1957												

BONDS (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week \$	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939				
			Low	High		Low	High	Day		
Nat Pow & Lt 6s A	2026	102 3/4	102 1/4	103	5,000	98	Jan	103 1/4	Feb	
Deb 5s series B	2030	99	98 3/4	99 1/4	55,000	92 1/2	Jan	99 1/4	Feb	
Nat Pub Serv 6s cts 1978			110 1/2	110 3/4	10,000	107 1/2	Jan	110 3/4	Feb	
Nbraska Power 4 1/2s 1921			117 1/2	118	2,000	115 1/4	Jan	118	Feb	
6s series A	2022		98	98	3,000	96	Jan	98	Jan	
Nelsner Bros Realty 6s '48			98	98	42,000	77 1/2	Jan	98	Jan	
Nevada-Calf Elec 5s 1956			78 1/2	79 1/2	6,000	118 1/2	Jan	119	Feb	
New Amsterdam Gas 5s '48			119	119	6,000	118 1/2	Jan	119	Feb	
N H Gas & El Assn 6s 1947			59 1/2	60	28,000	55	Jan	61	Feb	
5s	1948		59	59 1/2	18,000	54	Jan	60	Feb	
Conv deb 5s	1950		58 1/2	59 1/2	59,000	54 1/2	Jan	60 1/2	Feb	
New Eng Power 3 1/2s 1961			108 1/2	108 1/2	3,600	107 1/2	Jan	109	Feb	
New Eng Pow Assn 5s 1948			95 1/4	95 1/4	118,000	91	Jan	95 1/4	Feb	
Debenture 5 1/2s	1954		97 1/2	97 1/2	77,000	93	Jan	97 1/2	Feb	
New Orleans Pub Serv										
5s stamped	1942		100 1/2	100 1/2	5,000	99 1/2	Feb	100 1/2	Jan	
*Income 6s series A	1949		94 1/2	94 1/2	34,000	92	Jan	95	Jan	
N Y Central Elec 6 1/2s 1950			105 1/2	105 1/2	21,000	102 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Feb	
New York Pean & Ohio										
*Ext 4 1/2s stamped 1950			82 1/2	82 1/2	4,000	79	Jan	81 1/2	Jan	
N Y P & L Corp 1st 4 1/2s '37			107 1/2	107 1/2	74,000	107	Jan	108	Jan	
N Y State E. & G 4 1/2s 1980			101 1/2	101 1/2	61,000	99	Jan	101 1/2	Jan	
N Y & Westch'r Lig 4s 2004			105 1/2	105 1/2	2,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	
Debenture 5s	1954		112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	113	Jan	113	Jan	
Nippon El Pow 6 1/2s 1953			57	56 1/2	9,000	50	Jan	57 1/2	Feb	
No Amer Lt & Power										
5 1/2s series A	1956		97 1/2	97 1/2	8,000	96 1/2	Jan	99 1/2	Feb	
Nor Cont'l Util 5 1/2s 1948			51 1/2	51 1/2	7,000	47	Jan	54	Feb	
No Indiana G & E 6s	1952		108 1/2	108 1/2	6,000	107 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Jan	
Northern Indiana P S										
5s series C	1968		105 1/2	105 1/2	6,000	105	Feb	107	Jan	
5s series D	1949		105 1/2	106	11,000	105 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Jan	
4 1/2s series E	1970		104	104 1/2	11,000	103 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	
N western Elec 6s stmpd '45			105 1/2	105 1/2	3,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	
N western Pub Serv 6s 1957			100 1/2	100 1/2	37,000	90	Jan	101	Jan	
Ogden Gas 6s	1945		108 1/2	108 1/2	1,000	108	Jan	108 1/2	Jan	
Okla Nat Gas 4 1/2s	1945		105 1/2	105 1/2	28,000	105	Jan	106 1/2	Jan	
6s series A	1946		101 1/2	103 1/2	8,000	100 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Jan	
Okla Power & Water 5s '48			94	93 1/2	26,000	91 1/2	Jan	95 1/2	Feb	
Pacific Coast Power 5s '40			102 1/2	102 1/2	2,000	101 1/2	Jan	103	Jan	
Pacific Gas & Elec Co										
1st 6s series B	1941		113 1/2	113 1/2	11,000	113 1/2	Jan	113 1/2	Jan	
Pacific Invest 5s ser A	1948		93	93 1/2	3,000	92	Jan	94 1/2	Feb	
Pacific Lig & Pow 5s	1942		113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	76	Jan	113 1/2	Jan	
Pacific Pow & Lig 5s	1955		85 1/2	85 1/2	81,000	76	Jan	85 1/2	Feb	
Park Lexington 3s	1964		136	137 1/2	32	Jan	134 1/2	Feb		
Penn Cent L & P 4 1/2s 1977			94 1/2	93 1/2	91,000	91	Jan	95	Feb	
1st 5s	1979		101	101 1/2	4,000	98	Jan	101 1/2	Jan	
Penn Electric 4s F	1971		100	99 1/2	55,000	97	Jan	100	Feb	
Penn Ohio Edison										
6s series A	1980		105	104 1/2	20,000	100 1/2	Jan	105	Feb	
Deb 5 1/2s series B	1959		102	102 1/2	76,000	91 1/2	Jan	103	Feb	
Fenn Pub Serv 6s O	1947		108 1/2	108 1/2	5,000	108 1/2	Jan	108 1/2	Feb	
5s series D	1951		106 1/2	106 1/2	4,000	105 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Feb	
Fenn Water & Pow 5s	1940		103 1/2	103 1/2	2,000	103 1/2	Feb	105	Jan	
4 1/2s series B	1968		107	107	5,000	106 1/2	Feb	108 1/2	Jan	
Peoples Gas L & Coke										
4s series B	1981		94 1/2	94 1/2	10,000	91 1/2	Jan	94 1/2	Jan	
4s series D	1961		95 1/2	95 1/2	19,000	93 1/2	Jan	96 1/2	Jan	
Phila Elec Pow 5 1/2s	1972		112 1/2	113 1/2	24,000	111 1/2	Jan	113 1/2	Feb	
Phila Rapid Transit 6s 1962			77 1/2	77 1/2	1,000	77	Jan	78 1/2	Jan	
Piedm'n Hydro El 6 1/2s '60			46	46 1/2	2,000	44 1/2	Jan	51	Jan	
Pittsburgh Coal 6s 1949			107	107	1,000	106	Jan	107 1/2	Feb	
Pittsburgh Steel 6s	1948		197 1/2	99	95 1/2	Jan	99	Feb		
*Pomeranian Elec 6s 1953			118 1/2	122	17 1/2	Jan	19	Jan		
Portland Gas & Coke 6s '40			73	72 1/2	17,000	64	Jan	77	Feb	
Potomac Edison 5s E	1956		108 1/2	108 1/2	12,000	107	Jan	108 1/2	Feb	
4 1/2s series F	1961		109	109	1,000	108 1/2	Jan	109 1/2	Jan	
Potrero Sup 7s stmpd 1947			41	42 1/2	2,000	39 1/2	Jan	42 1/2	Feb	
Power Corp (Can) 4 1/2s B	59		111	111	10 1/2	Jan	112 1/2	Feb		
Prussian Electric 6s 1964			119	119	25 1/2	Feb	20 1/2	Feb		
Public Service of N J										
8% perpetual certificates	149		147	149	4,000	147	Feb	151	Jan	
Pub Serv of Oklahoma										
4s series A	1966		107	107	1,000	106 1/2	Jan	107 1/2	Jan	
Puget Sound P & L 5 1/2s '49			85 1/2	85 1/2	94,000	75 1/2	Jan	86	Feb	
1st & ref 6s ser C	1950		83 1/2	83 1/2	18,000	72	Jan	83 1/2	Feb	
1st & ref 4 1/2s ser D	1956		79 1/2	79 1/2	44,000	70 1/2	Jan	80	Feb	
Queens Boro Gas & Elec										
5 1/2s series A	1952		176 1/2	179 1/2	63 1/2	Jan	80	Feb		
*Ruhr Gas Corp 6 1/2s 1953			126	133 1/2	32	Jan	35	Jan		
*Ruhr Housing 6 1/2s 1958			121	109	109	27,000	108 1/2	Jan	109	Jan
7 1/2s Harbor Water 4 1/2s '79			117 1/2	118	10 1/2	Feb	17 1/2	Feb		
*St L Gas & Coke 6s 1947			135	136 1/2	134	Feb	134 1/2	Feb		
San Joaquin L & P 6s B '52			25	25	2,000	24	Jan	25	Jan	
*Saxon Pub Wks 6s	1937		25	25	4,000	24	Feb	21 1/2	Jan	
*Schulte Real Est 6s	1951		102 1/2	102 1/2	3,000	101 1/2	Jan	102 1/2	Feb	
Scripo (E W) Co 5 1/2s 1943			60 1/2	60 1/2	3,000	60	Jan	65	Jan	
Seullin Steel 3s	1948		107	107	16,000	104	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	
Serval Inc 5s	1968		105	105 1/2	4,000	103 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Feb	
Shawinigan W & P 4 1/2s '67			104 1/2	105 1/2	10,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	
1st 4 1/2s series B	1968		78	79	5,000	76 1/2	Jan	81	Feb	
1st 4 1/2s series D	1970		105 1/2	105 1/2	10,000	104 1/2	Jan	105 1/2	Jan	
Sheridan Wyo Coal 6s 1947			92 1/2	89 1/2	42,000	83	Jan	92 1/2	Feb	
Sou Carolina Pow 5s 1957			103 1/2	103 1/2	212,000	94 1/2	Jan	104 1/2	Feb	
Southeast P & L 6s	2025		103 1/2	103 1/2	5,000	104 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Feb	
Sou Calif Edison Ltd										
Debenture 3 1/2s	1945		105	104 1/2	5,000	104	Jan	105	Feb	
Ref M 3 1/2s May 1 1960			110	109 1/2	43,000	108 1/2	Jan	110 1/2	Jan	
Ref M 3 1/2s B July 1 '60			110	110 1/2	108 1/2	Jan	110	Jan		
1st & ref mtge 4s	1960		111 1/2	111 1/2	2,000	111	Jan	112 1/2	Feb	
Sou Counties Gas 4 1/2s 1968			103 1/2	103 1/2	8,000	103 1/2	Feb	105 1/2	Jan	
Sou Indiana Ry 4s	1951		46	45	22,000	44 1/2	Feb	46 1/2	Jan	
S'western Assoc Tel 6s 1961			103 1/2	102 1/2	4,000	102 1/2	Feb	103 1/2	Jan	
S'western Lt & Pow 6s 1957			93 1/2	94 1/2	5,000	83	Jan	94 1/2	Jan	
So'west Pow & Lt 6s 2022			94 1/2	93 1/2	8,000	104 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Feb	
So'west Pub Serv 6s 1945			106	106 1/2	8,000	104 1/2	Jan	106 1/2	Feb	
Standard Gas & Elec										
6s (std)	1948		65	64	34,000	58	Jan	65 1/2	Feb	
Conv 6s (std)	1948		64	65 1/2	30,000	57 1/2	Jan	66	Feb	
Debenture 6s	1951		65 1/2	64	25,000	57 1/2	Jan	66 1/2	Feb	
Debenture 6s Dec 1 1966			66	64	32,000	57 1/2	Jan	67	Feb	
6s gold deb	1957		164	166	60	Jan	65 1/2	Feb		
Standard Invest 5 1/2s 1939			191 1/2	192 1/2	87	Jan	92	Feb		
Standard Pow & Lt 6s 1957			64 1/2	65 1/2	28,000	57	Jan	66 1/2	Feb	
*Starrett Corp Inc 6s 1950			29	29	5,000	27 1/2	Jan	35	Jan	
Stinnes (Hugo) Corp										
2d stamped 4s	1940		161 1/2	63	58	Jan	63	Feb		
2d stamped 4s	1946		136	40	37	Feb	50	Jan		
Northern Elec Pow 6s 1956			99 1/2	99 1/2	61,000	88 1/2	Jan	100 1/2	Feb	
Terri Hydro-El 6 1/2s 1953			145 1/2	46 1/2						

Other Stock Exchanges

New York Real Estate Securities Exchange

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 17

Unlisted Bonds	Bid	Ask	Unlisted Bonds	Bid	Ask
Bowker Bldg 6s	18 3/4	---	500 Fifth Ave Inc	29	---
B'way 38th St Bldg 7s	51	---	6 1/2s 1949 (unstamped)	---	---
Bryant Park Bldg	---	---	Harriman Bldg 6s	---	---
6 1/2s unstamped	24	---	Lefcourt Manh Bldg 5s '48	50	---
6 1/2s stamped	24	---	Lincoln Bldg Corp	---	---
11 West 42d St Bldg	---	---	5 1/2s 1963 w-v t c	69 3/4	72
6 1/2s unstamped	36	---	Marcy, The 6s	---	---
40 Wall St Corp 6s	42	43 3/4	Natl Tower Bldg 6 1/2s 1944	58	---
45 E 30th St Bldg 5 1/2s 1937	15	---	165 Broadway Bldg 5 1/2s '51	45	---
51 Fifth Ave Apt Bldg	---	---	10 East 40th St Bldg 6s '53	80	---
6s 1943 (stamped)	38	---			

Baltimore Stock Exchange

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

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
					Low	High
Arundel Corp	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	435	20 3/4	Jan 22 1/2
Balt Transit Co com v t c	45c	45c	50c	611	35c	Jan 65c
1st pref v t c	1.55	1.50	1.70	832	1.50	Jan 2.10
Black & Decker common	---	18	18	20	17 1/2	Jan 22 1/2
Brager Elsenberg Inc com 1	---	17	17	25	17	Jan 19
Consol Gas E L & Pow	75 1/2	74	75 1/2	172	71	Jan 75 1/2
5% preferred	100	116 1/2	116 1/2	213	115 1/2	Jan 117
Eastern Sugar Assoc com. 1	---	4 1/2	4 3/4	480	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Preferred	13 3/4	13 3/4	14	220	12 3/4	Jan 14 1/2
Fidelity & Deposit	20	121 1/2	122	68	117	Jan 122 1/2
Fidelity & Guar Fire	10	31 1/2	32 1/2	101	31 1/2	Jan 35 1/2
Houston Oil preferred	100	18	18 1/2	406	17 1/2	Jan 19 1/2
Mar Tex Oil	1	95c	1.00	1,100	95c	Feb 1.40
Merch & Miners Transp	---	16	16 1/2	125	13	Jan 16 1/2
Mt Vern-W Mills com	100	1.50	1.50	95	1.00	Jan 2.00
Preferred	100	35 1/2	36	191	35 1/2	Jan 37
New Amster'dm Casualty 5	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	408	11 1/2	Jan 14 1/2
North Amer Oil Co com	1.10	1.10	1.10	100	1.10	Feb 1.25
Northern Central Ry	50	84 1/2	84 1/2	9	83 1/2	Jan 85
Penna Water & Pow com	---	80	84 1/2	90	73	Jan 80
U S Fidelity & Guar	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	2,472	19	Jan 22 1/2
Balt Transit 4s flat	1975	22 1/2	21 1/2	85,000	20	Jan 24 1/2
A 5s flat	1975	25 1/2	25 1/2	15,500	22 1/2	Jan 27 1/2
B 5s	1975	86	85 1/2	1,500	84 1/2	Jan 86
Finance Co of Amer 4 1/2	47	99 1/2	99 1/2	6,000	96	Jan 99 1/2

Boston Stock Exchange

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

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
					Low	High
American Pneumatic Ser	50	---	1 1/4	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
6% non-um pref	50	---	12	20	12	Jan 13 1/2
1st preferred	50	---	156 1/2	1,617	149 1/2	Jan 158 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel	100	157 1/2	156 1/2	130	130	Jan 149 1/2
Assoc Gas & El Co cl A	1	---	8 1/2	849	8 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Boston & Albany	100	84 1/2	84 1/2	827	82 1/2	Jan 84 1/2
Boston Edison Co	100	138	136	638	127 1/2	Jan 138
Boston Elevated	100	55	54 1/2	494	52	Jan 55
Boston Herald Traveler	---	17 1/2	17 1/2	92	17 1/2	Feb 19
Boston & Maine	100	---	1	20	1	Jan 1
Preferred (std)	100	6 1/2	6 1/2	513	6	Jan 8
Prior preferred	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	370	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
CI A 1st pref std	100	2	2	67	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Class B 1st pref (std)	100	---	2 1/2	75	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Class D 1st pref (std)	100	---	11 1/2	113	11	Jan 12 1/2
Boston Per Prop Trust	---	18	16 1/2	21	16 1/2	Jan 23
Boston & Providence	100	---	6 1/2	266	6 1/2	Jan 8 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	25	---	4 1/2	120	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Copper Range	25	---	20c	100	20c	Feb 27c
East Boston Co	10	---	1 1/2	18	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
East Gas & Fuel Assn	---	---	21	120	20 1/2	Jan 25
Common	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	69	9 1/2	Jan 12 1/2
4 1/2% prior pref	100	---	3 1/2	32	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
6% preferred	100	---	5	100	4 1/2	Jan 5
Eastern Mass St Ry	100	65	64	65	60	Jan 67
1st preferred	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	75	3 1/2	Feb 3 1/2
Adjustment	100	---	4 1/2	460	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Eastern SS Lines	---	---	16 1/2	50	14	Jan 16 1/2
Common	---	---	21 1/2	107	20	Jan 24
Economy Grocery Stores	---	---	30 1/2	5	29 1/2	Jan 30 1/2
Employers Group	---	---	1 1/2	200	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
General Capital Corp	---	---	6	90	5 1/2	Jan 7
Georgian Inc cl A pref	20	---	7	195	6 1/2	Jan 8
Gilchrist Co	---	---	1 1/2	50	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Gillette Safety Razor	---	---	17	150	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Hathaway Bakeries	---	---	5	100	4 1/2	Jan 5
Class A	---	---	20 1/2	265	20 1/2	Feb 22 1/2
Int'l Button Hole Mach	10	---	3 1/2	270	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2
Isle Royal Copper Co	15	---	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Mc Cent	---	---	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Common	---	---	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2
Mergenthaler Linotype	---	---	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Narragansett Racing Assn	---	---	20 1/2	35	15	Jan 21 1/2
Ine	---	---	100 1/2	310	105	Jan 110
Nat'l Tunnel & Mines Co	---	---	57	36	55	Jan 58
New Eng G & El Assn pfd	20 1/2	---	138	138	138	Jan 138
New England Tel & Tel 100	---	---	1,920	55c	Jan 1.00	Jan 1.00
New River 6% cum pfd 100	---	---	90c	85	40c	Feb 80c
N Y N H & H R R	---	---	55	11 1/2	Jan 14 1/2	Jan 14 1/2
North Butte	2.50	61c	60c	64c	1,069	90c
Old Colony RR	100	---	11 1/2	85	11 1/2	Jan 14 1/2
(Cts of deposit)	---	---	20 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2
Pacific Mills Co	---	---	16	100	14	Jan 18
Pennsylvania RR	50	---	1 1/2	50	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Quincy Mining Co	25	---	10	14	10	Jan 14
Reece Butter H Mach	10	---	10	14	10	Jan 14
Reece Fold Mach Co	10	---	10	14	10	Jan 14
Shawmut Assn T C	---	---	10	142	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2
Stone & Webster	---	---	14 1/2	120	13 1/2	Jan 17 1/2
Suburban Elec Sec Co com	---	---	80c	81c	250	80c
Torrington Co (The)	---	---	23 1/2	737	22 1/2	Feb 25 1/2
Union Twist Drill Co	5	---	17	328	17	Feb 23
United Shoe Mach Corp	25	81 1/2	78	81 1/2	1,292	78
Preferred	25	42 1/2	42 1/2	73	41 1/2	Jan 43 1/2

For footnotes see page 1009.

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
					Low	High
Utah Metal & Tunnel Co	1	65c	65c	75c	1,700	65c
Waldorf System	---	---	6 1/2	7 1/2	499	6 1/2
Bonds						
Eastern Mass St Ry	---	---	81 1/2	82	\$6,000	81 1/2
Series A 4 1/2s	---	---	86 1/2	86 1/2	2,000	83
Series B 5s	---	---	---	---	---	84
						87
						Jan
						Jan

CHICAGO SECURITIES

Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members Principal Exchanges

Bell System Teletype

Trading Dept. C.G.O. 405-406

Municipal Dept. C.G.O. 521

10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

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

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices Low High	Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
					Low	High
Abbott Laboratories	---	---	57 1/2	58 1/2	130	55 1/2
Common (new)	58 1/2	---	38 1/2	38 1/2	90	38 1/2
Aame Steel Co com	25	---	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	7 1/2
Adams Oil & Gas com	---	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	50	2 1/2
Advanced Alum Castings	5	---	8	8	100	7 1/2
Aetna Ball Bear com	1	---	13	13	50	11 1/2
Allied Laboratories com	---	---	18	18	100	18
Allied Products cl A	25	---	7	7	150	6 1/2
Common	10	---	41 1/2	42 1/2	70	39 1/2
Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co	---	---	20 1/2	20 1/2	100	20 1/2
Altorfer Bros conv pref	---	---	64	64	190	59
Amer Pub Serv pref	100	---	166 1/2	168 1/2	739	149 1/2
Amer Tel & Tel Co cap	100	---	5	5 1/2	350	9 1/2
Armour & Co common	5	---	10 1/2	10 1/2	100	10 1/2
Aro Equip Corp com	1	---	35	35	50	33 1/2
Asbestos Mfg Co com	1	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	1 1/2
Associates Invest Co com	---	---	7	7 1/2	300	6 1/2
Automatic Products com	5	---	3 1/2	3 1/2	5,500	2 1/2
Aviation Corp (Del)	---	---	13 1/2	13 1/2	200	13
Aviation & Trans C cap	1	---	700	7 1/2	Jan 9	
Barber Co (W H) com	---	---	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	11 1/2
Barlow & Seelig Mfg A com	5	---	9	9	300	9
Bastian-Blessing Co com	---	---	9	9	3,700	22 1/2
Belden Mfg Co com	10	---	25 1/2	27 1/2	3,700	22 1/2
Bendix Aviation com	5	---	9 1/2	9 1/2	350	7 1/2
Berghoff Brewing Co	1	---	19	19	50	17 1/2
Bliss & Laughlin Inc com	5	---	25 1/2	26 1/2	3,225	25
Borg Warner Corp	---	---	18	18	300	17
(New) common	5	---	21	21	100	21
Brach & Sons (E J) cap	---	---	15	16	700	13
Brown Fence & Wire	---	---	21	21	100	21
Class A	---	---	15	16	150	23
Bruce Co (E L) com	5	---	2 1/2	2 1/2	150	2 1/2
Burd Piston Ring com	---	---	7 1/2	8 1/2	1,400	7 1/2
Butler Brothers	10	---	21 1/2	22 1/2	85	19
5% conv pref	30	---	14 1/2	14 1/2	25	14
Campbell Wyant & Can Fd	---	---	21 1/2	21 1/2	100	19
Castle &						

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Helleman Brew Co G cap. 1	8 1/2	7 7/8	8 3/4	1,550	6 1/2	Jan	8 3/4	Feb
Houdaille-Hershey cl B. 1	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	250	14	Jan	17 1/2	Feb
Hubbell (Harvey) Incom. 5	12	12	12 1/2	100	11	Jan	12 1/2	Jan
Hupp Motors com. 1	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	405	1 1/4	Jan	2 1/4	Jan
Illinois Brick Co. 10	6	6	6 1/2	50	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Illinois Central RR com 100	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	228	14	Jan	20 1/2	Jan
Indep Pneum Tool v t c. 1	20	20	20	50	19 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
Inland Steel Co cap. 1	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	80	79 1/2	Jan	94 1/2	Jan
International Harvest com 1	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	247	52 1/2	Jan	60 1/2	Jan
Iron Fireman Mfg Co v t c. 1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	50	15 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Feb
Jarvis (W B) Co cap. 1	24	23 3/4	24	1,050	21 1/2	Jan	26	Jan
Katz Drug Co com. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	650	4	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Kellogg Switchboard com. 1	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	750	5	Feb	6 1/2	Jan
Preferred. 100	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	10	79 1/2	Feb	79 1/2	Feb
Kentucky Util Jr cum pf. 50	35	35	35	120	29	Jan	35	Jan
6% preferred. 100	86	86	86	20	69 1/2	Jan	86	Feb
Kerlyn Oil com A. 5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	550	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Feb
La Salle Ext Univ com. 5	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2	Jan	2 1/2	Feb
Lawbeck 6% cum pref. 100	30	30	30 1/2	20	30	Jan	31	Feb
Libby McNeill & Libby. 1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	300	5 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
Lincoln Printing com. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Preferred \$3.50. 100	29	29	30	80	29	Jan	31	Jan
Liquid Carbonic com. 1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	15	16 1/2	Feb	18 1/2	Jan
Loudon Packing com. 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	650	1 1/2	Jan	1 1/2	Jan
Marshall Field com. 1	14	14	15	5,600	11 1/2	Jan	15	Feb
McWilliams Dredge com. 1	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	50	14 1/4	Jan	16 1/4	Jan
Mer & Mrs Sec—								
Class A common. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2,300	4 1/2	Feb	5 1/2	Jan
Prior preferred. 100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10	26 1/2	Jan	28 1/2	Feb
Middle West Corp cap. 5	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3,350	7	Jan	8 1/2	Jan
Minneapolis Brew com. 1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	200	7 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Feb
Modine Mfg com. 1	19	19	19	100	19	Jan	22	Jan
Montgomery Ward—								
Common. 100	49 1/2	51 1/2	49 1/2	948	44 1/2	Jan	51 1/2	Jan
Muskegon Mot spec A. 1	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	220	14	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
National Battery Co pref. 1	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	70	30 1/2	Jan	31 1/2	Jan
National Bond Invest com 1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	100	13 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
Nat Rep Inv pref. 100	18	18	18	50	17	Jan	19 1/2	Jan
National Standard com. 10	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	550	21	Jan	26	Jan
Nobilit-Sparks Ind com. 5	9	8 1/2	9	550	7	Jan	9	Feb
Northwest Bancorp com. 1	16	16	16 1/2	300	14 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Northwest Eng Co com. 1	7% preferred. 100	14	13 1/2	40	13	Jan	18	Feb
Prior lien pref. 100	44	44	44	660	40 1/2	Jan	47 1/2	Feb
Omnibus Corp v t c com. 1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	85	15 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Feb
Ontario Mfg Co com. 1	12	12	12	250	12	Feb	12	Feb
Penn RR capital. 50	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	239	18 1/2	Jan	24 1/2	Jan
Peoples G Lt & Coke cap 100	41	38 1/2	40	445	34	Jan	40 1/2	Feb
Perfect Circle (The) Co. 1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	80	26 1/2	Jan	27 1/2	Feb
Pictorial Paper Pkge. com. 5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Feb	3 1/2	Jan
Pines Winterfront com. 1	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	11 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Poor & Co class B. 1	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	30	11 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Potter Co (The) com. 1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	50	10 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Jan
Pressed Steel Car. 1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	Feb	11 1/2	Jan
Process Corp com. 1	115	117	115	260	113 1/2	Jan	117 1/2	Jan
Quaker Oats Co common. 100	151 1/2	152	151 1/2	20	151 1/2	Feb	157	Jan
Preferred. 100	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 1/2	Jan	2	Jan
Raytheon Mfg com v t c 50c	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	550	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
6% preferred v t c. 10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	50	10 1/2	Jan	11	Jan
Reliance Mfg Co com. 1	2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2,500	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Rollins Hos Mills com. 1	24	24	24	100	23	Jan	25	Jan
Sangamo Electric Co. 1	8	8	8	50	8	Feb	9 1/2	Jan
Schwitzer Cummins cap. 1	70 1/2	73	70 1/2	650	66 1/2	Jan	74 1/2	Jan
Sears Roebuck & Co com. 1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	200	2 1/2	Jan	3	Jan
Serleik Corp cl B com. 1	18	18 1/2	18	100	17 1/2	Jan	19 1/2	Jan
So Bend Lath Wks cap. 5	105 1/2	106	105 1/2	160	105	Jan	106	Jan
South G & E 7% pref. 100	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	605	12 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
Spiegel Inc com. 2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Standard Dredge com. 1	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	837	26	Jan	29 1/2	Jan
Standard Oil of Ind. 2 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	457	9 1/2	Feb	12 1/2	Jan
Stewart-Warner. 5	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan	8 1/2	Feb
Storkline Furn com. 10	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	100	8	Jan	8 1/2	Jan
Sunstrand Mach Tool com. 15	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	636	26 1/2	Jan	28 1/2	Feb
Swift & Co. 25	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	791	15 1/2	Jan	19 1/2	Jan
Thompson (J R) com. 25	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	150	3 1/2	Jan	3 1/2	Jan
Trane Co (The) common. 2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	50	13	Jan	15 1/2	Jan
Union Carb & Carbon cap. 1	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2	13	82 1/2	Jan	90 1/2	Jan
United Air Lines Tr cap. 5	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	460	9 1/2	Jan	13 1/2	Jan
U S Gypsum Co com. 20	97	97	97 1/2	135	97	Feb	112 1/2	Jan
Utah Radio Products com. 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Util & Ind Corp com. 5	800	800	800	1 1/2	800	Jan	1 1/2	Feb
Wahl Co com. 1	450	450	450	1	450	Feb	1	Jan
Walgreen Co common. 100	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	800	16 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Jan
Western Un Teleg com. 100	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	175	20 1/2	Jan	24 1/2	Jan
W house El & Mfg com. 50	109 1/2	111	109 1/2	205	98 1/2	Jan	119 1/2	Jan
Wieboldt Stores Inc com. 1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	400	8 1/2	Jan	9	Jan
Williams Oil-O-Matic com. 1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	50	2 1/2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan
Wiscon Bankshares com. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,300	4 1/2	Jan	5 1/2	Jan
Woodall Industrial com. 2	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	150	77 1/2	Jan	79 1/2	Jan
Wrigley (Wm) Jr (Del). 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	150	1 1/2	Feb	2	Feb
Yates Amer Mach cap. 5	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	800	15 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
Zenith Radio Corp com. 1	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	800	15 1/2	Jan	22 1/2	Jan

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Lunkenheimer. 1	20	20	20	10	18	Jan	20	Feb
P & G. 56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	530	53 1/2	Jan	56 1/2	Feb
Rapid. 8	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	266	8	Feb	11	Jan
U S Playing Card. 10	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	19	27 1/2	Jan	31 1/2	Feb
U S Printing pref. 50	5	5	5	100	4 1/2	Jan	5	Jan

Ohio Listed and Unlisted Securities
Members Cleveland Stock Exchange

GILLIS OHIO RUSSELL & CO.

Union Commerce Building, Cleveland
Telephone: OHerly 5050 A. T. & T. OLEV. 565 & 566

Cleveland Stock Exchange
Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks—	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High
Brewing Corp of Amer. 1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	25	6 1/2	Jan	7 1/2	Jan
City Ice & Fuel. 1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	41	10	Jan	10 1/2	Feb
Cleveland Iron pref. 100	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	282	56 1/2	Feb	60	Jan
Cleveland Ry. 1	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	577	20	Jan	23 1/2	Jan
Cliffs Corp v t c. 1	18 1/2	19	18 1/2	475	17	Jan	22 1/2	Jan
Dow Chemical pref. 100	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	1	116	Jan	118 1/2	Jan
Easton Mfg. 1	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	90	24	Jan	24 1/2	Jan
Elec Controller & Mfg. 1	60	60	60	10	60	Feb	70	Jan
Faultless Rubber. 1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	60	15 1/2	Jan	16	Jan
Forstoria Pressed Steel. 1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	20	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Feb
General Tire & Rubber. 25	22	22	22	80	22	Feb	22	Feb
Goodrich, B F. 1	21	21 1/2	21	227	21	Feb	21 1/2	Feb
Goodyear Tire & Rubber. 1	32 1/2	34	32 1/2	109	32 1/2	Feb	34	Feb
Hanna M A \$5 cum pref. 1	101	101	101	10	100	Jan	101	Feb
Harbauer Co. 1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	60	4 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Feb
Interlake Steamship. 1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	90	33	Jan	36	Jan
Jaeger Machine. 1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	42	15 1/2	Jan	17 1/2	Jan
Kelley Isl Lime & Tr. 1	14	14	14	70	14	Jan	14 1/2	Jan
Lansom & Sessions. 1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4,250	3 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Leland Electric. 1	11	12	11	67	11	Feb	14	Jan
McKee A C. "B". 1	31	31	31	21	31	Feb	36	Jan
Medusa Portland Cement 1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	28	15	Jan	16 1/2	Jan
Metro Paving Brick. 1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	118	2 1/2	Feb	2 1/2	Jan
Monarch Machine Tool. 1	20	20	20	30	20	Jan	21	Jan
Myers, F E, & Bro. 1	50	50	50	20	50	Feb	51	Jan
National Acme. 1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	50	13 1/2	Feb	13 1/2	Feb
National Refining. 25	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	507	4	Jan	5 1/2	Feb
Preferred. 100	65	65	65	2	65	Jan	75	Jan
Ohio Brass B. 1	22	22	22	43	22	Feb	26	Jan
Otis Steel. 1	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	25	12 1/2	Jan	12 1/2	Jan
Richman Bros. 1	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	2,187	30	Feb	35	Jan
Selberling Rubber. 1	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	128	6 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan
8% cum preferred. 100	65	65	65	170	50	Jan	70	Feb
Thompson Products Inc. 1	24 1/2	26	24 1/2	130	21	Jan	21	Jan
Tron Mfg. 1	4	4	4	210	3 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Van Dorn Iron Works. 1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan	4 1/2	Jan
Weinberger Drug Inc. 1	6	6	6	6	14 1/2	Jan	14 1/2	Jan

WATLING, LERCHEN & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange New York Curb Associate
Detroit Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange

Buhl Building DETROIT
Telephone: Randolph 5530

Detroit Stock Exchange
Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week	
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Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices			Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High	Low		High	
Pfeiffer Brewing com.....	7	7	7	7	100	7	Jan 7 1/2	
Reo Motor com.....	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	250	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Rickel (H W) com.....	2	3	3	3	730	3	Jan 3	
River Raisin Paper com.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	620	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Scotten-Dillon com.....	10	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	105	24 1/2	Jan 25 1/2	
Standard Tube B com.....	1	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	1,800	2	Jan 2 1/2	
Timken-Det Axle com.....	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	175	13 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	
Tivoli Brewing com.....	1	2 1/2	3	3	845	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
Tom Moore Dist com.....	1	52c	52c	53c	400	43c	Jan 55c	
United Shirt Dist com.....	*	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	150	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
United Specialties.....	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	120	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	
Universal Cooler A.....	*	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	300	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
B.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6,100	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2	
Warner Aircraft com.....	1	65c	65c	1	1	65c	Jan 1	
Young Spring & Wire.....	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	100	16 1/2	Jan 19	

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices			Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High	Low		High	
Packard Motor Car Co.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	100	4	Jan 4 1/2	
Paramount Pictures Inc.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	25	10	Jan 13 1/2	
Radio Corp of Amer.....	7	7	7	7	834	6 1/2	Jan 8	
Republic Steel Corp.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	1,055	18 1/2	Jan 25	
Seaboard Oil Co of Del.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	50	19 1/2	Feb 21 1/2	
Sears Roebuck & Co.....	72 1/2	70 1/2	73	73	202	69 1/2	Jan 74 1/2	
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.....	15	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	92	12 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	
Standard Brands, Inc.....	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	113	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	
Standard Oil Co (N J).....	25	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	53	48 1/2	Jan 60	
Studebaker Corp.....	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	475	7 1/2	Feb 8 1/2	
Swift & Co.....	25	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	215	18 1/2	Jan 19 1/2	
Texas Corp (The).....	25	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	22	43 1/2	Jan 47 1/2	
Union Carbide & Carbon.....	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	25	82 1/2	Jan 90 1/2	
United Aircraft Corp.....	5	41 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	405	34 1/2	Jan 41 1/2	
United Corp (The) (Del).....	5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	50	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
United States Rubber Co.....	10	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	60	42 1/2	Jan 51 1/2	
U S Steel Corp.....	5	59 1/2	58	61	285	56	Jan 69	
Warner Bros Pictures.....	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	70	5 1/2	Jan 6 1/2	
Westinghouse El & Mfg.....	50	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	80	99 1/2	Jan 120 1/2	

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Philadelphia Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange (Associate)
PHILADELPHIA **NEW YORK**
1513 Walnut Street 30 Broad Street

Los Angeles Stock Exchange
Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices			Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High	Low		High	
Bandini Petroleum Co.....	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,465	3 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Bolsa-Chica Oil A com.....	10	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2	Feb 2 1/2	
Byron Jackson Co.....	15	15	15	15	100	15	Feb 17 1/2	
Call Packing Corp com.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	25	16 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	
Central Investment.....	100	16	16	16	320	15	Jan 17 1/2	
Chrysler Corp.....	5	77	75 1/2	77 1/2	250	67 1/2	Jan 83 1/2	
Consolidated Oil Corp.....	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	540	8 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	
Consolidated Steel Corp.....	5	5	5	5 1/2	250	5	Feb 6 1/2	
Cremeries of Amer v t c.....	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	191	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	
Douglas Aircraft Corp.....	74 1/2	72	74 1/2	74 1/2	120	63 1/2	Jan 79 1/2	
Electrical Prods Corp.....	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	443	9 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	
Exeter Oil Co A com.....	1	60c	60c	62 1/2c	500	60c	Feb 67 1/2c	
General Motors com.....	10	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	401	43 1/2	Jan 50 1/2	
Gladding-McBean & Co.....	5	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	125	7 1/2	Jan 9 1/2	
Globe Grain & Milling.....	25	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber.....	5	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	235	30 1/2	Jan 38	
Hancock Oil Co A com.....	10	41 1/2	41 1/2	42	211	39	Jan 42	
Holly Development Co.....	1	1.20	1.15	1.25	950	95c	Jan 1.40	
Hupp Motor Car Corp.....	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	212	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Intercoast Petroleum.....	37c	37c	37c	37c	100	36c	Jan 41c	
Lincoln Petroleum Co.....	10c	10c	10c	10c	1,000	9c	Jan 12c	
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.....	33 1/2	31 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	895	26	Jan 34 1/2	
Los Ang Industries Inc.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	913	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Los Angeles Investment.....	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,137	3 1/2	Jan 4 1/2	
Menasco Mfg Co.....	1	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4,563	3 1/2	Feb 5 1/2	
Mid-Western Oil Co.....	5c	4c	4c	4c	3,000	4c	Feb 4c	
Oceanic Oil Co.....	1	75c	72 1/2c	75c	300	72 1/2c	Feb 85c	
Pacific Distillers Inc.....	1	30c	25c	30c	500	25c	Feb 30c	
Pacific Gas & Elec com.....	25	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	176	28 1/2	Jan 29 1/2	
Pacific Indemnity Co.....	10	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	1,525	27 1/2	Jan 27 1/2	
Pacific Lighting Corp com.....	5	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	519	42 1/2	Jan 45 1/2	
Republic Petroleum com.....	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	450	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
5 1/2% preferred.....	50	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	8	36	Jan 36	
Rice Ranch Oil Co.....	1	25c	25c	28c	1,900	25c	Jan 30c	
Richfield Oil Corp com.....	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	100	8 1/2	Jan 10 1/2	
Warrants.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
Roberts Public Markets.....	2	4	3 1/2	4	239	3 1/2	Jan 4	
Ryan Aeronautical Co.....	1	6 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2	17,896	5 1/2	Feb 7 1/2	
Rights.....	60c	50c	75c	75c	5,996	37c	Feb 70c	
Safeway Stores Inc.....	38 1/2	37 1/2	39	39	169	29 1/2	Jan 39	
Shell Union Oil Corp.....	120	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	120	12 1/2	Jan 13 1/2	
Sierra Trading Corp.....	25c	5c	5c	5c	1,000	5c	Jan 6c	
Signal Oil & Gas Co A.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	400	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
Sontag Chain Stores Co.....	5	9	8 1/2	9	2,000	8 1/2	Feb 9	
So Calif Edison Co Ltd.....	25	25	25	25	2,820	23	Jan 25	
6% preferred B.....	25	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	110	28 1/2	Jan 29 1/2	
5 1/2% preferred C.....	25	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1,735	27 1/2	Jan 27 1/2	
6% preferred A.....	25	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	756	32 1/2	Jan 32 1/2	
Southern Pacific Co.....	100	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	100	15 1/2	Jan 21 1/2	
Standard Oil Co of Calif.....	1	28	28	28 1/2	601	27	Jan 28 1/2	
Sunray Oil Corp.....	2	2	2	2	50	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Superior Oil Co (The).....	25	41	40 1/2	41	300	39 1/2	Feb 43	
Transamerica Corp.....	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	5,597	6 1/2	Feb 7 1/2	
Union Oil of Calif.....	25	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,039	18 1/2	Jan 19 1/2	
Universal Consol Oil.....	10	14 1/2	14 1/2	15	475	13 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	
VandeKamp's HDBakers.....	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	380	8	Jan 8 1/2	
Wellington Oil Co of Del.....	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100	3 1/2	Feb 5	
Mining—								
Alaska-Juneau Gold.....	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	100	9 1/2	Feb 10	
Black Mountain Consol.....	10c	22c	22c	24c	5,000	21c	Jan 30c	
Calumet Gold Mines.....	10c	1c	1c	1c	6,000	1c	Jan 5c	
Cardinal Gold.....	10c	9c	9c	9c	1,000	7c	Jan 10c	
Imperial Development.....	25c	1c	1c	1c	1,000	1c	Jan 1 1/2c	
Unlisted—								
Amer Rad & Std Sanitary.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	100	14 1/2	Jan 18 1/2	
Amer Tel & Tel Co.....	100	157 1/2	156 1/2	158 1/2	349	149 1/2	Jan 158 1/2	
Anaconda Copper.....	50	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	185	28	Jan 38 1/2	
Armour & Co (Ill).....	10	5	5	5	60	5	Feb 5 1/2	
Atlantic Refg Co (The).....	25	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	75	2 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Aviation Corp (The) (Del).....	5	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	100	6 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	
Bendix Aviation Corp.....	2 1/2	26	26	27 1/2	320	23 1/2	Jan 28 1/2	
Borg-Warner Corp.....	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	25	25 1/2	Jan 31	
Canadian Pacific Ry.....	25	5	5	5	20	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Caterpillar Tractor Co.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	75	42 1/2	Jan 47 1/2	
Columbia Gas & Elec Corp.....	8	8	8	8	220	6 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	
Commercial Solvents.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	285	10 1/2	Jan 12 1/2	
Commonwealth & South.....	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	215	1 1/2	Jan 2 1/2	
Continental Oil Co (Del).....	5	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	125	26 1/2	Feb 30 1/2	
Curtiss-Wright Corp.....	1	7	6 1/2	7	411	5 1/2	Jan 7 1/2	
A.....	5	27	27	27	65	24	Jan 27 1/2	
Electric Power & Light.....								
General Electric Co.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	145	37 1/2	Jan 44 1/2	
General Foods Corp.....	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	41	175	37 1/2	Jan 40 1/2	
Goodrich (B F) Co.....	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	136	18 1/2	Jan 24 1/2	
Int Nickel Co of Can.....	51	51	51	51	100	46 1/2	Jan 55 1/2	
Kennecott Copper Corp.....	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	190	34	Jan 43 1/2	
Loew's Inc.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	95	46 1/2	Jan 52 1/2	
Montgomery Ward & Co.....	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	120	46 1/2	Jan 50 1/2	
New York Central RR.....	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	153	17 1/2	Jan 22 1/2	
Nor American Aviation.....	1	1.83	1.83	1.9	1,083	1.43	Jan 1.93	
North American Co.....	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	25 1/2	170	22 1/2	Jan 24 1/2	
Ohio Oil Co.....	9	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	112	10	Jan 10	

For footnotes see page 1009.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Feb. 11 to Feb. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

Stocks	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices			Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High	Low		High	
American Stores.....	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	180	8 1/2	Jan 12	
American Tel & Tel.....	100	157 1/2	156 1/2	158 1/2	464	149 1/2	Jan 158 1/2	
Bell Tel Co of Pa pref.....	100	120 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	135	119 1/2	Jan 121 1/2	
Budd (E G) Mfg Co.....	5	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	210	6 1/2	Jan 8 1/2	
Chrysler Corp.....	5	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2	174	66 1/2	Jan 84 1/2	
Curtis Pub Co.....	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	24	5 1/2	Feb 6 1/2	
Electric Storage Battery.....	100	29 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	189	28 1/2	Feb 30 1/2	
General Motors.....	10	48 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	333	42 1/2	Jan 51	
Horn & Hardart (Phila) com.....	1	123	124 1/2	124 1/2	81	117	Jan 124 1/2	
Lehigh Coal & Nav.....	50	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	119	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	
Lehigh Valley.....	50	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	114	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2	
Nat Power & Light.....	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	76	7 1/2	Jan 8	

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Allegheny Ludlum Steel, Preferred, Armstrong Cork Co., etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists stocks like Rheem Mfg Co., Richfield Oil Corp, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists stocks like Am Rad & St Sntry, American Tel & Tel Co, etc.

* No par value. a Odd lot sales. b Ex-stock dividend. d Deferred delivery. r Cash sale—Not included in range for year. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. s Listed. † In default.

Orders solicited on Pacific Coast Stock Exchanges, which are open until 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time (2 P. M. Saturdays)

Schwabacher & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange 111 Broadway, New York Cortlandt 7-4150 Private Wire to own offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles

San Francisco Stock Exchange

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Alaska-Juneau Gold, Anglo Amer Min Corp, etc.

Savings and Loan Associations Finance Greater Part of Mortgages on Non-Farm Properties, Reports FHLBB

Savings and loan associations are financing a larger part of urban housing in America than any other type of lender, it is indicated in the first detailed national study of mortgage recordings ever made in this country, it was announced on Feb. 11 by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The study, according to the Board, indicated that during December savings and loan associations financed 32% of the number and 29% of the amount of all mortgages of \$20,000 or less on non-farm properties. Banks and trust companies ranked next with 26% of the amount of such mortgages. Other lenders were: Individuals, 17%; miscellaneous lenders, 14%; insurance companies, 10%; and mutual savings banks, 4%. The Board's announcement further said:

This first report was based upon returns from 290 counties possessing 22% of the total non-farm population of the country. As the study, which is planned as a regular monthly activity of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Bank Board, continues, it is expected rapidly to expand the number of reporting counties in order to broaden the base of the report.

Cooperating in the study with the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are savings and loan executives; the United States Building and Loan League; the National Association of Title Companies; and the National Mortgage Bankers Association.

The study shows that savings, building and loan associations recorded mortgages amounting to \$80,838,000, or 29% of the total mortgages on non-farm property for December. In 29 States these associations recorded more mortgages than any other class of lender.

The highest rate of mortgage financing—\$9.09 per person—was recorded in the District of Columbia. Florida was second with \$6.44 per person and California third with \$5.60.

The number and amount of mortgages recorded by the various classes of lenders were:

Table with columns: Type of Lender, Number of Loans, Amount. Lists Savings and loan, Insurance companies, Banks and trust companies, Mutual savings banks, Individuals, Other mortgagees, Total.

Canadian Markets

LISTED AND UNLISTED

Provincial and Municipal Issues

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 17

Province of Alberta			Province of Ontario		
Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask	
5s Jan 1 1948	61 1/2	63	5s Oct 1 1942	111	112
4 1/2s Oct 1 1956	75 1/2	79	5s Sept 15 1943	116	116 1/2
Prov of British Columbia			Province of Quebec		
5s July 12 1949	100 1/2	102	4 1/2s May 1 1959	120 1/2	121 1/2
4 1/2s Oct 1 1953	97 1/2	99	4s June 1 1962	103	109
Province of Manitoba			Prov of Saskatchewan		
4 1/2s Aug 1 1941	93	94 1/2	5s June 15 1943	79	81
5s June 15 1954	85	87	5 1/2s Nov 15 1946	79	81
5s Dec 2 1959	85	87	4 1/2s Oct 1 1951	78	80
Prov of New Brunswick					
4 1/2s Apr 15 1960	107	108 1/2			
4 1/2s Apr 15 1961	105 1/2	106 1/2			
Province of Nova Scotia					
4 1/2s Sept 15 1952	108 1/2	109 1/2			
5s Mar 1 1960	115 1/2	117			

Railway Bonds

Canadian Pacific Ry			Canadian Pacific Ry		
Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask	
4s perpetual debentures	80 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2s Sept 1 1946	98 1/2	98 3/4
5s Sept 15 1942	102 1/2	104	5s Dec 1 1954	99 1/2	100
4 1/2s Dec 15 1944	93	94 1/2	4 1/2s July 1 1960	93 1/2	94 1/2
5s July 1 1944	113 1/2				

Dominion Government Guaranteed Bonds

Canadian National Ry			Canadian Northern Ry		
Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask	
4 1/2s Sept 1 1951	114 1/2	114 3/4	6 1/2s July 1 1946	123	123 1/2
4 1/2s June 15 1955	117 1/2	118			
4 1/2s Feb 1 1956	115 1/2	116 1/2			
4 1/2s July 1 1957	115 1/2	116 1/2			
5s July 1 1969	115 1/2	115 3/4			
5s Oct 1 1969	118 1/2	119 1/2			
5s Feb 1 1970	118 1/2	119 1/2			

Montreal Stock Exchange

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

Stocks	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High		Low	High
Agnew-Surpass Shoe	100	107	9 1/2	9 3/4	35	9 1/2	10 Jan
Preferred	100	107	107	107	25	107	10 Jan
Alberta Pacific Grain A	50	30	2	2	30	2	2 Feb
Amal Elec Corp pref	50	30	30	30	80	30	30 Jan
Associated Breweries	100	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	75	15	15 Jan
Algoma Steel Corp	100	10 1/2	11	11	75	10	14 Jan
Bathurst Power & Paper A	100	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	300	6 1/2	8 Jan
Bawlf (N) Grain	100	1.15	1.15	1.15	5	1.00	1.50 Jan
Preferred	100	15	15	15	45	15	15 Jan
Bell Telephone	100	171	171	171	484	166	171 Feb
Brazilian Tr Lt & Power	100	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/4	2,373	7 1/2	9 1/4 Jan
British Col Power Corp A	100	23 1/2	24	24	395	22 1/2	24 Jan
B	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	40	2	2 Jan
Bruck Silk Mills	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	35	3 1/2	4 1/2 Jan
Building Products A (new)	100	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	792	14 1/2	16 Jan
Canada Cement	100	8	8	8	305	7 1/2	8 Jan
Preferred	100	97	97	97	133	95	97 Jan
Can Forgings B	100	10	10	10	5	10	10 Feb
Can Iron Foundries	100	20	20	20	3	20	25 Feb
Can North Power Corp	100	16	16	16	102	15	16 Jan
Canada Steamship (new)	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	597	2 1/2	2 1/2 Jan
Preferred	50	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	389	7 1/2	10 1/2 Jan
Canadian Bronze	100	36	37	37	283	36 1/2	37 Jan
Cndn Canners 5% em pf 20	100	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	50	18 1/2	18 1/2 Feb
Canadian Car & Foundry	100	14 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	2,880	12 1/2	18 Jan
Preferred	25	32	32	33	1,110	29 1/2	34 Jan
Canadian Celanese	100	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	1,895	10 1/2	14 Jan
Preferred 7%	100	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	485	101 1/2	102 1/2 Jan
Rights	100	20	20	21	3,375	18	18 Jan
Canadian Converters	100	7	7	7	4	7	7 Jan
Canadian Cottons	100	65	65	65	40	65	65 Feb
Canadian Indus Alcohol	100	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	160	1 1/2	3 1/2 Feb
Class B	100	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	220	2	2 1/2 Jan
Canadian Pacific Ry	25	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	3,190	4 1/2	5 1/2 Jan
Cockshut Flow	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	15	6	6 1/2 Jan
Consol Mining & Smelting	100	55	53 1/2	55 1/2	1,448	47	51 1/2 Jan
Crown Cork & Seal Co	100	24	24	24	915	21 1/2	26 Jan
Distillers Seagrams	100	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,320	16	20 Jan
Dominion Bridge	100	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	362	29	30 Jan
Dominion Coal pref	25	16	16	16	155	15	17 1/2 Jan
Dominion Glass pref	100	160	160	160	60	150	160 Feb
Dominion Steel & Coal B 25	100	10	9 1/2	10 1/2	2,046	8 1/2	12 1/2 Jan
Dom Tar & Chemical	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	215	5	7 Jan
Preferred	100	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	25	77	77 Jan
Dominion Textile	100	59 1/2	57	59 1/2	625	55	60 Jan
Dryden Paper	100	5	5	5	30	4 1/2	5 1/2 Jan
Eastern Dairies	100	55c	55c	55c	25	50c	50c Feb
Electrolux Corp	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	475	12 1/2	15 Jan
English Electric B	100	5	5	5	3	6	6 Jan
Foundation Co of Canada	100	10	10	10	70	9	11 1/2 Jan
Gatineau Power	100	13	13	13 1/2	216	11 1/2	13 1/2 Jan
Preferred	100	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	271	88	91 Feb
Rights	100	3	3	3	25	2 1/2	3 1/2 Jan
General Steel Wares	100	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	150	5 1/2	6 Jan
General Steel Wares pref 100	100	74	74	74	180	66 1/2	82 Jan
Goodyear T pref inc 27.50	100	57	57	57	25	56	58 Jan
Gurd (Charles)	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	255	5 1/2	6 Jan
Gypsum Lime & Alabas	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	340	4 1/2	6 1/2 Jan
Hamilton Bridge	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	70	4 1/2	5 1/2 Jan
Hollinger Gold Mines	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2,680	14	15 Jan
Howard Smith Paper	100	12	11 1/2	12	410	10	13 Jan
Preferred	100	94	94	94	80	94	96 Jan
Hudson Bay Mining	100	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	290	31	35 1/2 Jan
Imperial Oil Ltd	100	17	16 1/2	17	2,106	16	17 Feb
Imperial Tobacco of Can	100	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	4,062	15 1/2	16 1/2 Feb
Preferred	100	7	7	7	20	7 1/2	7 1/2 Jan
Indust Accept Corp	100	30	30	30	30	30	31 1/2 Jan
Intl Nickel of Canada	100	51 1/2	50 1/2	52	3,329	46 1/2	56 1/2 Jan
Intl Bronze Powders	100	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	10	19	20 Jan
Internat Pet Co Ltd	100	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	1,527	25	27 1/2 Jan
International Power	100	3	3	3	70	3	3 1/2 Jan
Preferred	100	74	74	74	11	74	77 Jan

Montreal Stock Exchange

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High		Low	High
Lake of the Woods	100	14	14	14	165	14	17 Jan
Preferred	100	112	112	112	15	112	115 Jan
Lang & Sons (John A)	100	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	25	11 1/2	12 1/2 Jan
Laura Secord	100	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	60	11 1/2	13 1/2 Jan
Lindsay (C W)	100	4	4	4	1,225	4	4 Jan
Massey-Harris	100	5 1/2	5 1/2	6	325	5	7 1/2 Jan
McColl-Frontenac Oil	100	6 1/2	6 1/2	7	1,440	5 1/2	7 Jan
Montreal Cottons	100	38	38	38	10	38	38 Feb
Montreal Cottons pref 100	100	100	100	100	1	100	101 Jan
Mont L H & P Consol	100	30 1/2	31	31	5,986	29 1/2	31 Jan
Montreal Tramways	100	71	71	71	52	69 1/2	73 Jan
National Breweries	100	42	42	42 1/2	1,602	40	42 1/2 Jan
Preferred	25	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	60	41 1/2	45 1/2 Feb
National Steel Car Corp	100	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	1,239	48 1/2	61 Jan
Niagara Wire Weaving	100	20	20	20	10	20	22 1/2 Jan
Noranda Mines Ltd	100	80 1/2	80	80 1/2	3,081	71	81 1/2 Jan
Ogilvie Flour Mills	100	26 1/2	27	27	320	26	28 1/2 Jan
Preferred	100	165	165	165	11	160	170 Feb
Pennans	100	42	42	42 1/2	100	41 1/2	42 1/2 Feb
Power Corp of Canada	100	10 1/2	10 1/2	11	316	10	10 1/2 Jan
Price Bros & Co Ltd	100	15	14 1/2	15 1/2	1,153	12 1/2	13 1/2 Jan
5% preferred	100	50	50	50	125	48 1/2	50 1/2 Jan
Quebec Power	100	18	17 1/2	18 1/2	930	16	18 1/2 Jan
Regent Knitting	100	3	3	3	10	3 1/2	3 1/2 Feb
Sagueneay Power pref	100	106	105	106	20	104 1/2	105 1/2 Jan
St Lawrence Corp	100	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,200	2 1/2	3 1/2 Jan
A preferred	50	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	720	10 1/2	15 1/2 Jan
St Lawrence Paper pref	100	34	33	34	293	30 1/2	34 Jan
Shawinigan W & Power	100	21	20 1/2	21	1,710	20	22 Jan
Southern Canada Power	100	12	12	12	120	11 1/2	12 Jan
Steel Co of Canada	100	73	72 1/2	73 1/2	628	68	77 Jan
Preferred	25	70	70	70	110	68	73 1/2 Jan
United Steel Corp	100	5	5	5 1/2	475	4	7 Jan
Western Grocers pref	100	109	109	109	10	109	109 Feb
Winnipeg Electric A	100	1.85	1.75	1.85	127	1.65	2 1/2 Jan
B	100	1.70	1.70	1.75	173	1.75	2 Jan
Zellers Ltd	100	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	8	8	9 Jan
Preferred	100	23	23	24	345	23	24 Feb

Stocks	Par	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939	
			Low	High		Low	High
Canadienne	100	166 1/2	166 1/2	168	10	164 1/2	167 1/2 Jan

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Montreal Curb Market

Stocks (Concluded)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939			
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Power of Can 6% em 1st pf 100	103 3/4	103	104	60	101	Jan	105	Jan		
Provincial Transport Co.	7	7	7 1/4	966	6 1/2	Feb	7 1/4	Jan		
Quebec Tel & Pow Corp A		4 1/4	4 1/4	60	4 1/4	Jan	4 1/4	Jan		
Sou Can Pow 6% em pf 100		107	107 1/2	39	106	Jan	108	Jan		
Walkerville Brewery		1.15	1.35	130	1.00	Jan	1.40	Jan		
(H) Walk-Gooder & Worts	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	475	43 1/2	Jan	50 1/2	Jan		
\$1 cum pref.		19 1/2	20	535	19 1/2	Jan	20 1/2	Jan		
Mines—										
Aldermac Copper Corp.		40c	40c	4,000	35c	Jan	50c	Jan		
Alexandria Gold	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	1 1/2c	3,500	1c	Jan	1 1/2c	Jan		
Arntfield Gold Mines		16 1/2c	16 1/2c	1,000	10c	Jan	16 1/2c	Feb		
Beaufort Gold		14c	14c	2,310	10c	Jan	14c	Jan		
Bobjo Mines	19c	19c	19c	1,000	16 1/2c	Jan	18c	Jan		
Bulolo Gold Dredging	5	27	27 1/2	1,390	25c	Jan	28c	Jan		
Cndn Malartic Gold		99c	1.00	475	97c	Jan	1.00	Jan		
Capitol-Rouyn Gold	3 1/2c	2 1/2c	3 1/2c	4,000	2 1/2c	Jan	3 1/2c	Feb		
Cartier-Malartic Gold		5c	5c	100	4c	Feb	6c	Jan		
Central Cadillac Gold		20c	23c	8,100	16c	Jan	25c	Feb		
Dome Mines Ltd.		31 1/2	31 1/2	675	31 1/2	Jan	33 1/2	Jan		
Duparquet Mining Co.		6 1/2c	6 1/2c	10,150	5c	Jan	5c	Jan		
Eldorado Gold M Ltd.	1.87	1.87	1.95	570	1.60	Jan	2.35	Jan		
Falconbridge Nickel	5.30	5.30	5.35	760	5.00	Jan	5.75	Jan		
Francœur Gold		23c	24c	2,300	20c	Jan	24c	Feb		
Honey Gold Mines		28c	28c	700	28c	Feb	28c	Feb		
Joliette-Que		4 1/2c	5c	6,700	4c	Jan	5c	Jan		
J-M Consol Gold (New)	7c	7c	8c	3,500	7c	Feb	10c	Jan		
Kirkland Lake Rand		6c	7c	3,777	8c	Jan	9 1/2c	Jan		
Kirkland Lake Gold	1.43	1.43	1.43	100	1.20	Jan	1.45	Feb		
Lake Shore Mines	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	915	47	Jan	50 1/2	Jan		
Lamaque Contact Gold		2 1/2c	2 1/2c	2,000	2 1/2c	Jan	2 1/2c	Jan		
Macassa Mines		5.50	5.50	1,250	4.75	Jan	5.80	Jan		
McIntyre-Porcupine	5	53 1/2	53 1/2	305	52 1/2	Jan	55 1/2	Jan		
McKenzie-Red Lake Gold		1.20	1.20	100	1.12	Jan	1.31	Jan		
McWatters Gold Mines		56c	56c	200	57c	Jan	74c	Jan		
O'Brien Gold	2.75	2.75	2.75	300	2.37	Jan	3.35	Jan		
Pamour-Porcupine		4.00	4.25	1,674	3.90	Jan	4.80	Jan		
Pandora Cad.	9c	8c	10c	10,400	9c	Feb	16c	Jan		
Pato Consol Gd Dredging	1	2.25	2.25	500	2.25	Jan	2.60	Jan		
Perron Gold	1.75	1.70	1.80	4,200	1.45	Jan	1.85	Feb		
Pickle Crow Gd M Ltd.		5.25	5.25	100	4.95	Jan	5.50	Jan		
Pioneer Gold of B C	1	2.62	2.62	100	2.62	Feb	2.62	Feb		
Placer Development	13 1/2	13 1/2	14	675	13	Jan	14 1/2	Jan		
Premier Gold		2.10	2.10	200	2.10	Feb	2.10	Feb		
Preston-East Dome	1.57	1.55	1.57	300	1.35	Jan	1.72	Jan		
Reward Mining	94 1/2c	94c	95c	6,800	4c	Jan	6c	Jan		
San Antonio Gold		1.50	1.50	225	1.30	Feb	1.50	Feb		
Sheritt-Gordon	1.10	1.08	1.17	2,535	1.00	Jan	1.44	Jan		
Siseco Gold Mines Ltd.	1.27	1.27	1.39	8,220	1.24	Jan	1.67	Jan		
Sladen Mal		60c	64c	2,700	60c	Feb	80c	Jan		
Stadacona (new)	88c	85c	1.03	218,705	47c	Jan	1.03	Feb		
Sullivan Consolidated		87c	87c	2,000	81c	Jan	1.00	Jan		
Sylvanite Gold	3.45	3.40	3.45	250	3.15	Jan	3.55	Jan		
Thompson Cad.	26c	24c	31c	61,950	20c	Jan	31c	Feb		
Waite-Amulet		7.00	7.40	1,058	6.30	Jan	8.10	Jan		
Rights	12c	16c	13 1/2c	4,713	7c	Jan	23c	Jan		
Wood Cad.		10 1/2c	13c	20,650	10 1/2c	Feb	18 1/2c	Jan		
Wright Hargreaves	8.70	8.70	8.75	300	8.00	Jan	8.75	Feb		
Oil—										
Anglo-Canadian Oil		1.21	1.21	100	1.10	Jan	1.51	Jan		
Brown Oil Corp Ltd.		20c	21c	2,300	19c	Jan	31c	Jan		
Calgary & Edmonton		2.05	2.05	50	1.93	Jan	2.75	Jan		
Dalhousie Oil Co.		45c	48c	500	37c	Feb	75c	Jan		
Davies Petroleum Ltd.		36c	36c	500	35c	Feb	55c	Jan		
Home Oil Co.	2.29	2.25	2.40	9,465	2.00	Jan	3.70	Jan		
Homestead Oil & Gas Ltd	1	19c	19c	3,500	19c	Feb	25c	Jan		
Okalta Oils	1.10	1.10	1.15	600	1.02	Jan	1.72	Jan		
Royalite Oil Co.	39 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	505	35 1/2	Jan	44 1/2	Jan		

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks (Continued)	Par	Friday Last Sale Price		Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range Since Jan. 1, 1939			
		Low	High	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High
Big Missouri	1	25c	25c	700	25c	Feb	30c	Jan		
Blitmore		7 1/4	7 1/4	75	7 1/4	Jan	7 1/4	Jan		
Blue Ribbon pref.	50	30	30	45	25	Jan	32 1/2	Jan		
Bobjo Mines	1	18c	17 1/2c	20c	17 1/2c	Jan	20c	Feb		
Brome Mines		10 1/2	10 1/2	49,600	13c	Jan	13c	Feb		
Brantford Cordage pref. 25		22	22	2,958	9 1/2	Jan	11 7/8	Jan		
Braxl Traction		8 1/2	8 1/2	15	21	Jan	22	Feb		
Brew & Dist.	5	4	4 1/4	1,754	7 1/2	Jan	9 1/2	Jan		
British American Oil		22	21 1/2	4,073	20 1/2	Jan	23 1/2	Jan		
Brit Col Power A		24	24	30	22	Jan	25 1/2	Jan		
British Dominion Oil		12c	12c	1,000	11c	Jan	21 1/2c	Jan		
Broulan-Porcupine	1	48c	48c	56 1/2c	45,400	45c	Jan	75c	Jan	
Brown Oil		20c	21 1/2c	4,800	19c	Jan	33c	Jan		
Buffalo-Ankerite	1	14	13 1/2	1,425	13 1/2	Jan	15 1/2	Jan		
Buffalo-Canadian		2 1/2	4 1/4	64,000	2 1/2c	Jan	4 1/4c	Feb		
Building Products (new)		16 1/2	16 1/2	1,325	14 1/2	Jan	16 1/2	Feb		
Bunker Hill		8c	8 1/2c	2,000	7 1/2c	Jan	11 1/2c	Jan		
Burlington Steel		11	11 1/2	260	11	Feb	12 1/2	Jan		
Calgary & Edmonton		2.07	2.07	2.20	2,375	1.90	Jan	2.80	Jan	
Calmont Oils	1	37c	40c	5,100	34c	Jan	65c	Jan		
Canada Bread		3 1/2	3 1/2	16	3 1/2	Feb	5 1/2	Jan		
Canada Cement	50	53	53	12	53	Feb	56	Jan		
Preferred	100	97 1/2	97 1/2	26	96	Feb	98 1/2	Jan		
Canada Matting		34	35	65	32	Jan	35	Feb		
Canada Northern Power		16	16	50	15 1/2	Feb	16 1/2	Jan		
Canada Permanent	100	141	144 1/2	77	140 1/2	Jan	146	Jan		
Canada Steamships		2	2 1/2	320	2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan		
Preferred	50	9	9 1/2	200	7 1/2	Jan	10 1/2	Jan		
Canada Wire A		64	64	5	58	Jan	65	Jan		
Canada Wire B		22	22	25	17 1/2	Jan	25	Jan		
Canadian Bakeries pref. 100		41	41	100	37	Jan	45	Jan		
Canadian Breweries		1.50	1.50	112	1.30	Feb	1.80	Jan		
Preferred	21 1/2	21 1/2	22	250	19 1/2	Jan	23	Jan		
Cndn Bk of Commerce 100	176	174 1/2	176	77	169 1/2	Jan	178	Jan		
Canadian Can		4	4	10	4	Feb	4 1/2	Jan		
Canadian Can A	20	18	17 1/2	245	17 1/2	Jan	18 1/2	Feb		
Can Car & Foundry		15	14 1/2	15 1/2	15	Jan	17 1/2	Jan		
Preferred	25	32	31 1/2	33	470	29 1/2	Jan	34 1/2	Jan	
Canadian Dredge		20	20	30	19	Feb	23 1/2	Jan		
Cndn General Electric	50	200	200	10	200	Feb	225	Jan		
Cndn Indus Alcohol A		2	2	565	2	Jan	2 1/2	Jan		
B		2 1/2	2 1/2	80	2	Feb	2 1/2	Feb		
Canadian Malartic		93c	90c	98c	3,600	85c	Jan	1.03	Jan	
Canadian Oil		18	19	600	14	Jan	20	Jan		
Preferred	100	110	110	85	109	Feb	124	Jan		
C P R	25	4 1/2	5 1/2	2,986	4 1/2	Jan	6 1/2	Jan		
Canadian Wineries		3 1/2	3 1/2	800	3	Jan	3 1/2	Feb		
Cndn Wirebond Box		18 1/2	18 1/2	10	18	Jan	19	Jan		
Cariboo Gold		2.16	2.21	600	2.16	Feb	2.39	Jan		
Carnation pref.	100	106	106	5	106	Feb	106	Feb		
Castle-Trethewey		89c	89c	152	88c	Jan	1.05	Jan		
Central Patriella	1	2.55	2.47	2.55	8,695	2.24	Jan	2.75	Jan	
Davies Porcupine	1	8 1/2c	7 1/2c	9 1/2c	19,300	6c	Jan	9 1/2c	Feb	
Chemical Research	1	52c	50c	55c	6,500	40c	Feb	70c	Feb	
Chesterville-Larder Lake	1	1.20	1.18	1.27	17,400	1.09	Jan			

Canadian Markets—Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings including columns for Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists various companies like Hinde & Dauch, Imperial Bank, and MacKenzie Red Lake.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange listings (continued) including columns for Stocks (Continued), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists companies like Simpsons pref., Uchl Gold, and Wiltsey-Corhlan.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section

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

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange—Curb Section listings including columns for Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 (Low, High). Lists companies like Brett-Trethewey, Canada Bud, and Dalhousie Oil.

Industrial and Public Utility Bonds

Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, Feb. 17

Table of Industrial and Public Utility Bonds including columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details. Lists bonds like Abitibi P & Pap cts 5s 1953, Manitoba Power 5 1/2s 1951, and Saguenay Power 4 1/2s A '66.

* No par value. / Flat price n Nominal.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Feb. 17

New York City Bonds

Table of New York City Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond terms like 'a3s Jan 1 1977'.

New York State Bonds

Table of New York State Bonds including '3s 1974', '3s 1981', and 'World War Bonus'.

Port of New York Authority Bonds

Table of Port of New York Authority Bonds such as 'Port of New York Gen & ref 4s Mar 1 1975'.

United States Insular Bonds

Table of United States Insular Bonds including 'Philippine Government' and 'US Panama 3s June 1 1961'.

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Table of Federal Land Bank Bonds like '3s 1955 opt 1945' and '3s 1956 opt 1946'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds including 'Atlanta 3s', 'Chicago 4 1/2s and 5s', and 'New York 5s'.

Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks

Table of Joint Stock Land Bank Stocks such as 'Atlanta', 'Dallas', and 'New York'.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures

Table of Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures with columns for Bid, Ask, and maturity dates.

Chicago & San Francisco Banks

Table of Chicago & San Francisco Banks including 'American National Bank' and 'Harris Trust & Savings'.

For footnotes see page 1015.

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

New York Bank Stocks

Table of New York Bank Stocks including 'Bank of Manhattan Co.', 'Bank of Yorktown', and 'National Bronx Bank'.

NEW YORK BANK, TRUST CO. and INSURANCE STOCKS

Laird, Bissell & Meeds 120 Broadway, New York - Tel. Barclay 7-3500. WILMINGTON - PHILADELPHIA. Bell System Teletype N Y-1-1248 and 1-1249

New York Trust Companies

Table of New York Trust Companies including 'Bank of New York', 'Brooklyn', and 'Central Hanover'.

Insurance Companies

Table of Insurance Companies including 'Aetna Cas & Surety', 'Home Fire Security', and 'National Casualty'.

Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures

Table of Surety Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds and Debentures including 'Arundel Bond Corp' and 'Nat Union Mtge Corp'.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Feb. 17—Continued

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

Joseph Walker & Sons

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway NEW YORK

Dealers in GUARANTEED STOCKS Since 1855

Tel. RE ctor 2-6600

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks

(Guarantor in Parentheses)

Table of Guaranteed Railroad Stocks with columns for Par, Dividend (in Dollars), Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama & Vicksburg (Illinois Central), Albany & Susquehanna (Delaware & Hudson), etc.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

Bishop Reilly & Co. Incorporated

64 WALL STREET, NEW YORK Hanover 2-3888 Bell Teletype: N. Y. 1-1043 Direct wire to Fuller, Cruttenden & Co., Chicago

Public Utility Stocks

Table of Public Utility Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Alabama Power \$7 pref., Arkansas Fr & Lt 7% pref., Associated Gas & Electric Original preferred, etc.

Sugar Stocks

Table of Sugar Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, and Asked. Includes entries like Cuoan Atlantic Sugar, Eastern Sugar Assoc., Preferred, Savannah Sug Ref com, West Indies Sugar Corp.

For footnotes see page 1015.

Railroad Bonds

Table of Railroad Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Akron Canton and Youngstown 5 1/2s, Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s, etc.

Railroad Equipment Bonds

Table of Railroad Equipment Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Atlantic Coast Line 4 1/2s, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2s, Boston & Maine 4 1/2s, etc.

Public Utility Bonds

Table of Public Utility Bonds with columns for Bid and Asked. Includes entries like Amer Gas & Power 3-5s '53, Amer Utility Serv 6s, 1964, Appalachian Elec Power, 1st mtg 4s, etc.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Feb. 17—Continued

WE MAINTAIN ACTIVE TRADING MARKETS IN UNLISTED

Investment Trust Issues

GOODBODY & CO.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange and other Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanges
Main Office
115 Broadway
New York City
Tel REctor 2-5485
Jersey City Office
921 Bergen Avenue
Tel. Journal Sq. 2-4400
Teletype JCY 1518
Private Wire System Connecting Branch Offices in leading Cities

Investing Companies

Table listing various investment companies and their financial details, including Admin's Fund 2nd Inc., Affiliated Fund Inc., Amerex Holding Corp., etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table listing real estate bonds and mortgage certificates, including Rittenhouse Plaza (Phila), Roxy Theatre, Savoy Plaza Corp., etc.

Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

BRAUNL & CO., INC.

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

Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds

Table listing foreign unlisted dollar bonds, including Anhalt 7s to, Antioquia 8s, Bank of Colombia 7%, etc.

Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

Table listing real estate bonds and mortgage certificates, including Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s, Beacon Hotel Inc 4s, B'way Barclay Inc 2s, etc.

* No par value. a Interchangeable. b Basis price. c Coupon. d Ex-interest. f Flat price. n Nominal quotation. w With stock. z Ex-dividend. y Now selling on New York Curb Exchange. s Ex-liquidating dividend. t Now listed on New York Stock Exchange. † Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold. ‡ Quotation not furnished by sponsor or issuer.

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities—Friday Feb. 17—Concluded

Industrial Stocks and Bonds

Table of Industrial Stocks and Bonds with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Mills Inc., American Arch, American Cyanamid, etc.

Water Bonds

Table of Water Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Alabama Wat Serv 5s 1957, Ashabua Wat Wks 5s '58, etc.

Miscellaneous Bonds

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Bear-Mountain-Hudson, River Bridge 7s, etc.

Chain Store Stocks

Table of Chain Store Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Berland Shoe Stores, B/G Foods Inc, etc.

Telephone and Telegraph Stocks

Table of Telephone and Telegraph Stocks with columns for Par, Bid, Ask, and company names like Am Dist Teleg (N J) com, Bell Telephone of Canada, etc.

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. 3939 to 3942 and No. 3646, a refiling) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately \$5,416,904. Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp. (2-3939, Form A1) of Dover, Del., has filed a registration statement covering 660,000 shares, \$1 par value, common stock. Of the shares registered 600,000 shares are to be issued to underwriters and will be offered publicly at market. The balance 60,000 shares are reserved for warrants which are to be given to underwriters participating in the issue of 600,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds will be used for payment of notes payable, plant and equipment of General Household Utilities Corp., organization debentures and expenses of acquisition of the Capehart Inc., for research and development, plant rehabilitation, purchase of machinery and equipment and working capital. E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., will be one of the principal underwriters. Names of additional underwriters will be supplied by amendment to the statement. E. A. Nicholas is President of the company. Filed Feb. 10, 1939. Differential Wheel Corp. (2-3940, Form A1) of Detroit, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 43,150 shares of \$1 par common stock. These shares are reserved for stock purchase warrants originally issued as additional compensation to underwriters for sale of common stock registered under registration statement 2-3334. The company at that time was known as Detroit Compensating Axle Corp. Proceeds to be used for working capital. Charles S. Ash is President of the company. No underwriter named. Filed Feb. 11, 1939. Mid West Refineries, Inc. (2-3941, Form A-2) of Alma, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 175,000 shares of \$1 par common

stock of which 100,000 shares are reserved for conversion of outstanding 6% 10-year convertible sinking fund notes due 1948, which were sold only to residents of Michigan; 50,000 shares are reserved for warrants attached to these notes, and 25,000 shares are reserved for certain officers and employees under stock purchase plan. Proceeds are to reimburse the treasury for payment on contract, for working capital. The purpose of this issue is also to convert the notes and warrants held by R. S. King & Co. and to issue stock to officers and employees. B. J. Skinner is President of the company. No underwriter named. Filed Feb. 11, 1939. Business Capital Corp. (2-3942, Form A-1) of Jersey City, N. J., has filed a registration statement covering 25,000 shares of \$1 per class A com. stock which is to be offered at \$6 per share. Proceeds will be used for working capital. Joseph A. Reichart is President of the company. Reichart Dewitt & Co., Inc. are the underwriters. Filed Feb. 15, 1939. Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (2-3646, Form A-2) has refilled a registration statement covering 112,454 shares of \$1 par common stock. Proceeds will be used for development building construction, machinery, equipment and working capital. G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. and Blyth & Co., Inc. have been named underwriters. Robert E. Gross is President of the company. Refiled Feb. 15, 1939. The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of Feb. 11, page 870. Abbott Laboratories—Extra Dividend—Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share on the common stock, both payable March 31 to holders of record March 14.—V. 148, p. 721. Adams Express Co.—Exchange Offer Extended—Company has extended to March 11, 1939, its offer to exchange its 10-year 4 1/4% debentures for an equal principal amount of its collateral trust 4% bonds due in 1947 and 1948, which are outstanding in the hands of the public

Including the 4 1/4% debentures which were issued under previous exchange offers, \$3,614,000 principal amount of the 4 1/4% debentures have been or will be issued in exchange for the collateral trust 4% bonds surrendered on or before Feb. 10, 1939.

The principal purpose of the exchange offers has been to enable the company to deposit the 4% bonds received in exchange with the trustees under the respective deeds of trust and to withdraw railroad securities held by such trustees. This permits greater flexibility in the management of the investments of the company.

The collateral securing each issue of the 4% bonds (other than the 4% bonds of such issue deposited with the trustee) has an aggregate current market value substantially less than the amount of the 4% bonds outstanding in the hands of the public. The 4 1/4% debentures due 1946 which are offered in exchange for the 4% bonds will be secured by collateral which the company has agreed to maintain at an aggregate market value, to the extent and in the manner provided in the supplemental indentures securing the 4 1/4% debentures, at least equal to the principal amount of all 4 1/4% debentures outstanding. It is believed, company stated, that the offer of exchange is to the benefit of the holders of the 4% bonds on account of the higher coupon rate and the stronger collateral security of the 4 1/4% debentures.—V. 148, p. 571.

Airplane & Marine Direction Finder Corp., Lindenhurst, L. I.—To Issue Stock

The company plans to enter the market shortly for working capital with the issuance of 125,000 shares of its common stock. Corporation is one of the pioneer firms in the United States which specializes exclusively in the development of fine radio navigational instruments for airplane and marine use and it holds many patents considered of great importance in its field. The cathode ray direction finder developed by this company has attracted a great deal of attention both in the United States and Europe. The company's instruments represent the result of more than 15 years of research, development and experimental work.

The authorized capitalization of the corporation consists only of 400,000 shares of capital stock, of which not exceeding 242,600 shares will be outstanding upon completion of the proposed financing. Stemmler & Co. of New York are the underwriters.

The company's plant at Lindenhurst, L. I. is now undergoing alterations and improvements so that the company will be fully equipped to manufacture on an extensive scale many types and models of radio navigational instruments, a number of which are presently in use by various governmental departments and steamship companies.

Governmental departments which have tested and are now using the company's products are the U. S. Coast Guard, Navy, Army and Department of Commerce, and it is estimated that these departments alone will provide a substantial volume of business for the corporation, in addition to new business resulting from the increased number of planes for governmental and commercial use. The company reports that it has negotiations pending for extending its activities into foreign countries, particularly to France and England.

Allegheny Corp.—Plan Off Indefinitely

The launching of the corporation's drive for assents to its plan of amending the indentures of its 5s of 1944 and 1949 has been delayed at least until Feb. 20 and perhaps longer it was learned yesterday. Solicitation of deposits had been considered imminent after Allegheny had filed its plan with the Security and Exchange Commission.

A hitch, however, is understood to have developed as the result of differences of opinion between Robert R. Young, Allegheny Chairman, and Guaranty Trust Co., trustee for the bonds, as to who should finance the costs of printing and mailing the plan and the deposit solicitations.

Mr. Young had indicated several months ago that he and Roland Kirby, his associate on the Allegheny board, would put up the necessary \$40,000. It is now understood that Mr. Young is hesitating to risk the \$40,000 out of expressed fears that Guaranty Trust Co., with which he is at constant loggerheads, may use its influence to block deposit of the bonds.

Mr. Kirby, who is now vacationing in Florida, is scheduled to return on Feb. 20, at which time a meeting of the Allegheny board will be held to decide on what course to pursue.—V. 148, p. 721.

Allied Kid Co.—Sales

Company reports sales for January, both in units and in dollars, approximately 30% above the totals for January 1938. Sales were \$702,571 compared with \$545,744 a year ago. Physical volume last month amounted to 3,315,000 feet, against 2,621,000 feet in January 1938.

For the first seven months of the company's fiscal year, which began July 1, 1938, sales totaled \$4,778,889, a decrease of about 5% from the \$5,043,536 reported for the corresponding previous period, but representing an increase of about 6% in unit volume. At present, prices are slightly higher than a year ago.

The company reports an improvement in the trend toward greater use of kid leathers in women's shoes, as shown in recent sampling by manufacturers in all sections of the country for use in shoes at all price levels. Although this inquiry has not yet resulted in any marked volume, the company considers this widespread sampling encouraging.—V. 148, p. 721.

Aluminum Co. of America—Vacations for Workers

A plan providing vacations of from one to two weeks with pay for 18,000 hourly-paid employees was announced on Feb. 14 by this company. Employees with two years of continuous service will get one week and those with ten or more years' service will get two weeks. The workers may, if they choose, work in their vacation periods and receive their regular wages in addition to their vacation pay.

The company estimated that employees would receive more than \$500,000 additional pay under the plan.—V. 147, p. 3603.

American Can Co.—Sells \$10,000,000 Debentures—No Public Offering—The company has sold to the First National Bank, New York, an issue of \$10,000,000 2 3/4% 10-year debentures, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1939, and mature Feb. 1, 1949. No public reoffering of the issue will be made.

Proceeds from the financing are to supply additional working capital made necessary by expansion of business, according to the company's statement. Specifically, it is understood, the funds are to be used for plants in Chicago and for expansion of the milk container division in the Far West.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Subs.)

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net earnings	\$23,109,106	\$28,721,523	\$23,982,079	\$21,832,177
Divs. & interest receiv.	590,017	562,675	384,766	278,136
Total earnings	\$23,699,123	\$29,284,198	\$24,366,845	\$22,110,303
Depreciation	6,085,142	5,701,688	2,000,000	2,000,000
Special pay under emp- loyees annuity plan			1,840,000	
Res. for Fed. taxes	2,950,000	4,300,000	3,300,000	2,800,000
Other deductions	2,018,483	1,354,677		
Net income	\$13,645,498	\$17,927,833	\$17,226,845	\$17,310,303
Prof. dividends (7%)	2,886,331	2,886,331	2,886,331	2,886,331
Common dividends	9,895,992	9,895,992	12,369,990	12,369,990
Goodwill, trade marks, &c., charged off		44,593,881		
Balance, surplus	\$863,175	def 394,483	\$1,970,524	\$2,053,982
Previous surplus	43,890,157	79,053,557	77,083,033	75,029,051
Unreg. bals. in contg. res.		4,284,970		
Profit and loss	\$44,753,332	\$43,890,157	\$79,053,557	\$77,083,033
Shares com. stock out- standing (par \$25)	2,473,998	2,473,998	2,473,998	2,473,998
Earned per share	\$4.35	\$6.08	\$5.80	\$5.83

x Includes \$975,000 for surtax on undistributed net income. y Includes \$506,542 for settlement of claims applicable to prior years and \$348,135 interest expense and sundry other deductions. z Includes \$584,483 interest and sundry deductions and \$434,000 addition to reserve for doubtful deferred accounts and bills receivable.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Incl. Subs.)

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Plants, real est., &c., incl. new construction	106,746,003	107,111,094	Preferred stock	41,233,300
Other investm'ts	1,378,005	1,480,036	Common stock	61,849,950
Cash	10,922,028	3,759,464	Bank loans	9,000,000
Accts. & bills rec.	15,855,455	21,029,304	Accts. pay., incl. acc'd wages, taxes, ins. &c.	13,803,092
Deferred accts.		631,872	Res. for Fed. tax	2,950,000
and bills rec.	649,327	631,872	Prof. divs. pay.	4,300,000
Deferred charges	2,760,306	3,275,754	Com. divs. pay.	3,195,581
Mat'ls & prod.	36,153,099	40,930,395	Conting. funds	6,678,968
			Surplus	44,753,332
Total	174,464,223	178,217,899	Total	174,464,223

—V. 148, p. 721.

American Chicle Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Calendar Years—				
a Gross profit	\$8,446,129	\$8,338,224	\$7,254,726	\$6,096,329
Selling & adm. expenses	4,504,497	4,134,273	3,658,985	3,058,536
Net earnings	\$3,941,632	\$4,203,951	\$3,595,741	\$3,037,793
Other income (net)	72,889	101,793	85,530	25,974
Gross income	\$4,014,522	\$4,305,744	\$3,681,272	\$3,063,767
Income taxes	717,026	644,532	591,551	421,440
Surtax on undist. profits		42,134	57,493	
Net profit	\$3,297,495	\$3,619,078	\$3,032,228	\$2,642,327
Previous surplus	5,600,289	4,886,564	4,542,927	3,558,546
d Res. for sel. & adver. expenses		165,947		
Total surplus	\$8,897,784	\$8,671,589	\$7,575,155	\$6,200,873
Common dividends	2,405,350	3,071,300	2,420,000	2,165,946
Difference between cost & stated value of cap. stock retired	e 219,575		b 268,591	
Surplus	\$6,272,859	\$5,600,289	\$4,886,564	\$4,542,927
Shs. com. stock (no par)	437,300	437,500	440,000	445,000
Earned per share	\$7.54	\$8.27	\$6.89	\$5.94
a After deducting: Depreciation	\$121,185	\$129,251	\$113,937	\$117,965
b 5,000 shares. c Excluding dividend paid Jan. 2, 1936. d No longer required. e 2,500 shares. f Including 2,881 shares held in treasury. g Including dividend paid Jan. 2, 1936. h After deducting 200 (2,500 in 1937) shares held in treasury.				

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a Land, bldgs. and mach'y, after de- preciation	2,065,094	2,091,313	c Common stock	4,375,000
Goodwill, pat's. & trade-marks	1,500,000	1,500,000	Accts. payable	176,707
Marketable secur's	647,928	1,141,091	Accruals	142,455
Cash	2,929,788	1,916,585	General reserves	212,423
b Accts. receivable	581,643	535,805	Res. for selling and advance expense	204,437
Inventories	2,990,616	3,025,523	Federa. inc. taxes	731,562
Advances—chicle purchases	917,387	616,034	Earned surplus	6,272,859
Investments	79,927	60,498	d Treasury stock	Dr 17,842
Prepayments	385,217	317,633		
Total	12,097,601	11,204,496	Total	12,097,601

a After depreciation of \$3,202,170 in 1938 and \$3,038,347 in 1937.
b After reserves of \$81,438 in 1938 and \$79,214 in 1937. c Represented by
437,500 (440,000 in 1937) shares of no par value. d 200 (2,500 in 1937)
shares at cost.—V. 148, p. 871.

American Cigarette & Cigar Co.—Stock Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 1-40th of a share of common B stock of American Tobacco Co. for each share of American Cigarette & Cigar common held. This payment will be made March 15 to holders of record March 2. A similar payment was made in each of the eight preceding quarters.—V. 147, p. 3149.

American Gas & Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Sub. Cos. Consolidated—		
Operating revenue	\$6,550,982	\$6,344,600
Operating expenses	1,958,191	1,938,697
Maintenance	368,010	404,221
Depreciation	886,704	823,191
Taxes	791,258	876,534
Operating income	\$2,546,818	\$2,301,956
Other income	20,898	22,520
Total income	\$2,567,716	\$2,324,476
Int. & other deductions	783,429	919,104
Prof. stock dividends	424,394	417,884
Balance	\$1,359,893	\$987,488
Amer. Gas & Elec. Co.—		
Bal. of sub. cos. earnings, appl. to A. G. & E. Co.	\$1,359,893	\$987,488
Interest from sub. cos.	142,112	273,649
Prof. stock divs. from subsidiary companies	165,681	159,171
Other income	4,836	20,739
Total income	\$1,672,522	\$1,441,047
Expense	40,953	Cr 6,053
Balance	\$1,631,569	\$1,447,180
Int. & other deductions	156,604	170,853
Prof. stock divs. to pub.	177,811	177,811
Balance	\$1,297,153	\$1,098,435

Note—Restated to include additional amortization of debt discount and expense, applicable to the one month December 1937 which was not charged against income.—V. 148, p. 123.

American Seating Co.—Earnings

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years				
Net sales	\$7,029,727	\$8,418,561	\$7,031,564	\$4,917,642
Cost of sales	5,117,059	5,962,167	4,802,404	4,280,210
Admin., &c., expenses	1,401,446	1,457,816	1,345,482	
Operating profit	\$511,232	\$998,577	\$883,678	\$637,432
Other income	103,201	123,495	100,658	110,514
Total income	\$614,433	\$1,122,072	\$984,336	\$747,946
Depreciation	189,295	171,971	156,262	152,816
Interest	106,988	106,988	112,404	162,171
Federal taxes	45,800	2148,000	78,100	40,300
Other expenses	34,041	58,367	96,202	62,397
Net profit	\$238,308	\$636,746	\$541,368	\$330,262
Dividends paid	110,531	276,328	267,188	267,188
Surplus	\$127,777	\$360,418	\$34,181	\$330,262
Shs. com. stk. outst'd g.	221,062	221,062	221,062	202,875
Earnings per share	\$1.08	\$2.88	\$2.45	\$1.63

x Includes dividend paid in stock (18,187 shares valued at \$20 per share, or \$363,740). y Includes 18,187 shares issued on Dec. 21. Excluding these shares, earnings per share were \$2.67. z Including \$35,700 surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
a Plant & property	\$2,712,072	\$2,655,362	b Common stock	\$3,778,615	\$3,778,615
Cash	277,358	171,890	10-year 6% notes	1,668,000	1,668,000
Cust. receivables	2,141,416	2,438,108	Notes pay., bank	—	150,000
Other receivables	12,043	21,753	Accounts payable	217,478	173,452
Inventories	1,833,533	1,853,656	Accrued liabilities	216,491	261,446
Cash surr. value of			Res'v for Federal		
life insurance	66,293	60,668	Income tax	—	151,627
Other assets	57,040	62,743	Deferred income	29,480	36,615
Prepaid charges	73,938	84,728	Capital surplus	758,734	758,734
			Earned surplus	504,896	c370,419
Total	\$7,173,694	\$7,348,907	Total	\$7,173,694	\$7,348,907

a After depreciation of \$2,034,730 in 1938 and \$1,974,350 in 1937. b Represented by 221,062 no par shares. c Earned surplus since Jan. 1, 1937 (deficit at that date transferred to capital surplus).—V. 147, p. 366C.

American Electric Securities Corp.—Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of five cents per share on the 30-cent cumulative participating preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1 and on Sept. 1 last.—V. 147, p. 3149.

American Snuff Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating profit	\$2,093,217	\$1,882,615	\$1,924,169	\$2,291,221
Depreciation	96,992	91,491	95,607	185,354
Net operating profit	\$1,996,226	\$1,791,124	\$1,828,562	\$2,105,867
Divs. and int. received	163,477	194,244	190,854	176,041
Other income	2,152	2,203	685	2,807
Total income	\$2,161,854	\$1,987,571	\$2,020,102	\$2,284,716
Interest paid	—	721	375	—
Federal and State taxes	506,870	414,168	364,600	643,436
Federal surtax on undistributed profits	—	—	41	—
Net earnings	\$1,654,984	\$1,572,682	\$1,655,086	\$1,641,279
Prof. dividends (6%)	215,784	215,634	215,589	215,454
Common divs. (13%)	1,410,825	1,410,825	1,408,325	1,407,575
Balance, surplus	\$28,375	def\$53,777	\$31,172	\$18,250
Previous surplus	9,007,374	9,061,151	8,529,978	8,511,729
Adjust. transf. from real est., mach. & fixt., &c.	—	—	500,000	—
Writing down book value of trade-marks, &c.	5,126,996	—	—	—
Profit and loss surplus	\$3,908,754	\$9,007,374	\$9,061,151	\$8,529,979
Shs. com. out. (par \$25)	y434,100	y434,100	y434,100	x433,100
Earnings per sh. on com.	\$3.31	\$3.12	\$3.32	\$3.29

x Not including 6,900 shares held by the company as an investment.
y Not including 5,900 shares held by the company as an investment.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1938	1937	1938	1937		
Real estate, machinery & fixt's	2,464,358	2,412,939	Preferred stock	3,952,800	3,952,800
Trade-marks, goodwill, &c.	5,000,000	10,126,996	Com. stk. (par \$25)	11,000,000	11,000,000
Supplies, &c.	6,402,581	7,081,231	Prof. div. payable	59,292	59,292
a Securities	4,736,220	4,253,467	Com. div. payable	440,000	440,000
Cash	2,560,172	2,054,781	Ins., advs., discs., &c., reserve	263,268	260,912
Accts. receivable	759,356	890,568	Prov. for deprec. of securities	698,938	659,648
Notes receivable	438,306	485,804	Prov. for Fed. and State taxes	402,913	330,436
Unexpired insur.	54,211	54,777	on real est., &c.	1,661,838	1,627,171
			Accounts payable	27,402	22,928
			Undivided profits	b3,908,754	9,007,374
Total	\$22,415,204	\$27,360,562	Total	\$22,415,204	\$27,360,562

a Including 5,900 common shares at cost of \$198,107 and 3,539 (3,589 in 1937) preferred shares at cost of \$330,319 (\$335,245 in 1937) held in treasury. b After deducting \$5,126,995 reduction in goodwill, &c.—V. 147, p. 3603.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Operating revenues	\$9,395,912	\$9,174,672	\$104,089,347	\$107,925,358
Uncollectible oper. rev.	65,272	58,666	715,156	585,827
Operating revenues	\$9,330,640	\$9,116,006	\$103,374,191	\$107,339,531
Operating expenses	7,242,758	7,232,979	79,890,938	78,951,869
Net oper. revenues	\$2,087,882	\$1,883,027	\$23,483,253	\$28,387,662
Operating taxes	738,813	864,900	12,305,246	10,103,597
Net operating income	\$1,349,069	\$1,018,127	\$11,178,007	\$18,284,065
Net income	39,857,122	46,504,825	152,428,028	179,834,816

New Director—
G. Peabody Gardner Jr., of Boston has been elected a director to fill vacancy caused by resignation of George Peabody Gardner, who has been a director since 1912.—V. 148, p. 871.

American Woolen Co., Inc.—Consol. Balance Sheet Dec. 31
[Including all subsidiary companies except Textile Realty Co.]

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1938	1937	1938	1937	
Cash	3,008,720	2,203,660	Notes pay., banks	2,000,000
Accts. rec. (trade), less reserves	8,543,493	10,497,011	Accts. pay., trade	852,735
Inventories	22,320,954	22,066,511	Accr. liabilities	934,999
Acct. storage, fis., int., &c., less reserve	217,005	115,961	Res. for Fed. Inc. taxes	4,330
Mtge. notes rec'd on dwellings	17,996	28,279	Prep'd. rents, storage & deposits	75,773
x Textile R'ty Co. cap. stock and open account	5,539	9,389	5% mtge. on Am. Woolen Bldg., N. Y., extend. at 3 1/2% from July 1 '37 to July 1 '40	1,100,000
y Fixed assets	27,958,924	29,774,262	Res. for cont'g's.	668,693
Other assets & prepaid ins., &c.	420,145	504,860	Prof. stock, 7% cum. (\$100 par)	35,570,000
			z Common stock	2,000,000
			Capital surplus	30,762,025
			Profit & loss since Jan. 1 '32—def.	11,475,780
Total	\$62,492,776	\$65,199,932	Total	\$62,492,776

x The Textile Realty Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary, holds inactive properties, dwellings and other assets with an adjusted net book value of \$1,044,252, as of Dec. 31, 1938 based on 1934 assessed values where such values were substantially lower than book values. y After reserve for depreciation since July 1, 1931, of \$13,028,153 in 1938 and \$10,913,745 in 1937. z Represented by 400,000 no par shares. The comparative income statement for the calendar year was published in V. 148, p. 871.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc.—Weekly Output—
Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works & Electric Co. for the week ending Feb. 11, 1939, totaled 45,923,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 15.6% over the output of 39,717,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1938.
Comparative table of weekly output of electric energy for the last five years follows:

Week Ended—	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Jan. 21	44,973,000	40,743,000	50,441,000	43,821,000	38,469,000
Jan. 28	46,455,000	39,727,000	50,683,000	43,089,000	39,285,000
Feb. 4	46,094,000	39,300,000	52,042,000	44,163,000	38,450,000
Feb. 11	45,923,000	39,717,000	52,341,000	44,680,000	40,091,000

December Power Output—
The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works & Electric Co. for the month of December totaled 204,286,210 kilowatt hours, against 183,108,958 kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1937, an increase of 12%.
For the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1938, power output totaled 2,136,863,877 kilowatt hours, as against 2,543,471,509 kilowatt hours for the previous year, a decrease of 16%.—V. 148, p. 871.

Aroostook Valley RR. Co.—Tenders—
Bankers Trust Co., as trustee for 1st & refunding mtge. 4 1/2% 50-year bonds due 1961, announces that it will receive up to March 14, 1939, at the corporate trust department of its New York office, sealed proposals for the sale to it of sufficient of these bonds to exhaust the sum of \$13,600 now in the sinking fund, at prices not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. The amount to be paid in dollars on accepted bonds will be computed at the exchange rate for pounds sterling prevailing at the close of business March 14.—V. 146, p. 1230.

Artloom Corp.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net loss	\$96,927	\$154,722	prof\$14,430	prof\$43,318

x After all charges, including Federal taxes, &c.—V. 148, p. 872.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output—
For the week ended Feb. 10, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 94,689,776 units (kwh). This is an increase of 9,804,520 units or 11.6% above production of 84,885,256 units a year ago.
Gross output, including sales to other utilities, amounted to 98,081,238 units during the current week.—V. 148, p. 872.

Associated General Utilities Co.—Held Subject to Utility Act—
The Securities and Exchange Commission has ruled that the company is a subsidiary of the Associated Gas & Electric Co. of New York and Associated Gas & Electric Corp. of Delaware and as such is liable to the provisions of the Utility Act.—V. 146, p. 1389.

Associated Public Utilities Corp.—Urges Exchange—
The company recently sent a letter to holders of five-year convertible secured gold bonds, 6% series of 1928, of Utilities Public Service Co. and certificates of deposit therefor who have not yet tendered their securities in exchange for common stock to forward their bonds (all coupons thereto appurtenant by their termination maturing on and after June 1, 1932), to Huntington National Bank, Columbus, O., and receive upon surrender thereof common stock or Associated Public Utilities Corp. at the rate of 25 shares of such stock for each \$500 of bonds.
As of Nov. 11, 1938 the directors of Associated Public Utilities Corp. declared a dividend of 12 1/2¢ per share on the common stock of the corporation, which dividend will be forwarded by the Huntington National Bank upon exchange of the bond for common stock and transfer of the stock.—V. 147, p. 3604.

Austin Silver Mining Co.—Changes Planned—
Rehabilitation plans for the company were announced Feb. 15. They include changes in the directors and officers, issuance of convertible notes to satisfy creditors' claims of about \$90,000, and a new stock issue to furnish additional working capital.
Paul Klopstock, Chairman, and L. H. Atkinson have retired from the board of directors and have been succeeded by Noel D. Sidford and Allison L. Bayles. Mr. Bayles heads the reorganization committee appointed by the board at its meeting Feb. 8.
Company ran into trouble with the Securities and Exchange Commission in May, 1937, when objections to a registration statement led to stop-order proceedings. The Commission's objections, the hearings brought out, arose chiefly from failure to indicate that Mr. Klopstock was a parent of the corporation as then organized and that the underwriters had been making stabilizing purchases in the market during the sale of an earlier issue. There was no charge of manipulation. The stop-order was issued on the basis of these two points and was finally vacated at the end of last summer, when the company offered amendments. Briefs have been submitted in an appeal to the Federal courts to have the original stop-order, now removed, set aside.—V. 147, p. 1479.

Baldwin Locomotive Works—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years		1938	1937	1936	1935
Sales		\$33,107,564	\$36,586,462	\$20,877,736	\$19,462,747
Cost of sales, incl. selling, adm. & gen. exp.		30,626,955	32,282,935	19,108,714	18,666,746
Provision for deprecia'n.		1,850,691	1,850,468	1,846,216	1,852,409
Operating profit		\$629,918	\$2,453,058	\$77,194	\$1,056,409
Other income—Divs		4,130	26,870	15,466	32,590
Int. & miscellaneous		113,316	165,254	a586,961	a453,006
Profit		\$747,363	\$2,645,182	\$525,233	*\$570,812
Interest		603,128	622,846	a1,086,029	a1,088,045
Miscell. expenses		b251,867	373,369	615,918	220,101
Prov. for Fed. inc. tax.		d445,963	d726,200	d500,400	d52,500
Net loss		\$553,594	prof\$922,767	\$1,677,314	\$1,931,459
c Equity of minor stockholders in net profit of Midvale Co.		479,048	515,390	486,635	188,279
Net loss accrued to the Bald. Locom. Wks.		\$1,032,641	prof\$407,377	\$2,163,950	\$2,119,738
Preferred dividends		88,327	—	—	—

* Indicates loss. a Includes \$321,300 of interest accrued but not paid on first mortgage bonds held in the sinking fund. b Includes profit participation for officers and other employees accrued by Midvale Co. \$198,770. c Includes equity of minority stockholders in loss of The Whitcomb Locomotive Co. d Provision for Federal and Pennsylvania income taxes of subsidiary companies.

Consolidated Statement of Surplus Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938

	Consolidated Total Capital Surplus	Cap. Surp. Incl. Subs. Other Than Midvale	Earned Surplus of Midvale Co.
Bal. Jan. 1, 1938—Capital surplus	\$25,256,460	\$18,786,115	—
Earned surplus	—	—	\$1,463,172
Net profit for year 1938	—	—	1,244,210
Excess from reserves provided in prior years for losses and refunds	—	—	\$2,134
Excess from reserve provided in 1937 for reorganization expenses	25,054	25,054	—
	\$25,331,987	\$18,811,170	\$2,789,516
Loss for the year 1938	1,032,641	1,183,494	—
Increase in reserve for investment in General Steel Castings Corp. common stock	1,124,637	1,124,637	—
Reduction in book value of old South-wark plant site in Philadelphia	32,443	32,443	—
Dividends paid: By Bald. Locom. Wks. on pref. stock	88,327	88,327	—
By Midvale Co.	—	—	998,720
	\$2,278,048	\$2,428,902	—
Balance Dec. 31, 1938: Capital surplus	\$23,053,938	\$16,382,268	—
Earned surplus	—	—	\$1,790,796

—V. 148, p. 872.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Progress of Plan—

Following the regular monthly meeting of the directors in New York Feb. 15, the following statement, showing progress up to date of the company's plan for modification of interest charges and maturities was given out:

Plan for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities

	Total Holdings by Security Holders of Securities Affected by the Plan	Deposits & Assets Received as at Close of Business, Feb. 14, 1939	Amount % of Total
B. & O., 1st mtg. 5s	\$75,000,000	\$66,229,500	88.31
Ref. and gen. mtg. bonds (total)	158,120,750	111,297,500	70.39
Southwestern Division 5s	45,000,000	37,250,000	82.78
Pittsburgh Lake Erie & W. Va. 4s	43,182,000	37,272,000	86.31
30-year conv. 4 1/2s	63,031,000	32,609,000	51.73
5-year 4 1/2 % secured notes *	50,000,000	41,142,000	82.28
Buffalo & Susquehanna RR Corp., 1st mortgage 4s	2,568,000	1,586,200	61.77
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry., consolidated mtg. 4 1/2s	29,114,000	21,977,000	75.49
Cincinnati Indianapolis & Western RR, 1st mtg. 5s	3,675,000	2,459,400	66.92
Lincoln Park & Charlotte RR., 1st mortgage 5s	350,000	196,000	56.00
Totals	\$470,040,750	\$352,018,600	74.89
B. & O. loans	72,771,578	72,771,578	100.00
Total	\$542,812,328	\$424,790,178	78.26

* In the B. & O. RR. 5-year 4 1/2 % secured notes listed above are included \$13,490,000 principal amount of notes owned and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which are in addition to the loans from that corporation also shown above.—V. 148, p. 723.

Barker Bros. Corp.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$11,977,712	\$14,314,027	\$12,576,511	\$9,679,955
Costs and expenses	11,243,571	12,980,689	11,113,103	8,877,043
Operating profit	\$734,141	\$1,333,338	\$1,463,707	\$802,912
Other income	92,128	103,250	51,701	52,397
Total income	\$826,269	\$1,436,588	\$1,515,408	\$855,309
Deprec'n & amortiza'n	168,971	128,349	106,781	111,704
Interest	20,043	16,574		
Rents paid to Sunland Inv. Co. & other rents	602,116	677,960	583,186	482,482
Federal taxes	18,000	88,300	117,587	10,048
Surtax on undistrib. prof	29,400	29,400	41,738	
Special charges	2,520	38,196	8,352	Cr61,214
Net profit	\$14,619	\$457,809	\$657,766	\$312,289
Preferred dividends	177,529	180,113	281,460	
Common dividends		130,610		
Surplus	def\$162,910	\$147,086	\$376,306	\$312,289

—V. 147, p. 2523.

Beauharnois Power Corp., Ltd.—Directorate Increased—

Stockholders approved an increase in the number of directors from 11 to 12 and elected the entire slate of directors of Montreal Light, Heat & Power as directors. Retiring directors include Norman J. Dawes, Alme Geoffrion, J. H. Gundy, A. F. White, Hon. Lucien Moraud, T. A. Russell and M. W. Wilson.

The following officers were appointed: Chairman, Sir Herbert S. Holt; President, John S. Norris; Vice-President and General Manager, C. S. Bag; Vice-Presidents, S. Godin Jr., R. A. C. Henry; Assistant Secretary, W. H. McLeod and Assistant Treasurer, A. N. Sainte-Marie.—V. 148, p. 723.

Belding Heminway Co.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross operating profit	\$1,408,917	\$1,636,227	\$1,694,217	\$1,576,421
Selling, general and administration expense	998,082	1,108,418	1,081,643	936,684
Depreciation	63,196	55,385	53,569	57,684
Oper. profit before int.	\$347,639	\$472,424	\$559,005	\$582,053
Other income	41,053	76,626	76,331	54,981
Total income	\$388,693	\$549,050	\$635,336	\$637,034
Expenses of idle plants—net				14,640
Miscellaneous deductions	16,450	13,280	12,240	13,858
Prov. for Federal taxes	50,000	45,000	60,000	66,000
Net profit	\$322,243	\$490,770	\$563,095	\$542,536
Dividends paid	171,695	487,407	465,032	465,032
Surplus	\$150,548	\$3,363	\$98,063	\$77,504
Shares common stock	446,100	464,532	465,032	465,032
Earnings per share	\$0.72	\$1.06	\$1.21	\$1.16

x Includes dividend of 25 cents per share on 464,532 shares in the amount of \$116,133 payable Jan. 31, 1938.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Assets—				
a Cash in banks, on hand & in trans.	\$445,360	\$549,083		
b Accts., notes & trade accept. receivable—trade	726,770	596,111		
Misc. accounts & notes receivable	21,218	21,747		
Misc. inventories	1,970,727	2,096,634		
Cash depos. under rental agreem't.	28,608	65,000		
Notes rec.—officer		3,125		
Invests. in & advs. to affiliated cos.	173,073	293,323		
Other assets	90,135	96,183		
c Fixed assets	862,765	657,657		
Deferred charges	178,601	170,833		
Goodwill	1	1		
Total	\$4,497,158	\$4,549,697		
Liabilities—				
Accounts payable		\$134,014	\$100,860	
Accrued expenses, wages, &c.		22,554	14,993	
Accrued taxes		94,727	87,412	
Credit balances in accts. receivable		1,706	2,328	
Other liabilities		3,598	3,377	
Dividends payable			116,133	
d Common stock		1,685,662	1,755,311	
Capital surplus		1,491,788	1,556,719	
Earned surpl. since Dec. 31, 1932		1,063,110	912,562	
Total		\$4,497,158	\$4,549,697	

a Includes time deposits of \$150,000 in 1938 and \$250,000 in 1937. b After deducting reserve for doubtful accounts and notes, \$41,863 in 1938 and \$61,440 in 1937. c Reserve for discounts, \$34,399 in 1938 and \$25,016 in 1937. d After reserves for depreciation and obsolescence of \$1,511,207 in 1938 and \$1,416,038 in 1937. e Represented by 446,100 no par shares in 1938 and 464,532 in 1937.—V. 148, p. 573.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Telephone revenues	\$41,167,406	\$40,500,232	\$38,096,551	\$36,329,043
Oper. exp., taxes, &c.	31,238,470	30,940,657	29,167,426	28,226,275
Operating income	\$9,928,936	\$9,559,575	\$8,929,155	\$8,102,767
Net non-oper. revenue	388,985	367,033	301,640	240,752
Total gross income	\$10,317,921	\$9,926,608	\$9,230,795	\$8,343,519
Int., a amort. of debt disc. on long-term debt, &c.	3,868,541	3,813,669	3,775,194	3,868,297
Net income	\$6,449,380	\$6,112,939	\$5,455,600	\$4,475,222
Dividends	6,371,026	5,914,181	4,704,143	4,661,620
Surplus	\$78,354	\$198,758	\$751,457	def\$186,397
Shs. of stk. out. (par \$100)	800,441	791,224	785,709	779,380
Earnings per share	\$8.05	\$7.73	\$6.94	\$5.74

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Land, bldgs., &c.	20,668,831	20,593,975	Capital stock	80,044,100
Telephone plant, &c.	176,293,805	172,127,563	Bonds	67,500,000
General equip.	3,397,842	3,635,355	Notes sold to trustee of pension fund	8,254,746
Cash	1,166,424	971,214	Notes payable to sub. cos.	105,415
Temp. cash int.	3,286,538	3,936,185	Adv. bill. & pay. & cust. dep.	1,057,774
Notes rec. from sub. cos.	331,100	336,900	Accts. payable & other current liabilities	1,439,953
Accts. rec. and other current assets	3,449,914	3,396,264	Accr. liabilities	3,808,734
Materials & supplies	3,012,057	3,091,095	Empl. stk. plan	1,847,792
Prepayments	705,395	704,840	Other def. cred.	2,552
Disc. on long-term debt	1,179,795	1,249,351	Prem. on cap. stk.	6,729,278
Other def. items	198,508	172,109	Res. for deprec.	52,407,943
Investment secs.	14,049,424	14,087,570	Surplus	4,541,348
Total	227,739,635	224,302,404	Total	227,739,635

—V. 148, p. 573.

Bell Aircraft Corp.—Annual Report—

Income Account Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938

Sales, less discounts (included only goods actually delivered)	\$1,219,253
Cost of goods sold (net)	1,137,639
Operating profit	\$81,614
Other income, net	1,429
Total	\$83,043
Loss on operations of airport	2,454
Provision for Federal income tax	15,100
Net profit for the year	\$65,488

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Cash in banks and on hand	\$281,706	\$56,548
Accounts receivable	203,358	43,140
Value of life insurance	3,278	15,467
Inventories	405,123	199,289
Fixed assets (net)	358,489	1,021,972
Airplane design rights & drawings	1	114,928
Deferred charges	199,379	
Total	\$1,451,334	\$1,451,334
Liabilities—		
Accounts payable		56,548
Accrued wages, taxes, &c.		43,140
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes		15,467
Common stock (\$1 par)		1,021,972
Earned surplus		114,928

Undelivered Contracts \$3,675,000—To Issue Additional Stock—Underwriters Named—

Lawrence D. Bell, President, in letter to stockholders states in part: Undelivered work under contracts as of Feb. 9, 1939 amounts to approximately \$3,675,000, substantially all of which is scheduled for delivery in 1939. This compares with undelivered work under contracts, as of Feb. 15, 1938, of approximately \$1,200,000. A substantial portion of this amount of undelivered work is for the construction of 13 airplanes and spare parts of the FM type, known as the Bell Aircraft, under contract with the United States War Department for the Army Air Corps.

For the production of work on hand, additional new and modern factory machine tool equipment costing approximately \$100,000 was installed in the plant last year. Corporation now occupies under lease and is using approximately 200,000 sq. ft. of factory space and employs at this time approximately 1,000 people.

The corporation's increased activities in the fall of 1938 made additional funds desirable. The officers and principal executives who held warrants to purchase an aggregate of 25,000 shares of common stock at \$12 per share, sold all such warrants which were exercised, thus bringing in to the corporation additional working funds in the amount of \$300,000. In addition warrants originally issued to the underwriters in 1936 were exercised during 1938 and in January, 1939, which together with the above \$300,000 brought in to the corporation a total of \$355,068. There remain outstanding at this time 10,411 warrants to purchase common stock at \$12 per share, originally issued to underwriters in 1936, which warrants expire on July 10, 1939. Should such warrants be exercised the corporation will receive an additional sum of \$124,932.

The stockholders were advised by letter of Feb. 6, 1939 that the directors had adopted on that date a plan for the issuance to holders of common stock and to holders of warrants to purchase common stock, of rights to subscribe for 40,000 shares of the corporation's unissued and unreserved common stock. On the same date the corporation entered into an agreement with G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutten & Pomeroy, Inc. and Jackson & Curtis for the underwriting of the proposed offering, subject to the terms and conditions of such underwriting agreement.

Listing of Additional Stock—

The New York Curb Exchange will list 40,000 additional shares of the corporation's common stock, par \$1, upon official notice of issuance.—V. 148, p. 872.

Berkshire Street Ry.—Earnings—

	Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—	1937—3 Mos.—	1938—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Net profit	\$4,248	\$8,908	\$5,402	\$84,194	\$84,194
Rev. fare pass. carried	1,380,474	1,367,290	5,300,808	5,662,036	5,662,036
Aver. fare per passenger	7.30c	7.20c	7.22c	7.32c	7.32c

x Indicates loss.—V. 147, p. 3303.

Best & Co.—Earnings—

	Period End. Jan. 31—	1939—6 Mos.—	1938—6 Mos.—	1939—12 Mos.—	1938—12 Mos.—
Net sales	\$7,949,867	\$8,253,830	\$15,245,294	\$16,192,549	\$16,192,549
Net profit	600,394	658,366	1,026,013	1,227,681	1,227,681
Earnings per share	\$1.97	\$2.16	\$3.35	\$4.02	\$4.02

x After depreciation reserves and Federal income taxes. y On 300,000 no par shares of common stock.

Net sales for the first six months ended July 31, 1938, were \$7,295,428, a decrease of 8.1% from the previous year, and the net profit was \$425,619, a decrease of 25.2% from the previous year.

The balance sheet shows a strong financial position, with no bank loans, \$1,059,375 in cash and Government securities.—V. 148, p. 273.

Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross oper. revenue	\$50,608,597	\$49,773,820	\$48,531,473	\$48,267,488
Operating expenses	21,522,918	21,373,702	20,930,424	19,927,328
Depreciation	4,999,471	4,583,268	4,888,488	4,648,914
Taxes	11,562,712	10,162,587	9,435,000	9,728,500
Net oper. income	\$12,523,495	\$13,654,263	\$13,277,560	\$13,962,746
Net non-oper. income	403,673	477,050	380,024	495,338
Gross income	\$12,927,168	\$14,131,313	\$13,657,584	\$14,458,084
Interest on funded debt	2,264,833	2,355,755	3,021,528	3,349,030
Misc. int., amort. of dt. disc. & exp., &c.	219,517	132,340	219,321	400,579
Net income	\$10,442,817	\$11,643,218	\$10,416,734	\$10,708,475
Dividends	9,989,444	9,989,848	9,990,484	9,993,284
Surplus	\$453,373	\$1,653,370	\$426,250	\$715,191
Net surplus deduction	3,548,426	236,544	3,216,821	Cr1,656,147
Previous surplus	36,734,967	35,318,141	38,108,713	35,737,374

Earnings for 3 Months Ended Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1936
Operating revenues:			
From sales of electric energy	\$13,120,587	\$12,803,227	\$12,510,636
From miscellaneous sources	352,457	391,518	530,870
Total operating revenues	\$13,473,044	\$13,194,746	\$13,041,507
Operating expenses	5,823,979	5,673,556	5,958,105
Depreciation	1,758,472	1,286,166	1,356,308
Taxes (incl. prov. for Fed. inc. taxes)	2,942,385	2,558,646	2,289,906
Operating income	\$2,948,208	\$3,676,376	\$3,437,193
Non-operating revenues	136,689	134,986	135,661
Non-operating revenue deductions	33,687	32,521	27,377
Non-operating income	\$103,002	\$102,465	\$108,284
Gross income	\$3,051,209	\$3,778,841	\$3,545,477
Interest on long-term debt	506,473	566,120	596,545
Miscell. int., amort. of debt, &c.	88,942	30,267	28,472
Net income	\$2,395,794	\$3,182,454	\$2,920,460
a Including provision for Federal income tax.			

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Utility plant	223,158,357	224,053,060	Capital stock	124,862,900
Cap. stock ex. p.	1,292,999		Pre. on cap. stk.	10,542
Oth. phys. prop.	707,360	707,360	Long-term debt	68,603,000
Inv. in affil. cos.			Accts. payable	1,281,187
Stks., pledged			Due to affil. cos.	454
In part (cost)	136,000	127,700	Consum's depos.	1,374,925
Advances	17,015,000	15,715,000	Taxes accrued	2,638,142
Cash	3,502,242	4,090,728	Interest accrued	398,515
Accts. receivable	5,581,504	4,081,182	Other current & accrued liab.	262,934
Due fr. affil. cos.	118,623	277,673	Taxes protested	757,668
Mat'ls & suppl. cos.	1,192,554	1,213,961	Misc. unadjust. credits	208,938
Prepayments	382,431	416,333	Retirem't res'v'e	23,848,158
Misc. invest'ns.	314,271	314,271	Casualty & ins. reserve	1,054,509
Govt. sec. dep. with N.Y. State Indus. Com.	306,052	306,052	Empl's retirem't comp. reserve	1,238,305
Special deposits	4,539,972	365,744	Surplus	33,639,914
Unamort. debt				
Disct. & exp.	681,733	827,020		
Taxes protested	850,578	1,137,656		
Unamort. service charge over expenditures		1,237,280		
Other def. debits	400,421	508,344		
Total	260,180,091	255,379,363	Total	260,180,091

—V. 148, p. 724.

Bond Stores, Inc.—Sales—

Month of January—	1939	1938
Sales	\$1,388,194	\$1,235,919

—V. 148, p. 273.

Bowman Biltmore Hotels Corp.—Earnings—

Month of January—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Net profit	\$5,276	\$38,194	\$32,476	\$31,053

x Before provision for rentals of \$17,733, and before amortization and income taxes. y After ordinary taxes and interest, but before amort. and Federal income taxes.—V. 147, p. 3757.

Brooklyn Union Gas Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937
Sales of gas	\$22,486,978	\$21,786,263
Other gas revenue	2,224	15,164
Total operating revenue	\$22,489,203	\$21,801,428
Operating expenses	11,670,719	11,234,122
Maintenance	1,656,283	1,835,548
x Provision for depreciation	1,145,208	727,985
Federal income taxes	50,000	50,200
Other taxes	3,635,497	3,429,486
Gas operating income	\$4,331,496	\$4,524,086
Other income (net)	Dr20,537	19,556
Gross income	\$4,310,958	\$4,543,642
Interest on long-term debt	2,510,000	2,510,000
Other interest charges	90,573	89,100
Amortization of debt discount and expense	28,427	28,427
Amortization of premium on debt	Cr4,800	Cr4,800
Miscellaneous income deductions	6,906	7,311
Net income	\$1,679,853	\$1,913,604
Balance at beginning of year	13,208,161	14,357,894
Miscellaneous surplus credits	7,868	171,609
Total	\$14,895,883	\$16,443,108
Written-off expense		1,781,486
Dividends		1,453,460
Appropriation to reserve for depreciation	5,000,000	
z Prov. for reserve for uncoll. acc'ts as of Jan. 1 '38	55,000	
Balance at end of year	\$9,840,883	\$13,208,161
Shares of capital stock outstanding (no par)	745,364	745,364
Earnings per share	\$2.25	\$2.57

x In 1938 and for retirements in 1937. z Prior to this date the company did not carry a reserve for such accounts.
 Notes—(1) As of Jan. 1, 1938, the company adopted depreciation accounting in lieu of the retirement-reserve method, as required by the new uniform system of accounts prescribed by the Public Service Commission of N. Y. Pending a final determination of depreciation requirements, the company provided during 1938, \$1,200,000 for depreciation, of which \$1,145,208 was charged to provision for depreciation and the balance to various clearing accounts.
 (2) The provisions for Federal income taxes were less than if computed on the net income shown above for the reason that the company claimed in the 1937 return certain expenditures which are not reflected in the foregoing statement of income and that for 1938 the company will claim abandonment losses in connection with the retirement from service of the Williamsburgh plant during that year.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Fixed capital		
Utility Plant:		
Gas plant in service—tangible property at "original cost"	91,203,186	
Gas plant acquisition adjustments	6,510,332	
Investment and fund accounts:		
Other physical property, principally land held for sale	2,902,140	
N. Y. World's Fair, 1939, Inc.—4% debenture bonds, at cost	160,000	150,000
Miscellaneous special funds, at cost	197,333	197,333
Cash	961,834	1,185,741
Special deposits	87,055	77,548
Working funds	23,000	23,000
Receivables	5,470,135	4,879,509
Accrued utility revenues unbilled	1,241,109	1,150,251
Materials and supplies	2,565,035	3,052,250
Prepayments	74,458	101,941
Unamortized debt discount and expense	476,689	505,116
Retirement work in progress	24,712	
Other deferred debits	24,416	48,735
Capital stock expense	112,031	
Total	112,033,565	116,671,011

	1938	1937
Liabilities—		
x Common stock	37,268,200	37,268,200
Long-term debt	49,000,000	49,000,000
Notes payable to banks	2,500,000	3,750,000
Accounts payable	1,133,397	1,228,554
Dividends declared	260	298,810
Matured interest	85,294	74,783
Custom ers' deposits	492,277	621,058
Federal income taxes accrued	52,918	50,200
Other taxes accrued	176,659	188,108
Interest accrued	473,112	497,875
Other current and accrued liabilities	9,239	49,679
Deferred credits	112,403	68,436
Reserve for depreciation	7,279,299	6,981,459
Injuries and damages reserve	606,067	603,445
Emp.loyees provident reserve	1,729,392	1,564,507
Reserve for uncollectible accounts	52,814	
Miscellaneous reserve	73,442	62,825
Contributions in aid of construction	1,156,907	1,154,910
Earned surplus	9,840,883	13,208,161
Total	112,033,565	116,671,011

x 745,364 no par shares.
 Notes: (1) The uniform system of accounts prescribed by the Public Service Commission of N. Y. and effective Jan. 1, 1938, requires that the account, gas plant in service, show the original cost of property when first devoted to public service. The company has so restated its fixed capital as of Jan. 1, 1938, and, in accordance with requirements, has classified as gas plant acquisition adjustments the difference between the cost, in securities, of properties acquired in 1895 and the "original cost" thereof, as above defined. This reclassification is now under review by the Public Service Commission. The company has not yet determined an amortization program with respect to gas plant acquisition adjustments.
 (2) Stated at amounts formerly included in fixed capital. No determination has been made at this time of the realizable value of land held for resale.—V. 148, p. 724.

Business Capital Corp.—Registers with SEC—
 See list given on first page of this department.

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
x Net profit	loss\$19,047	\$101,320	\$27,811	\$58,652
y Earnings per share	Nil	\$0.17	\$0.04	\$0.09

x After expenses and taxes but before depletion. y On 600,000 shares capital stock.—V. 147, p. 3152.

California Arizona & Santa Fe Ry.—Abandonment—
 The Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 31 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by the company, and abandonment of operation by Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., of a line of railroad called the Poland branch, extending generally westward from Poland Junction, 1.46 miles, in Yavapai County, Ariz.—V. 148, p. 128.

California Art Tile Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$1.75 cum. conv. class A stock, no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 17. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and on March 1, 1938. A dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Sept. 1, 1937; one of 50 cents was paid on June 1, 1937; one of 25 cents was paid on March 1, 1937; dividends of 50 cents per share were paid on Dec. 1, and on Sept. 1, 1936, and 25 cents paid on June 1 and March 1, 1936, this latter being the first distribution made since April 1, 1930, when a regular quarterly dividend of 43½ cents per share was paid.—V. 148, p. 574.

California-Engels Mining Co.—President's Report—
 A. J. Heller, President, in a letter to the stockholders giving a statement of the condition of the company as of Dec. 31, 1938, and the progress of the company, states:
 "The company has now emerged from a static condition to one of action and solvency. The sale of 400,000 additional shares of the company's stock resulted in obtaining \$81,745 for the financing and development of the Groom Mine in Arizona and meeting certain liabilities. It is gratifying to report that the issue was heavily oversubscribed."—V. 145, p. 429.

Callahan Zinc Lead Co.—SEC Orders Hearing—
 The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered a hearing on Feb. 27 to determine whether the registration of the common stock (par \$1) should be suspended or withdrawn from the New York Stock Exchange.
 The Commission states it has reason to believe the company made false and misleading statements in its annual reports and amendments thereto to the SEC.
 The Commission charges the company failed to disclose all the underwriters of 302,518 shares of common stock, that it failed to disclose that officers and directors of the company had a beneficial interest in a certain note due Aug. 3, 1936, and that the company failed to disclose information regarding the optioning of 302,518 shares of common to certain persons.
 The order also states the company gave false and misleading information with respect to the issuing of 75,000 shares of common to a former officer of the company for services rendered. The Commission said that in this case the company failed to indicate the true consideration for the issuance of said shares.
 The company made the following statement:
 "The SEC in its recently announced proceeding with respect to the Callahan Zinc-Lead Co. appears to have focussed its attention primarily on matters relating to the old management and the transition to the new more than two years ago. Nothing in these proceedings should adversely affect the present position of the company.
 "The new management, which took office in the fall of 1936, has at all times diligently endeavored to comply with all requirements of SEC.
 "The company was virtually defunct in 1936. Since then the new management has consistently worked toward the improvement of, and has improved, the position of the stockholders. It welcomes any public accounting of its stewardship, asking that, if it has proved to have benefited the stockholders, whom the Commission was created to protect, that fact be accorded fair recognition."—V. 148, p. 873.

Canadian International Investment Trust, Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the 5% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 15. Like amount was paid on Dec. 1, last. Dividends of \$1.25 were paid on Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1938; Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and June 1, 1937, and dividends of \$2.50 were paid on March 1, 1937, and on Dec. 1, 1936.—V. 147, p. 3153.

	1939	1938	Decrease
Gross revenues	\$3,163,696	\$3,258,883	\$95,187

—V. 148, p. 874.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—Prof. Div. Omitted—
 Directors at their meeting held Feb. 13 decided not to pay a dividend on the 4% non-cumulative preferred stock, par \$1 at this time.
 A dividend of 2% was paid on April 1, 1938, and one of 1% was paid on April 1, 1937, this latter being the first dividend paid since Oct. 1, 1932 when a semi-annual dividend of 2% was paid.
 The company made public the following announcement:
 "While earnings for the year were sufficient to meet all expenses and fixed charges, including provisions for depreciation and taxes—with a modest surplus—the directors of the company have decided that, in view of the serious decline in the net results as compared with 1937, it was inadvisable to declare any dividend on the preference stock in respect of the year 1938."
 Earnings for the Week Ended Feb. 7

	1939	1938	Decrease
Traffic earnings	\$2,284,000	\$2,318,000	\$34,000

—V. 148, p. 874.

Casco Products Corp.—Dividend Reduced—
 Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 23 to holders of record Feb. 18. A dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Feb. 23, 1938, and an initial dividend of \$2.75 per share was paid on Feb. 23, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1185.

Charleston Transit Co.—Tenders Asked—

Pursuant to approval by the directors of the company at a meeting held on Jan. 20, 1939, of a plan to modernize the service rendered by the company by substitution of bus for rail equipment, there has been set aside from the cash resources of the company the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of purchasing any of the following securities from holders thereof who may desire to sell them, upon the following terms and conditions:

The executive committee of the board of directors will receive tenders until not later than 5:00 o'clock p. m. on Feb. 21, from the holders of (a) first mortgage 5% bonds, (b) general mortgage and adjustment bonds, and (c) collateral trust notes. All tenders shall be sealed and must be received by J. W. Cummins, Treasurer, Virginia and Alderson Streets, Charleston, W. Va., and shall set forth specifically the particular issue of bonds or notes tendered, the par value amount thereof, and the lowest price therefor which will be accepted, but no price higher than the average of the prices at which the company has heretofore purchased securities of the same issues will be considered, namely:

For each \$100 of the first mortgage 5% bonds, due 1942, \$82.94 plus interest accrued to date of settlement;

For each \$100 of general mortgage and adjustment bonds, due 1952, \$55.84 plus contingent interest accrued, if declared, prior to date of settlement;

For each \$100 of collateral trust notes, due 1942, \$84.75 plus interest accrued to date of settlement, also plus contingent interest accrued, if declared, prior thereto.—V. 147, p. 1770.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Consolidated—Extra Div.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$25, both payable March 27 to holders of record March 3. Extra of \$1 was paid on Dec. 19, last; extras of 50 cents were paid on Sept. 26, June 27 and on March 28, 1938. An extra of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 20, 1937. The company has paid extra dividends of 50 cents per share in September, March and June of each year from 1929 to and including 1937. Extra dividends of \$1 per share were paid in December of each year from 1929 to 1935, inclusive. In addition an extra dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 21, 1936, and a special extra dividend of \$5 per share was paid on Dec. 31, 1934.—V. 147, p. 3154.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.—Earnings—

Period—	53 Weeks Dec. 31 '38	52 Weeks Dec. 25 '37	52 Weeks Dec. 26 '36	52 Weeks Dec. 28 '35
Profits from operations	\$2,487,519	\$1,529,858	\$1,669,922	\$1,103,791
Prov. for depreciation	158,242	104,345	116,832	116,280
Maint., repairs & replacements of tools, &c.	352,466	261,460	232,015	170,044
Real est., pers'n. prop. & other general taxes	-----	-----	40,287	26,305
Fed'l unemployment tax	-----	-----	16,800	-----
Royalties	-----	-----	30,408	12,568
Special prov. for servicing products	50,000	-----	-----	-----
Profit from operations	\$1,926,811	\$1,164,053	\$1,233,579	\$778,591
Other income (incl. int. charged to subs.)	834	3,729	43,741	28,223
Total profits	\$1,927,645	\$1,167,782	\$1,277,321	\$806,815
Miscell. deductions	584	4,594	3,733	-----
Prov. for Federal taxes	370,000	200,000	260,762	138,500
Profit & inc. of parent company for year	\$1,557,061	\$963,188	\$1,012,825	\$668,315
Profit of foreign subs. for year	126,702	157,759	94,354	64,220
Combined profit & inc. of parent & subs.	\$1,683,763	\$1,120,947	\$1,107,179	\$732,535
Divs. declared & paid—	899,555	719,628	611,684	287,811
No. of shs. of cap. stk. (par \$5) outstanding	179,917	179,907	179,907	179,882
Earns. per sh. on cap. stk.	\$9.36	\$6.23	\$6.15	\$4.07

* After provision for U. S. income taxes thereon. y Includes \$29,000 in 1937 and \$68,000 in 1936 provision for Fed. surtax on undistributed profits. z At average of U. S. rate of Australian and Canadian exchange.

Balance Sheet

Assets—	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37	Liabilities—	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37
Cash	\$1,860,456	\$938,351	Accounts payable	\$233,905	\$258,648
Accts. receivable	455,013	614,944	Misc. acsr. liab'l's	92,430	106,519
Inventories	1,136,764	1,134,052	Reserves	86,000	36,000
Trade accts. rec'le (non-current)	57,359	-----	Reserve for taxes	456,003	297,602
Cash surr. val. of life insurance	19,821	12,692	x Capital stock	900,000	899,629
Inv. in & advs. to wholly-owned foreign subs.	866,333	728,493	Surplus	3,709,682	2,946,904
y Land, bldgs., machinery	1,095,168	1,023,928			
Deferred charges	44,466	35,484			
Total	\$5,478,021	\$4,545,303	Total	\$5,478,021	\$4,545,303

x After deducting cost of 83 (03 in 1937) shares (par \$5 each) held in Treasury, amounting to \$850 (\$371 in 1937). y After reserve for depreciation.—V. 148, p. 875.

Cincinnati Street Ry.—Earnings—

Month of January—	1939	1938	1937
Net inc. after int. deprec. & Fed. income taxes	\$3,643	\$6,232	\$12,865

* Includes \$72,160 transferred from contingent reserves to cover flood losses.—V. 148, p. 434.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Earnings—

Earnings for Calendar Years				
Operating Revenues—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Freight	\$61,176,684	\$68,692,622	\$71,524,136	\$59,983,338
Passenger	11,254,560	11,945,922	10,857,359	8,904,453
Other transportation	7,363,299	7,864,215	7,907,443	7,139,972
Incidental	1,261,225	1,299,776	1,680,359	1,317,732
Total oper. revenues	\$81,055,868	\$89,802,535	\$91,969,298	\$77,345,496
Operating Expenses—				
Maint. of way & struc.	13,093,043	14,942,577	15,117,216	12,427,546
Maintenance of equip.	17,538,088	22,877,269	20,125,401	16,803,417
Traffic	2,280,454	2,295,290	2,079,272	1,943,297
Transportation	34,410,320	37,141,944	35,618,353	30,591,668
Miscell. operations	853,382	928,740	751,391	531,495
General	2,952,764	3,339,692	3,537,880	3,209,845
Trans. for invest.—Cr.	81,668	171,381	199,514	188,690
Total oper. expenses	\$71,046,384	\$81,354,132	\$77,030,000	\$65,348,579
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$10,009,485	\$8,448,404	\$14,939,298	\$11,996,917
Deductions from revenue:				
Railroad retirement & social security tax	2,705,899	1,051,873	1,976,880	-----
Railway tax accruals	4,407,354	4,944,766	5,030,518	5,391,572
Equip. & joint facility rents and miscell.	3,021,743	2,414,364	2,671,258	3,026,861
Net ry. oper. income	\$1,251,511	\$37,400	\$5,260,641	\$3,578,483
Non-oper. income—net	1,399,268	1,854,008	1,767,850	2,312,947
Income available for fixed charges	\$1,273,757	\$1,891,408	\$7,028,491	\$5,891,431
Fixed charges—rents & interest	16,549,740	16,702,507	16,702,496	16,961,779
Net deficit	\$15,275,983	\$14,811,098	\$9,674,004	\$11,070,348

x Indicates deficit.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	1936
Investment in road and equip.	\$555,500,394	\$557,749,344	\$551,701,410
Investment in affil. companies	74,649,896	74,629,544	74,670,597
Other investments	4,062,758	4,062,566	4,062,566
Cash	7,180,776	3,300,043	7,532,418
Material and supplies	9,922,179	11,773,545	9,184,336
Other current assets	9,225,432	10,633,548	13,074,067
Unadjusted debits	18,426,435	16,076,849	13,770,584
Total	\$678,967,871	\$678,225,440	\$674,045,979
Liabilities—			
Capital stock and scrip held by public	\$180,839,845	\$180,839,845	\$180,839,845
Premium realized on capital stock	29,657	29,657	29,657
Governmental grants	1,949,347	1,543,125	1,083,287
Long-term debt	299,742,530	303,206,500	301,746,500
Loans and bills payable	32,855,644	32,915,265	33,045,960
Audited accrued and wages payable	3,977,206	4,195,174	4,645,684
Interest matured unpaid	56,252,194	40,696,738	25,349,809
Fund debt matured unpaid	34,070,200	33,920,000	33,800,200
Unmatured interest accrued	2,839,429	2,920,090	2,921,102
Other current liabilities	4,164,531	3,935,453	5,564,035
Tax liability	5,182,939	5,391,490	6,763,480
Accrued depreciation—equipment	72,325,255	70,625,059	67,223,854
Other unadjusted credits	13,779,571	11,314,602	8,218,558
Corporate surplus	Dr29,120,444	Dr13,289,761	2,814,005
Total	\$678,967,871	\$678,225,440	\$674,045,979

—V. 148, p. 727.

Childs Co.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years				
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Restaurant sales	\$14,125,337	\$16,212,055	\$15,306,714	\$15,580,920
Building rentals	888,212	910,655	919,043	949,343
Miscellaneous income	468,829	514,615	484,191	535,139
Total income	\$15,482,378	\$17,637,325	\$16,709,949	\$17,065,403
Cost of restaurant sales	13,227,178	14,069,848	13,387,790	13,962,301
Cost of building rentals	916,757	923,443	901,882	858,352
Cost of miscel. income	367,573	398,486	380,323	422,644
Total cost	\$14,511,507	\$15,391,776	\$14,669,994	\$15,243,298
Gross profit	970,870	2,245,548	2,039,954	1,822,105
Other general expenses	722,051	826,373	721,296	649,273
Net income from oper.	\$248,819	\$1,419,175	\$1,318,659	\$1,172,831
Other income (net)	11,905	25,198	26,376	28,651
Total income	\$260,724	\$1,444,373	\$1,345,034	\$1,201,482
Income deductions	418,833	426,561	455,570	454,312
Depreciation	598,113	596,010	598,325	630,108
Net profit—loss	\$756,222	\$421,802	\$291,139	\$117,063
Previous earned surplus	2,297,407	2,152,845	1,968,888	3,107,470
Total	\$1,541,185	\$2,574,647	\$2,260,026	\$3,224,533
Miscell. adjustments	-----	258,844	y107,181	x1,232,671
Transfer to reserve for preferred stock	16,296	18,396	-----	22,973
Earned surp. Dec. 31.	\$1,524,889	\$2,297,407	\$2,152,846	\$1,968,888

x Lease cancellation costs, write-off of unamortized costs of units discontinued prior to lease expirations, and of good will of \$854,287 carried on books of subsidiary, \$1,926,773; less portion charged to reserve for contingencies of \$694,101; net, \$1,232,671.
y Write-off of unamortized cost (based on cost prior to revaluation in 1932) of leasehold improvements and of cost, less depreciation, of equipment abandoned through lease cancellation and non-renewal of lease and incidental expenses, \$109,908; less adjustment of prior years' lease cancellation costs, &c. (net) \$2,727; net, \$107,181.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
(Including all subsidiary companies)

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
b Estab. & plants	1,959,548	2,133,533	Preferred stock	3,732,100	3,732,100
Real estate	8,028,160	8,097,564	a Common stock	324,416	324,438
c Alter. and impts. to leased prop.	3,653,532	3,731,145	15-yr. 5% &c. debts	5,271,000	5,271,000
Lease deposits	364,959	354,841	Bonds of subsids.	705,000	720,000
Sundry notes and accts. receivable	30,067	38,158	Real estate mrgs.	2,910,325	2,972,648
Sundry investm'ts	35,835	35,835	Sundry cur. liab'l.	11,128	11,395
Goodwill	3,914,771	3,914,771	Deferred liabilities	27,948	31,181
Cash	1,091,332	1,521,871	Accts. payable and acsr. liabilities	1,126,326	904,225
Notes and accounts receivable	53,680	46,329	Cur. funded debt	67,750	53,463
Mdse. inventories	171,397	177,568	Deferred credits	21,659	23,528
Deferred charges	457,419	352,168	d Special reserve	2,722,039	2,705,743
			Sundry reserves	14,123	13,820
			Res. for insurance	90,979	95,874
			Capital surplus	1,211,118	1,211,118
			Earned surplus	1,524,889	2,297,407
Total	19,760,702	20,367,939	Total	19,760,702	20,367,939

a Represents 324,416 shares of no par value in 1938 and 324,438 in 1937.
b After depreciation of \$2,323,441 in 1938 and \$2,140,377 in 1937.
c After amortization of \$2,973,498 in 1938 and \$2,941,864 in 1937.
d Reserve for preferred stock created out of earnings for investment in real estate, &c.—V. 147, p. 2678.

Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Co.—Stations in Operation—

Stations in operation by this company, as of Jan. 31, 1939, totaled 182,386, a gain of 637 over the preceding month and 3,934 over the 178,452 stations operated in January, 1938.—V. 148, p. 875.

Chrysler Corp.—Annual Report—

During the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, corporation sold 570,852 passenger and commercial vehicles and earned \$18,798,294, after all charges. Earnings per share of common stock outstanding were \$4.32. Dividends paid during the year aggregated \$2 per share. Total sales for 1938 amounted to \$413,250,512.

At the end of the year cash and marketable securities amounted to \$71,009,513. Net current assets amounted to \$78,233,185, an increase during the year of \$4,178,368.

For additions to property, plants and equipment and improvements in production facilities, the corporation spent \$18,246,449 in 1938. This included the cost of building and equipping a new truck plant at Detroit, at which the corporations' Dodge trucks are now produced under most improved methods.

Depreciation and amortization were charged to operations on the same basis as in the preceding year and amounted for 1938 to \$13,874,476.

Taxes paid by the corporation in various forms amounted for the year to \$21,061,646.

Corporation continues to account for about one out of every four passenger cars sold at retail in the United States. New-car registrations show that Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler passenger cars delivered to the public at retail in the United States during 1938 totaled 472,565 units. Truck and commercial car sales to dealers for the same period totaled 56,425 units. Export shipments by the corporation totaled 59,407 units.

K. T. Keller, President, says:

"Sales and earnings for the year 1938 reflect the fact that business suffered a precipitate decline in the latter part of 1937 and remained during 1938 at levels substantially below the volume of the three preceding years. The improvement which appeared about the middle of the year continues to show encouraging vitality and sales of the corporation's new passenger cars and commercial vehicles introduced in the fall of 1938 indicate that both the dealers and the public are attracted to the quality, style and engineering excellence of these new automobiles.

"The stockholders may be interested to know that the corporation's 1939 Plymouth, Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler passenger cars and Dodge and Plymouth commercial vehicles will be on display in unusual settings

this year at both the New York World's Fair and the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Cars sold, pass. & comm'l	570,852	1,158,518	1,066,229	843,599
Sales	413,250,512	769,807,839	667,138,391	516,830,333
x Cost of sales	352,154,207	661,855,158	546,038,449	430,991,675
Gross profit	61,096,304	107,952,681	121,099,942	85,838,658
Other income	1,834,555	3,014,733	2,758,242	1,365,468
Total income	62,930,859	110,967,414	123,858,184	87,204,126
Admin., selling, adv. & general expenses	40,432,565	47,938,202	47,657,402	40,890,672
Interest paid & accrued			90,239	2,406,540
Provision for est. U. S., Canadian, &c., taxes	3,700,000	11,000,000	12,800,000	8,931,095
Prov. for surtax on undistributed properties		1,300,000	1,200,000	
Net income for year	18,798,294	50,729,211	62,110,543	34,975,819
Earned surplus Jan. 1	82,740,484	75,531,892	65,612,041	39,300,875
Total earned surplus	101,538,778	126,261,103	127,722,584	74,276,694
Div. on common stock	8,702,264	43,520,620	52,190,692	8,664,652
Earned surp. Dec. 31	92,836,513	82,740,484	75,531,892	65,612,041
Shares capital stock outstanding (par \$5)	4,351,132	4,351,132	4,358,391	4,332,326
Earned per share	\$4.32	\$11.66	\$14.25	\$8.07

x Depreciation and amortization have been charged to cost of sales and expenses in amount of \$13,874,476 in 1938, \$15,641,168 in 1937, \$14,211,152 in 1936 and \$16,986,564 in 1935.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937
Assets		
Cash on hand and on deposit	70,403,318	35,397,378
Marketable securities, at cost	606,194	12,916,198
Drafts against car shipments	7,947,318	7,736,207
a Notes and accounts receivable	8,579,258	6,546,367
Inventories	46,624,406	50,132,862
Balances in closed banks, less reserve		438,911
Real estate not used in operations	2,611,148	2,611,580
Sundry investments and miscellaneous accounts	1,619,204	2,889,256
Exp. advances & current accs.—officers & empl's	177,216	203,210
Inv. in & accts. with subs. not wholly owned	913,382	1,054,527
Advances to Chrysler Management Trustees	376,009	553,000
b Land, bldgs., mach'y, equipment and dies	69,981,950	66,064,473
Goodwill		1
Prepaid insurance, taxes, &c.	2,207,540	2,259,106
Total	212,046,855	188,803,077
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued payrolls	51,500,948	25,452,043
Accrued insurance and taxes	726,362	922,152
Federal, State & foreign taxes on income	3,700,000	12,300,000
Operating contingent reserve, &c.	15,569,266	19,674,632
Capital stock (par \$5)	21,755,660	21,755,660
c Capital surplus	25,958,106	25,958,106
Earned surplus	92,836,513	82,740,484
Total	212,046,855	188,803,077

a Less reserve of \$62,735 in 1938 and \$79,831 in 1937. b After reserve for depreciation, &c. of \$48,542,260 in 1938 and \$50,407,352 in 1937. c Of which \$666,215 is restricted on account of the repurchase of capital stock.

To Pay \$1 Dividend

Directors at their meeting held Feb. 14 declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock of the corporation, payable March 14 to holders of record Feb. 24. This compares with \$1.25 paid on Dec. 12, last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 14, last; 50 cents paid on June 14, last; \$3 paid on Dec. 13, 1937; \$3.50 paid on Sept. 10, 1937; \$2 per share paid June 11, 1937; \$1.50 on March 13, 1937; \$3.50 on Dec. 14, 1936; \$4 on Sept. 15, 1936; \$1.50 on June 30, 1936, and \$1 on March 31, 1936.—V. 148, p. 576.

Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.—\$12,000,000 Bonds Offered

An issue of \$12,000,000 1st mtge. 3 3/8% bonds, series E, dated Feb. 1, 1939 and due Feb. 1, 1969, was offered Feb. 15 at 107.38%, to yield approximately 3% to maturity, by a syndicate headed by Lehman Brothers and including Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Eastman, Dillon & Co., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Hallgarten & Co., Bear, Stearns & Co., Merrill, Lynch & Co., Inc., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Francis I. Du Pont & Co., Stern Brothers & Co. and Charles Clark & Co. The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement as to principal, interest and sinking fund payments, jointly and severally, by the Baltimore & Ohio RR., Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry., Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry., Louisville & Nashville RR., Norfolk & Western Ry., Pennsylvania RR. and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

The series E bonds will be redeemable at the option of the company as a whole or in part, upon 60 days' published notice as provided in the mortgage, on any interest date at the following prices (expressed in percentages of the principal amount) and accrued interest to date of redemption: If red. on or before Aug. 1, 1944 at 112% if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1949, at 111%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1954, at 110%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1955, at 109%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1956, at 108%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1957, at 107%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1958, at 106%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1959, at 105%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1960, at 104 1/2%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1961, at 104%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1962, at 103 1/2%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1963, at 103%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1964, at 102 1/2%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1965, at 102%; if red. thereafter and on or before Aug. 1, 1966, at 101 1/2%; if red. after Aug. 1, 1966 and prior to maturity, at 100%.

The series E bonds will be redeemable for the sinking fund upon 60 days' published notice on Feb. 1, 1940, or on any first day of August or first day of February thereafter to and incl. Aug. 1, 1968, at the then applicable price of optional redemption and accrued interest. The issue is of considerable interest to the financial community since this is the first time a new corporate issue of this type has been awarded on the basis of open competitive bidding. Competitive sales in the municipal field, however, have been the custom for so many years that municipal bond men think in no other terms. Railroad equipment trusts, under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have also required open sales, and recently the principle has been introduced in the New England States in public utility financing, but as yet has gained slight headway. It is understood that advance inquiry for the bonds from local and middle western sources has been of such extreme briskness as to indicate that the bonds will be rapidly disposed of. The Lehman group's bid was 106.763. A group headed by First Boston was second with a bid of 106.1599 while a group headed by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler was third at 105.82. There were other unsuccessful bids at varying coupon rates.—V. 148, p. 875.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.—Stockholders Approve Plan to Refund Bonds—New Issue of \$11,500,000 Placed Privately

The stockholders on Feb. 10 approved a plan for refunding \$13,230,000 4 3/4% bonds through the sale of \$11,500,000 of 1st mtge. & collateral trust 3 1/2% due in 1951, at par and

accrued interest, to five insurance companies, and the sale of \$2,500,000 unsecured loans maturing \$500,000 annually, 1940-44, and carrying interest of from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2%, to three banks.

In a circular letter of Jan. 12 last, E. B. Greene, President, and Wm. C. Mather, Chairman, said in part: In December, 1935, the company funded its special bank loans by the issuance and sale of first mortgage sinking fund 4 3/4% bonds in the amount of \$16,500,000, maturing Nov. 1, 1950, and by five-year 4 3/4% collateral bank loans of \$5,000,000.

The bank loans have been entirely paid off through funds obtained principally from the sale of securities, and the mortgage indebtedness has been reduced to \$13,230,000 through the operation of the sinking fund and purchase of bonds.

Your officers now propose a plan for refunding this present indebtedness through new mortgage bonds and bank loans at lower rates of interest. The refunding plan contemplates the following: (1) The company will issue and sell \$11,500,000 first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund 3 1/2% bonds dated Feb. 1, 1939, and maturing Feb. 1, 1951. These bonds will be secured by a mortgage on mines and mineral properties and other fixed assets of the company (with certain exceptions) and by the pledge of stocks and indebtedness of certain of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies. The bonds will be sold at par and accrued interest to a small number of insurance companies. The sale will be a private sale, and there will be no public offering of the bonds by the company.

(2) The company will procure unsecured loans of \$2,500,000 from a small number of banks, maturing serially at the rate of \$500,000 in each of the years 1940-44, inclusive. The interest rate on such loans will range from 1 1/2% to 2 1/2% per annum.

(3) The company will use the entire proceeds of the bond issue and bank loans to redeem and retire at 105% the present outstanding 4 3/4% bonds, and to provide the greater part of expenses of the refunding. This plan of financing did not necessitate any change in the capital stock structure of the company.

The proceeds of the sale of bonds and bank borrowing, aggregating \$14,000,000 (exclusive of accrued interest), are to be used for the following purposes in the following amounts: Redemption of outstanding 1st mtge. sinking fund 4 3/4% bonds, due Nov. 1, 1950, at 105% (exclusive of accrued interest, to be provided from other funds) \$13,891,500

The balance to pay the greater part of the expenses in connection with the creation of 3 1/2% bonds and the mortgage securing the same and the issuance and sale of bonds and redemption of outstanding 4 3/4% bonds (incl. Michigan mortgage tax estimated at \$55,000 and Federal issue tax of \$11,500), which expenses in the aggregate are estimated at not exceeding \$130,000 108,500

Amortization, Sinking Fund, Redemption and Retirement Provisions Mortgage will provide that the company shall pay to the corporate trustee not earlier than Jan. 1 and not later than March 29 in the year 1940 and in each year thereafter, as a sinking fund for retirement of bonds, the greater of \$500,000 or an amount computed on the basis of the consolidated net income of the company and subsidiary companies (determined as provided in the mortgage) for the preceding calendar year, according to the following schedule:

Net Income	Sinking Fund
Over \$500,000 and not above \$1,000,000	\$600,000
Over \$1,000,000 and not above \$1,500,000	700,000
Over \$1,500,000 and not above \$2,000,000	800,000
Over \$2,000,000 and not above \$2,500,000	900,000
Over \$2,500,000 and not above \$3,000,000	1,000,000
Over \$3,000,000 and not above \$3,500,000	1,100,000
Over \$3,500,000	1,200,000

provided, however, that such sinking fund requirements will be reduced in each of the years 1940 to 1944, inclusive, by the amount of \$500,000, the principal amount of the serial notes to the banks maturing in each of such years.

All cash delivered to the corporate trustee for the sinking fund shall be applied on the next succeeding April 1 to redemption of bonds at principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption (moneys for such accrued interest to be separately provided by the company to the corporate trustee).

The company may deliver to the corporate trustee for the sinking fund, in lieu of cash, bonds purchased by the company at not in excess of the then current normal redemption price thereof plus accrued interest to the date of purchase and brokerage commissions and other expenses, and such bonds shall be credited against the sinking fund obligations of the company at the cost thereof to the company, including commissions and other expenses, but excluding accrued interest, not however, exceeding the principal amount of such bonds.

In addition to redemption through the sinking fund, the bonds may be redeemed at any time as a whole, or in part (in amount of \$50,000 or any multiple thereof), at option of the company, at 103 of principal amount thereof prior to Feb. 1, 1942; at 102% thereafter and prior to Feb. 1, 1945; at 101% thereafter and prior to Feb. 1, 1948; and at 100% thereafter and prior to maturity, together with interest accrued in each case to the date of redemption, upon 30 days' notice, provided that the redemption premium shall be subject to reduction in certain events.—V. 148, p. 434.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
x Gross earnings	\$27,055,604	\$28,370,754	\$27,193,695	\$24,701,794
Operating expenses	15,246,185	16,040,357	15,128,097	13,645,227
Net oper. revenue	\$11,809,419	\$12,330,397	\$12,065,598	\$11,056,567
Int. & amort. of dis. and depreciation reserve	4,983,495	5,228,599	5,146,042	4,773,009
Net income	\$6,825,924	\$7,101,798	\$6,919,555	\$6,283,558
Divs. on pref. & com. stk	6,377,719	6,377,720	6,377,554	5,909,357
Balance	\$448,205	\$724,078	\$542,001	\$374,201

x Includes non-operating revenues of \$50,870 in 1938; \$117,897 in 1937; \$109,802 in 1936 and \$105,502 in 1935. y Includes \$3,345 in 1937 and \$301 in 1936 for provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 147, p. 3759.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	a1938—3 Mos.	b1937	a1938—12 Mos.	b1937
c Gross revenues	\$24,441,621	\$26,226,961	\$92,968,358	\$98,810,347
Oper. expenses & taxes	15,870,108	16,945,821	61,741,874	63,903,670
Prov. for retire. & deplet.	2,657,492	2,844,121	10,058,986	10,865,627
Net oper. revenue	\$5,914,022	\$6,437,019	\$21,167,498	\$24,041,050
Other income	117,009	99,839	395,456	372,682
Gross corp. income	\$6,031,031	\$6,536,858	\$21,562,954	\$24,413,732
Int. of subs. to pub. & other fixed charges	991,811	928,386	3,717,105	3,497,190
Pref. divs. of subs. & minority interests	611,100	618,142	2,453,874	2,471,515
Bal. applic. to Columbia Gas & El. Corp.	\$4,428,119	\$4,990,329	\$15,391,975	\$18,445,027
Net rev. of C. G. & E. Corp.	511,512	456,063	86,186	238,814
Combined earnings applic. to fixed chgs. of C. G. & E. Corp.	\$4,939,631	\$5,446,392	\$15,478,162	\$18,683,841
Int. chgs. &c. of C. G. & E. Corp.	1,328,378	1,257,061	5,233,673	5,110,350
Bal. applic. to capital stocks of C. G. & E. Corp.	\$3,611,253	\$4,189,331	\$10,244,489	\$13,573,490
Preferred dividends paid			6,459,665	6,577,021
Balance			\$3,784,824	\$6,996,469
d Earnings per share			\$0.31	\$0.57

a These statements are tentative. b 1937 figures restated in present form for comparative purposes. c It is the general practice of the

corporation and its subsidiaries, when a rate is being contested, to include as gross revenues only such portion of the total amount billed as is represented by the lower of the disputed rates. d On common shares outstanding at end of respective periods.

Note—The consolidated income statements do not include American Fuel & Power Co. or its subsidiaries. The corporate charter of American Fuel & Power Co. has been repealed and its former assets are held by a trustee under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Trustees in bankruptcy have also been appointed for its principal subsidiaries, Inland Gas Corp. and Kentucky Fuel Gas Corp.—V. 148, p. 876.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—				
Calendar Years—				
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross sales less returns and allowances	\$20,174,568	\$21,571,163	\$18,436,268	\$15,122,241
Cost of sales & expenses	18,354,189	19,547,385	16,492,528	14,137,709
Gross oper. prof.	\$1,820,379	\$2,023,778	\$1,943,740	\$984,532
Other income	79,512	493,004	506,356	279,562
Total income	\$1,899,891	\$2,516,782	\$2,450,096	\$1,264,094
Depreciation	204,222	224,462	211,498	193,151
Provision for taxes	121,076	173,412	268,464	113,069
Prov. for Fed. surtax		2,128	21,596	
Other charges (net)	1,004,178	971,589	669,494	454,046
Spec. prov. for red. of invnt. to market		416,950		
Income from royalties, &c. (net)	Crz540,551			
Net profit	\$1,110,965	\$728,242	\$1,279,043	\$503,828
Preferred dividends	237,930	237,930	237,930	237,930
Common dividends	576,149	480,140	x894,382	188,291
Surplus	\$296,886	\$10,172	\$146,731	\$77,607
Previous earned surplus	4,292,997	4,284,616	4,170,158	4,092,551
Profit on sale or retirement capital assets	11,835			
Total earned surplus	\$4,601,718	\$4,294,788	\$4,316,889	\$4,170,158
Miscell. adjustments		y1,789	32,273	
Prov. for contingencies	100,000			
Earned surp. Dec. 31	\$4,501,718	\$4,292,997	\$4,284,616	\$4,170,158
She.com.stk.out.(no par)	677,844	677,844	188,291	188,291
Earnings per share	\$1.28	\$0.72	\$5.52	\$1.41

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1938		1937		1938		1937	
Assets	\$	\$	Liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$
c Real estate	2,802,270	2,784,121	b Common stock	4,405,986	4,405,986		
Preferred, patents, rights, tr.names, &c.	1	1	Preferred stock	3,399,000	3,399,000		
Cash	2,552,055	1,363,145	Notes payable		2,350,000		
a Accts. receivable	3,688,756	3,348,280	Accounts payable	439,436	785,228		
Miscell. invest'ls	182,767	267,390	& accr. liabilities	368,179	233,959		
Merchandise	5,639,045	9,149,188	Due under contr.	143,297			
Deferred charges	199,832	262,092	Res. for contng.	100,000			
			Prof. divs. payable	59,483	59,483		
			d Capital surplus	1,647,629	1,647,625		
			Earned surplus	4,501,718	4,292,997		
Total	15,064,726	17,174,216	Total	15,064,726	17,174,216		

a After deducting reserve for cash discount and doubtful accounts amounting to \$118,958 in 1938 and \$118,551 in 1937. b Represented by 677,844 shares of no par. c After depreciation of \$5,099,856 in 1938 and \$4,976,314 in 1937. d Arising from sale of common stock at price in excess of stated value.—V. 147, p. 3451.

Columbia Broadcasting System—May Purchase Additional System—

Contracts have been signed under which this company may acquire the World Broadcasting System, prominent electrical transcription company. It was announced on Feb. 16 by William S. Paley, President of C. B. S. After a period of examination, and contingent upon the working out of certain corollary agreements, it is contemplated Columbia will acquire control from Percy L. Deutsch, President of World Broadcasting System, who will continue with the transcription company in the same capacity. No changes in the World organization are being considered. "When and if the acquisition is completed," Mr. Paley said, "Columbia will have extended still further its service to radio advertisers, and at the same time will be able through the American Record Corp., purchased in December, to offer records in the home field recorded on the highest quality equipment. The World Broadcasting Systems' studios and the equipment installed by Electrical Research Products, Inc. are acknowledged to be outstanding for recording purposes." Mr. Paley said that although the World Broadcasting System and the American Record Corp. would use the same studios and equipment, the two companies would be operated as separate subsidiaries of Columbia Broadcasting System. He said also that no further statements will be made until the final arrangements have been completed.—V. 148, p. 434.

Commercial Investment Trust Corp.—Acquisition—

The corporation has acquired the entire capital stock of the Service Fire Insurance Co. of New York, except directors' qualifying shares, from D. F. Broderick and associates.—V. 148, p. 876.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Annual Report—

James Simpson, Chairman, states in part: **Earnings per Share**—Consolidated net income increased from \$16,202,437 in 1937 to \$19,701,625 in 1938. Net income from operations increased from \$37,759,608 to \$38,580,687, despite the generally adverse business conditions prevailing during the greater part of the year. A major part of the increase in consolidated net income resulted from a decrease in income deductions from \$22,730,040 to \$19,817,772. This decrease was occasioned in part by savings from refunding but principally by retirement of publicly-held preferred and common stocks of subsidiaries through exchanges for Edison shares. Earnings per share, as shown below, are computed by adding back to consolidated net income certain non-recurring deductions with respect to preferred and common stocks of subsidiaries no longer held by the public and by dividing consolidated net income thus adjusted by the number of Edison shares outstanding at the end of the year. **Interest Charges**—The refunding program carried out in 1938 resulted in substantial savings in interest charges and in requirements for dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiary companies. The annual effect of these savings is only partly reflected in the income statement for 1938. Annual interest and dividends on funded debt and subsidiary preferred stocks called for redemption in 1938 aggregate \$12,050,000. Annual interest on the mortgage bonds and debentures sold during the year aggregates \$9,950,000. Thus, annual interest and preferred dividend requirements were reduced \$2,100,000 despite the sale of bonds to provide \$15,331,500 of cash to be applied to future construction expenditures. Partial offsets to this reduction in annual requirements are an estimated increase of \$100,000 in future annual charges for amortization of debt discount and expense and larger future Federal income taxes resulting from lower interest charges. These savings are in addition to substantial reductions in interest charges resulting from refunding operations in prior years. **Investments**—At the end of 1938 the carrying value of consolidated investments was reduced principally through charges to investment reserves. These reductions in major part resulted from writing down to nominal values all investments in Midland United Co. common stock and in Chicago Aurora & Elgin Corp. and Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee RR. It is possible that some ultimate realization may be had from these investments, but indications are that reorganizations and liquidation of securities received may be considerably delayed. In connection with these write-downs, an additional \$2,000,000 was appropriated from surplus to investment reserves. As a result of these and other transactions the carrying value of consolidated investments, other than investments in Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry., a subsidiary not consolidated, decreased from \$38,278,823 at the end

of 1937 to \$15,765,169 at the end of 1938. Reserves for such investments decreased from \$20,964,498 to \$3,137,748 and the net book value from \$17,314,325 to \$12,627,421.

Capital Stock—During 1938 the number of Edison shares held by the public increased from 7,779,815 to 8,301,370, as shown below:

	Shares	Par Value
Held by the public Dec. 31, 1937	7,779,815	\$194,495,375
Issued upon conversion of debentures	274,636	6,865,900
Delivered pursuant to exchange offers	161,919	4,047,975
Sold by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.	85,000	2,125,000
Held by the public Dec. 31, 1938	8,301,370	\$207,534,250

A major part of the 161,919 shares of Edison stock delivered pursuant to exchange offers in 1938 was in connection with the offer to holders of the preferred stocks of Western United Gas & Electric Co. The present offer is to issue four shares of Edison stock in exchange for one share of Western United preferred. Principally as a result of such exchanges, the preferred stocks of Western United held by the public were reduced during the year by \$2,787,300. At the end of the year there remained in the hands of the public an aggregate of \$9,631,500 of these preferred stocks, and 385,260 shares of authorized but unissued Edison stock were reserved for the exchange offer. During January, 1939, there was acquired an additional \$2,525,200 of Western United preferred stocks pursuant to the exchange offer.

As a result of further exchanges in 1938, the number of shares of stock of Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois held by the public was reduced to 3,606 at the end of the year. The offer to exchange three Edison shares for one share of Public Service Co. stock is still in effect, and 10,818 shares of authorized but unissued Edison stock were reserved for this offer as of Dec. 31, 1938.

There were also 3,891,288 shares of authorized but unissued Edison stock reserved for conversion of debentures outstanding at the end of the year. Shares of Edison stock held by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. were reduced from 820,023 at the end of 1937 to 238,538 at the end of 1938, principally as the result of the delivery of shares to the company and the cancellation of such shares pursuant to authorizations by Edison stockholders. The shares held at the end of the year were not reserved for any purpose. Of this balance, 70,000 shares were sold privately in relatively large blocks during January, 1939, as were the 85,000 shares sold by Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp. in 1938. All or part of the remainder of the stock may be disposed of similarly.

Funded Debt—During 1938 an extensive refunding program was carried out. The company sold \$100,000,000 of 3½% mortgage bonds and \$104,148,100 of 3½% convertible debentures. Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois sold \$80,000,000 of 3½% mortgage bonds. In the aggregate the proceeds were applied to retire all of the company's 5% and 4½% first mortgage bonds, all of the funded debt of Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp., substantially all of the funded debt of Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois, all of the funded debt of Super-Power Co. of Illinois, and all of the funded debt and publicly-held preferred stocks of Illinois Northern Utilities Co. and Chicago District Electric Generating Corp. In addition, \$15,331,500 in cash was obtained to provide for future construction expenditures. Twenty issues of bonds and preferred stocks were eliminated and the three new issues substituted.

The convertible debentures authorized by stockholders aggregate \$130,000,000, of which \$104,148,100 has been issued, leaving \$25,851,900 authorized but unissued. At the end of 1938 \$97,282,200 of the company's convertible debentures were outstanding. Of the \$104,148,100 issued, \$6,865,900 were converted into Edison shares during the period Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938. During January, 1939, an additional \$5,713,700 of the debentures were converted.

Kilowatt Hours of Electricity Sold—Commonwealth Edison Co. and Sub. Cos.

Class of Service—	Year 1938	Year 1937	Incr. or Decr.
Residential and rural	1,031,617,348	962,601,945	7.2%
Commercial and industrial:			
Large power and light	2,301,697,666	2,630,470,205	*12.5%
Small power and light	729,738,271	725,291,544	0.6%
Sales to public authorities	166,872,663	157,980,087	5.3%
Electric railroads	901,538,035	1,002,559,255	*10.1%
Total—ultimate consumers	5,131,463,983	5,478,903,036	*6.3%
Other electric utilities	729,408,447	780,562,838	*6.6%
Total sales of electric energy	5,860,872,430	6,259,465,874	*6.4%

* Denotes decrease.

Terms of Gas Sold—Subsidiary Companies

Class of Service—	Year 1938	Year 1937	Incr. or Decr.
Residential	68,416,161	71,130,089	*3.8%
Commercial	7,559,832	7,778,537	*2.8%
Industrial—other than interruptible	10,392,687	7,348,976	41.4%
Industrial—interruptible	79,294,788	91,199,713	*13.1%
Sales to public authorities	92,788	93,844	*1.1%
Total—ultimate consumers	165,756,256	177,551,159	*6.6%
Other gas utilities	1,291,876	1,223,278	5.6%
Total sales of gas	167,048,132	178,774,437	*6.6%

* Denotes decrease.

Stockholders—The number of Edison stockholders at the year-end was approximately 77,400, an increase of 4,500 for the year. Women, who form the largest single group, constitute 42% of the total number of stockholders and hold 21% of the outstanding stock. Men constitute 36% of the total and hold 25% of the outstanding stock. Institutional holders constitute 1% of the total and hold 33% of the outstanding stock. The remaining stockholders, including joint tenancies and trust estates, constitute 21% of the total number of stockholders and hold 21% of the outstanding stock. The average holding of the 77,400 stockholders is 107 shares, or \$2,675 par value.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Including Subsidiaries)

	1938	b1937	a1936
Operating revenues:			
Electric	124,697,307	124,831,963	116,054,148
Gas	13,982,818	14,330,408	13,708,903
Heating	710,052	793,257	810,317
Water	154,998	165,255	170,873
Total operating revenues	139,545,175	140,120,883	130,744,241
Operation	52,232,222	53,504,884	51,637,741
Maintenance	7,914,545	6,774,461	6,765,436
State, local and miscel.	19,115,442	18,942,797	17,696,441
Federal income tax	4,834,475	4,316,985	3,041,158
Federal surtax on undistrib. income		1,075,303	1,041,604
Provision for depreciation	16,867,804	16,846,842	15,569,675
Net operating income	38,580,687	37,759,608	34,432,184
Other income:			
Chic. & Ill. Midland Ry. dividends	180,000	360,000	280,000
Interest	119,587	90,466	344,190
Other	639,123	722,402	519,510
Gross income	39,519,397	38,932,477	35,575,885
Interest on funded debt	16,751,563	17,557,842	17,851,593
Interest on unfunded debt	457,841	112,043	280,597
Amortization of debt disc. & expense	1,397,198	1,432,523	1,435,778
Interest charged to construction	Cr181,090	Cr757,253	Cr170,746
Dividends on pref. stocks of subs.:			
On stocks held by public at Dec. 31	602,778	1,275,737	1,275,737
On stks. retired by issuance of debts	357,578		
On stocks retired or acquired	166,968	894,439	959,690
Public common stockholders' interests in income of subsidiaries:			
On stocks held by public at Dec. 31	236,067	282,806	157,923
On stocks acquired (for periods prior to acquisition)	28,869	1,951,902	2,495,672
Consolidated net income	19,701,625	16,202,437	11,289,740
Earnings per share on capital stock	\$2.37	\$2.08	\$1.45

a Changes during the two-year period in the companies' policy with respect to the capitalization of indirect construction expenditures, if effective

as of Jan. 1, 1936, would have increased net income for the year 1936 by approximately \$1,600,000.

The above statements include earnings and expenses of all companies which are now subsidiaries (consolidated). In order to arrive at the true consolidated net income, deductions have been made for the net income of subsidiaries applicable to stocks acquired for periods prior to acquisition.

Earnings per Share—Commonwealth Edison Co. and Sub. Companies

	1938	1937
Consolidated net income	\$19,701,625	\$16,202,431
Divs. on accrued pref. stocks of subs. retired or acquired (other than stocks retired by issuance of debentures)	166,968	894,439
Public common stockholders' interests in income of subs. on stocks acquired (for periods prior to acquisition)	28,869	1,951,902
Adjusted consolidated net income	\$19,505,788	\$13,355,089
Number of Edison shs. outst'g at end of year	8,301,374	7,779,815
Earnings per share	\$2.40	\$2.45

From Sept. 1, 1938 to the end of the year, \$6,865,970 of debentures was converted into 274,636 shares of Edison stock. If these debentures had not been converted, earnings per share for 1938 would have been \$2.47.

Income Account for Calendar Years (Company and Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.)

	1938	1937
Operating revenues (electric)	\$92,926,649	\$93,123,167
Operation	38,156,318	40,088,226
Maintenance	4,656,901	4,263,373
State, local and miscellaneous Federal taxes	13,740,384	13,035,545
Federal income taxes	3,342,893	3,620,736
Provision for depreciation	9,929,842	10,010,467
Net operating income	\$23,100,311	\$22,104,820
Other income	4,603,768	3,291,306
Gross income	\$27,704,079	\$25,396,126
Interest on funded debt	9,486,958	9,347,509
Interest on unfunded debt	349,601	70,441
Amortization of debt discount and expense	754,338	739,132
Interest charged to construction	Cr115,000	Cr144,000
Balance	\$17,228,182	\$15,383,044

Deductions of net income of Super-Power Co. of Illinois included above:

Applicable to shares acquired July 26, 1938, for periods prior to acquisition	144,716	279,021
Applicable to company's interest, undistributed in 1937		235,616
Net income	\$17,083,466	\$14,868,407
Dividends	10,541,755	10,687,245

Note—The above statements include for the full two years earnings and expenses of Super-Power Co. of Illinois, a subsidiary liquidated Dec. 31, 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Including Subsidiaries)

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Property, plant and equipment	670,320,710	661,100,849
Cash and securities on deposit with trustees	794,651	975,882
Cash to be applied to construction expenditures	15,331,500	
x Investments (at cost or less)	18,434,987	22,821,391
Cash	31,642,336	19,614,908
Deposits for redemp. of pref. stock & matured int.	a240,418	2,969,930
U. S. Government obligations (at cost)	16,315,259	15,852,913
y Receivables	17,437,730	18,252,751
Materials and supplies	9,469,217	10,377,530
Prepaid insurance, taxes and other expenses	712,305	838,819
z Debt discount & exp. in process of amortization	42,387,727	38,215,561
Other deferred charges	1,261,574	1,270,802
Total	\$824,348,414	\$792,291,341
Liabilities—		
Capital stock (\$25 par)	207,534,250	194,495,375
Minority int. in com. stocks & surplus of sub. cos.	2,367,946	4,033,766
Preferred stocks of subsidiary companies	9,331,500	20,623,406
Funded debt	418,358,200	376,634,500
Funded debt called for redemption		9,944,000
Accounts payable	2,804,462	3,641,202
Accrued interest	3,751,226	5,865,492
Accrued taxes	17,291,230	21,835,708
Customers' deposits	1,631,539	1,861,966
Pref. stocks of subs. called for redemption		2,355,491
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiaries	164,242	261,000
Sundry current and deferred liabilities	1,969,421	2,641,999
Depreciation reserve	117,512,393	110,109,679
Reserve for undetermined liability for add'l taxes	7,427,885	6,251,511
Insurance and other reserves	2,543,844	2,463,539
Contributions in aid of construction	1,065,308	949,935
Earned surplus	30,294,968	28,322,774
Total	\$824,348,414	\$792,291,341

x Includes \$5,807,566 in 1938 and \$5,507,066 in 1937 of Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry., subsidiary company not consolidated. y After reserves of \$1,728,317 in 1938 and \$1,829,926 in 1937. z Including \$33,110,656 in 1938 and \$15,196,849 in 1937 applicable to refunded issues and being amortized over lives of refunding issues. a Deposits for matured int. only.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company and Commonwealth Subsidiary Corp.)

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Plant, property and equipment	385,933,490	339,773,556
Cash and securities on deposit with trustees	772,135	775,026
x Investments	176,550,081	112,711,449
Cash to be applied to construction expenditures	15,331,500	
Deferred charges	24,710,320	21,343,794
Cash	22,369,849	10,848,812
U. S. Government obligations	16,294,734	13,466,351
Deposits for matured interest	80,110	284,244
b Receivables	11,265,602	10,755,772
Prepaid accounts	511,090	550,804
Materials and supplies	5,886,611	5,508,314
Total	\$659,705,522	\$516,068,282
Liabilities—		
Capital stock (par \$25)	207,534,250	194,943,950
Funded debt	312,330,220	194,488,000
Accounts payable	2,309,722	3,111,977
Accrued interest	2,783,605	3,223,490
Accrued taxes	12,153,390	14,388,146
Customers' deposits	890,753	947,051
Miscellaneous current liabilities	1,094,538	1,426,591
Depreciation reserve	82,833,847	70,083,309
Insurance and other liabilities	1,247,032	1,202,488
Reserve for undetermined liabil. for add'l taxes	7,427,885	6,083,690
Contributions in aid of construction	210,647	174,583
Earned surplus	28,889,653	25,545,006
Total	\$659,705,522	\$516,068,282

a After reserve of \$2,647,052 in 1938 and \$13,025,422 in 1937. b After reserve.

Weekly Output—

The electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-company sales deducted) for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, was 143,483,000 kilowatt-hours compared with 127,788,000 kilowatt-hours in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 12.3%.

The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the last four weeks and the corresponding periods last year.

Week Ended	—Kilowatt-Hour Output—		Per Cent Increase
	1939	1938	
Feb. 11	143,483,000	127,788,000	12.3
Feb. 4	141,903,000	131,958,000	7.5
Jan. 28	147,932,000	133,938,000	10.4
Jan. 21	146,453,000	133,171,000	10.0

—V. 148, p. 876.

Columbia Pictures Corp.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of voting trust certificates representing 9,003 additional shares of common stock (no par) upon official notice of issuance in payment of a stock dividend of 2 1/2% and voting trust certificates for 641 shares of common stock, to be added to reserve against outstanding options.—V. 148, p. 126.

Community Power & Light Co.—Hearing on Plan—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Feb. 13 that a public hearing in connection with the plan of recapitalization of the company will be reconvened on March 13.

The plan of recapitalization which the company has asked the Commission to make a report on provides as follows:

That the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series, be reclassified into five shares of new common stock.

That one share of \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock be issued in full satisfaction of all unpaid accumulated and accrued dividends on each share of the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series; provided, however, that the holders of such first preferred stock, who do not accept shares of the new \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock, will receive a dividend arrear certificate in the face amount of \$43 (or such greater face amount as shall represent the dividend arrear per share at the time of the meeting of stockholders at which the plan and proposed amendment to the corporate charter shall be adopted).

That each share of the old common stock will be reclassified and changed into five shares of the new common stock.

That the proposed plan of reorganization shall not become operative unless an amendment to the corporate charter making operative such plan of reorganization shall have been approved by at least two-thirds of the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series; or until at least two-thirds of the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series shall accept shares of the new \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock in full satisfaction of dividend arrear.

That the capital of the company will be reduced by \$7,422,150. This being the difference between the aggregate stated value of the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series and the old common stock (\$9,396,200) and the aggregate stated value of the new common stock to be initially outstanding (\$1,974,050). The amount of such reduction is to be transferred to the capital surplus account. The capital surplus thus created will be transferred to capital in an amount representing the aggregate par value of shares of new preferred stock issued in satisfaction of dividend arrear on the old preferred stock and the balance will be applied in greater part (after similar application of the company's present earned and capital surplus) to provide a reserve for the dividend arrear certificates to be outstanding, to the writedoff of excess carrying value of investments in subsidiaries, unamortized debt discount and expense and the cost of preferred stock financing, and to provide a reserve for the revaluation of investments.

The \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock, proposed to be issued under this plan, provides for a semi-annual dividend when and as declared by the board of directors of the applicant at the rate of \$2.50 per share per annum cumulative and is to be redeemable in whole or in part at \$43 per share (or such greater amount as shall equal the dividend arrear per share on the old preferred stock at the time of the special meeting of the stockholders). Furthermore, each share of proposed new \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock will be convertible at the holder's option into two shares of the new common stock.

The proposed new common stock will have a par value of \$5 per share. It will be entitled to one vote per share and is to have no pre-emptive rights.

The proposed dividend arrear certificates are to evidence the rights of the first preferred stock, \$6 dividend series, to receive the amount of the dividend arrearages before any payment is made to the holders of the proposed new common stock. Such dividend arrear certificates do not draw interest nor carry voting power.

A declaration filed by the company with regard to the solicitation of the proxies of the old preferred and old common stockholders assenting to or dissenting from the proposed amendment to the corporate charter of the company making the proposed plan of recapitalization effective, and a declaration with regard to the issuance of the new \$2.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock and the new common stock to be distributed to the old preferred and common stockholders will also be considered at the hearing.—V. 148, p. 435.

Compo Shoe Machinery Corp.—Stock Increase Voted—

Stockholders on Feb. 10 approved the issuance of 10,000 shares of \$2.50 conv. cum. no-par pref. stock. In addition stockholders approved a proposal increasing the number of common shares to 175,000 from 150,000. Retiring directors were reelected.

Barnard S. Solar, President, stated: "I feel an increase in production should continue. We are very well supplied with business and look forward to a good year."

Production during January, 1939, totaled 4,208,000 pairs, against 3,290,000 in January, 1938. This is an increase of 27.9%. The company leases its machines to producers, deriving revenue in this fashion.

Application for listing of the company's common stock on the New York Stock Exchange is pending before the Committee on Stock List. It is believed that with the increased common shares being the total to 175,000 with a par value of \$1, the company's stock may be admitted, through having reached probable minimum requirements for listing.—V. 148, p. 728.

Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating profits	\$1,880,104	\$3,208,205	\$3,192,628	\$2,704,743
Add—Interest, royalties, dividends, &c.	173,623	292,760	880,525	381,753
Total income	\$2,053,727	\$3,500,965	\$3,573,154	\$3,086,496
Depreciation	521,288	487,149	487,783	478,176
Federal taxes, &c. (est.)	267,000	488,886	536,681	365,410
Net income	\$1,265,439	\$2,524,930	\$2,548,689	\$2,242,909
Common dividends	932,250	2,486,000	2,289,870	2,267,365
Balance, surplus	\$333,189	\$38,930	\$258,819	def\$24,456
x Shares com. stock outstanding (no par)	1,243,000	1,243,000	1,243,000	1,230,900
Earns. per share on com.	\$1.02	\$2.03	\$2.05	\$1.82

y Exclusive of shares held in treasury.—V. 148, p. 728.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.—New Auditing Plan Proposed—

The shareholders at their annual meeting to be held on March 20 will vote on the selection of a firm of independent public accountants to audit the books beginning with 1940.

This provision is contained in a resolution to be voted upon at the meeting presented in the proxy notice sent to all shareholders Feb. 15. In addition, another resolution stipulating that any officer or employee of the company receiving an aggregate annual salary of \$25,000 or more at the time of retirement shall be barred from participation in the company's pension fund is included in the notice. At the annual meeting last year a minority group of stockholders voiced objections to the practice of paying pensions to employees in the higher brackets.

The accounting firm now engaged by Consolidated Edison to audit its annual reports and statements to stockholders is Patterson, Teele & Dennis of 120 Broadway.

In addition, the proxy notice contained for the first time pertinent information regarding the officers and directors of the company, listing in detail their holdings of stock in the company and their connections with other concerns. Salaries for the high-ranking officers also were given.

Weekly Output—

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announces production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended Feb. 12, amounting to 145,500,000 kwh., compared with 131,900,000 kwh. for the corresponding week of 1938, an increase of 10.3%.—V. 148, p. 877.

Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.—Accumulated Divs.

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the \$2 cum. pref. stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. A like amount was paid on Dec. 27, Oct. 10, July 1 and April 1, 1938, and a dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 27, 1937, this latter being the first

dividend paid since Dec. 26, 1936, when \$1 per share was distributed.
—V. 147, p. 3156.

Continental Baking Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Years Ended—	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37	Dec. 26 '36	Dec. 28 '35
Net profit from oper.	\$7,407,550	\$6,942,576	\$5,926,189	\$3,727,830
Other income	276,409	284,460	490,592	296,033
Total income	\$7,683,959	\$7,227,037	\$6,416,781	\$4,023,863
Interest Paid	21,088	9,145	14,159	67,659
Depreciation	2,102,832	2,158,658	2,167,982	1,748,064
Loss on eqpt. disposed of	54,771	81,951	15,107	10,558
Divs. paid & accr. min. pref. stockholders	—	—	—	1,495
Estimated Federal taxes	1,011,465	826,600	717,045	295,300
Net income	\$4,493,803	\$4,150,683	\$3,502,487	\$1,900,788
Adj. of net inc. prior yrs.	—	—	—	Cr73,134
Add'l Fed. inc. taxes (net)	46,793	46,832	12,039	16,807
Loss on dep. in closed bk.	—	—	—	26,328
Divs. on 8% pref. stock	4,409,900	4,209,450	3,207,200	1,603,534
Balance, surplus	\$37,110	def\$105,599	\$283,248	\$327,252
Previous surplus	4,952,160	5,057,758	4,672,689	4,376,042
Proceeds of sale of 10,000 shs. of corp. cl. A com. stock held in treasury	—	—	101,821	—
Excess of par of pref. stock purchases, &c.	—	—	—	57,922
Total surplus	\$4,989,269	\$4,952,159	\$5,057,758	\$4,761,216
Res've for revaluation of unused property, &c.	—	—	—	57,922
Miscellaneous charges	—	—	—	30,607
Earned surplus	\$4,989,269	\$4,952,159	\$5,057,758	\$4,672,690

a Includes \$251,300 processing tax refunds received. b No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits since dividends paid during the fiscal year were in excess of the net income from operations during the year. c No provision was necessary for tax on undistributed profits. d At rate of \$11 per share on 8% pref. stock. e Arrived at as follows: Net sales, \$66,706,151 (\$69,492,650 in 1937), less cost of goods sold, selling and delivery expenses, advertising and administrative expenses, \$59,298,601 (\$62,550,074 in 1937) leaving net profit from operations as above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a Land, bldgs., machinery, &c.	32,173,549	31,918,221	Accounts payable	701,814
Patents, goodwill, &c.	10,294,153	10,295,999	Accr. int., tax, &c.	536,064
Cash	4,647,448	4,143,967	Fund. debt instal.	13,000
Acc'ts rec., trade	859,693	916,801	Est. liability for Federal taxes	1,011,465
Sundry acc'ts rec.	163,342	195,101	c Rec. fr. vendors	469,887
Loans advanced to employees	20,322	20,645	Salesm'n's gu. dep.	413,600
Inventories	2,420,288	3,076,078	Fire ins. reserve	566,326
Sundry investm'ts	306,265	325,911	Sundry reserves	117,827
Deferred charges	575,968	446,155	Fund. dt. of subs.	43,000
			Cl. A & B com. stk.	See b
			Preferred stock	40,090,000
			Capital surplus	2,508,777
			Earned surplus	4,989,269
Total	51,461,029	51,338,881	Total	51,461,029

a After deducting reserve for depreciation, &c. b Represented by 291,813 shares of class A common and 2,000,000 shares of class B common without par or stated value. c Since Dec. 26, 1936, with respect to processing taxes, in suspense.

Note—The companies have filed unjust enrichment tax returns, in conformity with the regulations applicable to that tax as it interprets them, covering refunds received during the fiscal years ended in 1935, 1936, and 1937—said refunds during the years 1935 and 1936 having been taken into income during those years. Except for minor amounts which have been paid, none of these returns show any unjust enrichment tax payable, since they indicate that the relative processing taxes were not passed along to the customers, but were absorbed by the companies. Since, however, these returns are subject to review by the Treasury Department, and companies have considered it conservative to hold the net refunds received since Dec. 26, 1936, in suspense until the tax liabilities applicable to the aggregate refund received have been finally determined. The portion of Federal normal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits paid during the current year which was applicable to the refunds received during 1937 has been deducted from the refunds received.—V. 148, p. 877.

Continental Shares, Inc.—Liquidation—

The committee for the preferred stockholders (Frank A. Scott, chairman) in a letter dated Feb. 11 states:

The decree of the Baltimore court denying revival of the old corporation, finding no material equity for common stockholders and establishing a plan for a liquidating company to liquidate or distribute the assets now in the hands of the receivers is now final and unappealable.

On Jan. 23, 1939, the Maryland receiver, in accordance with such decree, filed his application with the Cleveland court for an order directing the Cleveland receiver to cooperate in the prompt carrying out of such decree with respect to the assets in his hands, and the Cleveland court has set such application for hearing Feb. 23, 1939.

This committee is filing its petition in the Cleveland proceedings for the purpose of supporting the Maryland decree and the application of the Maryland receiver as the practical method of completing the liquidation and distribution of assets which this committee has long urged.

We believe this course is required by the following general considerations: (1) It is time that the receiverships and litigation over the method of winding up and distributing the remaining assets be terminated.

The receivers were appointed in June of 1933. The last of the controversial questions being handled by the receivers was disposed of with the settlement of the claims against the Chase Bank in the spring of 1936.

The receiverships have involved large expense paid from the assets. The Maryland decree was entered after numerous hearings extending over some eight months with notice to all stockholders and is now final and unappealable.

(2) We are advised that the Maryland decree is binding upon all interests and that, if those opposing it should secure an adverse decision from the Ohio court, we might well be faced with a conflict of decisions involving Federal constitutional questions and requiring years of additional litigation to settle—with consequent indefinite continuation of the receiverships and postponement of any realization by the stockholders upon their equity in the remaining assets.

3. Objections suggested by those opposing the Maryland decree—(a) that the new corporation will involve greater expense than continued liquidation under the receiverships; and (b) that the Federal income tax base of the remaining securities will be adversely affected—appear on careful consideration and advice of counsel to be without merit.

It is believed that liquidation under the new corporation can be conducted at substantially less expense than the receiverships have been.

It would appear logical that all parties should now unite for a prompt carrying out of the Maryland decree and the termination thereby of the receiverships and incident litigation.

Nevertheless certain committees purporting to represent preferred as well as common stockholders have intervened in the Cleveland proceedings and indicated their intention to oppose the carrying out of the Maryland decree and the early termination of the receiverships.

In the judgment of this committee, such efforts can only serve to increase the expense which must be borne directly by stockholders or by the assets remaining in the hands of the receivers, and further delay any realization by the stockholders upon what is left of their equity in the assets.

We will continue our efforts to combat such delays and will advise you as to the outcome of the Cleveland proceedings.—V. 146, p. 3180.

Continental Can Co., Inc.—To Vote on Retirement Plan—

Stockholders will vote on a voluntary insured retirement annuity plan for employees at the annual meeting to be held March 28, according to the notice of meeting and proxy statement mailed to stockholders on Feb. 16. Also four class B directors, to hold office for terms of three years, will be elected.

"Up to this time the company and its employees have been without the benefit of any definite retirement plan, which fact in the past has made it necessary for the management to consider each retiring employee as a separate case. This method of dealing with the matter has not been satisfactory from either the viewpoint of the company or that of its employees. For some time the management has been making a study of the various plans offered by the insurance companies, and as a result of this study, believe that the plan developed with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. secures for the company and its employees the most desirable benefits that could be obtained at a moderate cost." It was stated in the letter to stockholders signed by C. C. Conway, Chairman, and O. C. Huffman, President.

The retirement annuity plan, which is in addition to the old-age benefits of the Federal Social Security Act, is open to all re-employees receiving \$3,000 annual compensation or more and having at least one year's service. It provides for contributions by both the company and the employee toward the purchase of a future service retirement annuity. In addition, the company will provide a past service retirement annuity for employees over 41 years of age at the time the plan goes into effect. In no case, however, will the total retirement annuity paid to any employee exceed \$15,000 annually. The normal retirement age, except by special arrangement, is 65 years.

Provisions are made for refunds in the event of death or termination of service of employees, with options to retain annuity rights in certain cases. The term "employee" includes all officers and employees of the company and its subsidiaries whose basic compensation is salary or commission. If all eligible employees participate, the estimated total cost to the employees would be approximately \$100,000 a year and to the company \$310,000 for the first year, \$300,000 annually for the next 16 years, and thereafter \$124,000, which is the approximate amount of the company's annual cost to purchase future service annuities, the notice states.

Consol. Income Account for Calendar Years (Incl. Wholly Owned Subs.)

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit	\$17,170,789	\$17,534,315	\$18,121,974	\$20,105,654
Prov. for depr. & deplet.	3,332,026	3,041,099	2,810,336	2,544,021
Selling, advertising, general & admin. expenses	4,888,075	4,536,297	4,854,746	3,833,542
Prov. for doubtful notes and accounts	1,308,466	234,080	222,710	416,632
Co.'s propor. of loss of unconsol. sub. co. not wholly owned	—	—	119,959	—
Net operating income	\$7,642,222	\$9,722,838	\$10,114,221	\$13,311,459
Divs. & int. rec. or accr. on secs. & invest., &c.	1,252,537	812,268	607,624	732,435
Total income	\$8,894,759	\$10,535,107	\$10,721,846	\$14,043,894
Int. & exch. pd. or accr.	145,005	173,274	66,929	57,983
Provision for taxes	1,647,780	1,448,306	1,616,128	2,262,332
Inventory price decline or other contingencies	—	—	—	500,000
Net income	\$7,101,973	\$8,913,526	\$9,038,787	\$11,223,578
Divs. declared on \$4.50 cum. pref. stock	900,000	1,192,500	—	—
Common dividends	5,707,108	8,560,512	8,970,608	6,793,319
Surplus	\$494,865	\$160,514	\$68,179	\$4,430,260
Previous earned surplus	18,760,310	18,479,836	18,411,657	13,981,398
Co.'s propor. of loss of unconsol. sub. co.	—	—	119,959	—
Earned surplus	\$19,255,175	\$18,760,309	\$18,479,836	\$18,411,657
Shares com. stock outstanding (\$20 par)	2,853,971	2,853,971	2,853,971	2,665,191
Earned per share	\$2.17	\$3.06	\$3.17	\$4.21

b Including \$1,000 surtax on undistributed profits. c Less amount accrued to date of sale of stock. d For prior year, recovered on sale in 1937 of investment in stock of subsidiary company.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a RI est., bldgs.	55,452,680	54,902,706	b Common stock	57,079,420
Secur. investm'ts	2,282,900	2,332,048	\$4.50 cum. pref. stock	20,000,000
Other sec. inv., other invest. & mtges., notes & accts. rec.	6,818,860	4,479,601	Bank loans	12,000,000
Inventories	26,892,219	39,445,448	Pref. divs. pay.	225,000
Notes & accts. receivable	23,702,904	26,458,487	Accts. payable	2,302,241
Cash	7,028,546	5,728,858	Accrued wages, taxes, &c.	2,785,674
Accr. int. & disc.	76,706	43,749	Other reserves	1,380,589
Depts. with mut'l insurance cos.	331,496	262,689	Earned surplus	19,255,175
Prepd. insur., &c.	741,629	757,207	Capital surplus	20,299,839
Total	123,327,938	134,408,796	Total	123,327,938

a After reserve for depletion and depreciation of \$23,261,640 in 1938 and \$20,936,789 in 1937. b \$20 par value.—V. 148, p. 275.

Continental Steel Corp.—Consolidated Bal. Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash	690,217	521,684	Accounts payable	428,063
Notes & accts. rec.	1,440,011	1,134,955	Payrolls payable	229,591
Marketable secur.	1,200	1,200	Accr., Fed. & gen. taxes	344,407
Inventories	4,400,035	4,391,897	Funded debt due (current)	215,000
Land contr. rec. & unsold land	95,225	95,385	Funded debt	1,453,000
Deb. stkd. fd. depts.	1,935	935	Operating reserves	450,363
Advances to empl.	9,201	11,075	7% cum. pref., stk.	2,407,000
Sundry receivables	23,595	114,729	c Common stock	5,279,310
Invest. in outside companies, &c.	19,564	20,035	Initial & cap. surp.	1,850,784
b Land, bldg., machinery & equip.	8,252,435	7,854,443	Earned surplus	2,370,448
Patent	1	1	d Treas. stock at cost	Dr19,213
Deferred charges	75,333	83,336		Dr75,188
Total	15,008,754	14,229,675	Total	15,008,754

b After deducting reserve for depreciation of \$6,910,659 in 1938 and \$6,613,718 in 1937. c Represented by 200,648 shares no par value. d Represented by 209 (776 in 1937) shares preferred stock at cost and 87 (71 in 1937) shares common stock at cost.

The income account for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1938 was published in V. 148, p. 878.

Coos Bay Lumber Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937
Profit from operations	\$14,017	\$465,481
Interest paid or accrued (net)	77,371	80,720
Interest on unpaid 1934 property taxes	—	Cr8,037
Depreciation	197,394	212,821
Depreciation	99,295	210,515
Loss from operations	\$388,078	\$30,538
Loss on disposal of capital assets	15,108	22,150
Loss on disposal of Invest. in Coos Bay Land Co.	—	473,150
Loss of Coos Bay Land Co. for the 9 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1937	—	30,256
Net loss	\$403,186	\$556,096

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Cash in bank and on hand, \$14,330; trade accts. & acceptances receivable, less reserve of \$5,868 for bad debts, \$108,101; sundry notes and accounts receivable, \$21,137; property sales contract receivable and interest accrued thereon, \$1,074; inventories, \$197,035; plants, properties, &c., \$6,996,816; deferred charges, \$116,135; deficit, \$630,360; total, \$8,084,988. Liabilities—Payable to bank, \$1,350,575; accrued property taxes for the year 1931 (25%), \$8,004; estimated, \$88,004; accounts payable, &c., \$24,999; accrued payroll, \$13,153; accrued social Security taxes and con-

tributions, \$6,814; accrued property taxes for the years 1931 (balance of 75%) to 1934, inclusive (due 1940 to 1954), \$242,443; deposit on proposed sale of sundry sawmill equipment, \$9,000; capital stock (63,500 no par shares), \$6,350,000; total \$8,084,988.—V. 148, p. 878.

Copperweld Steel Co.—Stock Split-Up and Listing—
The company announces that trading in new split-up common stock of \$5 par value began Feb. 15. Listing of the new stock, totaling 431,714 outstanding shares, has been approved by the New York Curb Exchange in substitution of 215,857 listed shares of \$10 par stock. A two-for-one split-up of shares was voted by stockholders on Jan. 25, increasing authorized stock from 300,000 to 600,000 shares.—V. 148, p. 878.

Cream of Wheat Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross profit	\$2,725,665	\$2,812,804	\$2,994,369	\$4,380,544
Expenses	1,104,597	1,293,561	1,335,529	1,030,567
Profit	\$1,621,068	\$1,519,243	\$1,658,840	\$1,349,976
Depreciation	37,005	34,737	34,872	34,713
Operating profit	\$1,584,063	\$1,484,506	\$1,623,968	\$1,315,263
Other income	48,655	51,536	78,491	82,690
Total income	\$1,632,718	\$1,536,042	\$1,702,459	\$1,397,953
Other deduc. (net), incl. prov. for income taxes	387,282	333,297	300,041	205,245
Net income	\$1,245,436	\$1,202,745	\$1,402,419	\$1,192,709
Adj. applicable to prior years (net)	Dr13,145	Dr30,138	Cr1,402	Cr12,584
Net profit	\$1,232,291	\$1,172,607	\$1,403,821	\$1,205,293
Dividends	1,200,060	1,200,390	1,350,555	1,201,650
Surplus	\$32,291	def\$27,783	\$53,266	\$4,243
Earns. per sh. on 600,000 shs. cap. stk. (no par)	\$2.05	\$1.95	\$2.33	\$2.01

a Net sales. b Cost of goods sold and expenses. x Dividends declared, including dividend payable in January of following year.—V. 147, p. 2527.

Crocker-Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co.—New Directors—
At the annual meeting of shareholders of this company, held on Feb. 15 in the company's headquarters at Ampere, N. J., the following new directors were elected to the board: Frederick E. Hasler, Claud A. Hope, Charles C. Hult, George H. Burgess, Alan M. Wood and C. Gerard Dodge. Directors whose terms had expired were re-elected.
The meeting, which began at 10 a. m., continued until late in the evening and efforts were made by some of the shareholders who were in disagreement with the management to obtain an adjournment for a month. The management was upheld by a vote of 157,586 shares to 48,157 shares, Edmund Lang is President of the company.—V. 148, p. 435.

Crucible Steel Co. of America—New Official—
F. B. Hufnagel, chairman of the board, announced that R. E. Christie, who has long been prominently identified with the company and the specialty steel business, has been appointed to the office of Assistant to the President, R. E. Desvervigne, effective immediately.—V. 147, p. 3908.

Curtiss-Wright Corp.—Acquitted in Armed Plane Sale Case—

Three Curtiss-Wright corporations and three individuals were acquitted of charges of conspiracy to sell and of the actual sale of four armed bombing planes to the Government of Bolivia, Feb. 10 by a Federal court jury. The jury disagreed, however, with respect to charges that the same defendants conspired to sell the planes, unarmed to agents of Bolivia, and with respect to the alleged shipment of armament parts for the planes to Bolivia.
The indictment alleged conspiracy to violate the joint congressional resolution and Presidential proclamation of May 28, 1934, which forbade the sale or shipment of munitions of war to Bolivia or Paraguay, then engaged in war.
The defendants were Curtiss-Wright Aeroplane Co., Inc., Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co., Curtiss-Wright Export Co., John S. Allard, President of the Export corporation, Ralph S. Damon, former Curtiss-Wright executive and operating Vice-President of American Airlines, Inc. and Clarence W. Webster, South American agent for the export corporation.—V. 147, p. 3157.

Cushman's Sons, Inc.—Earnings—

Years Ended—	Dec. 31 '38	Jan. 1 '38	xJan. 2 '37	Dec. 28 '35
Sales—net	\$11,391,333	\$10,877,538	\$9,750,800	\$9,285,709
Cost & expenses	5,917,055	6,175,012	5,755,541	5,744,670
Gross operating profit	\$5,474,278	\$4,702,526	\$3,995,260	\$3,541,038
Maintenance and repairs	238,677	218,228	221,122	193,532
Depreciation	338,443	334,161	342,331	316,718
Sell, gen., &c., exp., incl. assoc. co. charges	4,491,364	4,366,901	3,841,742	3,747,559
Net operating loss—prof	\$405,794	\$216,764	\$409,935	\$716,771
Int., disc't & sundry rcts	31,404	14,987	40,940	36,144
Loss—prof	\$437,198	\$201,777	\$368,995	\$680,627
Int. on mtge. indebt		2,750	6,787	8,592
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	81,288			
Net loss for year	\$355,910	\$204,527	\$375,782	\$689,219
Previous earned surplus	1,398,128	1,729,968	2,201,798	3,337,941
Refunds processing taxes		21,620		
Miscellaneous credit	75,000			
Total	\$1,829,039	\$1,547,061	\$1,826,016	\$2,648,721
Prof. 7% cum. divs.	71,188	73,932	96,048	155,571
Prof. \$5 persh. cum. divs				291,352
Conting. res. agst. decl. in market price, &c.		75,000		
Earned surplus	\$1,757,851	\$1,398,128	\$1,729,968	\$2,201,798

x Year comprises a period of 53 weeks. y After reserve pending determination of windfall tax liability of \$86,481. z Contingency reserve against decline in market price of raw material involved under purchase commitments at Jan. 1, 1938.
a Restoration of sum appropriated Jan. 1, 1938, as a contingency reserve against decline in market price of raw material involved under purchase commitments at that date, such reserve being no longer necessary.

Comparative Balance Sheet

Assets—	Dec. 31 '38	Jan. 1 '38	Liabilities—	Dec. 31 '38	Jan. 1 '38
Cash	400,636	363,918	Acc'ts payable and accrued expenses	282,581	216,987
Customer accounts rec., less reserve	134,893	133,114	Prov. for Federal income taxes	81,288	
Sundry trade acc'ts	7,074	13,137	Res. pending determinat'n of Windfall tax	86,481	86,481
Flour, ingredients, supplies & prod. —at cost	188,817	220,343	Associated cos.		
Invest. and sundry sec.—at cost	336,433	336,810	Inter-co. balance	1,522,545	1,919,130
Statutory dep. with State authorities	135,397	106,760	Contingency res.	100,000	175,000
Prop., plant and equipment	5,563,527	5,687,155	7% prof. cum.	2,038,800	2,084,500
Def'd charges, &c.	567,487	479,718	b 8% prof. cum.	3,641,900	3,641,900
Goodwill, tr.-mk. & organ. exps.	3,269,306	3,269,306	c Common stock	851,200	851,200
			Capital surplus	245,925	236,935
			Earned surplus	1,757,851	1,398,128
Total	10,603,570	10,610,261	Total	10,603,570	10,610,261

a After depreciation of \$2,866,611 on Dec. 31, 1938, and \$2,681,117 on Jan. 1, 1938. b Represented by 36,419 no-par shares. c Represented by 100,240 no-par shares.—V. 147, p. 3454.

Differential Wheel Corp.—Registers with SEC—
See list given on first page of this department.—V. 148, p. 579.

Dakota Central Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Local service revenues	\$765,038	\$760,921	\$751,204	\$721,116
Toll service revenues	443,801	496,350	504,691	466,426
Miscellaneous revenues	42,038	41,209	32,178	31,014
Total	\$1,250,878	\$1,298,480	\$1,288,074	\$1,218,556
Uncollec. oper. revenues	24,092	22,839	16,211	12,890
Total oper. revenues	\$1,226,786	\$1,275,641	\$1,271,863	\$1,205,666
Current maintenance	351,857	512,962	309,586	272,760
Depreciation expense	275,851	287,027	287,859	283,839
Traffic expenses	231,091	224,968	204,071	202,062
Commercial expenses	124,596	131,433	122,531	122,167
Operating rents	21,529	25,808	21,127	25,996
Gen. and miscell. exps.	131,725	126,361	121,326	124,166
Taxes	160,494	148,142	123,986	127,968
Net oper. loss	\$50,358	\$181,061	\$81,345	\$46,707
Net non-oper. income	1,834	1,063	3,933	2,883
Loss before fixed chgs.	\$48,524	\$179,997	\$85,279	\$49,590
Bond interest				30,325
Other interest	111,734	98,527	92,249	55,438
Amort. of discount on funded debt				724
Other fixed charges				2,956
Net loss	\$160,258	\$278,524	\$6,971	\$39,854
Divs on pref.stk. (6 1/2%)			12,863	25,727
Balance, deficit	\$160,258	\$278,524	\$19,834	\$65,581

x Indicates profit.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Telephone plant	\$6,773,330	\$6,661,260	Common stock	\$1,867,192	\$1,867,192
Other investments	15,016	15,316	Adv. from affil. cos	2,208,683	2,020,000
Miscell. physical property	3,369	35,509	Notes sold trustee of pension fund	230,295	233,961
Cash	31,732	28,077	Adv. billing for service	1,442	4,604
Working funds	11,440	14,288	Accts. pay. & other current liabilities	67,966	52,566
Material & suppl's	69,111	92,697	Accr. liab. not due	121,699	115,389
Notes receivable	4,691	4,937	Deferred credits & miscell. reserves	10,405	15,819
Accts. receivable	115,879	137,314	Deprec. reserve	2,311,086	2,312,633
Prepayments	5,449	5,595	Surplus	220,782	381,516
Other def'd debits	9,532	8,684			
Total	\$7,039,551	\$7,003,680	Total	\$7,039,551	\$7,003,680

—V. 146, p. 1237.

Detroit Edison Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Jan. 31—	1939	1938
Gross earnings from utility operations	\$55,136,436	\$58,882,850
x Utility expenses	40,939,772	43,542,023
Income from utility corporations	\$14,196,664	\$15,340,827
Other miscellaneous income	Dr27,142	101,021
Gross corporate income	\$14,169,522	\$15,441,848
Interest on funded and unfunded debt	5,843,917	5,746,632
Interest charged to construction	Cr165,856	
Amortization of debt discount and expense	272,788	268,592
Net income	\$8,218,672	\$9,426,324

x Including all operating and maintenance charges, current appropriations to depreciation or retirement reserve and accruals for all taxes.
Note—Figures in the foregoing statement reflecting net income for periods prior to Dec. 31, 1937 do not take into account any Federal surtax on undistributed net income, as our tax returns indicated that no such tax was payable. For subsequent periods, the company estimates that it will be required to pay Federal income tax at the minimum rate of 16 1/2%.—V. 148, p. 579.

Divco-Twin Truck Co.—Earnings—

3 Months Ended Jan. 31—	1939	1938
Net profit after deprec. & Federal income taxes	\$35,683	loss\$32,974
Earns. per share on 222,500 shares com. stock	\$0.16	Nil

—V. 148, p. 435.

Dr. Pepper Co.—Dividend Increased—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 18. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 65 cents was paid on Dec. 1, last.—V. 147, p. 3157.

Duluth-Superior Transit Co.—Earnings—
(Including Duluth-Superior Bus Co.)

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenue	\$1,106,669	\$1,198,828	\$1,182,840	\$1,084,291
Operating expenses	1,004,230	1,055,034	1,009,671	964,885
Net rev. from oper.	\$102,439	\$143,794	\$173,169	\$119,406
Taxes assign to oper.	104,952	104,059	82,946	79,223
Operating income	\$2,513	\$39,734	\$90,223	\$40,183
Non-operating income	1,181	1,227	999	632
Gross income	\$3,694	\$41,968	\$91,222	\$40,815
Interest, &c.	60,208	60,188	62,097	61,126
Net deficit	\$61,535	\$19,226	surp\$29,124	\$20,311

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets—Fixed assets, \$5,298,219; investments, \$20,710; cash, \$165,933; working funds, \$3,700; miscellaneous accounts receivable, \$4,632; accrued interest receivable, \$124; materials and supplies, \$88,028; special funds, \$13,074; unadjusted debits, \$9,598; total, \$5,604,019.
Liabilities—Capital stock (39,137 shares at \$20 per share), \$782,740; funded debt, \$1,173,500; cash reserves, \$9,650; accrued interest on funded debt, \$88,971; audited accounts and wages payable, \$55,771; accrued State and local taxes, \$51,642; accrued State and Federal Social Security taxes, \$884; reserve accounts, \$3,540,825; unadjusted credits, \$17,736; paid in surplus, \$53; deficit, \$117,754; total, \$5,604,019.—V. 146, p. 1708.

Duro-Test Corp.—Listing—
An additional 9,203 shares of the corporation's common stock, par \$1, will be listed on the New York Curb Exchange upon official notice of issuance.—V. 148, p. 730.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co.—To Pay \$1.50 Preferred Dividend—

Trustees have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on the first preferred stock, series A, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. A like amount was paid on Dec. 22, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Nov. 15, 1930. After the current dividend arrearages on the preferred stock will amount to \$46.50 per share.—V. 148, p. 580.

Ebasco Services Inc.—Weekly Input—
For the week ended Feb. 9, 1939 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 1938, was as follows:

Operating Subsidiaries of—	1939	1938	Increase—	%
American Power & Light Co.	107,806,000	99,460,000	8,346,000	8.4
Electric Power & Light Corp.	53,630,000	49,916,000	3,714,000	7.4
National Power & Light Co.	87,323,000	73,058,000	14,265,000	19.5

—V. 148, p. 880.

Eastern Minnesota Power Corp.—Earnings—

Preliminary Consolidated Income Accounts			
	1938	1937	
12 Months Ended Dec. 31—			
Gross revenues (including other income).....	\$992,945	\$935,707	
Operation.....	385,133	388,040	
Maintenance.....	48,169	25,152	
Provision for retirement reserve.....	107,306	105,420	
General taxes.....	138,071	127,774	
x Gross income.....	\$314,265	\$289,321	
Subsidiary productions:			
Interest on funded debt.....	103,850	104,495	
Interest on unfunded debt.....	246	237	
Amortization of debt discount and expense, &c.....	11,304	13,646	
Provision for Federal and State income taxes.....	3,600	2,150	
Preferred dividend requirements.....	71,718	71,718	
Balance.....	\$123,546	\$97,074	
Interest on funded debt.....	82,500	82,500	
Interest on unfunded debt.....	162	146	
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	10,060	10,060	
y Net income.....	\$30,824	\$4,368	
x Before provision for Federal and State income taxes.....	\$30,824	\$4,368	
y Before provision for Federal income tax liability of parent company.—V. 146, p. 2864.			

Electric Controller & Mfg. Co.—Smaller Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20. This compares with 75 cents paid on Dec. 30, Oct. 1 and on July 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends of \$1 per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of \$4 was paid on Dec. 20, 1937, and an extra dividend of \$2.50 per share was paid on Dec. 21, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1337.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937	1937—12 Mos.—1936
Gross oper. revenues.....	\$542,751	\$493,721	\$4,923,900
Operation.....	150,445	138,461	1,405,658
Maintenance.....	10,809	12,352	99,851
Taxes (incl. Fed. inc. tax).....	a37,806	3,061	a476,076
Prov. for retirements.....	58,374	52,785	560,947
Net oper. income.....	\$285,317	\$287,062	\$2,381,666
Other income.....	850	971	11,084
Total gross income.....	\$286,167	\$288,033	\$2,392,751
Interest.....	30,343	33,687	395,465
Amort. of dt. disc. & exp.....	1,932	2,817	31,658
Net income before non-recurring income.....	\$253,892	\$251,529	\$1,965,628
Non-recur. inc. & exp.....	aCr124,768	Dr1,582	aCr118,061
Net income.....	\$378,659	\$249,947	\$2,083,689
Prof. stock div. require.....	8,631	8,631	103,579
Balance for common dividends & surplus.....	\$370,028	\$241,315	\$1,980,110
Federal income tax accrual for the year 1938 was reduced by \$124,768, due to the write-off of unamortized debt expense and premium on funded debt retired by refinancing income instead of tax expense for the purpose of retaining normal comparison of operations.			

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Fixed assets.....	19,617,678	19,056,125	7% pref. stock (par \$100).....	1,479,700	1,479,700
Install. notes rec.....	234,886	184,300	Com. stk. (\$3 par).....	1,802,559	1,781,229
Sinking fund cash.....	28,017	28,017	a Premium on com. mon stock.....	3,486,434	3,385,964
Special deposits.....	6,187	10,037	Long-term debt.....	9,480,000	8,320,000
Cash.....	1,132,464	86,165	Notes pay. to hks.....	320,000	320,000
Notes receivable.....	17,362	18,777	Accounts payable.....	165,407	290,551
Accts. receivable.....	604,171	514,258	Accrued interest.....	23,191	30,827
Mat'ls & suppl's.....	124,874	121,569	Accrued taxes.....	243,534	329,968
Deferred charges.....	166,568	484,216	3% ser. notes pay. to bank, mat'g within 1 year.....	520,000	-----
b Reac'rd secur's.....	17,372	6,513	Advs. by consum's (prepaid gas).....	190,529	486,828
			Res. for retirem'ts.....	2,353,740	1,893,595
			Contrib. for ext's.....	8,317	8,317
			Res. for unearned profits.....	29,350	29,896
			Earned surplus.....	2,138,799	2,153,080
Total.....	21,921,562	20,509,958	Total.....	21,921,562	20,509,958

a Represents excess upon reclassification of no par value common stock into \$3 par value common stock as of Sept. 4, 1936, plus excess of amounts received over par value of shares issued since that date.

b 952 shares December 1938 and 325 shares December 1937, \$3 par value common stock at cost, acquired for resale to employees under employees' stock purchase plan.—V. 147, p. 4054.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.—Dividend Halved—

Directors have declared a dividend of 12½ cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 18. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.—V. 148, p. 580.

Erie Lighting Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	x1938	1937
Operating revenues.....	\$1,605,110	\$1,734,445
Operating expenses.....	770,341	777,946
Maintenance.....	156,521	118,147
Provision for retirements.....	114,842	184,164
Federal income taxes.....	23,019	43,538
Other taxes.....	108,695	119,213
Operating income.....	\$431,691	\$491,437
Other income.....	12,453	5,510
Gross income.....	\$444,144	\$496,947
Int. on long-term debt—1st mtge. bonds.....	234,194	236,737
Other interest.....	26,600	25,810
Amort. of debt discount & expense.....	10,309	10,407
Interest charged to construction.....	-----	Cr160
Balance of income.....	\$173,042	\$224,153
x Preliminary—subject to annual audit and such sundry book adjustments, if any, as may be necessary incident to closing for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1192.		

Empire District Electric Co.—Earnings—

Years End. Sept. 30—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross oper. revenue.....	\$3,434,302	\$3,579,224	\$3,210,579	\$2,794,964
x Oper. exps., mainten'ce and all taxes.....	1,737,704	z1,924,250	y1,703,379	1,383,155
Net oper. revenue.....	\$1,696,598	\$1,654,974	\$1,507,200	\$1,411,809
Non-operating income.....	18,385	12,298	12,492	8,813
Total income.....	\$1,714,983	\$1,667,272	\$1,519,692	\$1,420,622
Int. on funded debt.....	632,274	634,673	637,089	639,309
Other interest.....	71,623	108,493	144,466	174,154
Federal & State taxes on bond interest.....	12,188	12,447	13,957	14,651
Approp. for replacem'ts.....	507,883	525,000	525,000	192,000
Net income.....	\$491,015	\$386,657	\$199,179	\$400,507
x Includes Federal income tax of \$109,146 in 1938, \$130,132 in 1937, \$51,189 in 1936 and \$29,501 in 1935. y It is considered probable that no surtax on undistributed profits will be incurred. z Including surtax.				

Balance Sheet Sept. 30

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Prop., pl't & eqpt.....	27,452,873	27,421,473	6% pref. stock.....	7,382,500	7,382,500
Miscell. investm'ts.....	25,252	2,462	x Common stock.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Injury and damage fund.....	61,182	61,182	Funded debt.....	13,120,000	13,121,000
Special cash dep.....	26,878	4,880	Notes payable.....	110,000	60,000
Sinking fund.....	508,197	460,123	Accts. payable, af- filiated cos.....	40,755	42,695
Cash.....	227,727	127,557	Current acct. with fiscal agent.....	-----	7,072
Cust. accts. receiv.....	279,640	323,171	Current acct. with Cities Serv. Pow. & Light Co.....	3,322	-----
Oth. accts. & notes receivable.....	9,878	8,459	Current acct. with El. Adv'is's, Inc.....	5,348	-----
Mdse. accts. rec'le.....	220,565	245,493	Prov. for Federal income tax.....	179,229	182,952
Mat'ls & suppl's.....	347,145	273,873	Int. & taxes acer'd Wages & sals. pay. Due to parent co.....	321,103	299,324
Prepd. ins'ce, &c.....	15,620	26,107	Consumers' & line exten. deposits.....	24,164	24,474
Accts. receivable— not current.....	3,233	1,319	Accounts payable, not current.....	143,003	136,054
Deferred charges.....	797,879	843,017	Reserves.....	2,302,997	1,971,798
			Capital surplus.....	938,957	938,957
			Earned surplus.....	2,331,486	2,011,111
Total.....	29,950,896	29,835,919	Total.....	29,950,896	29,835,919

x Represented by shares of \$100 par.—V. 147, p. 3910.

Empire Power Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the \$2.25 cum. partic. stock, no par value, payable March 10 to holders of record March 3. Dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec. 10, and on Nov. 10, last, dividends of 50 cents were paid on Sept. 10, June 10, and on March 10, 1938; 75 cents paid on Dec. 15 and Nov. 10, 1937; 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1937, and Dec. 15 and Oct. 1, 1936; a dividend of 40 cents was paid on July 1 and March 16, 1936; 75 cents on Nov. 9, 1935, and 50 cents on May 20, 1935, and Nov. 10, 1934. See V. 145, p. 2545, for detailed dividend record.—V. 147, p. 3158.

Erie RR.—Trustees Ask Authority to Pay Equip. Trusts—

Authority in respect to payment of principal and dividends aggregating \$719,540 under equipment trust of 1934, and permission to pay \$150,000 as rental to Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry., is sought in two petitions filed by the trustees in Federal Court Cleveland.

The equipment trust of 1934 certifies in principal amount of \$503,000 together with dividends of \$216,540 on the \$10,827,000 of certificates outstanding, become due March 1. The petition seeks authority to pay these obligations to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on deferred basis, agreeable to RFC, as follows: Dividend paym't of \$216,540 by March 15; payments of \$100,000 on principal by April 1, May 1 and June 1, respectively; and balance of principal amounting to \$283,000 by July 15.

The second petition seeks permission to make payment of \$150,000 as rental to Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, payment to be made prior to June 30.

Changes Urged in Plan—Bondholders' Committee Proposes Modification in Letter Sent to Holders—

Five modifications of the group plan for reorganization are suggested by the bondholders' protective committee for the refunding and improvement mortgage 5% bonds of the company, which sent to 16,000 bondholders Feb. 12 a letter outlining the changes and containing the direct testi ony of N. S. Hall, Vice-Chairman of the committee, before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The modifications proposed by the committee are (1) that the interest and dividend rate on all bonds and preferred stocks be reduced to 4%; (2) that the first mortgage, called first consolidated mortgage, contain a convertibility provision and a call price; (3) that the incur bonds, called general mortgage bonds, also contain a convertibility provision and a call price; (4) that the new common stock be issued directly to the owners of it with no options rights attached, and (5) that the provisions respecting the powers and selection of reorganization managers be changed.

The committee, Mr. Hall stated in his testimony, believes that the following general principles should be observed and followed in considering any reorganization plan:

"First, the establishment and preservation of such relation between fixed interest obligations and earnings as well enable the railroad to meet its fixed obligations in years of poor business. This can be accomplished by the use of the existing opportunity on reorganization to issue new bonds subject to call and with provisions for conversion into comm on stock at a fixed ratio, with confidence that the fixed debt will be a reduced in periods of prosperity through exercise of the conversion privilege, and that the position of securities junior to such convertible bonds will thereby be improved.

"It is becoming generally recognized that the use of the provision for conversion in bonds of a railroad, which by its nature is in constant need of new money, is the most effective way of insuring a proper relation between capital and funded debt, and thereby facilitating the raising of new money when needed through security issues in periods of depression.

"Second, frank recognition that, in the light of present conditions and probable prospective earnings of the railroad, the holders of the existing preferred and common stocks of the debtor have no actual equity interest in the property."

The statement continues that if the I. C. C. should find that some recognition should be given to such holders, the claim be recognized by granting such shareholders a small proportionate interest in new common stocks, rather than by issuance of warrants to purchase control of the common stock allocated first to holders of present bonds.

The letter is signed by Gardiner B. Perry, chairm an of the committee and former President of the American Institute of Banking. Other members are: C. Shelby Carter, President of First New England Corp.; Paul S. Bair, Cashier of the First National Bank of Greensburg, Pa.; W. H. R. Unger, President of Market Street National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.; Ferd. I. Collins, President of Bound Brook Trust Co., Bound Brook, N. J.; and Frederick A. Carroll, Vice-President, National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Pepper, Bodine, Stokes & Schock and Stradley, Ronon & Stevens, Philadelphia, are counsel, and John Finger, Philadelphia, is secretary.—V. 148, p. 880.

Family Loan Society, Inc.—Stock Called—

All of the outstanding participating preference stock has been called for redemption on April 1 at \$65 per share and accrued dividends.—V. 148, page 436.

Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.—V. 148, p. 880.

Federal Water Service Corp.—Plans to Revamp Capital Structure—

A new plan for revamping the capital structure of the corporation is likely to be submitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission within the next several weeks.

The proposal now contemplated would, in effect, offer new preferred and common stock for existing preferred stocks and arrearages on them; new common stock for present class A common, and provide for elimination of the class B stock.

If the plan is approved by the SEC and adopted by company's security holders, it would create capital surplus and reserves of about \$12,700,000, eliminate the deficit in the earned surplus account, and remove the company from legal restrictions upon dividend payments because of danger of impairing capital. Thus, the way would be cleared for first cash disbursements to stockholders since preferred dividends were omitted in the fall of 1931.

Under the plan one share of the new common stock would be issued in exchange for four shares of outstanding class A stock, and arrears on the class A accrued since 1931 would be erased. In addition, both present class A and class B stocks would be issued rights to subscribe to new common

stock with these warrants entitling stockholders to buy one share of new stock for each four shares held.

Holders of \$7 preferred stock would be offered dividend arrears certificates for \$54.25, or 1-16 shares of new \$2.50 convertible prior preferred stock, and 5 1/4 shares of new common stock.

The present \$6.50 preferred stock would be exchanged for either \$50.37 1/2 in dividend arrears certificates or 1-12 shares of new prior preferred stock, and 4 1/2 shares of new common.

The \$6 preferred stock would be entitled to \$46.50 in dividend arrears certificates or one share of new \$2.50 prior preferred, and 4 1/2 shares of new common.

The \$4 senior equity would receive a dividend arrears certificate of \$31 or two-thirds share of new prior preferred stock, and three shares of new common.

New prior preferred stock, with rights to \$2.50 annually in cumulative dividends, would have priority as to dividend payments over the arrears certificates. As an additional inducement, the prior preferred stock would be convertible into 10 shares of new common for two years, then convertible for two years into eight shares of new common and finally convertible into six shares of new common for one year.

To become effective, however, at least 80% of the \$7,758,494 in accrued unpaid preferred stock dividend accruals would have to be eliminated through acceptance of new prior preferred stock by holders of outstanding preferred stocks.

The plan would give to the outstanding 542,450 class B common shares, all owned by Utility Operators Co., 100% owned by employees of Federal Water Service System, the right to elect a number of directors to the board for a limited period, but voting control of the company would be transferred to present preferred stockholders by the reclassification.

The capital structure of the company upon adoption of the new plan would consist of 893,016 shares of new common stock, at a minimum, and a maximum of 166,850 shares of new prior preferred. Conversion of prior preferred stock 100% into new common would bring total outstanding common to 2,561,516 shares. Exercise of subscription rights by class A stock to purchase 142,294 shares of new common, and by the B stock to purchase 135,612 shares of new common, would swell total of new common stock to 2,839,422 shares.

Such a projected capitalization would compare with 15,296 shares of \$7 preferred, 69,888 shares of \$6.50 preferred, 71,706 shares of \$6 preferred, 2,374 shares of \$4 preferred, 568,775 shares of class A, and 542,450 shares of class B stock outstanding.

No alteration would be made under the plan regarding principal or rights of \$6,504,000 outstanding in 5 1/2% debentures, due 1954.

The stated value of capital stocks in the new reclassification would be approximately \$11,330,000, and this would amount to a reduction of about \$20,020,000 from present stated capital.

Income Account for Calendar Years

[Accounts of Southern Natural Gas Co. are not consolidated herein.]

	1938	1937
Operating revenues	\$16,710,995	\$16,932,642
Operating expenses and taxes	9,840,804	9,764,788
Net earnings	\$6,870,091	\$7,167,854
Other income	351,693	587,862
Gross income	\$7,221,784	\$7,755,416
Charges of subsidiary companies:		
Interest on long-term debt	4,721,233	4,746,374
Miscellaneous interest, &c	94,019	113,296
Amortization of debt discount and expense	156,863	174,276
x Dividends or preferred stock	1,206,696	1,269,867
Minority interest in net income	25,398	52,658
Balance	\$1,017,574	\$1,398,945
Charges of Federal Water Service Corp.:		
Interest on 5 1/2% gold debentures	357,737	378,337
Miscellaneous interest	7,594	3,600
Net income	\$652,243	\$1,017,008

x Including dividends not declared of \$728,930 and \$802,302 for year ended Dec. 31, 1938 and 1937 respectively.

Note—The figures given are only preliminary figures.

Income Account of Company Only

	1938	1937
Income from subsidiary companies consolidated	\$713,244	\$449,748
From subsidiary company not consolidated	334,109	560,023
Miscellaneous other income—net	7,054	7,629
Total income	\$1,054,408	\$1,017,401
Expenses and taxes	237,843	213,249
Net operating income	\$816,565	\$804,151
Interest on 5 1/2% gold debentures	362,501	380,757
Miscellaneous interest	7,593	3,600
Net income	\$446,470	\$419,793

Note—The figures included herein are preliminary and are subject to adjustments, if any, which may result from the annual audit for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 4054.

Florida Power Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Operating revenue	\$3,413,861	\$3,187,828
Operating expenses	1,521,956	1,481,954
Maintenance	196,537	240,628
Provision for retirements	317,508	231,451
Provision for taxes	337,278	250,186
Operating income	\$1,040,582	\$983,608
Other income (net)	71,575	93,050
Gross income	\$1,112,157	\$1,076,658
Interest on first mortgage bonds	400,000	400,000
Interest on other long-term debt	119,567	121,906
Other interest	38,361	84,063
Amortization of debt discount and expense	113,383	116,069
Interest charged to construction	Cr1,984	
Balance of income	\$442,613	\$356,603
Dividends on preferred	222,125	222,124
Balance	220,488	\$134,479

x Preliminary—subject to annual audit and such sundry book adjustments if any, as may be necessary incident to closing for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 2865.

Fort Dodge Des Moines & Southern RR.—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Passenger revenue	\$16,438	\$19,409	\$17,778	\$18,700
Freight revenue	803,906	682,210	653,574	501,574
Switching revenue	31,957	31,529	25,708	19,657
Rent of equipment	21	102	99	378
Other operating income	6,238	6,458	7,174	5,977
Total oper. revenue	\$858,560	\$739,709	\$704,333	\$546,286
Auxiliary revenue	286,527	278,092	245,219	212,251
Non-operating revenue	9,565	8,972	8,249	10,172
Total revenue	\$1,154,653	\$1,026,773	\$957,801	\$768,709
Oper. exps. & taxes (excluding depreciation & equipment retired)	1,022,533	974,951	924,268	769,929
Profits	\$132,120	\$51,822	\$33,532	loss\$1,219
Depreciation	40,064	42,296	58,906	66,048
Interest accrued	298,828	296,996	296,927	296,995
Amortization	7,583	8,272	8,272	8,272
Equipment retired	503		332	21,304
Pension accruals	13,662	Cr1,085	13,949	
Deficit	\$226,521	\$294,657	\$344,854	\$393,839

Combined Balance Sheet (Corporation and Receiver) Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Road and equip	9,582,996	9,555,576	Capital stock	3,997,100
Misc. phys. prop	28,130	28,130	Funded debt	5,250,691
Invest. affil. cos.	133,014	133,014	Audited accts. and wages payable	96,077
Other investment	40	275	Misc. accts. pay.	52,067
Cash	465,120	383,262	Mat'd int., divs., & rents unpaid	2,840,557
Special deposits	445	1,618	Mat'd funded debt unpaid	5,765,691
Miscell. accts. rec.	38,625	39,415	Accrd. int., divs. & rents payable	14
Mat'l & supplies	124,081	130,708	Other curr. liabils.	6,092
Int., divs. & rents receivable	498	498	Liab. for provident funds	6,872
Other curr. assets	16,953	15,766	Other def. liabils.	615,356
Deferred assets	559,515	573,151	Unadjusted credits	1,432,311
Unadjusted debits	12,774	22,755	Misc. fund reserves	100,000
			Profit & loss (debit balances)	3,949,945
Total	10,962,194	10,884,171	Total	10,962,194

—V. 146, p. 3499.

Emporium Capwell Corp.—To Pay 30-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21. Like amount was paid on Jan. 31, last and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, a year-end dividend of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 31, 1938.—V. 148, p. 436.

General Baking Co.—Earnings—

	53 Weeks Ended Dec 31 '38	52 Weeks Ended Dec 25 '37
Gross sales, less returns and allowances	\$41,926,254	\$43,235,159
Cost of goods sold, delivery, selling, advertising and administrative expenses	38,616,049	40,956,186
Profit from operations	\$3,310,205	\$2,278,973
Miscellaneous income	3,484	1,076
Total income	\$3,313,689	\$2,280,049
Interest applicable to 1937 on prior years' Federal income taxes, &c		25,236
Other interest paid	4,266	
Provision for current year's Federal income taxes	596,000	410,000
Provision for loss on commitments for purchases of raw materials	a	340,000
Net profit for year	\$2,713,423	\$1,504,813
Previous earned surplus	3,959,905	4,627,679
Total surplus	\$6,673,328	\$6,132,492
Preferred dividends	703,064	703,064
Common dividends	1,270,957	1,191,523
Prov. for adj. of taxes		278,000
Earned surplus end of year	\$4,699,307	\$3,959,905
Shares common stock outstanding (par \$5)	1,588,697	1,588,697
Earnings per share	\$1.29	\$0.50

a The reserve of \$340,000 provided in 1937 has been applied in 1938 in reduction of cost of goods sold, &c. with resultant increase of like amount in the profit from operations of the latter year.

Comparative Balance Sheet

	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37	Dec. 31 '38	Dec. 25 '37
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash	4,282,331	2,782,012	Accounts payable & accrued exps.	1,140,888
Accts. rec. (less res)	580,822	586,965	Est. Fed. inc. tax for current year	883,105
Inventories	1,642,710	2,115,937	Res. for tax cont., &c	651,542
Cash val. of life ins.	230,224	217,974	Reserve for loss on commitments for purchases of raw materials	340,000
Depts. with ins. cos.	97,018	103,850	c \$8 cum. pref. stk	9,077,500
Mtge. receivable	9,000	9,900	d Common stock	7,973,995
Sundry investm'ts, loans, &c	2,827	4,098	e Surplus	2,485,515
b Prop'y & plant	19,410,679	19,981,818	f Earned surplus	4,699,307
Insur., taxes, &c.	277,006	181,633	a Treasury stock	Dr379,234
Bond, bread, other tr. names, trademarks, copyrights and goodwill	1	1		
Total	26,532,618	25,984,191	Total	26,532,618

a 2,892 shares of \$8 preferred stock and 6,102 shares of common stock. b After reserve for depreciation of \$11,788,823 in 1938 and \$11,240,939 in 1937. c Represented by 90,775 no par shares. d Represented by 1,594,799 shares, par \$5. e Surplus arising from restatement in 1938 of property accounts and depreciation reserves to a basis of acquisition cost.—V. 147, p. 3610.

General Cigar Co., Inc. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross sales, less disc., &c.	\$20,154,402	\$21,723,666	Not available	Not available
Cost of sales	a15,857,125	15,737,434		
Gross profit	\$4,297,277	\$5,986,232	\$6,374,754	\$6,639,816
Sell., adm. & gen. exps.	2,964,710	3,640,782	3,929,594	3,871,420
Deprec. & amortiza'n	See a	466,149	491,868	499,991
Federal, &c., taxes	225,403	280,279	304,361	331,919
Net income	\$1,107,165	\$1,599,021	\$1,648,931	\$1,936,486
Other income	100,017	d74,908	153,726	139,645
Net income	\$1,207,181	\$1,673,930	\$1,802,657	\$2,076,131
Previous surplus	8,444,677	6,539,693	5,978,964	8,671,779
Total surplus	\$9,651,859	\$10,213,623	\$10,781,621	\$10,747,910
Preferred divs. (7%)	175,000	353,000	353,000	b353,000
Common dividends	945,964	1,418,946	1,891,928	c1,418,946
Profit & loss surplus	\$8,530,895	\$8,444,677	\$8,539,695	\$8,978,964
Shs. com. outst. (no par)	472,982	472,982	472,982	472,982
Earned per sh. on com.	\$1.81	\$2.80	\$3.07	\$3.65

a Includes provision for depreciation and amortization. b Representing dividends paid Sept. 2, 1935, and Dec. 2, 1935, and dividends payable March 2, 1936, and June 1, 1936. c Representing three dividends of \$1 per share, paid May 1, 1935, Aug. 1, 1935 and Nov. 1, 1935. d After deducting \$132,922 loss on sale of non-operating properties (net).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Land, buildings, machinery, &c.	2,706,879	2,982,154	7% cum. pref. stk.	5,000,000
Goodwill, &c.	1	1	c Common stock	5,298,410
Cost of licenses for machinery	743,348	900,308	Special capital res.	1,000,000
Mtges. receivable	53,750	62,250	Dividends payable	175,000
U. S. Govt. securs.	3,069,332	1,289,479	Accounts payable	
Raw mat'ls, supplies, &c.	14,144,441	12,920,092	payrolls, &c.	633,770
a Accts. receivable	1,934,603	1,919,533	Fed. & Cuban tax.	233,437
Cash	2,307,118	4,933,337	Insurance reserve	500,000
Deferred charges	136,697	130,923	Earned surplus	8,530,895
Total	25,096,169	25,138,080	Capital surplus	3,899,658

a After reserves of \$65,193 in 1938 and \$73,305 in 1937. b After reserve for depreciation of \$3,014,816 in 1938 and \$3,080,076 in 1937. c Represented by 472,982 shares of no par value.—V. 148, p. 731.

First New England Corp.—New Vice-President—
K. A. Heidinger, formerly director of sales of this corporation, has been elected a Vice-President.—V. 145, p. 2546.

General Electric Co.—New Secretary, &c.—
Marshall Hawkes, a district auditor for the corporation for the past eight years, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company according to an announcement by John L. Busey, President.—V. 148, p. 880.

General Motors Corp.—Overseas Sales—
Sales of General Motors cars and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets during January totaled 30,878 units, representing an increase of 3.4% over sales in January of last year.
These figures include the products of the corporation's American, Canadian, English and German factories sold outside of the United States and Canada.

Chevrolet Sales Higher—
Continuing the advance that has been apparent ever since introduction of its new 1939 models, Chevrolet sold 51,966 new cars and trucks at retail in January, W. E. Holler, General Sales Manager, announced on Feb. 9. This compares with 39,469 units in January, 1938, and is an increase of 12,566 units or 31.7%.
In the same month, Mr. Holler announced, Chevrolet dealers sold 114,375 used cars, or 8,925 more than in January, 1938. Combined new and used car sales for the month were 166,341 units, as compared with 144,919 a year ago.

For the past three months, Mr. Holler pointed out, there has been a steady rise in the monthly percentage of increase over sales for corresponding periods in the 1938 model year. In November, the advance was slightly more than 6%; in December it was 25.4%, and in January, 31.7%.

Generally improved business conditions, plus the public's enthusiasm over the 1939 Chevrolet, featuring new type knee action and the exclusive vacuum gearshift with steering column control, is credited with the sharp upturn, Mr. Holler said. "The heavy volume of used cars," he added, "is especially gratifying. It shows that in spite of the increased new car business, this end of the dealers' operation is under complete control, so that dealers are in splendid position to move new cars and trucks."—V. 148, p. 881.

General Printing Ink Corp.—Dividend Halved—
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 14. This compares with 20 cents paid on Dec. 28, last; dividends of 10 cents paid on Oct. 1, July 1 and on April 1, 1938, and previously quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were paid on these shares.—V. 147, p. 3763.

General Public Service Corp.—Amendments—
Stockholders at their annual meeting on March 6 will consider proposed amendments to the amended certificate of incorporation to provide that the corporation may redeem its preferred stock or purchase the same for retirement at any time by payment of surplus or net profits or by the application of capital, except that any redemption or purchase made when any dividend on the preferred stock is in arrears shall be made only by the application of capital, or to the extent permitted by the laws of the State of Delaware; and to eliminate the provision requiring that there shall be an odd number in the board of directors.—V. 148, p. 731.

General Shoe Corp.—Stock Offered—Smith, Barney & Co. headed a list of underwriters who offered Feb. 16 150,000 additional shares of common stock (par \$1) at \$15.25 per share. In addition to Smith, Barney & Co. the underwriters of the offering include Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Hayden, Stone & Co., and Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

Although the corporation's stock until now has been traded principally over the counter in Nashville, wider distribution will be sought by an application to list all of the common stock, including this issue, on the New York Stock Exchange.

History & Business—In 1924, J. F. Jarman and W. H. Wemyss, who had been in the shoe manufacturing business for many years, formed a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing men's shoes. The business was incorporated in Tennessee July 7, 1925, under name of Jarman Shoe Co. In 1933, due to the gradual establishment of various sales divisions carrying names other than that of the Jarman Shoe sales division, the name of the company was changed to General Shoe Corp.

Until about five years ago the company manufactured chiefly a men's dress shoe line, but subsequently its production has been broadened and now covers a range of types and patterns of low-priced and medium-priced men's and boys' shoes, including work shoes; boots; and growing girls' and women's shoes. Company cuts a portion of its own soles and manufactures for its own use miscellaneous supplies including heels and paper cartons. Manufacturing is at present carried on at nine plants of which seven are located in Tennessee, one in Georgia and one in Kentucky.

During the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1938, total production of all factories averaged about 21,000 pairs of shoes and boots per day; peak production reached during the year was approximately 28,000 pairs per day, although with present equipment and under present conditions, production capacity on an eight-hour day basis is about 30,000 pairs per day.

By far the largest part of the company's shoes are sold to independent shoe merchants located throughout the United States. A relatively small percentage is sold to mail order houses and chain stores.

Earnings for Years Ended Oct. 31

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net sales, less allowed discounts—	13,059,379	13,647,239	9,695,937	6,245,606	5,586,855
Net prof. after inc. taxes—	647,670	758,252	659,158	466,880	154,605
Total pref. divs. pd.	39,704	39,704	39,800	39,900	60,000
Bal. after pref. divs.	607,966	718,548	619,358	426,980	114,605
* Net earns. per sh. of com. stk. (new basis)	1.27	1.54	1.51	1.48	0.47

*The net earnings per share of common stock have been adjusted for each of the years prior to 1937 to reflect the exchange of one share of old common stock for four shares of the present common stock. The net earnings per share have been calculated on the basis of the number of shares outstanding at the end of the respective fiscal years, as so adjusted.

Capitalization— Authorized *Outstanding
Preferred stock (no par) 99,260 shs. 99,260 shs.
Common stock (par \$1) 1,200,000 shs. 629,388 shs.

*As of Oct. 31, 1938, adjusted for issuance of add'l 150,000 shs. common.

Purpose—Net proceeds to be received by the company from the issue and sale of the shares of common stock estimated to amount to about \$1,997,000 after deducting estimated expenses, will be used as follows:
(1) It is estimated that \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be used to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made or to be made in connection with the lease of the new plant at Cowan, Tenn., the installation of new machinery and new equipment in this plant, and the training of employees. This plant began operations around the middle of January, 1939, and additional machinery is being installed as and when received and additional workers trained, all subject to the volume of orders on hand.

(2) Company intends to add the balance of such estimated net proceeds to its general funds. Additional funds can be used to great advantage by the company in meeting its ordinary financial requirements, and to reduce its seasonal borrowings.

The company's business is of a seasonal nature requiring at certain periods borrowing of large sums of money for raw materials, operating requirements and other expenses. During the last fiscal year these borrowings and the sales of commercial paper reached a peak of \$2,100,000, all of which had been repaid at the end of the fiscal year. On Feb. 7, 1939, the company's borrowings from banks and through the sale of commercial paper aggregated \$1,600,000, of which \$300,000 matures on April 7, 1939; \$300,000 on April 19, 1939; \$300,000 on April 24, 1939; \$300,000 on May 5, 1939; and \$400,000 on May 31, 1939. Company will use treasury cash, which will include part of the proceeds from the sale of the common stock, to pay off these borrowings at the maturity dates.

Underwriting—The names of the several underwriters and the amounts underwritten by each are as follows:

Name—	Shares
Smith, Barney & Co., New York	35,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co., New York	25,000
Lee Higginson Corp., New York	20,000
Hayden, Stone & Co., New York	15,000
Equitable Securities Corp., Nashville	13,500
Alfred D. Sharp, Nashville	13,500
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Chicago	10,000
Newhard, Cook & Co., St. Louis	7,000
Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago	6,000
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York	5,000

Orders Booked—
Orders booked by this corporation in the first quarter of its fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1939, exceeded by more than \$2,000,000 the total of the corresponding period of last year and were the largest in the company's history, W. M. Jarman, President, stated on Feb. 14. Shipments also were the largest in the company's history. The company's plants are running at capacity, producing 30,000 pairs per day at the present time, according to Mr. Jarman.

"Orders received from retailers for immediate delivery show even larger increases than total business, indicating that retailers' stocks are quite low and that retailers in practically all parts of the country are showing good volume," Mr. Jarman stated. "The largest increases in retail business are coming from the industrial centers."

"Prices were advanced on some lines produced by the company at the beginning of the season, and some additional advances are becoming effective within the next week. These advances range from 5 to 10 cents per pair on some styles."—V. 148, p. 732.

Georgia & Florida RR.—Earnings—

	—Week Ended Feb. 7—	—Jan. 1 to Feb. 7—
	1939	1939
Operating revenues—	\$20,150	\$19,175
—V. 148, p. 881.	\$102,175	\$99,563

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
a Net sales—	165,928,944	216,174,513	185,915,675	164,863,974
Mfg. costs & chgs. (incl. deprec.)	157,273,161	196,209,532	172,676,123	156,914,014
& gen. exps. & prov. for taxes—	8,655,783	19,964,982	13,239,551	7,949,960
Operating profit—	919,889	1,114,468	1,070,252	947,350
Other income—				
Total profit before int. and other charges—	9,575,672	21,079,450	14,309,804	8,897,310
Int. on fund. & misc. dt.	2,620,216	2,681,385	2,683,823	2,730,568
Prop. of disc. on funded debt & prem. &c. (net)	105,462	84,011	233,009	48,979
Total profits for year—	6,849,994	18,314,053	11,392,972	6,117,763
Divs. & equity in undist. earns. of subs. not wholly owned—	837,570	714,023	561,939	665,523
Adjust. of invent. values—		10,342,743		
Balance of profits carried to surplus—	6,012,423	7,257,287	10,831,032	5,452,240
Preferred dividends—	3,252,295	5,477,628	4,967,324	3,006,840
Common dividends—	513,687			
Profit at Dec. 31—	2,246,441	1,779,659	5,863,708	2,445,400
Shs. com. stk. out. (no par)	2,059,168	2,059,061	1,753,175	1,540,542
Earnings per share—	\$1.34	\$1.94	\$3.90	\$0.12

a Returns, discounts, freights, allowances, and intercompany sales deducted.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a Land, bldgs., mach'y & eq.	78,041,465	78,604,321	d \$5 conv. pf. stk	65,043,200
Investments—	5,912,501	5,993,528	c Common stock	10,997,524
Inventories—	61,000,321	73,987,017	Sub. cos' stocks	10,504,747
Accts. & notes	27,262,373	23,036,010	Fund. debt (co.)	50,000,000
receivables—	1,371,970	537,817	Funded debt of subs. & real estate mtges.	234,756
Cash—	16,486,740	11,074,248	Accts. and Fed'l taxes payable.	9,082,486
Goodwill, patents, &c.—	1	1	Accrd' interest—	59,514
Deferred charges	702,966	1,699,997	Res. for pension	3,897,156
Total—	190,778,338	194,932,939	Commit'm'ts res.	1,206,532
			Miscell. reserves	1,068,233
			Earned surplus	21,316,280
			Capital surplus	18,833,139
			Total—	190,778,338

a Less depreciation of \$99,363,046 in 1938 and \$95,486,574 in 1937.
b Less reserves of \$4,645,460 in 1938 and \$4,627,267 in 1937.
c Represented by 2,059,168.81 no par shares in 1938 and 2,059,060.81 no par shares in 1937.
d Represented by 650,432 no par shares in 1938 and 650,468 in 1937.—V. 148, p. 438.

Grand Union Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
x Net profit—	\$103,736	\$96,697
y Earnings per share—	\$0.65	\$0.61

x After taxes, depreciation, &c. y On 159,550 shares of \$3 cumulative preference stock.

To Recapitalize—
Following the receipt of requests from a large number of its security holders to revamp its capital structure, the company has appointed two well-known men to formulate a recapitalization plan for submission to stockholders and directors. It is expected the proposed plan will be ready for consideration within three to four months.

The two men appointed are John J. Burns, formerly general counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission and previous to that justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts and Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Neither has ever held any securities of the company nor has had any relations with it.

J. Spencer Weed, President of this company, commenting on the action of the board, declared that directors and the management concur in the view of many stockholders that a capitalization better reflecting the present and probable future conditions will be in the best interest of the company and its security holders. He said it is apparent that the capitalization established in 1928 is not consonant with earning power under present conditions, pointing out that the full cumulative dividend on the company's \$3 preference stock has not been paid since 1934 nor earned since 1932 and that accruals on the issue on March 1 will total nearly \$1,000,000.

It seems desirable, Mr. Weed continued, that the formulation of a plan should be entrusted to men of outstanding ability and experience in such matters, who are entirely independent of the company and whose judgment could be in no way influenced by holdings of stock or by other personal interests. "Accordingly," he added, "John J. Burns has been selected by the directors representing the preference stockholders and Eliot Wadsworth by the directors representing the common stockholders."—V. 148, p. 732.

Gray Telephone Pay Station Co.—Stock Increased—
Stockholders of the company approved an increase in capital from \$1,500,000 to \$2,500,000 at their annual meeting held Feb. 14, and also voted to change the concern's corporate name to Gray Manufacturing Co.—V. 147, p. 3458.

Green Mountain Power Corp.—Accumulated Dividend—
The directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share on account of accumulations on the \$6 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, payable

March 1 to holders of record Feb. 18. A like payment was made on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and on March 1, 1938, on Dec. 1, Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1937, on Dec. 1, Sept. 1 and June 1, 1936, and on Dec. 2, Sept. 2 and June 1, 1935, and compares with \$2.25 per share paid on March 1, 1935, and 75 cents paid each quarter from June 1, 1935, to and including Dec. 1, 1934. Prior to June 1, 1934, regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 per share were paid.—V. 147, p. 4055.

Great Lakes Towing Co.—Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938—

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash in banks.....	\$528,528	Accounts payable.....	\$14,450
U. S. Govt. securities.....	261,807	Accrued taxes, State & county.....	2,187
Accrued interest receivable.....	2,793	Prov. for social sec. benefits.....	2,402
Accounts receivable.....	60,058	Reserves: Insurance fund.....	507,415
Deposits in closed banks.....	1,282	Prof. stock (\$100 par).....	1,786,074
Insurance fund assets.....	507,415	Common stock (\$100 par).....	1,675,000
Corporation bonds & notes.....	15,738	Surplus.....	800,425
Capital assets.....	x3,393,018		
Deferred charges.....	17,314		
Total.....	\$4,787,953	Total.....	\$4,787,953

x After reserve for depreciation in the amount of \$1,854,348.—V. 148, p. 881.

Greenwich Gas Co.—Dividends—

Directors have declared a dividend of 24 cents per share on the common stock, no par value payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 10. Like amount was paid in previous quarters. Directors also declared an extra dividend of 6 7-10 cents per share on the \$1.25 participating preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 10. An extra of 7 1-10 cents was paid on Oct. 1, last.—V. 148, p. 881.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Labor Withdraws Opposition to Merger—

Railroad labor has formally advised the Interstate Commerce Commission that it has withdrawn all opposition to proposed consolidation of the Gulf Mobile & Northern and Mobile & Ohio railroads. Writing to the Commission, J. G. Luhrsens, executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executive Association, said the carriers involved had signed the so-called dismissal wage agreement, and had agreed to treat the merger as "a coordination" for purposes of the pact, and that it appeared all employees affected would be protected.

"We are therefore giving this early notice that we will not introduce any testimony at any hearings conducted on said applications, nor will we further oppose the applications herein referred to," Mr. Luhrsens wrote. The ICC is expected to call a hearing in the near future on the merger applications.—V. 148, p. 732.

Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$2 cum. conv. sinking fund preference stock, par \$30 payable April 1 to holders of record March 15. The dividend will be paid on Canadian funds and is subject, in the case of non-residents, to a 5% tax. Like amount was paid on Jan. 2, last, and Oct. 1 and on July 1, 1938; a dividend of \$1 was paid on April 1, 1938, and dividends of 50 cents per share were paid in each of the 12 preceding quarters, the April 2, 1935, dividend being the first to be paid on this issue since the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was distributed on Oct. 1, 1931. Accumulations after the current dividend will amount to \$6 per share.—V. 147, p. 3611.

Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.—Tenders—

The company will until 10 o'clock a. m. Feb. 21 receive bids for the sale to it of outstanding first mortgage sinking fund gold 6% bonds.—V. 146, p. 1553, 1400.

Hoskins Mfg. Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
x Net profit.....	\$126,893	\$133,982
y Earnings per share.....	\$0.27	\$0.28

x After depreciation, Federal income taxes, &c. y On 480,000 shares (par \$2.50) capital stock.—V. 147, p. 3611.

Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corp.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Gross sales and other oper. income.....	\$6,746,535	\$7,752,967	\$7,633,912
Depl't, exps., adv., heat, lt. & power.....	4,601,653	5,133,822	4,956,365
Repairs, maint. & replacements.....	392,141	493,653	502,092
Adminis. & general expenses.....	379,985	392,387	352,415
Social security taxes.....	102,517	81,018	26,353
Taxes, insurance, &c.....	596,236	588,827	569,563
Rent.....	674,003	1,000,000	1,063,562
Int. other than int. on the debts.....	9,426		
Interest on income debentures.....		54,925	163,562
Amort. of leasehold, &c.....	377,185	369,385	484,155
Net loss.....	\$386,611	\$361,049	\$484,155

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash on hand & in banks.....	\$104,114	Accounts payable.....	\$402,964
x Accounts receiv.....	469,798	Basic rent & taxes due N. Y. State Realty & Term. Co.....	118,567
Inventories.....	160,968	Int. on inc. debts.....	54,925
Prepaid expenses.....	82,960	Unempl. ins., Fed. retire., &c., tax.....	61,927
Leasehold.....	9,412,133	Other acc. exps.....	17,972
Trade adv. contr.....	7,184	Deferred rent.....	344,785
Invests. in stk. of affil. corps.....	1,000	Int. on def. rent.....	9,426
Invests. in stk. of other corps.....	9,100	Deb. int. withheld on acct. of reorganization exps.....	53,712
Est. group insur. dividend.....	1,000	Misc. liabilities.....	25,000
N. Y. World's Fair debt, subscribed.....	92,300	5% s. f. inc. debts.....	10,985,000
Def'd chgs. (less amortization).....	813,451	Def. from ops. after charging amort.....	1,231,815
		Cap. stk. (par \$1).....	366,380
Total.....	11,154,008	Total.....	11,154,008

x After reserve for doubtful accounts of \$22,705 in 1938 and \$30,740 in 1937.

No Interest Payment—

The corporation will not make any interest payment on its 5% income debentures on March 1, next. A year ago at this time, a payment of ½ of 1% was made.—V. 147, p. 3016.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.—37½-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 37½ cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 2. This compares with 62½ cents paid on Dec. 27 and Oct. 1, last; 37½ cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1938; 62½ cents paid on Dec. 27 and on Oct. 1, 1937; 37½ cents paid on July 1 and on April 1, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 26 and on Oct. 1, 1936.—V. 147, p. 1195.

Hydraulic Press Brick Co.—Bondholders' Committee—

The committee for the 1st mtg. 6% bonds consists of R. R. Clabaugh, Chairman, 506 Olive St., St. Louis; Bert H. Lang; J. A. Lewis; S. C. Maguire, and J. H. Zumbalen, with St. Louis Union Trust Co., 323 N. Broadway, St. Louis, depository, and George F. Martin, Secretary, 323 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.—V. 147, p. 4056.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$7,734,336	\$7,691,498
Uncollectible oper. rev.....	21,138	Cr261
Operating revenues.....	\$7,713,198	\$7,691,759
Operating expenses.....	5,225,455	5,345,938
Net oper. revenues.....	\$2,487,743	\$2,345,821
Operating taxes.....	1,164,860	910,975
Net oper. income.....	\$1,322,883	\$1,434,846
Net income.....	1,187,315	1,293,425

—V. 148, p. 883.

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Railway oper. revenues.....	\$915,064	\$735,478
Railway oper. expenses.....	527,340	576,989
Net rev. fr. ry. ops.....	\$387,724	\$158,489
Railway tax accruals.....	75,482	6,935
Equip. & jt. facil. rents.....	96,956	81,587
Net ry. oper. income.....	\$215,256	\$69,967
Other income.....	16,114	16,383
Total income.....	\$231,370	\$86,350
Miscell. deducts. fr. inc.....	3,092	1,486
Total fixed charges.....	36,892	37,432
Net inc. after fixed charges.....	\$191,386	\$47,432
Net inc. per sh. of stock.....	\$2.52	\$0.62

—V. 148 p. 281.

Industrial Rayon Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Profit from operations.....	\$1,049,918	\$801,791	\$2,281,009	\$1,448,537
Profit, sale of Govt. secs.....	59,752	92,112	70,538	—
Cash discount earned.....	39,525	26,580	24,904	22,372
Red. in res. provided by charges to inc. in prior years.....	—	75,503	—	—
Excess of prin. amt. over cost of series A bonds acquired.....	y3,906	—	—	—
Interest earned.....	21,331	105,125	71,691	57,231
Sundry income.....	33,304	23,302	8,804	17,835
Gross profit.....	\$1,207,737	\$1,124,412	\$2,456,947	\$1,545,976
Reserve for depreciation.....	579,369	571,632	623,312	648,202
Interest charges.....	140,463	4,656	—	—
Experimental expense & equipment scrapped.....	101,336	198,456	203,192	67,566
Cost of license agree. & invest. in connection therewith charged off.....	—	—	—	113,499
Addit. franchise tax for prior years.....	—	15,822	—	—
Pre-oper. exp. of Painesville plant.....	123,956	—	—	—
Amort. of bond disc't & expenses.....	20,466	—	—	—
Prov. for doubtful acct. Sundry charges.....	12,320	3,990	5,275	6,506
Loss on sale of U. S. Govt. securities.....	—	18,749	23,106	—
Federal inc. tax (est.).....	45,419	48,897	237,510	891
Prov. for est. undistributed profits tax.....	—	See x	3,090	—
Net profit.....	\$184,410	\$262,210	\$1,361,460	\$608,012
Dividends.....	—	1,321,845	1,322,170	1,008,000
Shs. cap. stock outstanding (no par).....	759,325	759,325	606,500	606,500
Earnings per share.....	\$0.24	\$0.34	\$2.24	\$1.00

x No provision for surtax necessary.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash on hand and demand deposits.....	\$413,313	Accounts payable: For construction.....	\$394,002
Time deposit.....	g1,000,807	For purchases, expenses, &c.....	377,628
Cash on dep. with trustee.....	3,198,387	Dividend payable.....	189,831
U. S. Govt. securs.....	a1,257,391	First mtg. bonds.....	7,100,000
Commercial paper.....	b524,457	Accrued taxes and insurance, &c.....	111,941
fTrade acct. rec'le.....	708,041	Federal and State taxes on income.....	27,489
Accrued int. rec'le.....	See g	e Capital stock.....	10,124,333
Inventories.....	2,083,495	Capital surplus.....	4,735,714
Total other assets.....	93,277	Earned surplus.....	5,237,505
dProp. plant & equipment.....	16,467,355		
Goodwill & patent rights.....	1		
Deferred charges.....	423,938		
Total.....	28,108,612	Total.....	28,108,612

a At cost (indicated market value \$1,257,048). b At cost plus earned discount. c Estimated (incl. \$26,207 unpaid at June 30, 1938 applicable to year 1937). d After reserves for depreciation of \$5,487,118 in 1938 and \$4,946,993 in 1937, and special reserve of \$76,000 in 1938 and \$50,000 in 1937. e Represented by 759,325 shs. of no par value. f After deducting reserves. g Includes accrued interest.—V. 147, p. 3310.

Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.—Common Dividends—

Directors have declared four dividends of 30 cents per share each, payable on the first days of March, June, September and December to holders of record Feb. 20, May 10, Aug. 10 and Nov. 10, respectively. Similar payments were made in 1938.—V. 147, p. 3460.

Island Creek Coal Co.—January Output—

In January, company mined 294,162 tons of coal, compared with 273,640 tons in December and with 307,599 tons in January, 1938.—V. 148, p. 440.

Inland Steel Co.—May Increase Stock—

A special meeting of stockholders has been called for March 31 to act on a proposal to increase the authorized capital stock from 1,600,000 shares to 1,650,000 in order to provide stock for acquisition of the Wilson & Bennett Manufacturing Co., maker of steel containers. Inland Steel has 1,577,005 shares outstanding. Details of the proposed acquisition have not been announced.—V. 148, p. 734.

International Silver Co.—Accumulated Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$2 per share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable April 1 to holders of record March 17. This compares with \$8 paid on Dec. 28, last; \$2 paid on April 1, 1938; Dec. 27, Oct. 1 and on July 1, 1937; \$4 paid May 1, 1937, and on Dec. 15, 1936, and a dividend of \$1 paid on Oct. 1, 1935. See also V. 143, p. 3845, for detailed record of dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 4057.

Jewel Tea Co., Inc.—Sales—

Company reports that its sales for the four weeks ending Jan. 28, 1939, were \$1,859,982 as compared with \$1,824,210 for parallel weeks in 1938, an increase of 1.96%.—V. 148, p. 883.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Annual Report—

President Guy W. Cox, in his annual report to the policyholders, announced Feb. 13 at the company's annual meeting, that insurance in

force during 1938 increased \$76,319,647, bringing the total insurance in force to the sum of \$4,175,557,199, which is the highest amount in the company's history.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said President Cox, "that general business conditions during the year were not favorable. The life insurance business is now quite closely related to general business and its volume of new business is dependent upon this relationship. Notwithstanding this condition, the company had a very good production which, in certain departments, even exceeded the record for 1937."

Admitted assets gained \$65,472,204 during the year and totaled at the close of the company's 76th year in business \$920,507,539.

The John Hancock paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1938 \$92,791,267, or \$308,277 per business day.

Set aside for 1939 dividends to policyholders is the sum of \$19,567,271, an increase of \$1,163,482 over the amount set aside for 1938.

The company reached a high record of total gross income, which was \$212,894,272, including premiums of \$164,575,707. This represents an increase in gross income of \$12,700,000 over the company's previous high record achieved in 1937.

Legal reserves now stand at \$761,541,356. Assigned liabilities amount to \$839,497,228.

Surplus resources which include a contingency reserve of 25 million dollars, amount to \$81,010,361, which is 9.65% of liabilities.

In spite of the increase in suicides during 1938, the company's mortality experience was favorable and for all classes of business was lower than it has ever been before.

Of particular interest to John Hancock policyholders was the announcement by the President that the dividend formula adopted for ordinary policies for 1937 and continued for 1938, has been continued for 1939 with no reduction in any of its factors.

Dividends on retirement annuities and group policies also remain unchanged, as well as the scale of surplus distribution on industrial policies.

—V. 144, p. 1113; V. 146, p. 1245.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Period Ended Dec. 31—	3 Mos.		Years Ended—	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
x Total earnings	\$761,687	\$1,539,123	\$13,650,949	\$13,650,949
Provision for deprec. and depletion	1,388,026	5,745,772	7,319,998	7,319,998
Interest charges	527,417	1,799,945	1,542,152	1,542,152
Loss	\$1,153,756	\$6,036,594	\$4,788,799	\$4,788,799
Equity in net income of Frick-Reid Supply Corp.	23,900	156,636	477,358	477,358
Net loss	\$1,129,856	\$5,879,958	\$5,266,157	\$5,266,157

x After deducting all expenses incident to operations, including repairs and maintenance of plants and estimated provision for all local, State and Federal taxes.—V. 148, p. 735.

Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937		1938—12 Mos.—1937	
	1938	1937	1938	1937
Gross earnings	\$1,446,662	\$1,577,998	\$16,695,444	\$17,698,806
Oper. exps. (incl. maintenance, & general and property tax)	746,638	768,457	8,191,202	8,564,339
Net earnings	\$700,024	\$809,541	\$8,504,242	\$9,134,468
Interest charges	117,277	112,346	1,386,476	1,349,424
Amort. of disc. & prems.	8,540	8,540	102,479	102,176
Depreciation	195,425	187,807	2,300,634	2,249,884
Amort. of limited term investments	1,062	1,454	20,006	32,160
Miscel. inc. deductions	5,227	6,580	65,542	69,145
Federal and State income taxes	68,531	78,003	822,376	936,035
Net profit and loss	\$303,962	\$414,811	\$3,806,729	\$4,360,143
Earnings per share com. after income tax	\$0.54	\$0.75	\$6.79	\$7.85

Kansas City Public Service Co.—Proposed Capital Adjustment Plan—

The management has proposed to the bondholders an offer to exchange their bonds for cash and preferred stock, pursuant to a plan of capital readjustment which has been evolved through the cooperation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The RFC is now committed unless at least 90% of the bonds become subject thereto. A circular letter dated Jan. 31 affords the following:

A plan of reorganization was effected through judicial proceedings during the first part of 1937, which resulted in refunding the bonded debt at Jan. 1, 1937, on the basis of an annual interest charge higher than that theretofore prevailing but lower than that which the company was obligated to pay in the future. In the promulgation thereof the management had the advice of a number of those substantially interested in the bonds, and it was thought that the plan thus evolved would adequately meet the situation, avoid the prospect of default and permit continued performance by the company of its obligations to the investors and the public. Consistent therewith was the generally prevailing opinion that the depression was definitely over; and, in apparent confirmation thereof, the company's revenue had shown a slow but constant increase since 1933, with a resultant deficit in 1936 of less than \$52,000.

However, shortly before that reorganization was consummated and before the company had the opportunity to derive substantial benefit therefrom, the decline of the late summer of 1937 set in and has since continued, with no indication of material improvement in the near future in so far as the company is concerned. In consequence, the deficit increased in 1937 to approximately \$341,000, further increased in 1938 to more than \$603,000 and, from present indications, will amount in 1939 to approximately \$801,000.

Summarized Operating Statement for Years 1936-38, Both Inc., with 1939 Est.

	1936	1937	1938	1939
Gross revenue	\$6,728,749	\$6,824,785	\$6,482,813	\$6,410,100
Operating expenses	5,127,105	5,366,842	5,290,328	5,408,800
Taxes	324,390	365,183	380,950	393,000
Balance	\$1,257,254	\$1,092,760	\$811,535	\$608,300
Depreciation	854,454	861,989	852,450	848,650
Bond interest	380,182	492,395	484,389	481,800
Other fixed charges	74,051	79,354	77,860	79,300
Deficit	\$51,433	\$340,978	\$603,164	\$801,450

Company is now facing grave problems which vitally affect its current and prospective earnings, as well as the income and security of the holders of its bonded debt. While it is true that the property is not insolvent and that the interest instalment recently maturing was not defaulted, nevertheless payment was made with difficulty and to the detriment of depreciation requirements.

Application was made several months ago to the RFC for a substantial loan in aid of modernization and, while that negotiation was not successfully concluded, it resulted in an offer by the RFC to cooperate in working out the problem if a basis could be found which would afford relief to the company, permit continuation of the necessary modernization program and, at the same time, provide a proper measure of protection to the holders of the bonded debt. The plan of capital readjustment now proposed—which contemplates that the bonds in the hands of the public be acquired in whole or in large part in exchange for cash and preferred stock—is the result thereof.

Digest of the Plan

This plan of capital readjustment deals exclusively with the \$12,043,800 of bonds of the company outstanding in the hands of the public, or such portion thereof (not less than a percentage acceptable to the RFC) as may be presented for exchange pursuant to the terms hereof.

Basis of Exchange—If the plan be consummated, each holder of \$1,000 of such bonds, with July 1, 1939, and subsequent coupons attached, who approves the plan and presents his bonds in due course for exchange pursuant thereto, will receive \$300 in cash, plus accrued interest on the bonds so presented from Jan. 1, 1939, to the date fixed for exchange; and \$700 in par value of new preferred stock.

Those holding bonds in denominations other than \$1,000 will receive cash, accrued interest and preferred stock on a proportionate basis.

Bondholders who do not approve the plan or present their bonds in due course for exchange pursuant thereto shall not be entitled to participate in the plan, and such bonds shall retain their present status.

RFC Loan—The cash required to consummate the plan will be procured through a loan to the company by the RFC (the company to provide the funds necessary to pay accrued interest on the bonds exchanged). However, the RFC is in no way committed to make such loan unless (a) at least 90% of the bonds outstanding in the hands of the public become subject to the plan and are presented in due course for exchange thereunder, and (b) the company duly complies with the requirements of the RFC in the consummation of the plan. Thus, the maximum amount of the proposed loan is approximately \$3,613,000, and, assuming that an exact 90% of the bonds participate, the loan would be approximately \$3,252,000.

The RFC loan is proposed to be evidenced by a note or notes of the company, extending for a maximum period of 10 years and bearing interest upon unpaid balances at the rate of 5% per annum, payable annually or semi-annually. Said loan is proposed to be amortized at the rate of approximately \$300,000 per annum for each of the succeeding four years, leaving a balance due at maturity of approximately \$1,302,000.

Said RFC loan will be secured (a) by the deposit and pledge of all bonds acquired through exchanges under the plan, and (b) by the deposit and pledge of \$1,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, the Wyandotte Ry.

New Preferred Stock—The new preferred stock, to be issued pursuant to the plan, will be authorized in an amount sufficient to make the requisite exchanges on the approximate basis of a 100% participation. Thus, the maximum amount of such stock will be \$8,430,000, with no other class of preferred stock authorized or outstanding. To the extent not required for the purposes of the plan, such stock will be held unissued, available for future corporate purposes in conformity with the laws of Missouri.

Such preferred stock will be issued fully paid and non-assessable; will be of the par value of \$70 per share; will be redeemable, at any dividend payment date, at a sum equivalent to par and all accrued unpaid dividends; will be entitled on dissolution or liquidation to a sum equivalent to par and all accrued unpaid dividends in preference to the common stock; and will bear dividends, payable quarterly or semi-annually, at the rate of 5% per annum, in preference to the common stock, such dividends to be cumulative from Jan. 1, 1944. Thus, the bondholders making the exchange will receive the following number of shares: for each \$1,000 bond, 10 shares; for each \$500 bond, five shares; and for each \$100 bond, one share.

Consummation or Abandonment of Plan, &c.—The consummation of the plan will be subject to the approval of the P. S. Commission of Missouri also, to the procurement from the present stockholders of the requisite authorizations for the creation and issuance of the new preferred stock; also, to the approval of the plan by the holders of such percentage of bonds as the RFC may require and the presentation in due course of such bonds for exchange.

Method of Participation—No deposit of bonds is now being requested. All that any bondholder desiring to participate in the plan need do at the present time is to detach, sign and mail to the company the "approval of plan" (detachable sheet).

Approvals should be forwarded promptly, so that the company may be advised of the attitude of the bondholders. Company will not proceed with the plan unless such number of approvals have been received by March 1 as to make it appear, in the judgment of the board of directors, worthwhile to continue. The objective is to consummate the plan by July 1, 1939.

Purpose of the Plan

The primary purpose of this plan is to effect a readjustment of the capital structure of the company, so as to permit a reduction in fixed charges consistent with present and prospective conditions and the application of the resultant savings (to the extent realized) to the continuance of public service and to needed modernization expenditures. Such capital readjustment is proposed to be accomplished, not by the usual method of scaling securities or reducing interest rates, but by providing for the assenting bondholders (in exchange for their present holdings) a cash sum in excess of the present market value of their bonds, plus a continuing interest in the property through ownership of all the preferred stock.

The bondholders must decide, in the light of the existing facts and circumstances, whether to accept the plan or take their chances on an improvement in general business conditions adequate to remedy the situation.

It is the judgment of the management that, if the plan be consummated and barring unforeseen happenings, the interest and principal payments of the RFC loan can be met and appreciable progress made in bringing the system up to date during the 10-year loan period, so that upon the conclusion thereof the outstanding funded debt will have been materially reduced and the preferred stock made of substantial intrinsic worth and earning capacity.

The following tabulations may be of interest as showing in summary form the present and prospective capital structures of the company and indicated results of the plan as to fixed charges.

	Present	Proposed
(a) Capital Structure—		
1st mtge. bonds (series C, 4%, maturing Jan. 1, 1957), principal amount in hands of public	\$12,043,800	\$1,204,380
RFC loan (5% final maturity 10 years), principal amount	-----	3,251,826
Preferred stock (\$70 par, 5% dividends cumulative from Jan. 1, 1944), in hands of public	-----	7,587,594
Common stock (non-par, \$20 stated value), in hands of public	6,909,768	6,909,768
Total	\$18,953,568	\$18,953,568
(b) Fixed Charges—		
Int. on bonds in hands of public	\$481,752	Proposed— 1st Year \$48,175 6th Year \$48,175
Int. on RFC loan	-----	162,591
Total	\$481,752	\$210,766
Reduction in fixed charges	-----	\$270,985
Less—RFC loan amortization payment	-----	150,000
Amount available for improv. of property, &c.	\$120,985	\$8,485

—V. 148, p. 735.

Lane-Wells Co.—Larger Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 21. This compares with 20 cents paid on Dec. 20, last, and 30 cents paid on Nov. 1, last, and on July 30, last, this latter being the first dividend paid on the \$1 par shares.

—V. 147, p. 3612.

(S. S.) Kresge Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938		1937		1936		1935	
	754		741		734		745	
Number of stores	\$ 754		\$ 741		\$ 734		\$ 745	
Sales (incl. subsidiaries)	149,285,601	155,204,790	149,523,435	138,339,968	149,523,435	138,339,968	149,523,435	138,339,968
Other income	35,949	38,677	156,665	296,384	156,665	296,384	156,665	296,384
Total income	149,321,550	155,243,467	149,680,100	138,636,352	149,680,100	138,636,352	149,680,100	138,636,352
Cost of sales & sell. exp.	129,235,608	132,856,020	127,549,946	118,843,824	127,549,946	118,843,824	127,549,946	118,843,824
Property, State franchise, State income, &c., sales and gross income taxes	5,092,938	4,713,564	4,149,294	3,725,386	4,149,294	3,725,386	4,149,294	3,725,386
Interest	205,148	271,224	423,217	802,443	423,217	802,443	423,217	802,443
Depreciation & amortiz.	3,681,573	3,582,643	3,417,221	3,328,412	3,417,221	3,328,412	3,417,221	3,328,412
Flood losses	73,140	149,100	231,310	-----	231,310	-----	231,310	-----
Amort. of bond & mtge. discount & expenses	-----	-----	-----	18,865	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss on disposals of fixed assets, &c.	146,092	233,404	266,972	117,426	266,972	117,426	266,972	117,426
Federal income, &c., tax	1,890,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,585,051	2,100,000	1,585,051	2,100,000	1,585,051
Surtax on undistributed income	-----	625,000	500,000	-----	500,000	-----	500,000	-----
Net profit	8,997,051	10,712,513	11,042,139	10,214,946	11,042,139	10,214,946	11,042,139	10,214,946
Pref. dividends (7%)	-----	-----	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Common divs. (cash)	6,587,835	6,587,833	7,133,923	5,487,241	7,133,923	5,487,241	7,133,923	5,487,241
Balance, surplus	2,409,216	4,124,680	3,768,216	4,587,705	3,768,216	4,587,705	3,768,216	4,587,705
Profit & loss surplus	53,720,364	51,411,148	47,386,469	43,718,252	47,386,469	43,718,252	47,386,469	43,718,252
Shs. common stock outstanding (par \$10)	5,489,921	5,489,921	5,489,313	5,487,313	5,489,313	5,487,313	5,489,313	5,487,313
Earns. per sh. on com.	\$1.63	\$1.95	\$1.98	\$1.82	\$1.98	\$1.82	\$1.98	\$1.82

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1938	1937
Assets—			Liabilities—	
a Fixed assets..	80,827,671	80,007,585	Com. stock (par \$10).....	55,178,817
Leaseholds.....	281,696	290,471	d Mtges. & land contracts pay..	4,080,013
Inventories.....	18,061,576	21,537,768	Accts. payable..	4,262,059
Accounts receiv..	277,875	248,463	Accrued interest and taxes.....	4,485,637
Marketable sec's.	118,726	144,095	Federal tax.....	2,199,670
Cash.....	21,703,125	17,212,373	Reserves.....	1,715,710
Claims against closed banks..	185,924	402,966	Surplus.....	53,720,364
Misc. securities..	162,108	167,889	b Treasury stock	Dr716,277
Deferred charges	3,307,290	3,441,156		Dr716,277
Total.....	124,925,991	123,452,766	Total.....	124,925,991

a Land, buildings, equipment, &c., after depreciation. b 27,960 shares at cost. d Including \$360,583 (\$599,884 in 1937) current mortgages and land contracts.—V. 148, p. 883.

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.—Earnings—

Consolidated Income Account for Stated Periods

Period—	52 Weeks Ended Dec. 31, '38	52 Weeks Ended Jan. 1, '38	53 Weeks Ended Jan. 2, '37	Year Ended Dec. 28, '35
Sales.....	231,295,622	248,444,230	242,273,498	229,907,884
a Cost of sales.....	183,233,898	198,926,897	193,102,412	182,576,691
Gross profit.....	48,061,723	49,517,333	49,171,086	47,331,193
Interest.....	17,195	9,498	19,946	41,938
Accr'd earns. of sub.cos.	337,775	482,406	580,330	500,512
Gross income.....	48,416,693	50,009,237	49,771,362	47,873,643
Operating expenses.....	41,793,131	42,489,959	41,367,846	39,380,554
Depreciation.....	2,176,494	2,391,401	2,365,434	2,290,652
Administration expenses	See b	1,990,761	2,043,050	2,081,788
Adj. of inc. prior yrs. (net of extraordinary costs)		Cr140,624		
Taxes chgd. against inc. of prior years & recovered in 1935.....				Cr467,451
Federal income taxes.....	705,500	327,400	507,200	477,173
Net profit.....	3,741,569	2,950,340	3,487,831	4,110,926
Previous surplus.....	14,458,638	14,430,173	14,410,851	13,212,452
Total.....	18,200,207	17,380,513	17,898,683	17,323,378
1st pref. 6% dividends.....	3,042	3,312	3,342	
2d pref. 7% dividends.....	3,360	3,381	3,388	2,912,527
Common cash dividends	3,461,779	2,915,182	3,461,779	
Earned surplus.....	14,732,026	14,458,638	14,430,173	14,410,851
Shs. com. stk. outst'g.....	1,821,989	1,821,989	1,821,989	1,821,989
Earnings per share.....	\$2.05	\$1.62	\$1.91	\$2.25

a Cost of sales now includes warehousing and transportation expenses. b Operating, general and administrative expenses.

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet

	Dec. 31 '38	Jan. 1 '38	Dec. 31 '38	Jan. 1 '38
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cash.....	14,889,287	12,123,820	Accounts payable..	4,660,541
Accts. & notes rec., customers.....	848,091	776,260	Accrued expenses..	2,089,467
Employees.....	11,962	13,202	Divs. payable.....	1,601
Claims & advs.....	394,865	301,708	Provision for Federal taxes.....	1,219,558
Inventories.....	18,851,393	19,985,345	Prov. for rentals on closed stores net yet due.....	147,511
Investments.....	6,182,632	6,283,888	Prov. for self-ins. Amts. due emp's, repres'ting divs. & prem. refunds on group insur'ce	282,411
b Com. stock held for sale to empl.	97,157	97,157	1st pref. stock.....	50,700
Cash & eqts. of div. accumulation.....	282,411	192,336	2d pref. stock.....	48,000
Land, buildings, equipment, &c.....	14,741,554	15,342,486	a Common stock..	33,398,250
Def'd claims rec'd.....	196,425	263,230	Paid-in surplus.....	1,047,761
Prepaid insurance, rents, taxes, &c.....	776,671	958,725	Earned surplus.....	14,732,026
Deferred charges.....	632,142	648,942		14,458,638
Accrued accounts receiv., not due.....		125,042		
Total.....	57,904,642	57,112,141	Total.....	57,904,642

a Represented by 1,830,885 no par shares. b 8,896 shares.—V. 148, p. 884.

Langley, Ltd.—Accumulated Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on account of accumulations on the 5% preferred stock payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. An initial dividend of \$2.50 per share was paid on March 15, 1938.—V. 146, p. 1557.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.—50-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. Like amount was paid on Dec. 15, last; dividends of 25 cents were paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1938, and compared with \$1 paid on Dec. 15, 1937; \$1.50 paid on Sept. 15, 1937; 75 cents on June 15 and March 15, 1937; \$1.25 paid on Dec. 15 and on Sept. 15, 1936; 50 cents paid on June 15 and March 16, 1936, and 30 cents paid each three months from Dec. 15, 1933, to and including Dec. 16, 1935, and on Oct. 2, 1933. This latter was the first dividend paid since Sept. 1, 1930, when a quarterly payment of 25 cents per share was made.—V. 147, p. 3163.

Lockheed Aircraft Corp.—To Issue Stock—

According to press dispatches from Los Angeles papers have been drawn up for filing for registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission of an additional issue of 112,454 shares of common stock. The issue, it is said will be offered publicly at a price to be determined when the issue comes out of registration, by a syndicate headed by Blyth & Co. and Grayson M.-P. Murphy & Co.

It is indicated now that the issue will be offered directly to the public and that prior rights to subscribe will not be offered to stockholders. The financing is to provide additional working capital in connection with present large backlog of orders and to enable expansion of facilities to handle future business. The present backlog is estimated at close to \$35,000,000, the major part of which is for military planes for the account of the British and Australian Governments.

See also list given on first page of this department.—V. 148, p. 585.

(The) Lombardy, N. Y. City—Bondholders' Committee—

A committee to act on behalf of bondholders has been formed with James A. Beha, member of the New York State Insurance Board and former State Superintendent of Insurance, as Chairman. Other members of the committee are David G. Baird, Vice-President of Marsh & McLennan, Inc.; Peter E. Bennett, President of The Mortgage Corp. of New York; and Lloyd E. Lubetkin of Seligman, Lubetkin & Co., Inc. John P. Daly, 120 Broadway, New York, is Secretary for the committee, and Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett of New York are counsel.

The announcement letter sent Feb. 16 to holders of the first mortgage fee 6% sinking fund gold bond certificates of The Lombardy, dated Nov. 15, 1927, reveals that "the instalments of bond interest required to be deposited with Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. as trustee on Dec. 13, 1938 and Jan. 15, 1939 have not been paid. Taxes on the hotel for the second half of 1938, which came due last October in the amount of \$31,497, also remain unpaid."

"As a result of these defaults," continues the letter, "it is evident that the payment of the next interest coupon, due May 15, 1939 will not be made, and that a reorganization of the bonds and the property securing them must be effected. Default on the bonds has hitherto been avoided because of payments made from other sources than the income of the property, since the building has not been earning its interest for some time.

"While it is apparent that serious problems confront the bondholders, nevertheless, the Lombardy is a well located and valuable property, and it should be possible, by immediate cooperation among the bondholders,

to work out a satisfactory plan of reorganization. Such a reorganization should be effected as soon as possible to reduce to a minimum the loss to bondholders during the period that the property is in default."

The committee is not callin for and will not accept at present any deposits of bonds, according to the announcement.

The Lombardy, which is one of the finer residential hotels on New York's east side, is owned by American Newspapers, Inc., top holding company for the Hearst Publications, according to Mr. Lubetkin, a member of the committee. The original issue of mortgage bonds used to finance the hotel amounted to \$2,600,000, of which \$2,164,000 is presently outstanding. Completed in 1927, The Lombardy is a 22-story apartment hotel containing 167 apartments divided into suites of from one to three homes. The property was assessed for 1938 at \$2,150,000.

The Lombardy showed a net loss, after taxes and first mortgage interest for the year 1937 of \$71,609, compared with losses of \$116,270 in 1936 and \$125,647 in 1935, according to figures contained in the letter of bondholders.—V. 125, p. 3357.

Lone Star Gas Corp.—20-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 20 to holders of record March 18. Similar payments were made on Dec. 22, Aug. 20 and April 20, 1938.—V. 148, p. 586.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Ky.) (& Subs.)—Earnings.

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937
Operating revenues.....	\$10,773,546	\$10,364,295
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes.....	5,634,801	5,344,596
x Net operating revenue.....	\$5,138,745	\$5,019,698
Other income (net).....	215,716	229,002
x Net operating revenue and other income.....	\$5,354,461	\$5,248,700
Appropriation for retirement reserve.....	1,181,000	1,181,000
Amortization of contractual capital expenditures.....	37,000	37,000
Gross income.....	\$4,136,461	\$4,030,700
Interest charges (net).....	1,121,100	1,043,212
Amortization of debt discount and expense.....	160,227	159,887
Amort. of flood & rehab. exp. incurred during 1937	250,000	250,000
Other income deductions.....	22,900	18,737
Net income.....	\$2,582,234	\$2,558,863
Earned surplus, beginning of period.....	1,150,050	963,516
Adjustment of reserve for uncollectible accounts.....	56,000	
Total.....	\$3,788,284	\$3,522,379
Dividends on preferred stock.....	1,595,000	1,595,000
Dividends on common stock.....	933,147	675,707
Provision for city, State and county taxes applicable to prior years.....		74,306
Other surplus deductions (net).....	8,175	27,315
Earned surplus, end of period.....	\$1,251,962	\$1,150,050
x Before appropriation for retirement reserve. y Preliminary, subject to audit.		

Notes—(1) Provision made by the company for Federal and State income taxes for the year 1937 was reduced as a result of deductions made for losses resulting from the flood in Louisville during January and February, 1937. No provision for surtax on undistributed profits during 1937 under the Revenue Act of 1936 is included in the above statement for Louisville Gas & Electric Co. (Ky.) or Kentucky Pipe Line Co. (Ind.), as no such surtax was incurred by those companies for that year.

(2) The above figures reflect the loss in revenue due to the flood at Louisville in January and February, 1937.—V. 148, p. 282.

McCrary Stores Corp.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
Total sales.....	\$40,068,194	\$44,001,241	\$40,235,112
y Net profits.....	1,765,063	2,168,620	\$2,436,168
Earnings per share on common.....	\$1.48	\$1.89	\$2.15

x Operations of the company by the Irving Trust Co., trustee, for the period beginning Jan. 1, 1936, and ended May 4, 1936, have been included in the above statement. y After depreciation, amortization, interest Federal income taxes, &c.—V. 148, p. 885.

Macassa Mines, Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 2½ cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share on the common stock, par \$1, both payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. Extra of five cents was paid on Dec. 15, last.—V. 148, p. 586.

Magma Copper Co.—Smaller Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, par \$10, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 27. This compares with 55 cents paid on Dec. 15, last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 15, last; 35 cents paid on June 15 and on March 15, 1938; a year-end dividend of \$1.25 paid on Dec. 15, 1937; 50 cents paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1937; a year-end dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 15, 1936, and a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on Oct. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 3163.

Marshall Field & Co.—Annual Report—

Our 1938 operating results show an improvement over those of 1937, and we are particularly gratified that every division of the business made a net profit for the year. The comparative results of the two years are as follows:

	1938	1937
Retail division.....	\$3,940,099	\$5,029,090
Manufacturing division.....	138,165	a5,679,209
Real estate division.....	209,968	a25,297
Profit from ops. before int. & special charges.....	\$4,288,232	a\$675,416
Interest charges.....	612,257	665,105
Special compensation under stock option agreement	33,737	313,930
Provision for Federal income tax.....	150,000	

Net profit for year..... \$3,492,238 a\$1,654,451 a Loss.

The results of operations shown above are after provisions for depreciation of buildings, machinery and equipment, and the amortization of leaseholds, of \$2,349,332 in 1938 and \$2,421,375 in 1937.

Merchandise sales and real estate income were as follows: 1937, \$100,044,813; 1938, \$82,279,916, a decrease of \$17,764,897.

Sales of lines discontinued during the year are not included in the 1938 sales figure shown above, but were handled through a reserve account. If 1937 sales of such lines are eliminated from the 1937 sales figure, the 1938 decrease would be \$7,280,789, or 8.1%.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales to customers.....	79,648,166	97,641,740	104,204,937	108,902,643
Cost of sales & oper. exp.....	75,569,902	98,291,859	99,444,451	106,735,432
Depreciation.....	See z	See z	2,377,467	2,463,024
Net profit from oper.....	4,078,264	xa650,120	2,383,018	x295,813
Rental inc. from tenants	See b	See b	1,930,756	1,908,015
b Loss from real estate operations.....	Cr209,968	Dr25,297		
Total profits.....	4,288,232	x675,417	4,313,774	1,612,202
Interest paid.....	612,257	665,105	1,135,029	1,223,236
Prov. for amt. due to estate of James O. McKinsey under option exercised in 1938.....	33,737	313,930		
Provision for taxes.....	150,000		y300,000	190,000
Net profit.....	3,492,238	x1,654,452	2,878,745	199,176
Preferred dividends.....	446,526	2,411,931	3,406,185	
Earnings per share on common stock.....	\$1.04	Nil	\$0.67	Nil

x Loss. y No provision for surtax required. z The provision for depreciation of buildings and equipment, &c., included as a deduction in the foregoing statement amounts to \$2,349,332 (\$2,421,375 in 1937).

a The net loss on merchandising operations represents a loss of \$5,679,209 in the manufacturing division and a profit of \$5,029,090 in the retail division. b Rental income from tenants \$2,631,750 (\$2,403,074 in 1937); less operating expenses, after rentals charged to merchandising divisions, of \$2,421,782 (\$2,428,371 in 1937).
 Note—Provisions for real estate, personal property, social security, franchise, occupation and other taxes, included as deductions amount to \$3,945,620.
 Certain liquidation losses charged against reserves in 1938 are deductible for income tax purposes; such deductions reduce by approximately \$400,000 the required provision for Federal income taxes for 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1938		1937		1938		1937	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
a Land, leaseh'lds, bldgs., eq., &c.	45,462,560	47,474,052	7% prior pref. stk.	896,500	896,500	6% cum. pfd. stk.	28,722,500
Cash	3,440,829	2,225,868	b Common stock	15,396,675	15,396,675	Funded debt	14,000,000
U. S. Treas. notes	6,183,125			14,000,000	17,000,000	Accts. payable	2,679,562
Notes and accts receivable	10,529,211	12,294,526	Accrued salaries, wages, &c.	1,179,657	1,555,853	Fed. inc. taxes for cur. & prior yrs.	571,481
Inventories	12,681,069	20,375,840	Cur. maturities of serial notes		1,000,000	Liabl. to estate of James O. McKinsey	333,737
Prepayments & deferred charges	686,289	847,622	Accrued taxes	2,466,346	2,643,926	Reserves	2,002,528
Miscell. invest'ns	338,847	316,014	Paid-in surplus	5,001,899	5,001,899	Earned surplus	6,869,301
Goodwill, trademarks, &c.	1	1	c Treasury stock	Dr226,774	Dr226,774		
Total	79,321,931	83,533,923	Total	79,321,931	83,533,923		

a After depreciation and amortization of \$23,805,892 in 1938 and \$22,979,695 in 1937. b Represented by 1,659,335 no par shares. c Represented by 15,278 shares common stock at cost.—V. 147, p. 2870.

(P. R.) Mallory & Co.—Common Dividend—

Directors on Feb. 7 declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 28. A like amount was paid on Dec. 20, last, this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 10, 1937, when 25 cents per share was distributed; like amounts were paid on Sept. 10 and June 10, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3614.

Marion-Reserve Power Co.—Earnings—

Combined Accounts of Constituent Companies

12 Months Ended Dec. 31—		1938	1937
Gross earnings		\$2,884,457	\$2,904,540
Operation		1,267,757	1,255,126
Maintenance		220,796	169,132
Provision for retirement reserve		207,541	261,291
General taxes		209,296	207,630
x Net earnings		\$979,042	\$1,011,360

x Before provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes.
 Note—Preliminary figures stated.—V. 147, p. 2870.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938		1937	
	1938	1937	1936	1935
Local service revenues	\$30,510,105	\$30,448,072	\$27,693,887	\$25,152,184
Toll service revenues	7,455,286	7,924,865	7,011,429	5,845,704
Miscellaneous revenues	2,409,262	2,261,179	1,991,703	1,793,047
Total	\$40,374,653	\$40,634,117	\$36,697,019	\$32,790,936
Uncoll. oper. revenues	258,438	76,143	41,094	a37,209
Total oper. revenues	\$40,116,215	\$40,557,974	\$36,655,925	\$32,753,727
Current maintenance	7,509,419	7,466,576	5,948,558	5,373,660
Depreciation expense	6,663,123	6,776,628	6,593,124	6,862,758
Traffic expense	4,320,611	4,421,639	3,637,970	3,343,619
Commercial expense	3,460,993	3,392,516	3,009,745	2,686,314
Operating rents	544,908	525,876	535,852	548,874
General & miscell. expts:				
Executive & legal dept.	202,547	168,559	161,768	162,900
Acc't'g & treas. depts.	1,271,153	1,229,784	1,096,581	1,030,468
Prov. for employees' service pensions	366,755	338,126	326,494	335,850
Employees' sickness, accident, death, disability & oth. benefits	223,589	245,387	243,745	281,044
Services rec'd under license contract	553,589	557,299	500,135	449,688
Other general expenses	441,787	411,103	405,120	b429,747
Expenses charges construction	Cr224,932	eCr203,713	Cr82,569	Cr69,073
Taxes	5,364,269	d5,019,601	d4,332,298	3,883,624
Net oper. income	\$9,418,402	\$10,208,591	\$9,947,099	\$7,434,250
Net non-oper. income	81,997	140,497	153,367	66,682
Income available for fixed charges	\$9,500,399	\$10,349,088	\$10,100,466	\$7,500,932
Bond interest			65,628	71,595
Other interest	698,306	578,266	1,017,878	1,453,612
Net inc. avail. for divs	\$8,802,092	\$9,770,822	\$9,016,959	\$5,975,722
Divs. on common stock	8,125,000	9,687,500	8,975,000	5,225,000
Income balance trans. to surplus	\$677,092	\$83,322	\$41,959	\$750,722
Shs. of cap. stock outstanding (par \$100)	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,100,000
Earnings per share	\$7.04	\$7.82	\$7.21	\$5.43

a The provision for uncollectible operating revenues for 1935 was reduced by reason of collection of amounts previously considered uncollectible. b Due to the adoption of a revised method of distributing engineering costs, 1935 figure includes such costs in the amount of \$247,938; in 1934 similar costs were distributed principally to maintenance and construction accounts. c Includes approximately \$218,000 subject to refund in event of adverse decision in pending rate case. d The company does not consider that it has any undistributed earnings in respect of which provision for surtax should be made. e Includes for the year 1937 \$88,178 covering relief and pensions costs charged to construction in accordance with the Uniform System of Accounts effective Jan. 1, 1937. Theretofore all relief and pension costs were treated as current expense.

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1938		1937		1938		1937	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—				Liabilities—			
Telep. plant	188,889,826	185,421,332	Common stock	125,000,000	125,000,000	Adv. from Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.	10,250,000
Other invest.	436,350	441,316	Notes sold to trustee of pension fund	5,779,197	5,860,971	Cust.'s depos. & adv. billing & payments	1,024,012
Misc. phys. prop	983,611	1,024,685	Acc'ts pay. and other current liabilities	2,348,673	3,044,692	Accr. liab. not due	5,179,664
Cash & spl. depts.	615,103	506,098	Deferred credits and misc. res.	142,977	125,583	Deprec. reserve	43,430,685
Working funds	56,880	56,712	Surplus reserved	178,958		Unapprop. surp.	4,000,853
Mat'l & supplies	2,068,264	2,596,900					
Notes receivable	10,962	12,845					
Accts receivable	4,014,558	3,858,741					
Prepayments	134,959	246,810					
Deferred charges	124,506	181,274					
Total	197,335,022	194,346,518	Total	197,335,022	194,346,518		

Note—No provision has been made in the accounts in respect of claims against the company by the City of Detroit under rental ordinance and the company denies liability thereunder.—V. 148, p. 283.

Memphis Natural Gas Co.—May Reduce Rates—

The City of Memphis has asked this company, which brings gas to the City from Louisiana, if it can make a reduction of \$150,000 in the wholesale gas rate if the city buys both the gas and electric system of Memphis Power & Light Co. The reduction is about 9% on revenue of the pipe line company for gas sold in Memphis. If the pipe line will reduce the wholesale rate to the city, city will increase its offer for the Memphis Power system.—V. 146, p. 3313.

Memphis Power & Light Co.—City and TVA Purchase Property—

The City of Memphis and the Tennessee Valley Authority bought the company's electric and gas properties for \$17,360,000—\$767,000 less than was offered last month and \$3,640,000 less than the utility had demanded originally. The city will pay \$15,250,000 and the TVA \$2,110,000, a statement from the Municipal Light and Water Board said. Besides the electric and gas facilities, properties in the transfer include a large office building, one large generating plant and some real estate. The company retained another generating plant and will operate it as a standby to insure the maximum of service to the city under an agreement between themselves and TVA," the statement said.

Principal negotiators were Joe Swidler, Assistant General Counsel for the TVA; Paul B. Sawyer of New York, President of the National Power & Light Co., which controls Memphis Power & Light, and the Memphis Light-Water Board members, Tom H. Allen, I. J. Lighterman and W. W. Mallory.

P. B. Sawyer, President of the National Power & Light Co., parent for the Memphis Power & Light Co., issued a statement in which he said:

Cash from the sale of these properties, together with that realizable from retained net current assets, is expected to amount to about \$22,000,000 and to permit the retirement of the company's bonds at the call price and, it is hoped, the liquidation of the preferred stock at \$100 a share.

The generating plant to be retained will be operated for the purpose of generating and selling power to the TVA and to the Mississippi and Arkansas power and light companies.—V. 148, p. 587.

Michigan Steel Tube Products Co.—To Pay 15-Cent Div.

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 28. This compares with 50 cents paid on Dec. 10 and on Sept. 10, 1937, and dividends of 25 cents paid on June 10 and March 10, 1937.—V. 147, p. 1199.

Mid West Refineries, Inc.—Registers with SEC—

See list given on first page of this department.

Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—RFC Ready to Aid Railroad

Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, disclosed Feb. 15 that the RFC was willing to lend \$5,000,000 to the road if its reorganization plan is approved by the courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Letters written by RFC Chairman Jesse H. Jones to W. W. Colpitts, New York, Chairman of the reorganization committee, follow.

The first letter, dated Feb. 3, reads: "We have examined the outline of the tentative plan of reorganization of the Minneapolis & St. Louis RR. which you left with us.

"The reorganization of this railroad should probably be effected through a division of the property, one corporation owning the lines between Minneapolis and Peoria, with appurtenant branches, Hopkins and Winthrop Oskaloos and Albia, Oskaloosa and Tracy, and Albert Lea and Des Moines, comprising 904 miles; the other corporation owning the remainder of the property comprising 519 miles.

"If such reorganization can be effected and the obligations of the respective companies properly fixed, this Corporation will be glad to give favorable consideration to financing an issue of \$5,000,000 in mtge. 4% 25-year bonds, secured against that part of the property first enumerated.

"The RFC would not, however, be inclined to make a loan in connection with the reorganization of this property where such large items of reorganization expenses are to be saddled on the properties."

The second letter, dated Feb. 11, states: "Reference is made to my letter of Feb. 3 and to the outline of the tentative plan of reorganization of the Minneapolis & St. Louis RR. dated as of Feb. 9, 1939, which you have now furnished us.

"If this plan is approved by the Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission prior to Aug. 1 of this year, the RFC, subject to the approval of the ICC, will give favorable consideration to lending up to \$5,000,000 to be secured by a first mortgage on the approximately 904 miles of line mentioned in my letter of Feb. 3.

"Our commitment will be conditioned upon the remaining part of the railroad, against which we would have no claim, being conveyed to a separate corporation. Our mortgage would provide that no part of the earnings of the road should be diverted to the other corporation.

"We would be willing for the issue to provide for a total of \$7,500,000. Any bonds sold in excess of our loan to be with our approval and issued not in excess of two-thirds of the cost or fair value of property additions, and provided that the earnings of the company for 18 months prior to such issue had averaged at least 1½ times the fixed charges, including the new bonds to be issued. No bonds in excess of those we originally buy shall be issued to pay for additions to the property included in the rehabilitation and improvement program provided for in the plan.

"The holders of a majority of the bonds of said issue will be entitled to representation on the board of directors.

"We would consider buying 4% bonds at par maturing in 25 years, callable during the first five years at a premium of 5%, premium to decrease thereafter 1% each five years.

"We would require a fixed sinking fund of \$25,000 a year the first five years, and an additional \$50,000 per annum thereafter if earned.

"The proceeds of our loan would be used as set forth in the plan and all fees and expenses in connection with the receivership and reorganization subject to our approval.—V. 148, p. 737.

Mississippi Valley Public Service Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—		1938	1937
Total operating revenues		\$1,009,813	\$1,002,183
Operating expenses and taxes		668,881	719,886
Net operating income		\$340,932	\$282,297
Other income		957	492
Gross income		\$341,890	\$282,790
Interest on funded debt		102,167	100,000
General interest		1,623	3,756
Amortization of bond discount and expense		13,820	12,725
Miscellaneous deductions		1,100	1,200
Net income		\$223,180	\$165,108
Dividends on preferred stock		99,319	99,319
Dividends on common stock		49,200	49,200

Notes—(1) No provisions for Federal and State income taxes have been made for 1938 in view of deductions to be claimed in the returns for debt discount, expense and premiums applicable to bonds refunded during the year and railway retirement losses realized.
 (2) The above income account for 1937 includes minor reclassification to make it comparable with 1938.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets—Utility plant, \$5,278,769; bond discount and expense, \$311,349; other deferred charges, \$11,287; cash, \$42,222; accounts receivable (after reserve for uncollectible accounts of \$11,146), \$72,740; materials and supplies, \$92,433; prepayments, \$4,158; commissions and expenses on preferred stock, \$45,317; total, \$5,858,275.
 Liabilities—7% preferred stock, \$561,100; 6% preferred stock, \$1,000,700; common stock (par \$100), \$1,230,000; funded debt, \$2,100,000; accounts payable, \$21,675; accrued taxes, \$68,229; accrued interest, \$18,241; dividends payable on 6% cumulative preferred stock, \$15,010; dividends accrued on 7% cumulative preferred stock, \$3,273; customers' deposits, \$17,599; other current liabilities, \$15,350; reserves, \$557,812; contributions in aid of construction, \$29,920; earned surplus, \$219,364; total, \$5,858,275.—V. 147, p. 2870.

Mississippi Valley Utilities Co.—Liquidating Dividend—

Directors have declared a liquidating dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock payable March 21 to holders of record Feb. 28.—V. 137, p. 1938.

Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co.—To Issue Warrants—

Developments in the contest between Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. and Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp. for control of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. progressed a step further Feb. 2. Judge Harrington, in Delaware Chancery Court, signed an order which had been approved by the late Chancellor Josiah O. Wolcott directing Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line to distribute to its common stockholders warrants entitling them to subscribe to 80,000 shares of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line common stock at \$25 a share. The order for distribution of these rights to Mokan stockholders had been opposed by that company's management.

Federal Judge John P. Nields in Delaware District Court has set Feb. 24 to hear motion by Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. for Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. to show cause why Mokan should not be allowed to intervene in the Department of Justice's suit against Columbia for alleged anti-trust law violations.

Judge Nields also set Feb. 24 to hear argument on Mokan's petition for a court order to compel Columbia Gas, through its subsidiary, Columbia Oil & Gasoline Corp., to dispose of controlling interest in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.

Columbia Oil & Gasoline owns 404,000 shares of Panhandle Eastern common, 400,000 shares of the preferred, and \$21,000,000 of debentures. Mokan now owns 324,326 shares of Panhandle Eastern common, and a warrant to purchase 80,000 additional common shares at \$25 each. This warrant, however, will be exercised by distributing to Mokan common stockholders rights to subscribe to the Panhandle Eastern stock.—V. 147, p. 3615.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.—Bonds—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 7 authorized the company to pledge to and including Dec. 30, 1941, as a part of the collateral security for any or all of applicant's notes totaling \$2,824,000 to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, not exceeding \$250,000 of prior lien mortgage 5% bonds, series E.—V. 148, p. 885.

Missouri Pacific RR.—Wider Accounting by ICC Urged by Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee—Price, Waterhouse & Co. Answers Senator Wheeler—

According to press dispatches from Washington, recommendation that the Bureau of Accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission have the same access to the books of subsidiaries of railroad companies and of holding companies, banks and brokerage and investment banking houses that it has to the books of railroads was contained in a special report made public Feb. 10 by a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, of which Senator Wheeler is Chairman.

This recommendation, coupled with one that the Bureau of Accounts be increased in size, resulted, it is said, from findings by the subcommittee that audits of railroad accounts are not necessarily accurate.

The committee, the dispatches added, reported specifically on a case previously investigated in which Price, Waterhouse & Co. were said to have certified to the existence, in a report to stockholders, of a special deposit of \$3,200,000 to the account of the Missouri Pacific RR. when such a deposit did not exist.

Price, Waterhouse & Co. in their audit of the 1933 report of the Missouri Pacific stated:

"Included under the caption of special deposits is the amount of \$3,200,000 deposited in connection with contracts with Terminal Shares, Inc., which contracts are now the subject of litigation.

"In our opinion, based upon such examination and subject to the foregoing explanations and qualifications and the adequacy of the reserve for depreciation and obsolescence for this and prior years, the accompanying balance sheet and relative statements of income and profit and loss read in conjunction with the explanations and notes in the trustees' report and quoted in the balance sheet and other statements, fairly present the position of the company as at Dec. 31, 1933, and the results of the operations for the year ending that date."

George O. May of Price, Waterhouse & Co. said, when Senator Wheeler's report was called to his attention Feb. 10:

"I cannot conceive any legitimate reason or public interest that would have prompted Senator Wheeler to issue this abusive attack on my firm at this period. The hearings of the subcommittee on Interstate Commerce, of which Senator Wheeler was Chairman, ended over a year ago. Why Senator Wheeler should choose this moment to file a report 15 months after the investigation terminated, is a mystery to me.

"Senator Wheeler's report proceeds upon a fundamental misconception. It charges that our certificate was 'false' in describing a special deposit of \$3,200,000 under the Terminal Shares contract. We took exception to the correctness of the balance sheet and stated in our certificate: 'Included under the caption of Special Deposits is the amount of \$3,200,000 deposited in connection with contracts with Terminal Shares, Inc., which contracts are now the subject of litigation.' The truth and the fact is that the deposit had been made under the Terminal Shares contract, and that the validity of that contract was in litigation. The trustee is now by direction of the court suing to recover the deposit.

"Senator Wheeler says this certification is false. This we flatly deny. It is difficult to see what language could have been used which would make any plainer the reason for one of our exceptions to the accounts. We had no power to change the balance sheet, but we were at liberty to state in our certificate what our opinion was. This we did in language which no fair-minded person could misunderstand.

"The Senator's allegation of a discrepancy between two balance sheets as of the same date is equally unfair. In this second report we were free to change the balance sheet itself, and the item was accordingly entered under Unadjusted Debits. But both reports were alike in that they disclosed the true facts: that there had been a special deposit; that it was in connection with a contract; and that it was in litigation.

"The testimony before Senator Wheeler's committee was entirely clear on this point."

Abandonment—

The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 3 issued a certificate permitting abandonment by Guy A. Thompson, trustee, of a branch line of railroad extending from Carthage Junction, a point approximately 1 mile north of Carthage, westerly to the end of track at Asbury, approximately 17.8 miles, all in Jasper County, Mo.—V. 148, p. 885.

Monarch Machine Tool Co.—Earnings—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936
x Net income	\$321,397	\$436,524	\$258,078
Shares common stock	150,079	150,079	115,066
Earnings per share	\$2.14	\$2.90	\$2.24

x After all charges, including provision for Federal income and undistributed profits taxes.

To Pay 35-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 35 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 21. This compares with 30 cents paid on Dec. 1, last; 25 cents on Sept. 1, last; 30 cents on June 1, last; 40 cents paid on March 1, 1938, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, and extra dividend of 65 cents was paid on Dec. 1, 1937, and extras of 15 cents were paid on Sept. 1, June 1 and March 1, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3314.

Monsanto Chemical Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 50,000 shares of \$4.50 cumulative preferred stock, series B, all of which have been issued and are outstanding.—V. 148, p. 886.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, Ltd.—Borrowing Plan Voted—New Officials—

Stockholders of this company at a recent special meeting approved a by-law giving directors necessary borrowing power in connection with redemption of company's 3% debentures amounting to \$21,698,300 due July 1, next. John S. Morris, President, indicated present plans called for a stock option feature in the new securities.

Mr. Norris, in his remarks, said the company's income account, in its consolidated form was not strictly comparable with previous years, but that electricity and gas revenues had been relatively well maintained. Net funded debt of the company and its subsidiaries was reduced during 1938 by \$1,328,600.

R. A. C. Henry, General Manager of Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power, a subsidiary, was elected Vice-President, and J. E. Labelle a director to fill vacancy created by death of Senator J. P. B. Casgrain.

C. C. Parkes, Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary replacing G. R. Whately, retired. W. R. McLeod, Claims Agent, was named Assistant Secretary.—V. 148, p. 738.

Motor Transit Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Month of January—	1939	1938
Operating revenues	\$69,353	\$66,145
Expenses	57,565	62,661
Balance	\$11,788	\$4,083
Income	Cr285	Cr6
Income deductions	Dr14,524	Dr14,574
Net loss	\$2,450	\$10,485

—V. 148, p. 443.

Montour RR.—Earnings—

January—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Gross from railway	\$126,053	\$132,232	\$163,892	\$177,359
Net from railway	35,074	36,601	59,430	73,152
Net after rents	45,727	45,975	54,850	68,863

—V. 148, p. 588.

Munson Line, Inc.—Succeeds Munson Steamship Line—

C. W. Munson, President of this company, the new company organized pursuant to the plan of reorganization of Munson Steamship Line, has notified all creditors of Munson Steamship Line, Redman Steamship Corp. and Munson Inland Water Lines, Inc., that the transfer of properties has been effected and that the new securities and cash are now available for distribution as contemplated by the plan. Guaranty Trust Co. has been appointed distributor of the new securities and cash under the plan and the distribution is to be made at the office of its corporate trust department, 140 Broadway, New York.

The Munson Line, Inc., was incorporated in Maryland and the new Board includes in addition Mr. Munson, James D. Mooney, member of the executive committee and Vice-President of General Motors Corp.; Fred E. Hasler, Chairman of the executive committee of the Continental Bank & Trust Co.; Raymond Morris, Brown Brothers Harriman Co.; Cornelius A. Sullivan, Chairman of the debenture holders reorganization committee; Cecil Stewart, Chairman of the General reorganization committee; Christopher T. Chanery, Vice-President of the Federal Water Service; Louis A. Green, broker, and Harry O. King.

Aiding in speeding reorganization of the Munson Steamship Lines the Attorney General several weeks ago approved a settlement of \$335,000 on mail contract claims of \$2,290,338 made by the old company and its subsidiary, the Gulf Mail Steamship Co., Inc., as an outcome of mail contract cancellations on June 30, 1937. The settlement was the only step standing in the way of the resumption of reorganization hearings.

The old Munson Line operated, in addition to small freight vessels, four comparatively large cargo-passenger liners, the Pan America, Western World, American Legion and Southern Cross. These were bought in at auction by the Maritime Commission last Fall, after foreclosure of mortgages held by the Government. The plan of reorganization was confirmed by the court in September, and was held in abeyance pending approval by the Attorney General of final details, which included settlement of the company's mail contract claims against the Government.

The other ships in the fleet were disposed of by the trustees or, as in the case of the four South American ships, acquired by the Maritime Commission.

Munson Steamship Line—Successor—

See Munson Line, Inc.

The company's certificates of deposit for 6½% gold debenture bond due Jan. 1, 1937 (with warrants) have been suspended from dealings on the New York Curb Exchange.—V. 147, p. 3314.

(G. C.) Murphy Co. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Number of stores	201	200	195	189
Sales	\$42,190,212	\$42,522,253	\$37,995,419	\$31,597,890
Other income	60,604	67,584	68,433	45,377
Total income	\$42,250,816	\$42,589,837	\$38,063,852	\$31,643,267
Operating expenses	38,332,562	37,968,471	33,506,395	28,313,683
Depreciation	698,365	607,496	503,620	450,179
Reserve for Federal and State income taxes	614,500	681,000	699,700	431,062
Provision for surtax	—	167,200	122,200	—
Int. paid or accrued	98,181	101,533	97,770	119,964
Amort. of bond discount	—	—	—	80,520
Flood loss and expenses	—	31,754	163,889	—
Provision for empl. relief	17,341	25,000	25,000	—
Net income	\$2,489,867	\$3,007,383	\$2,945,278	\$2,247,860
Preferred dividends	200,000	200,000	200,000	240,000
Common dividends	1,561,625	1,719,464	1,622,397	239,900
No. of common shares	480,500	480,500	464,598	149,938
Earned per share	\$4.77	\$5.84	\$5.90	\$13.39

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

1938		1937		1938		1937	
Assets—		Liabilities—		Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash	2,257,580	1,666,087	Serial notes payable to banks	—	350,400	—	350,400
Misc. accts. rec.	67,999	54,847	Accounts payable	1,284,874	973,921	—	973,921
Deposits in closed & restricted bks.	7,377	15,531	Dividends payable	50,000	50,000	—	50,000
Real estate purch.	—	17,535	Accrd. exps. & other accts. payable	885,131	1,061,150	—	1,061,150
Inventories	5,567,569	6,433,020	Term indebtedness (current)	193,672	198,460	—	198,460
Investments	21,605	19,388	Reserve for Federal income taxes	811,718	285,613	—	285,613
x Furn. & fixtures, leaseholds, improvements	12,267,501	11,544,388	Long-term loan	247,058	153,524	—	153,524
Prepaid expenses	227,804	215,264	Reserves	116,737	59,784	—	59,784
			Purchase money & other mtge. and notes	1,022,147	1,083,382	—	1,083,382
			Preferred stock	4,900,000	4,000,000	—	4,000,000
			y Common stock	1,729,800	1,729,800	—	1,729,800
			Paid-in surplus	1,300,391	1,300,391	—	1,300,391
			Earned surplus	8,775,907	8,153,635	—	8,153,635
Total	20,417,435	19,966,061	Total	20,417,435	19,966,061	—	19,966,061

x After depreciation of \$5,053,724 in 1938 and \$4,301,436 in 1937. y Represented by 480,500 shares (no par) and z Includes surtax on undistributed profits.—V. 148, p. 886.

Nash-Kelvinator Corp.—Retail Deliveries—

Retail deliveries by Nash division of this corporation in January totaled 3,608 units, a gain of 55% over a year ago, and compares with 4,174 in December.

Sales in the final 10 days of last month, largest of the month's three periods, were 1,266 units against 792 a year ago.

William A. Brees, General Sales Manager, said results had been so encouraging that the company was launching its spring sales campaign a month earlier than usual.—V. 148, p. 738.

(Conde) Nast Publications, Inc.—Option Granted—

Company has notified the New York Stock Exchange that an option has been granted to an employee of the company for the purchase of 1,000 shares of common stock held by the company; at \$10 per share as to any shares purchased during the period from Jan. 3, 1939 to and incl. Dec. 31, 1939; at \$12 per share during the period Jan. 1, 1940 to Dec. 31, 1940; and at \$14 per share during the period Jan. 1, 1941 to Dec. 31, 1941.

The company also reports that the option granted to Conde Nast, President, for the purchase of 8,000 shares of common stock of the company at \$5 per share has been increased to 10,000 shares and extended to Dec. 31, 1943.—V. 147, p. 3315.

National Container Corp.—7½-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 7½ cents per share on the common stock, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 25. Like amount was paid on Dec. 10, last, and compares with five cents paid on Sept. 1, last; 12½ cents paid on June 1, last, and dividends of 25 cents per share previously distributed each three months, the Sept. 1, 1937, dividend being the initial distribution.—V. 147, p. 3315.

National Biscuit Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Gross sales	\$97,486,877	\$101,942,900	\$96,758,247	\$94,474,879
Earnings for year	13,668,812	17,129,603	18,278,549	14,447,879
Depreciation	2,871,449	2,855,530	2,704,163	2,742,226
Federal and foreign taxes	2,997,542	2,378,962	2,934,309	1,746,633
Write-down of plants, &c	752,733			
Net profit	\$12,047,038	\$11,895,111	\$12,640,077	\$9,986,020
Preferred divs. (7%)	1,735,699	1,735,699	1,735,699	1,735,699
Common dividends	10,052,317	10,047,809	10,042,719	10,670,741
Revaluation of securities		Cr6,929	Cr34,636	Cr509,746
Bal., earned surplus	\$259,022	\$118,532	\$896,295	df\$1,910,674
Shares com. stock outstanding (par \$10)	6,289,448	6,289,448	6,289,448	6,298,448
Earnings per share	×\$1.64	\$1.61	\$1.73	\$1.31

After deducting \$752,733 write-down of plants, real estate, machinery, intangibles, &c., in addition to depreciation. y Includes dividends payable Jan. 15, 1936. z The earnings as stated above are before deducting strike expenses aggregating \$721,451, which were not charged to operations, but to insurance and contingent reserve.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Plant, f'l est., machinery, &c.	\$2,282,227	\$2,806,222	Preferred stock	24,804,500	24,804,500
U. S. securities	757,500	757,500	Common stock	62,894,480	62,894,480
N. Y. City bds.	18,500	18,500	Accts. payable	1,896,394	1,800,483
Cash	30,121,727	26,416,906	Ins. & cont. res.	7,701,253	7,696,600
Accts. receivable	2,572,628	2,523,465	Tax reserve	4,627,091	4,023,826
Raw materials, supplies, &c.	7,750,351	10,169,122	Earned surplus	13,405,969	13,146,947
Notes & mtgs. receivable	292,341	154,724	Capital surplus	9,656,014	9,656,014
Notes & accts. of off. & empl's	129,530	301,960			
Empl's stk. acc't	157,877	12,617			
Prepaid ins. and def'd charges	903,020	861,833			
Total	\$124,985,701	\$121,022,849	Total	\$124,985,701	\$124,022,849

At cost less depreciation.—V. 148, p. 588.

National Dairy Products Corp.—20-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 1 to holders of record March 2. Like amount was paid on Dec. 15 and Oct. 1, 1938 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents per share were distributed.—V. 147, p. 3165.

National Department Stores Corp.—Prepays Notes—

Harry H. Schwartz, President of the corporation, announced that in line with the practice of preceding years a portion of the 5% secured notes of the subsidiaries and also of the secured notes of the parent company had been prepaid.

In this connection, it was stated that the balance of such long-term debt had been rearranged on a normal long-term basis, and that the rearrangement included the removal of various restrictions on the parent company with respect to the dividend policies of itself and its subsidiaries.

The instalments on the remaining balance of the 5% secured notes of subsidiaries, reduced by such pre-payment to \$1,250,000, were funded, so that commencing with Feb. 15, 1940, \$200,000 is to become due each Feb. 15, thereafter other than for the year 1943, when \$250,000 is to become due, with the last payment maturing Feb. 15, 1945.

Of the secured notes of the parent company the balance, totaling \$200,000, is to be payable \$100,000 on Feb. 15, 1940, and the remainder Feb. 15, 1941. The rearrangement of the secured notes of the parent company was accompanied by a further reduction in the interest rate. The aggregate prepayment exceeded \$250,000.—V. 147, p. 1785.

National Lead Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$65,229,970	\$91,947,303	\$78,764,590	\$66,559,197
Cost of goods sold	62,024,792	89,300,479	73,311,410	63,185,312
Net operating profit	\$3,205,178	\$2,646,824	\$5,453,180	\$3,373,885
Other income	1,077,963	2,240,127	1,779,351	1,887,505
Total income	\$4,283,141	\$4,886,951	\$7,232,531	\$5,261,390
Class A pref. dividends	1,496,551	1,496,551	1,461,551	1,461,551
Class B pref. dividends	464,772	464,772	464,772	464,772
Common dividends	1,547,550	1,547,550	3,095,100	c1,855,508
Surplus	\$774,268	\$1,378,078	\$2,211,108	\$1,479,559
Shs. com. stk. outst'g	3,098,310	a3,095,100	a3,095,100	b309,510
Earns. per share	\$0.75	\$0.95	\$1.71	\$1.57

a Par \$10. b Par \$100. c Exclusive of 14% stock dividend amounting to \$3,059,544. d Includes administrative, selling and other expenses and taxes.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Company and domestic subsidiaries in which it owns all of the capital stock			
Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—
Cash	5,636,788	6,900,066	Tax reserve
U. S. Govt. secs.	1,170,446	1,147,888	Div. payable
Uth. mkt. secur.			Fire ins. reserve
Domestic	608,013	608,013	Employers' liab. reserve
Foreign	1,536,353	1,416,953	Pension reserve
Accts. and notes receiv. (net)	6,477,285	6,351,999	Foreign exchange & misc. res'v
Notes rec. from emp/yees	184,053	167,345	Cl. A pref. stock
Inventories	20,421,395	22,085,738	Cl. B pref. stock
Secs. of affil. cos.	5,524,719	5,064,469	Common stock
Domestic	5,524,719	5,064,469	Surplus
Foreign	8,667,239	8,838,821	
x Nat. Lead Co. capital stock	6,950,230	6,950,230	
Misc. invest.			
Domestic	362,265	352,606	
Foreign	127,714	124,453	
Plant prop'ty & equip. (net)	46,859,153	45,850,927	
Deferred charges	326,248	125,137	
Total	\$104,851,900	\$105,984,645	Total

x 29,883 shs. of pref. A, 25,815 shs. pref. B and 3,210 com. shs. y Par \$10.—V. 147, p. 1042.

New York Air Brake Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$1,784,947	\$6,494,916	\$4,074,061	\$1,947,048
Costs & expenses	1,894,273	5,315,750	3,176,957	2,038,634
Depreciation	134,434	121,483	109,310	116,041
Profit from oper.	loss\$243,760	\$1,057,683	\$787,794	loss\$207,628
Other income	73,137	143,059	116,611	105,960
Net profit	loss\$170,623	\$1,200,742	\$904,405	loss\$101,668
Federal income tax		184,196	131,803	
Federal surtax		80,789	9,045	
Net income	def\$170,623	\$935,757	\$763,557	def\$101,668
Dividends	64,780	518,240	647,800	
Balance, surplus	def\$235,403	\$417,517	\$115,757	def\$101,668
Previous surplus	1,378,435	960,917	845,160	946,827
Add'l taxes prior years	14,566			
Surplus, Dec. 31	\$1,128,465	\$1,378,435	\$960,917	\$845,160

Comparative Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Land, bldgs., machinery & equip.	3,358,216	3,483,148	Capital stock	11,700,000	11,700,000
Pats., tr. name &c.	5,502,709	5,502,709	Accounts payable	140,151	332,791
Cash	311,813	489,009	Accrued accounts	31,194	354,686
Market securities	469,023	455,965	Contingent reserve	211,564	211,564
Accts. receivable	591,220	823,055	Surplus	1,128,465	1,378,435
Cap. stock (co.)	39,200	39,200			
Inventories	979,904	1,223,391			
Misc. accts. & inv'ts	19,410	22,390			
Beebe Isl'd Wat. Power, &c.	1,927,354	1,927,354			
Prepaid exp., supplies, &c.	12,525	10,355			
Total	\$13,211,374	\$13,977,475	Total	\$13,211,374	\$13,977,475

After depreciation and special reserve of \$4,696,409 in 1938 and \$4,561,975 in 1937. y Represented by 260,000 shares of no par value. z 880 shares common stock.—V. 147, p. 2400.

National Transit Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Rev. from pipe lines, &c.	\$1,549,761	\$1,861,105	\$1,584,121	\$1,609,153
Divs., int. & misc. inc.	89,800	201,371	87,614	93,830
Total	\$1,639,561	\$2,062,475	\$1,671,735	\$1,702,983
Oper. exp., depr. tax, &c	1,191,911	1,457,491	1,270,569	1,273,322
Net income	\$447,650	\$604,985	\$401,166	\$429,661
Dividends paid	381,750	509,000	381,750	381,750
Balance, surplus	\$65,900	\$95,985	\$19,416	\$47,911
Earns. per sh. on 509,000 shs. capital stock (par \$12.50)	\$0.88	\$1.19	\$0.79	\$0.84

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Inv. in plant and equipment	\$1,946,731	\$2,115,632	Capital stock	\$6,362,500	\$6,362,500
Other investments	2,353,425	2,133,506	Res'v annuities	568,383	562,128
Invest. in wholly-owned subs.	2,544,750	2,544,750	Other reserves		
Deferred debits	11,859	8,232	Surplus	923,990	875,061
Cash	334,466	397,167	Current liabilities	147,249	173,279
Accts. receivable	161,211	170,169	Deferred credit	51	23,681
Empl. annuity fd.	571,386	562,128			
Inventories	78,346	65,064			
Total	\$8,002,174	\$7,996,649	Total	\$8,002,174	\$7,996,649

After reserves for depreciation of \$7,533,870 in 1938 and \$7,425,329 in 1937.—V. 147, p. 3021.

New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues	\$6,538,032	\$6,369,881
Uncollectible oper. rev.	39,013	42,608
Operating revenues	\$6,499,019	\$6,327,273
Operating expenses	4,869,767	4,702,746
Net oper. revenues	\$1,629,252	\$1,624,527
Operating taxes	602,968	681,200
Net oper. income	\$1,026,284	\$943,327
Net income	641,467	553,700

V. 148, p. 590.

New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry.—Interest Payments—

Interest payments are now being made on the following bonds:
 (a) Interest for the six months ended Oct. 1, 1937, on the 5% non-cumulative income gold bonds, series A, due 1935, on presentation of bonds for stamping.
 (b) Interest due Oct. 1, 1934, on the first mortgage 5½% gold bonds, series A, due 1954.
 (c) Interest due Oct. 1, 1934, on the first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series B, due 1954.
 (d) Interest due Feb. 1, 1935, on the first mortgage 5% gold bonds, series C, due 1956.
 (e) Interest due Feb. 1, 1935, on the first mortgage 4½% gold bonds, series D, due 1956.—V. 148, p. 739.

New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Hearing April 18—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has assigned for public hearing the company's reorganization proceeding on April 18 before Examiner R. H. Jewell. This is the first hearing to be held on this carrier's plan of reorganization filed in this case.—V. 148, p. 590.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$12,826,500 3-year 6% notes due Oct. 1, 1941, on official notice of issuance.

On July 23, 1938, \$14,970,000 notes due Oct. 1, 1938 were outstanding or issuable. As of Dec. 31, 1938, \$12,646,000 had been deposited under the deposit agreement or otherwise extended, and \$2,138,500 had been surrendered to the company upon settlements of lawsuits (involving a corresponding outlay of cash by the company, plus interest and certain costs). Thereafter to and including Jan. 28, 1939, \$1,500 was extended and \$5,000 was surrendered to the company upon similar settlements, leaving \$179,000 issued and outstanding or issuable.

The company has sufficient funds to settle all suits which may be brought upon the remaining notes of this issue. It also has available sufficient funds to pay all interest which will become payable on its obligations, and all principal of its equipment trust obligations which will mature on or before April 1, 1939, and expects to pay the same when due. It now appears that reorganization of the company under the provisions of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, because of inability to meet its 3-year 6% notes due Oct. 1, 1938, will not be necessary.

Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating Income				
Freight	\$34,229,564	\$39,209,271	\$39,332,694	\$32,221,852
Passenger	879,774	963,067	969,176	800,315
Mail and express	447,289	466,670	482,889	447,387
Miscellaneous	824,604	973,318	928,192	773,959
Total ry. oper. rev.	\$36,381,232	\$41,612,266	\$41,712,951	\$34,243,513
Operating Expenses				
Maint. of way & struc.	3,682,275	4,579,338	4,119,980	3,557,669
Maint. of equipment	5,720,042	6,474,184	5,930,637	4,999,433
Traffic expenses	1,428,951	1,424,229	1,382,699	1,274,760
Transportation expenses	13,713,714	14,397,012	13,598,522	11,797,651
Miscell. operations	32,804	10,076	21,201	19,038
General expenses	1,454,725	1,517,745	1,596,395	1,475,838
Transp. for invest.—Cr.	6,653	7,102	12,161	17,204
Total ry. oper. exps.	\$26,025,859	\$28,395,482	\$26,637,173	\$23,107,185
Net rev. from ry. oper.	10,355,373	13,216,784	15,075,778	11,136,328
Railway tax accruals	2,263,117	2,364,229	2,599,767	1,334,324
Uncollectible ry. rev.				8,063
Railway oper. income	\$8,092,256	\$10,852,555	\$12,476,015	\$9,793,941
Equip. rents (net deb.)	2,682,724	2,742,486	2,852,916	2,574,692
Jt. fac. rents (net deb.)	451,400	449,505	485	

General Balance Sheet Dec. 31

	1938	1937	1936
Assets—			
Investment in road and equipment	240,454,783	241,112,348	237,669,786
Improvements on leased ry. property	73,886	73,388	73,172
Deposits in lieu of mtgd. prop. sold	57,471	59,684	90,045
Miscell. physical property	1,730,659	1,694,354	1,365,076
Investments in affiliated companies	8,768,508	9,065,171	9,269,277
Other investments	29,118,695	29,113,091	29,104,428
Cash in treasury	2,909,595	6,184,097	7,211,591
Cash in transit		245,757	345,420
Cash deposit to pay interest & divs. and miscellaneous deposits	514,486	386,469	671,065
Loans and bills receivable	4,738	6,760	9,043
Traffic & car service bills receivable	568,031	499,502	706,115
Net bal. receiv. from agents & cond'rs	669,260	503,154	768,225
Miscell. accounts receivable	742,257	793,348	1,016,800
Material and supplies	1,677,243	1,848,383	1,443,106
Interest and dividends receivable	116,533	223,277	139,694
Other current assets	5,651	5,893	5,215
Deferred assets	703,334	650,200	679,002
Rents & ins. prems. paid in advance	4,141	4,539	8,307
Other unadjusted debits	1,527,591	1,789,451	1,457,987
Total	289,846,862	294,258,866	292,033,354
Liabilities—			
Common stock	33,742,734	33,742,734	33,742,704
6% cumulative pref. stock, series A	36,054,676	36,054,026	36,054,026
Stock liability for conversions	32,800	33,800	33,800
Frem. on 6% cum. pref. stock, ser. A	26,724	200,724	200,724
Governmental grants in aid of constr'n	869,235	819,890	786,835
Funded debt	156,343,000	160,192,000	159,768,849
Non-negotiable debt to affil. cos.			500
Loans and bills payable			575,052
Traffic & car service balances pay.	1,934,465	1,705,193	2,184,575
Audited accounts and wages payable	1,429,550	1,709,825	1,510,964
Miscellaneous accounts payable	178,915	180,969	536,746
Interest matured unpaid	398,418	283,076	229,189
Dividends matured unpaid	13,423	13,423	18,911
Funded debt matured unpaid	225,250	7,750	6,000
Unmatured interest accrued	2,006,879	2,062,365	2,090,409
Other current liabilities	116,512	112,813	119,563
Deferred liabilities	53,922	50,687	48,270
Unadjusted credits	23,987,883	23,759,251	22,747,763
Add'ns to prop. through inc. & surplus	261,646	259,712	259,534
Fund. dt. retired through inc. & surp.	1,480,650	1,281,601	1,183,038
Profit and loss	30,416,840	31,789,027	29,935,872
Total	289,846,862	294,258,866	292,033,354

* Includes \$179,500 principal amount of 3-year 6% notes due Oct. 1, 1938; \$750 principal amount of 3-year 6% notes due Oct. 1, 1935, and \$7,000 principal amount of 3-year 6% notes, due Oct. 1, 1932.—V. 148, p. 590.

New York Central RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—	1937	1938—12 Mos.—	1937
Railway oper. revenues	\$29,102,130	\$27,307,908	\$298,681,195	\$266,226,126
Railway oper. expenses	22,250,256	24,276,458	237,502,383	284,000,439

Net rev. from railway operations	\$6,851,874	\$3,031,450	\$61,178,812	\$82,225,687
Railway tax accruals	2,878,704	3,019,297	32,723,605	32,160,527
Eqpt. & joint facil. rents	1,169,349	989,131	12,872,731	14,036,893
Net ry. oper. income	\$2,803,821	\$976,978	\$15,582,476	\$36,028,267
Other income	1,938,823	4,443,089	15,173,666	24,317,396
Total income	\$4,742,644	\$3,466,111	\$30,756,142	\$60,345,663
Miscell. deducts. fr. inc.	165,774	217,985	1,679,735	1,795,987
Total fixed charges	4,317,787	3,798,892	49,230,764	52,197,064

Net inc. after fixed charges	\$259,083	\$550,766	\$201,54,357	\$6,352,612
Net inc. per sh. of stk.	\$0.04	Nil	Nil	\$0.99
* Deficit.—V. 148, p. 886.				

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Reorganization Hearing Postponed to March 27—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed to March 27 from Feb. 27 a hearing on reorganization of the road.

Judge Hincks Advises Dropping of Old Colony System and Boston & Providence—

Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the U. S. District Court for the District of Connecticut has urged the trustees of the road to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to abandon the entire Old Colony RR. system and possibly the Boston & Providence as well.

A copy of a letter from Judge Hincks to the trustees, dated Feb. 9, was placed in the ICC docket by Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie, to whom a copy was sent. "It was in this letter that the jurist urged the wholesale abandonment project, which, as he said in his letter, might "shock" public opinion in New England.

The "committee of experts" referred to in the letter was named as a fact-finding body to see what could be done about hastening the New Haven's reorganization proceedings. The letter follows:

"I much regret that my long-planned trip to the Coast begins on Feb. 15, which will about coincide with completion of the studies by the committee of experts. I wish, however, to leave with you this suggestion:

"I suggest that you promptly analyze the studies for advisable abandonments, especially on the Old Colony and Boston & Providence, and that at the earliest practicable date you incorporate your recommendations in an application to the ICC. If the studies, like the earlier studies, indicate that Old Colony operations as a whole are still being conducted at a loss, I suggest that you incorporate into your application for abandonment an application covering as an alternative to any segmentary abandonments which you recommend the entire Old Colony system.

"I make this suggestion in order that the entire Old Colony problem may be officially before the commission at the time hearings on the plan are held. This seems to me to be an imperative necessity from the standpoint of expeditious reorganization. I fully realize that a blanket application to abandon the entire Old Colony system will doubtless encounter opposition, probably public as well as private, in Massachusetts.

"However, the pendency of the blanket application will serve to emphasize the gravity of the Old Colony situation and perhaps tend to induce more sympathetic consideration for any segmentary abandonments which seem especially necessary.

"If, however, in your judgment, a blanket, application would cause too much of a shock to Massachusetts opinion, I suggest not that you omit it, but rather that in your application you explain that it is intended to perfect the jurisdiction of the ICC over the entire subject matter, so that the commission may be in a position for the best solution of the Old Colony problem whatsoever that solution may require by way of abandonments.

"With respect to the Boston & Providence, I suggest that you also apply for any segmentary abandonments which in your judgment the studies shall indicate as advisable. Whether here, too, you should add as an alternative the abandonment of the entire Boston & Providence, I am more doubtful. On the whole, I incline to the view that you should do so, assuming, of course, that the studies indicate that Boston & Providence still is not earning its operating expenses.

"Without the blanket application I foresee developments somewhat as follows: In the fullness of time a plan will emerge which, in the judgment of the ICC, embodies fair treatment to the Boston & Providence if it elects to remain in the New Haven system; that the plan may be legally rejected by the Boston & Providence; then would follow a long period of continued operation by the New Haven, during which New Haven income belonging to New Haven security holders would be diverted to meet Boston & Providence operating deficits (to be sure, such advances may be secured by lien, but the accumulation of liens during a long period of interim operation only increases the difficulty of finding a workable plan), and after a long interval of time we will be back at the starting point, further, if anything, from the solution.

"If, on the other hand, a blanket application for abandonment is properly before the ICC when the ICC reports a plan containing proper provision for the Boston & Providence, the ICC will in effect be saying: 'Doubtless

Boston & Providence can reject the applicable features of this plan, but if it does, our only alternative will be to act upon the pending abandonment petition."

"It is my urgent request that you give the subject matter thorough and prompt study in the hope that the petition may be in readiness for filing upon my return, if, indeed, not already filed."

—V. 148, p. 886.

New York Susquehanna & Western RR.—Hearing March 7—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has called a public hearing for March 7 to take evidence regarding a method for the segregation and allocation of earnings and expenses by mortgaged lines of the road. Such a hearing had been requested by several interested parties. The hearing will be conducted by Examiner C. A. Bernhard.—V. 148, p. 739.

New York Transit Co.—Larger Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$5, payable April 15 to holders of record March 24. This compares with 10 cents paid on Oct. 15, last; 15 cents paid on April 15, 1938; 60 cents paid on Dec. 28, 1937; 25 cents paid on Oct. 15, 1937, and a dividend of 15 cents paid on April 15, 1937, and each six months previously. In addition an extra dividend of five cents was paid on Oct. 15, 1936.—V. 148, p. 886.

Newmont Mining Corp.—To Pay 50-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the capital stock, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. Dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 15, last; dividends of 50 cents were paid in each of the three preceding quarters and four quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share each, plus a year-end dividend of 1-10th of a share of Phelps Dodge Corp. common stock for each share of Newmont's stock were paid during 1937.—V. 147, p. 3166.

Northern Pipe Line Co.—Earnings—

Year End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Operating revenue	\$183,032	\$269,472	\$240,068	\$240,374
Operating expenses	120,932	132,382	121,233	126,624
Depreciation	37,558	37,300	37,083	36,946
Local, State & Fed. tax.	14,704	25,728	20,636	16,751
Net income from normal operations	\$9,837	\$74,062	\$61,116	\$60,052
Non-oper. rev., incl. inc. from investments	19,504	19,266	18,669	17,684
Miscell. income charges	67	25	194	1,160
Net income for year	\$29,274	\$93,303	\$79,991	\$76,575
Dividends	42,000	78,000	60,000	60,000
Balance	def\$12,726	\$15,303	\$19,591	\$16,575
Earns. per sh. on 120,000 shares capital stock	\$0.24	\$0.77	\$0.66	\$0.64

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Balance Sheet Dec. 31				
Assets—				
x Plant	\$809,850	\$843,184	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Other investments	408,200	418,200	2,416	2,416
Cash	143,823	129,248	1,358	1,196
Accts. receivable	31,062	26,514	388	697
Interest receivable	3,861	3,934	5,863	16,597
Work'g fund advs.	7,338	6,795	116	539
Carrier ins. fund.	186,000	186,000	15	18
Mat'l's & supplies	8,148	8,611	186,232	186,232
			201,888	214,792
Total	\$1,598,281	\$1,622,487	\$1,598,281	\$1,622,487
* After deducting accrued depreciation of \$2,108,751 in 1938 and \$2,071,997 in 1937.—V. 148, p. 286.				

Northern States Power Co.—Weekly Output—

Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, totaled 26,319,496 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 3.6% compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 148, p. 887.

Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Local service revenues	\$23,366,725	\$22,841,065	\$21,768,811	\$20,688,685
Toll service revenues	8,806,805	9,118,582	8,997,601	8,006,857
Miscellaneous revenues	1,821,536	1,736,771	1,600,551	1,575,643
Total	\$33,995,067	\$33,696,418	\$32,266,963	\$30,271,186
Uncoll. oper. revenues	112,119	102,062	123,006	129,404
Total oper. revenues	\$33,882,948	\$33,594,356	\$32,143,956	\$30,141,782
Current maintenance	6,647,101	6,589,986	6,131,023	6,100,775
Depreciation expense	4,881,167	4,660,945	4,910,412	5,232,375
Traffic expenses	5,286,958	5,343,429	4,938,818	4,642,840
Commercial expenses	2,668,761	2,738,371	2,611,219	2,499,568
Operating rents	536,151	532,950	493,346	480,269
Gen'l & miscell. expenses:				
Exec. & legal depts.	461,058	479,764	453,487	406,077
Acctg. & treas. depts.	1,264,259	1,253,457	1,186,318	1,112,107
Prov. for employee's service pensions	368,979	357,535	370,862	368,193
Employees' sickness & accident disability, death & oth. benefits	231,784	202,592	186,231	188,070
Services received under license contracts	535,675	530,980	503,899	471,916
Other gen'l expenses	402,120	397,774	365,365	313,886
Expenses charged construction—Cr	196,832	215,992	134,109	114,445
Taxes	4,466,688	4,420,339	3,526,396	2,893,460
Net oper. income	\$6,329,074	\$6,362,222	\$6,600,687	\$5,546,779
Net non-oper. income	793,370	689,540	354,219	75,129
Income available for fixed charges	\$7,122,445	\$7,051,762	\$6,954,906	\$5,621,907
Interest	1,202,441	1,038,861	401,569	338,509
Net inc. avail. for divs.	\$5,920,004	\$6,012,902	\$6,553,337	\$5,283,398
Divs. on pf. stk. (6 1/2%)		90,975	312,052	312,052
Divs. on com. stock	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,900,000	3,800,000
Inc. bal. car'd to surp.	\$920,004	def\$78,073	\$341,285	\$1,171,346

an Accruals for 1937 were reduced by an adjustment of \$274,360 relating to depreciation expense for the year 1936 and accruals for 1936 were reduced by an adjustment of \$393,429 relating to depreciation expense for the years 1934 and 1935 in respect of property in the State of Nebraska. This adjustment resulted from a substitution of depreciation rates prescribed by the Nebraska State Ry. Commission for rates which had been used by the company.

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Balance Sheet Dec. 31				
Assets—				
Telephone plant	140,125,819	137,701,351	100,000,000	100,000,000
Miscell. physical property	303,298	574,364	19,040,000	18,940,000
Investm't in sub. cos.	32,660,803	32,621,920	6,158,926	6,326,626
Other investm'ts	66,774	96,481		
Cash & spec. dep.	599,586	564,568	991,031	943,046
Working funds	105,529	109,449		
Accts. receivable	2,986,547	2,850,292	2,014,087	2,308,543
Material & suppl	1,566,319	1,662,687	3,762,504	3,568,143
Deferred debits	423,714	550,077	103,133	139,329
			43,030,793	41,554,902
			900,000	900,000
			2,837,916	2,050,601
Total	178,838,392	176,731,193	178,838,392	176,731,193
* A trustee of pension fund.—V. 148, p. 741.				

Norwich Pharmacal Co.—Files Registration Statement—
 Company on Feb. 16 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering a proposed public offering of 80,000 shares of capital stock to be made by F. Eberstadt & Co., New York City. The shares are being sold for the account of certain stockholders of the company and the offering will not represent new financing. According to the registration statement, the company, which is one of the leading manufacturers in the country of pharmaceutical specialties, has outstanding 800,000 shares of capital stock, all of one class. The current dividend rate is \$1 per share annually. It reports consolidated net profits for 1938 of \$713,728, and at Dec. 31, 1938, it had consolidated current assets of \$2,662,209 compared with consolidated current liabilities of \$383,354.—V. 148, p. 887.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937
Gross operating revenues	\$13,271,815	\$13,152,153
Net oper. rev. and other inc. before appropriations for retirement reserves and after taxes	5,705,877	5,824,879
Net income after deductions for interest charges, amortization of debt discount and expenses, &c.	2,344,748	2,580,425

V. 148, p. 448.

Old Medford Rum Distillery, Inc., Wakefield, Mass.—Receiver—
 August C. Doering of Jamaica Plain has been appointed receiver. Corporation filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court Feb. 1.

Oliver Farm Equipment Co.—Borrows \$3,000,000—
 The company during January borrowed \$3,000,000 in cash from five unnamed banks, according to a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission. The company issued five promissory notes, of varying denominations, to the banks in return for the cash. The notes will mature \$600,000 annually from Jan. 10, 1940, to Jan. 10, 1944, and will bear interest ranging from 1½% to 3½%. The proceeds of the issue was added to the cash account and will be used from time to time for current needs, principally for seasonal increases in inventories and receivables.—V. 147, p. 2873.

Orogrande-Frisco Mines, Inc.—Enjoined—
 The Securities and Exchange Commission reported Feb. 14 that the National Co. of Idaho and J. R. Moore, President of Orogrande-Frisco Mines, Inc., an Idaho mining corporation, had consented to the entry of a permanent injunction restraining them from violation of the Securities Act of 1933 in the sale of Orogrande-Frisco stock. The decree was signed by Judge Edward E. Cushman of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Washington. The stock of Orogrande-Frisco Gold Mines, Inc., is registered with the Commission under the Securities Act of 1933, and the Commission alleged in its complaint that the defendants in selling the stock were using prospectuses which did not comply with the statute.—V. 144, p. 1810.

Otter Tail Power Co.—Applies to FPC for \$1,200,000 Issue—
 The company has applied to the Federal Power Commission for authority to issue \$1,200,000 of bonds, dated March 1, 1939, maturing March 1 and Sept. 1 of each year. The net amount to be realized by the company is estimated at \$1,110,231 and the application states the proceeds are to be used to pay the redemption price of \$600,000 5-year 3% secured notes due July 1, 1941; to pay for an addition to the company's power plant at Wahpeton, N. D., and to install additional generating equipment estimated at \$452,371 and for working capital. The application states that the offering price to the public has not yet been determined, but contemplates it will be from 97 to 99.—V. 141, p. 1281.

Owens-Illinois Glass Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales, royalties, &c.				
operating revenues	\$75,106,756	\$91,581,003	\$78,714,828	\$57,901,780
Cost of sales, &c.	59,655,604	72,290,682	60,409,064	44,335,751
Mfg. profit and net operating revenues	\$15,451,151	\$19,290,321	\$18,305,763	\$13,566,028
Sell., gen. & adm. exps.	6,874,536	7,613,153	6,341,781	4,791,722
Inc. on debts & bk. loan	540,264	234,271		
Prov. for manag't bonus		342,191	526,958	348,910
Disc't. on sales and prov. for bad debts	832,912	957,272	703,539	639,067
Sundry expenses & losses	146,301	129,954	151,155	47,770
Profit	\$7,057,138	\$10,013,480	\$10,582,328	\$ 7,738,559
Other income	357,073	1,141,621	865,853	834,075
Cash proceeds rec. from sale of patent rights and licenses	303,219	1,055,972	1,057,500	580,000
Total income before Federal taxes	\$7,717,431	\$12,211,074	\$12,505,681	\$9,152,635
Prov. for Federal taxes	2,333,626	2,859,447	2,406,550	1,269,138
Net income for year	\$5,383,805	\$9,351,627	\$10,099,131	\$7,883,496
Dividends paid	3,991,806	8,648,913	7,771,161	4,800,000
Surplus	\$1,391,999	\$702,714	\$2,327,970	\$3,083,496
Common shares outst'd g	2,661,204	2,661,204	2,661,204	2,661,204
Earnings per share	\$2.02	\$3.51	\$7.59	\$6.57

a Includes \$100,057 in 1937 and \$213,236 in 1936 tax on undistributed earnings. b Number of shares outstanding throughout the year until Dec. 31, 1935. c Outstanding at Dec. 31, 1935. d Outstanding at Dec. 31, 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash in banks and on hand	6,276,525	4,174,954	Accts. pay. (trade)	1,756,876	3,393,068
Time deposits with banks & ins. cos.	1,000,000	1,000,000	Customers' credit balances	170,435	504,649
Marketable securities at cost	511,807	513,680	Accrued wages	622,292	650,985
Notes and accts. receivable	6,194,884	7,307,726	Accrd. int. on debts	204,167	218,750
Inventories	14,685,998	19,075,261	Accrued property and sales taxes	273,679	258,006
Inv. & other assets	5,624,321	2,533,524	Accrued management bonus		342,191
y Property	48,419,571	50,125,273	Est. Federal taxes	1,723,939	2,289,190
Leased mach'y in process of amort.	390,284	409,714	Long-term debt	14,259,500	15,335,833
Licenses & patent rights, at cost	1,035,546	1,498,115	Reserve for repairs & contingencies	1,404,733	1,039,222
Patents & goodwill	1	1	Deferred income	180,000	460,000
Deferred charges	919,036	924,000	z Capital stock	33,265,050	33,265,050
			paid-in surplus	10,698,150	10,698,150
			Earned surplus	20,499,153	19,107,154
Total	\$85,057,974	\$7,562,250	Total	\$85,057,974	\$7,562,250

x After reserve for doubtful accounts, claims and allowances of \$993,585 in 1938 and \$870,852 in 1937. y After reserve for depreciation and obsolescence of \$28,934,508 in 1938 and \$27,605,527 in 1937. z Par value \$12.50.—V. 148, p. 591; V. 147, p. 3023.

Pathe Film Corp.—Plan Approved—
 Approximately 70% of the outstanding stock has been voted in favor of the segregation of the company's laboratory and other miscellaneous assets from its investment holdings of the DuPont Film Manufacturing Corp. stock. O. Henry Briggs, President, in a notice to stockholders states: The management and some of its principal stockholders have never lacked faith in the ultimate success of the laboratory and other miscellaneous operations. We hope that Pathe stockholders who may receive the laboratory stock when it is distributed will continue to hold it and participate with us in the success of the laboratory company if, as, and when success comes. Certain large stockholders and apparently the general sentiment in Wall Street has not looked optimistically upon the future of the company's

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laboratory operations. This lack of confidence is well illustrated by the fact that the stock of the company sold as low as 3¼ within the past year when the du Pont Film holdings alone were worth many times this figure. We have the unusual situation of the whole selling for very much less than the value of a part.

Now that this plan has been voted there is no possibility that the valuable holdings in the du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. can ever be dissipated in the operations of the laboratory, consequently your stock holdings should enjoy a very much greater stability than at any time in the past, both as to market price and as to earnings.

We have now accomplished a substantial part of the benefits of the plan of dissolution which failed of the required 80% vote last December. If the new Federal Revenue Act of 1939 carries the same or similar provisions to the Act of 1938, exempting the dissolution of a company from taxation when certain conditions are met, it is probable that a plan for distribution of the du Pont Film Manufacturing Corp. stock to stockholders will be submitted to you some time during the year. It is hoped that the du Pont Film stock can be split-up into smaller units so that the physical problems of its distribution will be simplified. It is desirable that the Film stock be held directly by the Pathe stockholders, rather than through a holding company, because of the duplication of unnecessary taxes which is involved when dividends pass through a company rather than direct to the stockholder. There is also a certain amount of non-productive expense associated with a holding company which can be saved through direct ownership by the stockholder.

In the event that the du Pont Film Corp. stock should not be distributed for any reason, or until it is distributed, the company will be in a position to consider the distribution of dividends in laboratory stock or in cash or both, depending upon the judgment of directors with respect to the general position of the Film company and the dividends received therefrom, the position of the company with respect to its indebtedness, &c.

The segregation of the company's nonproductive assets will now make it possible to refund the 7% preferred stock at a substantial saving in interest requirements should the distribution of the Film stock for any reason be delayed. A clear statement of the company's future policy cannot be made until the 1939 Federal Revenue Act is written.—V. 148, p. 592.

Pacific Finance Corp. of Calif. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years

	1938	1937	1936	1935
Int. & disc't. & oth. inc., incl. earns. of subs.	\$3,731,522	\$4,704,855	\$4,441,081	\$3,639,461
Exps. & chgs., incl. int., tax and provision for credit losses	2,681,397	3,124,205	2,610,667	2,040,483
Net income	\$1,050,125	\$1,580,650	\$1,830,414	\$1,598,977
Surplus Jan. 1	1,666,914	1,425,321	1,390,128	462,236
Gross surplus	\$2,717,039	\$3,005,971	\$3,220,542	\$2,061,213
Surplus charge	252,501			
Divs. on preferred stock	359,264	369,406	286,874	288,225
Divs. on common stock	515,447	969,651	1,508,346	387,860
Earned surp., Dec. 31	\$1,589,828	\$1,666,914	\$1,425,321	\$1,390,128

x Reinstatement as of Dec. 31, 1937, of insurance commissions, previously credited to income.

Note—Prior to 1938 commissions on insurance coverage procured by the company in connection with automobile instalment loans were credited directly to income, whereas beginning Jan. 1, 1938, such commissions are being taken into income over the lives of the respective loans in the same manner as are financing charges, and in order that the income in respect of all loans might be on a comparable basis, the amount of \$252,500 was charged to earned surplus (the corresponding credit therefor being made to "Unearned Income") representing the unearned portion of insurance commissions relating to automobile instalment loans outstanding at Dec. 31, 1937. Had these changes in accounting not been made the net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, would have been \$58,928 less than that shown above, or \$991,196.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	4,022,127	5,875,342	Notes pay., unsecured	11,125,000	24,080,000
Loans and disc'ts.	24,973,657	37,030,073	Accounts payable	536,461	560,596
Accts. receivable	70,963	68,413	Divs. payable	58,591	61,378
Repossessed automobiles (est. realizable value)	28,200	78,181	Fed. inc. & capital stock taxes	309,935	331,467
Investment in and advs. to wholly-owned subs.	600,000	600,000	Customers' equities in loans & repossession loss res.	1,688,919	2,194,191
Other investments	3,624	14,630	Reserves	2,412,063	2,609,553
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	2	2	Pref. stk. (\$10 par):		
Deferred charges	106,205	130,882	Ser. A—8% cum	1,336,420	1,352,560
			Ser. C—6½% cu	1,299,890	1,308,620
			(par \$100)	3,202,800	3,500,000
			Com. stk. (\$10 par)	4,290,000	4,309,560
			Paid-in surplus	1,954,693	1,822,625
			Earned surplus	1,589,828	1,666,914
Total	29,804,599	43,797,525	Total	29,804,599	43,797,525

—V. 148, p. 887.

Pennsylvania Electric Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—
 Years Ended Dec. 31—

	x 1938	1937
Total operating revenues	\$10,914,206	\$11,104,635
Operating expenses	4,673,122	4,865,757
Maintenance	573,668	838,438
Provision for retirements	813,040	724,868
Federal income taxes	310,146	263,423
Other taxes	785,514	764,518
Operating income	\$3,758,716	\$3,647,630
Other income (net)	94,259	55,856
Gross income	\$3,852,975	\$3,703,486
Interest on long-term debt—1st mtgs. bonds	1,813,799	1,816,342
Other interest	185,142	177,919
Amortization of debt discount and expense	69,141	54,144
Interest charged to construction	Cr33,069	Cr30,700
Balance of income	\$1,817,963	\$1,685,779

x Preliminary, subject to annual audit and such sundry book adjustments, if any, as may be necessary incident to closing for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 3024.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.—To Pay \$1 Dividend—
 The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, par \$50, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. A dividend of \$1.25 was paid on Dec. 15, last; dividends of \$1 were paid on Sept. 15 and on June 15, last; \$1.25 paid on March 15, 1938; \$3 paid on Dec. 15, 1937; \$2 paid on Sept. 15, 1937; \$2.50 paid on June 15, 1937, and a dividend of \$1.25 paid on March 15, 1937.—V. 148, p. 743.

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—
 Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 8. A final dividend of

75 cents was paid on Dec. 15, last, and dividends of 25 cents per share were paid on Oct. 1, last, and each three months previously.—V. 148, p. 887.

Pierce Governor Co.—Interim Dividend

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 25 to holders of record March 10. Like amounts were paid on Aug. 5 and on April 11, last.—V. 147, p. 278.

Pierce Petroleum Corp.—To Dissolve

A meeting of stockholders has been called for March 10, 1939, to take action upon resolutions of the board of directors in respect to the dissolution of the corporation and, in connection with its liquidation, in respect to the settlement of all liability of the corporation, it was announced on Feb. 10. The meeting will be held in the Delaware Trust Building at Wilmington, Delaware.

Stock transfer books of the corporation will be closed from Feb. 15, 1939 until after the conclusion of the meeting and any adjournments thereof, according to the announcement.
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., 22 William Street, New York, is transfer agent for the corporation.—V. 147, p. 2699.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.—Annual Report

Income Account, Years Ended Dec. 31 (Company Only)

	1938	1937
Gas sales revenue	\$37,436,472	\$36,225,513
Other gas service revenues	539,734	517,025
Total operating revenues	\$37,976,207	\$36,742,538
Gas purchased	12,451,281	13,053,384
Gas produced	1,384,422	1,272,362
Operation	9,629,017	9,635,388
Maintenance	1,622,604	1,750,289
Depreciation	2,785,632	2,941,780
Taxes	4,092,635	3,915,762
Operating income	\$6,010,614	\$4,173,571
Other income	1,419,288	1,592,776
Gross income	\$7,429,902	\$5,766,347
Interest on long-term debt	3,141,165	3,187,328
Amortization of debt discount and expense	237,904	237,147
Other interest charges	224,973	347,451
Miscellaneous income deductions	70,710	—
c Net income	\$3,755,210	\$1,994,420
Reservation of net income pending final decision in rate litigation	a2,140,301	—
Balance of net income	\$1,614,909	\$1,994,420
Dividends	1,399,448	1,399,444

a The reservation of net income pending final decision in rate litigation, shown above, represents the increase in gas revenue resulting from the application of new and higher rates made effective on Feb. 5, 1938, less the portions of the provisions for the 3% Illinois public utility tax, Federal income tax, &c., which are applicable to such increased gas revenue. Such reservation of net income will be made from month to month so long as the company is required to impound the increased amounts received as a result of the application of the new rates.

b The revised system of accounts prescribed by the Illinois Commerce Commission was made effective Jan. 1, 1938. The requirements of the new system differ in many respects from the system previously prescribed by the Commission. In order to present the results of operation for the preceding year on a basis more nearly comparable with 1938, certain reclassifications of the revenues and expenses published for 1937 have been reflected in the above statement. Such reclassifications consist primarily of transferring customers' forfeited discounts from gas sales revenue to other gas service revenues and of transferring the net results of the Peoples Gas Building operations from operating revenues to other income (miscellaneous). Several other income and expense items reflect transfers of lesser importance. The net income for 1937 was not affected.

c Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision in rate litigation.

Consolidated Income Account, Year Ended Dec. 31 (Incl. Sub. Cos.)

	1938	1937
Gas sales revenue	\$40,462,775	\$39,318,161
Other gas service revenues	592,953	583,687
Gross profit from sales by non-utility subsidiaries	334,450	426,412
Total operating revenues	\$41,390,178	\$40,328,261
Gas purchased	14,693,902	15,314,328
Gas produced	1,358,472	1,307,224
Operation	9,609,486	9,607,278
Maintenance	1,653,274	1,782,884
Depreciation	3,093,060	3,307,491
Taxes	4,679,618	4,392,677
Operating income	\$6,302,365	\$4,616,378
Other income	1,717,638	2,332,461
Gross income	\$8,020,003	\$6,948,839
Interest on long-term debt	3,418,038	3,474,934
Amortization of debt discount and expense	237,904	237,266
Other interest charges	290,310	416,694
Amortiz. of intangibles of sub. companies	209,276	209,276
Miscellaneous income deductions	96,851	185,942
c Net income	\$3,767,624	\$2,424,725
Reservation of net income pending final decision in rate litigation	a2,140,301	—
Balance of net income	\$1,627,323	\$2,424,725
Dividends	1,312,224	1,328,850
Shares of capital stock outstanding (\$100 par)	656,112	664,425
Earnings per share	\$2.48	\$3.65

a See footnote a of company income account. **b** See footnote b of company income account. **c** Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision in rate litigation.

Consolidated Income Account for Quarter Ended Dec. 31

	1938	1937
Gas sales revenue	\$10,732,229	\$10,104,893
Other gas service revenues	146,814	145,072
Gross profit from sales by non-utility subsidiaries	87,424	100,211
Total operating revenues	\$10,966,468	\$10,350,177
Gas purchased	3,954,575	3,930,789
Gas produced	382,417	332,732
Operation	2,514,196	2,783,242
Maintenance	386,254	504,557
Depreciation (provision for)	775,978	823,728
Taxes	1,044,179	1,239,861
Operating income	\$1,908,867	\$735,266
Other income	419,395	1,202,166
Gross income	\$2,328,262	\$1,937,433
Interest on long-term debt	850,452	866,673
Amortization of debt discount and expense	59,475	59,260
Other interest charges	64,699	105,790
Amortization of intangibles of sub. companies	52,319	52,319
Miscellaneous income deductions	11,039	151,556
c Net income	\$1,290,277	\$701,727
Reservation of net income pending final decision in rate litigation	a612,835	—
Balance of net income	\$677,442	\$701,727
Per share earnings	\$1.03	\$1.06

a See footnote a of company account. **b** See footnote b of company income account. **c** Before the reservation of a part thereof pending final decision in rate litigation.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company Only)

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Plant, property, rights, franchises, &c.	145,608,188	145,349,189
Investments	20,865,422	21,438,872
Special deposits	2,575,673	785,507
Deferred charges and prepaid accounts	7,997,746	8,793,297
Other assets	408,482	110,771
Cash	5,234,318	7,129,571
a Accounts receivable	5,212,144	4,911,869
Tax anticipation warrants	—	150,165
Materials and supplies	2,147,365	1,893,287
United States Treasury bills	2,340,000	—
Prepaid taxes, insurance and other prepaid expenses	400,064	—
Total	192,389,404	190,560,083
Liabilities—		
Capital stock (\$100 par)	69,972,400	69,972,200
Capital stock subscribed	58,000	149,800
Funded debt	70,548,000	72,548,000
Deferred liabilities	334,642	1,425,677
Accounts payable	1,873,141	2,004,191
Accrued interest	563,264	525,603
Dividend payable	699,724	—
c Customers' gas service	387,559	—
Accrued taxes	8,135,630	7,599,734
Miscellaneous current liabilities	130,648	198,694
Depreciation reserve	2,986,823	21,707,320
Miscellaneous reserves	500,809	527,909
Insurance reserve	500,000	500,000
b Reserve for prospective loss	4,735,304	4,195,357
Net inc. res. pending final decision in rate litigation	2,140,301	—
Reserve for pensions	2,175,000	—
Reserve for contingencies	—	1,419,699
Earned surplus	6,598,156	7,785,895
Total	192,389,404	190,560,083
a After reserve for uncollectible accounts. b Due to guarantee of bonds of Odgen Gas Co., a subsidiary. c Credit deposits held subject to refund.		

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Including Subsidiary Company)

	1938	1937
Assets—		
Plant, property, rights, franchises, &c.	\$154,844,568	\$155,212,960
a Investments	12,675,891	13,675,765
Special deposits	2,581,852	801,750
Deferred charges	8,180,188	8,928,242
Other assets	11,200	167,508
Cash	6,843,146	9,772,005
b Accounts receivable	5,765,056	5,291,965
Tax anticipation warrants	—	150,165
Materials and supplies	2,347,248	2,107,748
United States Treasury bills	3,900,000	—
Prepaid taxes, insurance, &c.	407,154	—
Total	\$197,556,306	\$196,107,911
Liabilities—		
Capital stock (par \$100)	\$65,611,200	\$66,442,500
Capital stock subscribed	58,000	206,500
Funded debt	76,003,000	78,222,000
Notes payable by subsidiary company	855,526	900,534
Deferred liabilities	359,265	1,453,349
Accounts payable	2,089,412	2,191,771
Accrued interest	609,859	574,188
Dividends payable	656,112	—
c Customers' gas service	394,169	—
Accrued taxes	8,979,186	8,324,093
Equipment trust certificates	—	65,100
Miscellaneous current liabilities	70,648	202,898
Depreciation reserve	26,555,319	25,038,136
Miscellaneous reserves	1,030,851	562,088
Insurance reserve	500,000	500,000
Reserve for contingencies	—	1,419,699
Net inc. res. pending final decision in rate litigation	2,140,301	—
Reserve for pensions	2,175,000	—
Minority interest in subsidiary	94,785	82,955
d Excess of par value	573,735	—
Earned surplus	8,838,935	9,921,798
Total	\$197,556,306	\$196,107,911
a After reserve of \$271,169 in 1938 and \$8,065,528 in 1937. b After reserve for uncollectible accounts. c Credit deposits, held subject to refund. d Over cost of 8,315 shares of capital stock of Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. held by a subsidiary company.—V. 148, p. 887.		

Phelps Dodge Corp.—25-Cent Dividend

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital stock, par \$25, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 25. This compares with 55 cents paid on Dec. 9, last; 20 cents paid on Sept. 9, last; 15 cents paid on June 10, last; 10 cents paid on March 10, 1938; 35 cents paid on Dec. 18, 1937; 45 cents paid on Sept. 10 and on June 10, 1937, and a dividend of 35 cents paid on March 10, 1937; previously, regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition an extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 3167.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month	1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Railway oper. revenues	\$1,279,468	\$1,089,118	\$14,179,067
Railway oper. expenses	1,237,964	1,112,753	12,799,652
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$41,504	x\$23,635	\$1,379,415
Railway tax accruals	122,375	95,797	1,570,568
Equip. & jt. facil. rents	Cr157,444	Cr215,576	Cr1,994,319
Net ry. oper. income	\$76,573	\$96,144	\$1,803,166
Other income	100,959	186,218	251,516
Total income	\$177,532	\$282,362	\$2,054,682
Miscell. deduct. from inc	Cr5,298	2,046	313,415
Total fixed charges	4,590	3,628	42,746
Net inc. aff. fixed chgs	\$179,870	\$276,688	\$1,698,521
Net inc. per sh. of stock	\$0.21	\$0.32	\$1.97
x Deficit.—V. 148, p. 743.			

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.—January Output

Company mined 124,037 tons of coal in January, against 114,637 tons in December and 121,747 tons in January, 1938.—V. 148, p. 447.

Postal Telegraph Land Line System—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month	1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Telegraph & cable operating revenues	\$1,916,968	\$1,987,216	\$21,089,095
Repairs	120,268	135,734	1,388,573
Deprec. & amortization	156,154	171,365	1,890,082
All other maintenance	116,269	114,366	1,197,890
Conducting operations	1,407,320	1,502,396	15,614,523
Relief depts. & pensions	33,506	41,338	523,333
All other general & misc. expenses	37,342	44,452	447,415
Net telegraph & cable operating revenues	\$46,109	x\$22,435	\$7,279
Uncoll. oper. revenues	Cr5,000	4,000	50,000
Taxes assignable to ops	86,340	85,188	1,044,688
Operating loss	\$35,231	\$111,623	\$1,067,409
Non-operating income	1,170	3,020	33,617
Gross deficit	\$34,061	\$108,603	\$1,033,792
Deducts. from gross inc.	248,074	251,261	3,008,726
Net income	\$282,135	\$359,864	\$4,042,518
x Indicates loss.—V. 148, p. 287.			

Pittsburgh Equitable Meter Co.—Debentures Sold Privately—

The company in December, 1938, sold privately to a single purchaser an issue of \$1,750,000 sinking fund 4 1/4% debenture bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1938; due Dec. 1, 1953. Proceeds are for the purpose of retiring the entire issue of 1st mortgage bonds of the company and all its bank loans.—V. 134, p. 3471.

Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.—Stockholders of I. T. & T. Approve Plan—

The stockholders of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. approved the agreement between the management and bondholders of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp. providing for future operation with common ownership of cable and radio properties, at an adjourned special meeting held Feb. 14.

Under the arrangement, which is a part of the Lehman-Stewart plan for reorganization of Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp., the I. T. & T. will have no interest in Postal's land lines, which will be incorporated as Postal Telegraph System, Inc., but I. T. & T. will have a controlling interest in a new holding company controlling the radio and cable subsidiaries of Postal and I. T. & T.

I. T. & T.'s subsidiaries, All-America Cables & Radio, Inc., and Sociedad Anonima Radio Argentina will be merged to form a new corporation, All-America Sara Corp. Postal's subsidiaries, Commercial Cable Co., Commercial Cable Co., Ltd., Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. of Delaware, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. of California, and Federal Telegraph Co., will be consolidated to form Commercial Mackay Corp. All-America Sara and Commercial Mackay will be controlled by another new concern, the New Cable & Radio Corp., which will distribute 4-17 of new debentures to Postal bondholders and 13-17 of new debentures to I. T. & T.

To become effective, the Lehman plan must be approved by at least two-thirds of Postal Telegraph & Cable bondholders. About 30% of these bondholders agreed to the plan when it was submitted to the Federal Court for Southern District of New York. Judge Alfred C. Cox has given tentative approval to the Lehman plan, and steps are underway to arrange for solicitation of acceptances from bondholders.—V. 148, p. 888.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	x 1397	1936
Operating revenues	\$39,647,561	\$41,679,099	\$39,231,289
Operation	19,464,015	20,365,338	19,435,262
Maintenance	2,246,901	2,314,506	2,230,021
State, local & miscell. Federal taxes	3,368,899	3,616,515	3,197,416
Federal income tax	880,000	910,200	716,800
Fed. surtax on undistributed income		213,800	212,900
Prov. for deprec. & amort. of intang.	4,240,000	4,240,000	4,000,000
Net operating income	\$9,447,746	\$10,018,740	\$9,438,890
Other income	354,444	545,442	412,440
Gross income	\$9,802,190	\$10,564,182	\$9,851,329
Interest on funded debt	4,572,622	5,288,930	5,487,210
Int. on notes payable to affil. cos.	1,097,489	123,667	107,000
Interest on unfunded debt	71,327	20,230	59,040
Amort. of debt discount and expense	445,728	442,379	492,058
Interest charged to construction	Cr20,001	Cr15,021	Cr33,309
Net income	\$3,635,025	\$4,703,997	\$3,739,330
Dividends on 6% cum. pref. stock		683,115	589,705
Dividends on 7% cum. pref. stock		504,343	434,973
Dividends on common stock	2,000,058	2,521,172	1,601,699
Shares of common stock outstanding	670,000	666,677	651,221
Earnings per share	\$5.42	\$5.53	\$4.16

x Includes Waukegan Generating Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary liquidated in January, 1938.—V. 147, p. 2700.

Pullman, Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 24. Like amount was paid on Dec. 15, last, and compares with dividends of 37 1/2 cents per share paid on Sept. 15, June 15 and March 15, 1938; a special dividend of \$1.25 per share paid on Dec. 21, 1937, and a regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2 cents paid on Nov. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3321.

Quebec Power Co.—New Director—

Announcement was made on Feb. 15 of the election of P. S. Gregory to the board of directors, filling the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain.—V. 148, p. 889, 744; V. 147, p. 3321.

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp.—Appeal Allowed—

Federal Judge William Bondy on Feb. 7 signed an order permitting H. Cassel & Co., Inc., holders of \$217,000 6% gold debentures of the corporation, to appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals from his Dec. 17, 1938 decision, approving the amended plan of reorganization. The petitioner alleged that the Court erred in approving a plan which provides "that collateral held in trust for debenture holders shall be made available for the general creditors and stockholders without adequate compensation." Cassel & Co. also alleged that the Court erred in approving a plan which "perpetuates the present management and enables it, in the future administration of the reorganized company, to further prejudice and reduce the interests of debenture holders to the advantage of the present subordinate interests."

Federal Judge William Bondy on Feb. 10 adjourned to Feb. 27 a scheduled hearing on confirmation of the amended plan of reorganization. The adjournment was taken, the Court said, for the purpose of permitting Atlas Corp., proponents of the plan, to file a list of proposed directors of the new company with the Court and to meet other technical requirements of the Chandler Act. Judge Bondy stated that he will entertain a motion for confirmation of the plan, which he recently approved, on the adjourned date.—V. 148, p. 744.

Raybestos Manhattan, Inc.—25-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 28. Like amount was paid on Dec. 15, last, and compares with 15 cents paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, last; 37 1/2 cents paid on March 15, 1938; 50 cents paid on Dec. 15 and Sept. 15, 1937, and previously regular quarterly dividends of 37 1/2 cents per share were distributed. In addition, special dividends of 25 cents were paid on Dec. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3169.

R. C. A. Communications Inc.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Teleg. and cable oper. revenues	\$450,620	\$457,893	\$4,701,128	\$5,225,144
Deprec. and amortizat'n	50,605	65,885	638,491	758,348
Relief departments and pensions	3,100	3,100	35,000	35,000
All other general and miscellaneous expenses	334,195	314,827	3,667,260	3,500,634
Net teleg. and cable oper. revenues	\$62,720	\$74,081	\$360,377	\$931,162
Other operating revenues	29,993	31,175	363,077	385,658
Other oper. expenses	38,783	41,003	466,934	457,958
Uncoll. oper. revenues	1,000	1,000	12,000	12,000
Taxes assignable to oper.	34,963	42,756	316,527	418,875
Operating income	\$17,967	\$20,497	\$372,047	\$427,987
Non-oper. income	79,498	95,942	793,897	976,193
Gross income	\$97,465	\$116,439	\$721,850	\$1,404,180
Deduc. from gross inc.	21,583	29,403	278,086	343,431
Net income	\$75,882	\$87,036	\$443,764	\$1,060,749

x Indicates loss.—V. 148, p. 288.

Reed Drug Co.—Sales—

Sales of the company continued on its upward trend for the year 1938. Despite the decline recorded by most retail chain drug stores last year, the company's volume was 5.98% over the preceding year, which was the best in its history.

The report of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938 indicated sales of \$2,183,856 which, after all deductions, including both State and

Federal taxes, resulted in a net profit of \$95,719. This compares with sales of \$2,060,562 and a net profit of \$92,565 for the corresponding 1937 period.

The Balance Sheet for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938 showed total assets of \$291,879, of which current assets comprised \$263,263, including cash of \$81,203. Current liabilities totaled \$84,087, indicating a current ratio of 3.14 to 1. Certified by H. Worthington, Cleveland, Ohio, Certified Public Accountant.—V. 148, p. 447.

Remington Arms Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net sales	\$13,877,355	\$16,961,671	\$14,501,451	\$12,651,677
Income from operations	1,651,072	2,605,514	1,930,345	852,491
Prov. for deprec. & obsol. of plants & equipment	731,961	713,205	732,164	680,374
Net income from oper.	\$919,111	\$1,892,309	\$1,198,182	\$172,117
Miscellaneous income	6,500	y61,125	300,855	167,341
Total income	\$925,611	\$1,953,434	\$1,499,037	\$339,458
Int. on bank loans	7,925	z1,630	148,131	152,933
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes	232,000	442,000	200,000	200,000
Prov. for contingency			50,000	50,000
Net profit for the year	\$685,686	\$1,509,804	\$1,100,905	\$136,525
Preferred dividends	221,088	221,088	36,848	
Common dividends	374,657	1,348,765	974,108	
Shares common stock	7,493,140	7,493,140	7,493,140	3,382,979
Earnings per share	\$0.06	\$0.17	\$0.14	Nil

y Includes \$34,287 for extraordinary income due to consumption of materials written off and reported as "adjustments of inventory values" in 1933. z Interest on bank and other loans.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
Cash	\$1,923,080	\$969,544	Accts. payable and accruals	\$928,197	\$1,140,558
a Accounts & notes receivable	832,347	1,052,475	Contract obligat'ns	25,000	84,087
Miscell. accts. rec., advances, &c.	95,139	82,198	Reserve for pensions, contingencies, &c.		1,928,384
Inventories	6,663,535	7,441,889	6% cum. pref. stk.		3,684,800
Inv. in & advs. to foreign subsid.	118,432	140,972	c Common stock		7,493,140
Invest. and advs., Brazilian co.	303,144	303,144	Surplus		6,561,879
Miscell. invests.	55,577	68,616			6,471,938
b Plant and prop.	10,404,635	10,495,653			
Pats., tr. marks, &c.	131,442	148,651			
Def. debit items	94,069	66,597			
Total	\$20,821,400	\$20,769,739	Total	\$20,821,400	\$20,769,739

a Less reserve of \$280,787 in 1938 and \$272,279 in 1937. b Less reserve for depreciation obsolescence of \$10,403,513 in 1938 and \$10,186,027 in 1937. c Represented by shares of \$1 par.—V. 147, p. 3620.

Reo Motor Car Co.—Permanent Trustee—

An agreement that will permit reorganization of the company under the Chandler Act was reached in Federal Court at Detroit, Feb. 9. With approval of all litigants, Judge Arthur F. Lederle named Theodore I. Fry, former State Treasurer of Michigan, as permanent trustee.—V. 148, p. 889.

Republic Natural Gas Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

6 Mos. End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Revenues:				
Natural gas sales	\$586,034	\$600,522	\$653,064	\$552,658
Oil production	701,726	1,062,142	490,771	188,381
Other	104,085	196,200	162,469	139,365
Total revenue	\$1,391,845	\$1,858,864	\$1,306,304	\$880,404
Operating expenses	579,309	663,560	499,645	371,546
Prov. for deprec. & deplet.	381,977	492,592	296,623	265,004
Interest & amortization	168,071	168,628	153,383	159,604
Net inc. bef. inc. taxes	\$262,488	\$534,684	\$356,653	\$84,250
Dividends paid	152,934	152,816		

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets—	1938	1937	Liabilities—	1938	1937
a Properties	\$11,105,627	\$10,490,577	Rep. Nat. Gas Co.: 1st & col. 6% bds	\$5,190,500	\$5,228,000
Cash	419,930	363,081	Mis. Val. G. Corp.: 1st mtge. 4% s. fund bonds		327,000
b Notes & accts rec	260,186	339,027	1st mtge. 7% s. I. bds., ser. B. of Arg. Pro. Co.		139,000
Oil in storage at posted prices	24,010	30,410	c 6% conv. inc. bds.		8,250
Sinking funds	18,225	60,398	Bank loans		300,000
Sundry deposits	3,706	3,824	Accounts payable		47,731
Mat'ls & supplies	6,429	8,621	Accrued general & property taxes		14,948
Invest. in wholly owned inactive subsidiary	15,000	15,000	Accrued interest		4,360
Advances on gravel royalties	6,490	5,925	Fed. & St. inc. tax		700
Prepaid items	10,279	11,700	Other lab. & res.		744,761
Gen. office leasehold impts.	4,028		d Common stock		1,538,308
Unamort debt discount and exp.	9,928	9,619	Earned surplus		1,293,122
			Capital surplus		2,414,853
Total	\$11,883,840	\$11,338,184	Total	\$11,883,840	\$11,338,184

a After provision for depletion and depreciation of \$3,302,866 at Dec. 31, 1938, and \$2,584,961 at Dec. 31, 1937. b After reserve for doubtful items. c Series A of Republic Natural Gas Co. called for redemption, not presented for payment. d Represented by shares of \$1 par.

Refinancing Plans Contemplated—W. H. Wildes, President, States:

Board of directors has given serious consideration to a proposal to amend the articles of incorporation so as to provide for an authorized capital stock of 1,300,000 shares (par \$2) in place of the present authorized capital stock of 1,700,000 shares (par \$1) and for the exchange of one share of the new stock for two shares of the old stock, leaving a sufficient number of the new shares unissued so as to enable the company, if future circumstances and conditions warrant, to refinance its present 1st mtge. & col. 6% bonds, series A, maturing Jan. 1, 1954, into convertible obligations bearing a lower rate of interest. A meeting of the stockholders will be called to take place in March, 1939, to consider and take action on the matter. The notice of the meeting will be mailed to the stockholders in due course.—V. 147, p. 1788.

Rutland RR.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937		
Railway oper. revenues	\$274,471	\$236,231	\$2,955,226	\$3,483,634
Railway oper. expenses	261,109	259,563	3,147,714	3,261,559
Net rev. from ry. oper.	\$13,362	x\$23,332	x\$192,488	\$222,075
Railway tax accruals	13,141	50,861	328,823	313,864
Equip. & jt. facil. rents	Cr2,270	Cr3,388	Dr9,366	Cr21,701
Net ry. oper. income	\$2,491	x\$70,805	x\$530,677	x\$70,088
Other income	2,772	12,000	50,281	74,536
Total income	\$5,263	x\$82,805	x\$480,396	\$4,448
Misc. deduc'd fr. income	333	461	4,507	4,950
Total fixed charges	34,015	33,901	406,894	408,106
Net def. after fixed chgs.	\$29,085	\$93,167	\$891,797	\$408,608

x Deficit.—V. 148, p. 744.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Interest—

By an order entered Jan. 11 by the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, the trustees were authorized to pay interest accruing to March 1, 1939 on the general mortgage 4% bonds and

the income 5% bonds of Kansas City Memphis & Birmingham R.R., as follows:
 On general mortgage 4% bonds, interest aggregating..... \$66,460
 On income 5% bonds, interest aggregating..... 89,550

Making a total aggregate amount of interest on both classes of said bonds of..... \$156,010

Pursuant to order of the court, the trustees will pay interest on the bonds at the office of C. W. Michel, Eastern representative, 120 Broadway (Room 1950), N. Y. City, on and after March 1, 1939, but only upon presentation of such bonds at the office so that an appropriate endorsement may be stamped thereon indicating the payment of such interest.—V. 148, p. 745.

San Antonio Public Service Co.—Listing—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$16,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 4% series due 1963 (due April 1, 1963), which are issued and outstanding.—V. 147, p. 2875.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Elec. Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$780,871	\$729,790
x Net oper. revenue.....	334,062	265,001
Other income (net).....	27	Dr122

	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
x Net oper. rev. and other income.....	\$334,089	\$264,879
Appropriation for retirement reserve.....	1,355,000	1,285,000

Gross income..... \$2,147,195 \$1,986,327
 x Before appropriation for retirement reserve. y Preliminary, subject to audit.—V. 148, p. 448.

Sayre Electric Co.—Bonds Called—

A total of \$16,000 first mortgage 40-year 5% gold bonds due April 1, 1947 have been called for redemption on April 1 at 105 and accrued interest. Payment will be made at the Miners National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. V. 146, p. 1889.

Schiff Co.—Sales—

Sales for the month of January, 1939 were \$607,064 as compared with sales for January, 1938 of \$559,634. This was a gain of 8.48%.—V. 148, p. 289.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Inc.—Obtains \$1,000,000 Loan to Refinance Outstanding Notes—

The \$1,079,000 7% collateral gold notes called for redemption March 1, at 102 and interest have been refinanced by an insurance company loan, dated Jan. 27, 1939, in the amount of \$1,000,000, due serially, for 12 years.—V. 148, p. 745.

Seiberling Rubber Co.—Meeting Postponed—

Annual meeting of stockholders scheduled for Feb. 14, was postponed indefinitely because of lack of a quorum.—V. 148, p. 745.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines, Ltd.—Extra Dividend—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of one cent per share in addition to a quarterly dividend of three cents per share on the common stock, both payable April 15 to holders of record March 31. Like amounts were paid on Jan. 14, last, and on July 15 and April 13, 1938 and previously regular quarterly dividends of two cents per share were distributed. In addition, extra dividends of one cent per share were paid on Jan. 15, 1938, and on Oct. 15 and July 15, 1937.—V. 148, p. 597.

Silex Co. (& Sub.)—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
x Net profit.....	\$88,993	\$31,089
y Earnings per share.....	\$0.41	\$0.14

x After depreciation, amortization of patents, Federal and State income taxes. y On 215,000 shares of capital stock.—V. 148, p. 597.

Silver King Coalition Mines Co.—Earnings—

Quar. End. Dec. 31—	1938	1937	1936	1935
Net profit after deprec. & taxes but before depl. loss.....	\$16,557	\$184,635	\$119,422	\$155,005

Earnings per share on 1,220,467 shares..... loss \$0.01 \$0.15 \$0.10 \$0.13
 x Owing to suspension of production on April 30, 1938 and thereafter.
 Note—Due to dividend payments and depletion there was no surtax liability on undistributed profits for 1938.—V. 147, p. 3170.

Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corp.—Accum. Div.—

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of accumulations on the \$3 convertible preferred stock, payable March 10 to holders of record March 1. Dividend of \$1.50 was paid on Dec. 15, last and a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share was paid on March 1, 1938.—V. 147, p. 3322.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co.—To Pay 10-Cent Dividend—

The directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the new no par common shares payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 24. This compares with 60 cents paid on Dec. 15, last; dividends of 10 cents paid on Sept. 15 and on June 15, last; a dividend of 20 cents paid on March 15, 1938; one of 80 cents was paid on Dec. 15, 1937, and an initial dividend of 50 cents was paid on these shares on Sept. 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3170.

Sioux City Stock Yards Co.—Pays 37½-Cent Dividend—

Company paid a dividend of 37½ cents per share on its common stock on Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 9. Similar payments were made on Sept. 30, May 16 and Feb. 15, 1938, and on May 15, 1937.—V. 147, p. 2255.

Southeastern Greyhound Lines—Equip. Trusts—

The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the company to issue \$400,000 equipment purchase notes. Proceeds are to be used to finance the purchase of new buses, for delivery during 1939.—V. 148, p. 448.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$5,647,556	\$5,366,835
Uncollectible oper. rev.....	19,771	21,046

Operating revenues.....	\$5,627,785	\$5,345,789
Operating expenses.....	3,707,636	3,516,628

Net oper. revenues.....	\$1,920,149	\$1,829,161
Operating taxes.....	819,803	659,813

Net operating income.....	\$1,100,346	\$1,169,348
Net income.....	878,175	952,304

—V. 148, p. 890.

Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936	1935
x Gross revenue.....	\$43,169,624	\$42,548,841	\$42,020,332	\$37,877,876
Expenses, Fed. income taxes, &c.....	18,180,045	17,257,461	16,108,077	13,621,112

Net earnings.....	\$24,989,578	\$25,291,380	\$25,912,255	\$24,256,764
Interest, &c.....	7,021,551	7,023,225	7,528,134	7,810,878
Depreciation.....	6,234,548	6,131,993	5,623,562	4,703,292

Net income.....	\$11,733,479	\$12,136,162	\$12,760,559	\$11,742,594
Preferred dividends.....	5,064,228	5,063,551	5,043,587	6,491,485
Common dividends.....	5,569,414	5,568,913	5,172,006	4,774,197

Surplus.....	\$1,099,837	\$1,503,698	\$2,544,966	\$476,912
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x Includes non-operating and miscellaneous income. y Preliminary.—V. 148, p. 135.

Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd.—Earnings—

Period End. Jan. 31—	1939—Month—1938	1939—4 Mos.—1938
Gross earnings.....	\$200,490	\$198,051
Operating expenses.....	85,618	76,714

Net earnings.....	\$114,872	\$121,337
Int., deprec., amortization & dividends.....	109,777	109,397

Surplus.....	\$5,095	\$11,940
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—V. 148, p. 740.

Southern Colorado Power Co.—Earnings—

12 Months Ended Dec. 31—	1938	1937
Gross operating revenues.....	\$2,335,438	\$2,329,430
x Net operating revenue and other income.....	979,626	994,404
Net income after deductions for int. charges, &c.....	218,857	228,018

x Before appropriation for retirement reserve and after taxes.—V. 148, p. 135.

Southern Natural Gas Co.—Recapitalization Plan—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has ordered a hearing on Feb. 23, on the declaration (File 34-29) filed by company, regarding a plan of recapitalization under the Holding Company Act.

The plan of reclassification contemplates an amendment to the company's certificate of incorporation for the purpose of effecting the following changes in the company's capitalization:

(1) The total authorized capital stock, which now consists of 555,000 shares of class A stock (no par) and 275,000 shares of class B stock (no par), shall be changed to 800,000 shares of common stock (par \$7.50).

(2) The 554,501 shares of class A stock presently outstanding shall be reclassified and changed into a like number of shares of new common stock, and the 274,939 shares of class B stock presently outstanding shall be reclassified and changed into 137,469½ shares of new common stock—the balance of 800,000 shares of new common stock, viz., 108,029.5 shares, constituting authorized but unissued stock.

(3) The presently outstanding certificates for class A stock and class B stock shall represent the interest of the holders thereof as changed by said amendment, but shall be exchanged for certificates for new common stock at the rate contemplated by the aforesaid reclassification, viz.: for each share of class A stock, one share of new common stock; for each share of class B stock, one-half share of new common stock; except that any fractional interest in a share of new common stock shall be evidenced by non-voting, non-dividend bearing, non-interest bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for full shares.

(4) The existing provisions specifying the rights of the class A stock and class B stock to vote upon the removal of directors, and the rights of the class A stock to vote upon the election of an auditor and certain other matters, shall be changed so as to provide that such matters may be voted on by the common stock.

It is further proposed, as part of the plan, that by resolution of the board of directors the capital of the company shall be increased to \$5,189,776 by the transfer of \$189,776 from capital surplus account to capital account.

At the present time the class A stock (no-par) is entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of \$1 per share per annum until Jan. 1, 1940 before any dividend is paid on the class B stock. Such dividends become cumulative after Jan. 1, 1940. On liquidation the class A stock is entitled to a preference of \$16.50 per share plus any cumulative dividends in arrears, and any further distribution after the class B stock has received \$14 per share plus any cumulative dividends in arrears.

At the present time the class B stock (no-par) is entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends at the rate of \$1 per share until Jan. 1, 1940, subject however, to the prior rights of the class A stock, such dividends to be cumulative after Jan. 1, 1940. On liquidation the class B stock is entitled to \$14 per share plus any cumulative dividends in arrears, subject to the prior rights of the class A stock on liquidation.

As of March 23, 1938, Federal Water Service Corp. owned 319,378 shares of the class A stock out of a total of 554,501 shares outstanding; as of the same date, that company owned 3,507 shares of the class B stock out of a total of 274,939 shares outstanding.—V. 148, p. 746.

Southern New England Telephone Co.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Operating revenues.....	\$1,557,718	\$1,520,413
Uncollectible oper. rev.....	5,000	4,000

Operating revenues.....	\$1,552,718	\$1,516,413
Operating expenses.....	1,081,234	1,161,770

Net oper. revenues.....	\$471,484	\$354,643
Operating taxes.....	119,815	101,839

Net oper. income.....	\$351,669	\$252,804
Net income.....	285,665	200,364

As of March 23, 1938, Federal Water Service Corp. owned 319,378 shares of the class A stock out of a total of 554,501 shares outstanding; as of the same date, that company owned 3,507 shares of the class B stock out of a total of 274,939 shares outstanding.—V. 148, p. 746.

Toll Calls—

Company reports 2,978,000 toll calls originated in its system during January, an increase of 3.8% over January, 1938. The number was a drop of 11.4% from December, being the normal seasonal drop. Calls a year ago in January dropped 11.5% from December and in the previous similar period the drop was 11%.—V. 148, p. 891.

Southern Ry.—Earnings—

	—First Week of Feb.—	—Jan. 1 to Feb. 7—
	1939	1938
Gross earnings (est.).....	\$2,356,390	\$2,252,846

—V. 148, p. 891.

Springfield Street Ry.—Earnings—

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Net loss.....	\$15,339	\$15,985
Rev. fare pass. carried.....	5,208,494	5,307,931
Average fare per pass.....	7.60c.	7.59c.

—V. 147, p. 3323.

Standard Oil Co. of Kansas—Earnings—

Calendar Years—	1938	1937	1936x	1935x
Sale of crude oil, &c.....	\$1,650,757	\$1,307,372	\$1,146,448	\$974,164
Cost of production.....	106,732	82,467	80,148	56,337

Gross oper. profit.....	\$1,544,025	\$1,224,905	\$1,066,300	\$917,807
Other income.....	836,719	343,542	7,097	14,311

Gross earned income.....	\$1,580,744	\$1,568,447	\$1,073,397	\$932,118
Gen. & admin. expe.....	153,479	140,404	147,550	247,515

Taxes (State, local and gross production).....	152,780	97,358	107,071	94,480
Federal inc. taxes (est.).....	64,235	88,011	15,782	5,135
Interest charges.....	93,651	44,506	23,457	19,063

Loss on sale & retirement of capital assets.....	4,277	6,415	5,799	12,281
Exploration expenses.....	103,033	53,972	43,533	17,596
Lease rentals paid.....	19,734	8,417	25,898	8,572
Warehouse expenses.....	3,889	—	—	—
Dry hole contributions.....	—	5,668	7,000	—
Deprec., depl., &c. (net).....	427,836	341,913	440,226	395,726

Net profit.....	\$557,831	\$781,783	\$257,081	\$131,748
Previous earned surplus.....	770,547	557,504	420,860	210,950
Misc. adjustments (net).....	—	7,229	—	109,875

Total.....	\$1,328,378	\$1,346,517	\$677,941	\$452,573
Dividends declared.....	215,368	565,150	135,329	159,329
Miscellaneous charges.....	419,225	210,819	1,367	31,713

Earned surp. Dec. 31.....	\$693,786	\$770,547	\$541,246	\$420,860
Sbs. cap. stock (par \$100).....	106,189	112,837	134,841	145,441
Earnings per share.....	\$5.25	\$6.93	\$1.90	\$0.90

x Includes Coastal Plains Oil Corp., a subsidiary organized in March, 1935. The loss arising on account of complete liquidation of the Coastal Plains Oil Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary, is composed of the operating deficit of the Coastal Plains Oil Corp. at Dec. 31, 1936, of \$16,259, less net income of \$5,439 for the period from Jan. 1 to Nov. 10, 1937, the

effective date of its dissolution. z Loss arising on account of complete liquidation of the Coastal Plains Oil Corp. a Includes \$332,669 profit on sales of leases and royalties. b Includes \$22,319 profit on sales of royalties and fee lands. c Includes \$52,484 income and excess profits taxes for the year 1938 and \$11,750 additional assessments for the years 1936 and 1937. d Includes \$82,874 amount transferred to capital surplus to cover deficit arising from retirement of 23,313 shares of reacquired capital stock in March, 1938, and \$336,351 amount of excess of cost of treasury stock over par value thereof.

1938		1937		1938		1937	
Assets				Liabilities			
Cash	\$1,007,159	\$99,399	Accounts payable	\$98,173	\$105,393		
Accts. receivable	112,855	130,667	Notes payable	300,786	500,000		
Inventy (crude oil)	5,561	7,709	Subscr. to shs. com. cap. stk. of Duval Gas Co. (contra)	69,000	100,000		
Common stock			Accr. taxes and insurance, &c.	42,013	17,509		
Duval Gas Co.	56,000	25,000	Prov. for Fed. taxes	60,638	89,461		
Subscr. to shs. com. cap. stk. Duval Gas Co. (contra)	69,000	100,000	Notes pay. to bank due after 1 yr.	2,664,226	1,420,000		
Cap. stk. in treas.	See e	1,225,857	Capital stock	1,061,897	1,600,000		
b Oil & Gas leases, oil wells & eq., & other facilities	3,724,081	3,575,893	Capital surplus		579,828		
Prepd. & def. items	15,861	18,209	Earned surplus	693,786	770,547		
Goodwill	1	1					
Total	\$4,990,518	\$5,182,736	Total	\$4,990,518	\$5,182,736		

a Includes provision for Federal income taxes year 1937, of \$8,153, and provision for Federal income taxes year 1938, estimated, \$52,485. b After reserves for depletion, depreciation and intangible development costs of \$991,558 in 1938 and \$716,690 in 1937. c Authorized 320,000 shares of \$10 par value, 159,502 shares issued and 498 shares to be issued. d 47,162 shares at cost. e Represented by 106,189 shares, par \$10, after deducting 30,497 shares held in treasury and 1,313 shares unissued.—V. 148, p. 290.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Weekly Output
Electric output of the public utility operating companies in the Standard Gas & Electric Co. system for the week ended Feb. 11, 1939, totaled 100,707,772 kw-hrs., an increase of 9.8%, compared with the corresponding week last year.—V. 148, p. 892.

Staten Island Edison Corp.—Note Sale Denied
A petition by the corporation for authority to issue and sell \$3,000,000 3 1/4% notes, to be collateralized by pledge of a like amount of bonds, has been denied by the Public Service Commission of New York.

Proceeds from the proposed sale were to be used to refund \$1,000,000 of Richmond Light & RR Co. mortgage bonds and to reimburse the treasury for expenditures made in purchasing securities for retirement.

The Commission held on recommendation of Examiner William T. Wilkinson, that as the corporation could not designate definitely the refunding issue with its terms and conditions the regulatory body could not determine whether or not the proposed refunding was to be done at reasonable cost and whether the company would realize sufficiently on the sale of notes. The order also pointed out that Richmond Light bonds were not redeemable until July 1, and that the Commission had no objection to such procedure, but stated that such refunding approval was not imperative immediately since notice of redemption could not be made prior to May 1.

Commission's report concerning the balance of the petition offered the suggestion that the corporation sell to its affiliates in the Associated Gas system or on the open market, \$5,757,000 in bonds it owns of Associated Electric Co. and NY PA NJ Utilities Co., two intermediary holding companies in the Associated system. The sale of these securities would realize about \$2,877,000 at present market prices, the Commission estimated, or an amount substantially in excess of Staten Island Edison's refunding requirements.

An alternative to sale of these securities was their exchange with the issuing companies for operating company securities. Receipt and sale of operating company securities by Staten Island Edison would enable the latter to discharge indebtedness, or operating company securities could be sold by the intermediary holding company affiliates to buy back their issues now owned by Staten Island Edison.—V. 147, p. 2548.

Stedman Bros., Ltd.—Extra Dividend
The directors have declared an extra dividend of 40 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 20. Like amounts were paid on July 2, 1938 and on April 1, 1938.—V. 147, p. 1789.

Studebaker Corp.—Sales
The corporation on Feb. 16 reported January factory sales of passenger cars and trucks amounted to 4,736 against 3,010 in 1938, an increase of 57%. January sales compared with 4,992 units sold in December, the seasonal contraction amounting this year to 5.1%. A year earlier the decline in January from December sales amounted to 36%, 3,010 units being sold in January against 4,730 in December. Retail deliveries of passenger cars and trucks in the United States last month amounted to 3,171 against 3,035 a year ago.—V. 147, p. 4069.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada—1938 Report

The 1938 report of the company shows that \$83,000,000 were paid out during 1938 in policyholder benefits. Of this amount \$28,000,000 were paid in death and disability benefits, \$24,000,000 represented annuity and matured endowment payments, while nearly \$13,000,000 were disbursed as policyholders' dividends. Since the first policy of the Sun Life was issued in 1871 the total paid to policyholders has reached the imposing sum of over \$1,200,000,000. Today, after 68 years of public service, with 1,000,000 policyholders, the Sun Life of Canada is the Dominion's largest life insurance company and ranks among the first 10 of the 300 or so companies operating on the North American continent. While most of its business is secured in Canada, United States, Great Britain and the British Empire, the company has offices that enable its service to encircle the globe.

At the annual meeting held Feb. 14 Arthur B. Wood, President and Managing Director, presented an impressive financial statement and outlined some of the achievements of the Sun Life during 1938 in carrying out the service of life insurance, laying particular stress on the place that life insurance occupies in the economic life of a nation. In simple language he outlined the part that interest plays in life insurance and how the investment of policyholders' funds keeps the wheels of industry turning. The policyholders' premiums, he said, were a definite contribution to the economic life of the Nation, for the investment of these savings creates a single source of long-term capital which is unequalled. President Wood then told of some of the problems encountered by a life insurance company such as the Sun Life, whose investments during the year total as much as \$100,000,000 half of which would be new money. To find suitable channels for the safe investment of these savings, at satisfactory rates of interest, is not a simple matter. Today the accumulation of funds and the lack of demands for new capital have resulted in a correspondingly low return on investments. To a large extent the Sun Life has met this problem by the use of government securities as an outlet for such funds. He showed how life insurance—the greatest cooperative enterprise in the history of mankind—benefits the community, but warned against the misconceptions of life insurance which might lead to the penalizing of this great protective institution by undue taxation or otherwise.

He cautioned policyholders against the payment of fees for advice about their policies, saying that the best advice can be secured free of cost by applying either to the branches or head office of the company, or from company representatives who are today highly trained specialists.

A study of the directors' report and the financial statement which is submitted to various governmental authorities reveals that the company has continued its policy of further strengthening the reserves and writing down of values at which the assets are carried in the statement. After making provision for policyholders' dividends and the increase of reserves, the surplus and contingency reserve of the company remains at approximately \$30,000,000. Surplus earnings for the year were over \$23,000,000, including an item of over \$5,000,000 realized by the redemption or sale of ledger assets. It is from the surplus earnings that provision is made for policyholders' dividends, the balance being applied to further strengthening the company.

Assets of the Sun Life increased by \$44,600,000 during 1938 and now total \$875,000,000, the highest in the history of the company. From 1930 to 1938 the assets of this company have increased from approximately \$588,000,000 to this record figure of \$875,000,000, an increase of over \$287,000,000. The bond account increased by \$54,000,000 and stands at over \$423,000,000, representing 48.3% of the assets. Common stocks are 27.1% of

the assets. Mortgages show an increase and now stand at \$34,000,000 Real estate, cash and miscellaneous items which make up the balance of the assets are approximately the same as last year.

Nearly \$200,000,000 of new life insurance was placed on the books during the year, bringing the total amount of insurance in force to over \$2,900,000,000. Premium income was over 113 millions, an increase over the previous year. Investment income was over \$31,000,000, while the total income from all sources exceeded \$165,000,000, an increase of two-and-a-half millions over last year. Disbursements were approximately \$111,000,000.

Mr. Wood touched upon the business conditions encountered by the Sun Life in its operations during 1938 and showed how life insurance is so interwoven with the economic structure of national life that it can only extend its operations when business and other conditions are good. With regard to the coming year, Mr. Wood believed that there were sound reasons for expecting moderate improvement. The present trend of life insurance sales is already promising and, given favorable world conditions, a greater volume of business might be expected for 1939. He looks forward with confidence to the coming year. The story of the Sun Life's growth is graphically told in the following figures.

Year	Assurance in Force	Payments to Policyholders	Assets
1938	\$2,905,380,286	\$83,400,004.82	\$875,894,272.22
1928	1,957,211,407	49,920,797.71	488,958,706.81
1918	341,992,782	10,284,027.21	97,620,378.85
1908	119,517,740	2,926,267.65	29,238,525.51

—V. 147, p. 3776.

Talon, Inc.—New President
William C. Arthur has been elected President of this company, filling the vacancy recently caused by the death of Wallace D. Walker, son of the founder of the slide fastener firm.

Lewis Walker 3d, grandson of the company founder, Colonel Lewis Walker, was moved up to the director's post opened by the recent death of his uncle.—V. 148, p. 892.

Thermoid Co. (& Sub.)—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
x Net profit	\$88,284 loss	\$241,837
y Earnings per share	\$0.12	Nil

x After depreciation, interest, taxes, &c. y On 476,388 common shares.—V. 147, p. 3172, 1209.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.—Earnings

Period ended—	3 Mos.	9 Mos.
Jan. 26, '39	Jan. 27, '38	Jan. 26, '39
Net loss	\$31,938	\$50,689
	\$135,833	\$317,452

x These figures do not include results from operations on the Colorado River Aqueduct, in respect of which the amount of loss (in excess of \$100,000 reserve earlier established) cannot be determined before completion, contracted for May 31, 1938.—V. 147, p. 3172.

Transamerica Corp.—Records May Be Examined by SEC

The Securities and Exchange Commission attorneys on Feb. 13 were given access to voluminous reports and statements of the corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates covering the years 1927 through 1937.

Trial Examiner Henry Fitts ruled that Commission employees could go through the reports before they are put in evidence or a determination is made of their relevancy.

O. John Rogge, SEC Counsel, questioned Mr. Smith on the sale by Corporation of America of 25,000 shares of Bankitaly Mortgage Co. stock to A. O. Stewart in 1932 for \$3,200,000, of which \$1,700,000 was in the form of a note, Bankitaly Mortgage Co. later became Pacific Coast Mortgage Co.

Mr. Rogge said that through his questioning he intended to go into trading in Transamerica stock by Pacific Coast Mortgage Co. in order to establish what profits resulted from this trading and also what dividends were paid to A. P. Giannini, Transamerica Chairman, by Pacific Coast Mortgage Co.

During his questioning of Mr. Smith, Mr. Rogge charged that Bankitaly Corp. got stock of Bank of Italy below the market price from the bank and sold it at the market price and recorded the difference between the two sales at profit. He called National Bankitaly Co. followed a similar practice. The SEC has been temporarily enjoined from publicly investigating activities of the Bank of America, in the course of its hearings on the Commission's proceeding against Transamerica Corp. The injunction order, issued by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, set March 6 as the date for argument in the appeal case.—V. 148, p. 449.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.—Working Capital Increased to \$3,100,000—New Financing Raises Current Ratio to Over 4 to 1

New financing by corporation has raised the corporation's working capital to approximately \$3,100,000 and resulted in a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of over 4 to 1, according to a statement made Feb. 11 by Alexander Calder, President, in which it was announced that the company's new financing has now been completed.

Sale of new securities has also resulted in a presently outstanding funded debt of only about \$5,050,000, Mr. Calder said; of this, \$4,600,000 consists of loans by two insurance companies. The remainder of the funded debt in the amount of approximately \$450,000 consists of notes given in connection with timberland purchases which mature at various dates up to Jan. 5, 1943.

New financing for the corporation consisted of two long-term note issues of \$2,300,000 each, sold to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, and of 210,455 new shares of capital stock. Of the new stock, 160,105 shares were sold to stockholders and 30,203 shares to employees; the balance of 20,147 shares was taken by an underwriting group headed by E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., and Blyth & Co., Inc. The loans made by the two insurance companies mature over a 12-year period; the first maturity occurs Jan. 1, 1941, in the amount of \$150,000.—V. 148, p. 894.

Union Street Ry.—Earnings

Period End. Dec. 31—	1938—3 Mos.—1937	1938—12 Mos.—1937
Net loss	\$6,164	\$17,889
Rev. fare pass. carried	2,747,200	2,488,368
Aver. fare per passenger	6.61c	6.6c

—V. 146, p. 1418.

Union Twist Drill Co.—No Common Dividend

Directors at their meeting held Feb. 15 took no action with respect to payment of a dividend at this time on the company's common stock. A regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Dec. 27, last. V. 146, p. 1262.

United Gas Improvement Co.—Weekly Output

Week Ended—	Feb. 11, '39	Feb. 4, '39	Feb. 12, '38
Electric output of system (kw-h.)	98,943,798	101,486,048	87,992,733

—V. 148, p. 894.

United States Steel Corp.—New Director

Announcement was made on Feb. 15 by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Chairman of the Board, that at the annual meeting to be held on April 3, the name of Robert C. Stanley will be placed in nomination as a director to succeed Mr. Walter S. Gifford.

January Shipments
See under "Indications of Business Activity" in last week's "Chronicle." page 801.—V. 148, p. 748.

Utah Power & Light Co.—Preferred Dividend

The directors have declared dividends of \$1.16 2-3 per share on the \$7 cumulative preferred stock, no par value, and \$1 per share on the no par \$6 cumulative preferred stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 1. Like amounts were paid on Dec. 21, Oct. 1, July 1 and April 1, 1938, and on Dec. 21 and Oct. 1, 1937. See V. 144, p. 3522 for detailed record of previous dividend payments.—V. 147, p. 4071.

Utilities Power & Light Corp.—Trustee to Seek \$3,000,000 More for Debenture Purchase—Floyd B. Odum Testifies That Revamping Plan Looks Toward Conversion into Investment Firm

The trustee of the corporation will seek to apply an additional \$3,000,000 to the purchase of the company's debentures at 70, plus a slight amount of accrued interest, it was announced Feb. 15.

Attorney for the trustee, Charles True Adams, stated at the Securities and Exchange Commission hearing on the Atlas Corp. plan for reorganization that an application to carry out this transaction was in the course of preparation and probably will be presented to the Commission within a week. U. P. & L. has already used \$9,000,000 for this purpose.

Floyd B. Oldum, President of Atlas, testified the reorganization plan looks toward the eventual conversion of U. P. & L. into an investment firm. He said that the U. P. & L. system would become a registered holding company under the Public Utility Holding Company Act until it disposed of its operating properties.

The estate of U. P. & L. for the purpose of the plan was estimated at around \$48,000,000, Mr. Oldum said. If this valuation was changed substantially upward or downward, the amount of new common stock to be given to holders of the preferred would have to be either raised or lowered, he stated.

Nothing was allotted to the class A, class B, and common stock (which, however, have the right to subscribe to new common shares) because he felt the plan would not stand up otherwise, Mr. Oldum said. The new common stock would have an immediate market value of \$3 to \$4 a share, according to Mr. Oldum.

Delisted—

The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike from listing and registration the \$1 par value class A stock of the corporation. The application for delisting stated, among other things, that the transfer and registrar facilities for this stock in the Borough of Manhattan are no longer available. The order became effective at the close of the trading session on Feb. 14, 1939.—V. 148, p. 895.

Utilities Public Service Co.—Exchange Urged—

See Associated Public Utilities Corp.—V. 140, p. 2555.

Viking Pump Co.—Special Dividend—

The directors have declared a special dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable March 15 to holders of record March 1. A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, last; dividends of 25 cents were paid in each of the three preceding quarters; a special of \$1.25 was paid on Dec. 15, 1937; special dividends of 25 cents were paid on Sept. 15, June 1 and on March 15, 1937; a special dividend of \$1 paid on Dec. 15, 1936, and dividends of 25 cents were paid on Sept. 15 and June 15, 1936.—V. 147, p. 3174.

Vogt Mfg. Corp.—20-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 17. This compares with 30 cents paid on Dec. 21, last; 20 cents paid on March 1, 1938; a year-end dividend of 25 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1937; 20 cents on Dec. 1, 1937; 40 cents paid on Sept. 1, 1937 and 20 cents per share distributed on June 1 and March 1, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3625.

Ward Baking Corp.—President Resigns—

The directors of this corporation on Feb. 15 adopted a resolution accepting with regret the resignation of J. M. Livingston as President. No action was taken with respect to a successor. The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Feb. 23.

Mr. Livingston, who formerly operated with his brother the Livingston Baking Co. of Chicago, came to the Ward company in 1931 as General Manager and Vice-President. He was elected President in the following year.—V. 147, p. 3325.

Western Maryland Ry.—Earnings—

	Week Ended Feb. 7—		Jan. 1 to Feb. 7—	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Gross earnings	\$296,626	\$272,973	\$1,696,074	\$1,462,910

—V. 148, p. 897.

Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.—Earnings—

Period	End. Dec. 31—	1938—Month—	1937—12 Mos.—	1937—12 Mos.—
Telegraph & cable oper. revs.	\$8,630,620	\$8,747,651	\$91,712,401	\$100,482,884
Repairs	663,605	613,778	6,420,103	7,046,133
Deprec. & amortization	685,803	507,213	8,233,068	5,639,826
All other maintenance	358,104	439,872	5,428,615	5,473,508
Conducting operations	5,355,216	5,592,546	57,141,385	63,085,481
Relief depts. & pensions	185,473	180,160	2,126,056	2,094,781
All other general and miscellaneous expenses	101,586	200,770	2,157,436	2,291,066

Net telegraph & cable operating revenues	\$1,280,833	\$1,213,312	\$10,205,738	\$14,852,089
Uncollectible oper. revs.	34,523		366,850	387,825
Taxes assignable to ops.	443,294	384,643	5,864,158	5,382,245
Operating income	\$803,016	\$828,669	\$3,974,730	\$9,082,019
Non-operating income	191,208	191,167	1,529,066	1,593,827
Gross income	\$994,224	\$1,019,836	\$5,503,796	\$10,675,846
Deduct. from gross inc.	607,395	609,556	7,141,675	7,350,077
Net income	\$386,829	\$410,280	\$1,637,879	\$3,325,769

* Indicates deficit.—V. 148, p. 897.

Willson Products, Inc.—15-Cent Dividend—

Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the \$1 par common stock payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 28. This compares with 10 cents paid on Dec. 10 and Sept. 10, last; a dividend of 15 cents

paid on March 10, 1938 and previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. In addition, a special dividend of 10 cents per share was paid on Sept. 10, 1937.—V. 147, p. 3926.

Wisconsin Hydro Electric Co.—Earnings—

	1938	1937
12 Months Ended Dec. 31—		
Gross earnings	\$635,769	\$602,184
Operation	233,887	248,548
Maintenance	30,471	12,322
Provision for retirement reserve	75,000	69,393
General taxes	84,509	74,836
Net earnings	\$211,902	\$197,084
Interest on funded debt	103,850	104,495
Interest on unfunded debt	2,375	2,366
Amortization of debt discount and expense, &c.	11,304	13,646
Provision for Federal and State income taxes	3,600	2,150
Net income	\$90,773	\$74,426

* Before provision for Federal and State income taxes.
Note—Preliminary figures stated.—V. 147, p. 2880.

Wisconsin Public Service Corp. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Years Ended Dec. 31—		
Operating revenues	\$8,870,778	\$8,448,455
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes	5,279,947	4,969,470
Net operating revenue	\$3,590,831	\$3,478,984
Interest, dividends, &c.	151,244	139,370
Merchandise and jobbing (net)	\$28,718	19,581
Net operating revenue and other income	\$3,593,864	\$3,537,869
Appropriation for depreciation	970,000	935,000
Gross income	\$2,623,864	\$2,602,869
Interest charges (net)	1,021,781	998,373
Amortization of debt discount, prem. & expense	151,244	163,770
Amortization of abandoned street ry. property	50,000	4,166
Other income deductions	41,498	28,504
Net income	\$1,359,341	\$1,408,066

* Before appropriation for depreciation. y Preliminary, subject to audit.
Note—No provision was made by the corporation for State income taxes for 1937 as the corporation claimed as a deduction in its income tax return that portion of the unamortized debt discount and expense and redemption premium and expense on bonds redeemed in 1936 applicable to the taxable year 1937 which resulted in no State income taxes for that year. No provision for surtax on undistributed profits during 1937 under the Revenue Act of 1936 is included in the above statement as no such surtax was incurred by the corporation or the subsidiary company for that year.—V. 148, p. 750.

Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg. Co.—Deferred Dividend—

Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable April 3 to holders of record March 13. Arrearages now amount to \$14 per share.—V. 147, p. 3176.

York Rys. Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings—

	1938	1937
Years Ended Dec. 31—		
Total operating revenues	\$2,744,739	\$2,790,294
Operating expenses	1,399,855	1,496,430
Maintenance	124,556	163,958
Provision for retirements	269,215	270,132
Federal income taxes	120,183	90,586
Other taxes	257,995	288,552
Operating income	\$572,935	\$480,635
Other income	13,748	13,721
Gross income	\$586,682	\$494,356
Interest on long-term debt—1st mtge. bonds	234,706	287,263
Other interest	788	3,154
Amortization of debt discount and expense	11,757	32,517
Balance of income	\$339,431	\$171,422

* Preliminary—subject to annual audit and such sundry book adjustments, if any, as may be necessary incident to closing for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1938.

Reorganization—

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Feb. 7 that a public hearing will be held on Feb. 23 in the Commission's Washington offices on the application of company for approval of a plan of reorganization. The plan of reorganization proposes that the outstanding issue of \$4,990,000 of first mortgage bonds of York Rys., which is further secured by the pledge of the securities of Edison Light & Power Co., York Steam Heating Co. and York Bus Co., subsidiaries of York Rys., and which fell due Dec. 1, 1937, be extended for a period of 10 years from its maturity at the same rate of interest; that York Rys. by supplemental indenture agree that no dividends will be paid by it or expenditures made out of surplus earnings except for the retirement of bonds or for additions to and renewal and replacement of physical property of it or its subsidiaries until either the issue has been further reduced to \$4,000,000 of outstanding bonds or the bonds have been assumed by Metropolitan Edison Co. or Pennsylvania Edison Co., that, except as modified by such agreement, the rights of the holders of the remaining outstanding securities of York Rys., which are 32,000 shares (\$50 par) 5% cumulative preferred stock and 50,000 shares (\$50 par) common stock, remain unaffected; and that all other claims against York Rys. remain unaffected by the plan.—V. 147, p. 2711, 3327.

The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN

PROVISIONS—RUBBER—HIDES—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Feb. 17, 1939

Coffee—On the 11th inst. futures closed unchanged to 4 points higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 33 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with only 1 sale. Most of the activity in the Santos contract was in the form of switching, and the major portion of it was from March to December at 29 and 30 points and March to September at 24 points. It was reported that commission houses were selling the March and trade houses were covering. A cable from Brazil stated that the Minister of Finance in Brazil has summoned the coffee States for a convention on Feb. 15. It is assumed that arrangements will be made to handle the surpluses of the next crop. Have closed ¾ franc to 1¼ francs lower and spot 4s in Brazil were 100 reis lower at 19.9 milreis per 10 kilos. On the 14th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 79 lots. Rio contracts closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with only 1 sale recorded. A feature of the trading

was March liquidation for commission house account, these offerings being taken by trade houses who sold September and December at widening differences. The March-September spread was 24 points and the March-December widened to 31 points. There appears little outside interest in the market, there being little or nothing to induce any appreciable trade. Havre futures closed 1¼ francs higher to ¼ lower. Hard 4s in Brazil were 100 reis higher at 17.6 milreis per 10 kilos, but prices otherwise were unchanged. Brazil's exports last week were 243,000 bags, against 290,000 in the previous week. Of the total the United States took 164,000. Europe 65,000 and other destinations 14,000. On the 15th inst. futures closed 1 to 4 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 39 contracts. The Rio contract closed 3 points up, with sales of only 4 contracts in the September delivery. Inability to move local stocks of coffee, coupled with lower Brazilian quotations, accounted for lack of enthusiasm in the coffee futures market. Santos contracts were 2 to 3 points lower this afternoon on sales of 7,770 bags. Quotations on cost and freight coffees were

lower, with Santos 4s available at 6.55c. Price of Rio futures were steady. September, the only position traded, was 3 points up at the close. Havre futures were 2½ to 3 francs lower.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 7 to 8 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 51 contracts. The Rio contract closed 7 to 5 points net higher, with sales totaling 12 contracts. Reversing their recent trend, coffee futures were higher. Santos contracts stood 4 to 5 points above last night's close, with March selling at 6.14c., during early afternoon. Rios were higher, with March at 4.30c. Trade support was in evidence. Transactions in Santos contracts to early afternoon totaled 6,250 bags. Cost and freight offerings of both Brazil and mild grades were unchanged, with business small. Havre prices were ¼ to 1¼ francs better. Today futures closed 3 to 2 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 70 contracts. The Rio contract closed unchanged, with only one sale of one contract recorded. Coffee futures were lower. Sales of 10,500 bags on Santos contracts forced prices down about 5 points. The weakness of those deliveries reflected the disinclination of the trade to take on stocks that cannot be moved. Prices in primary markets were unchanged with Santos 4s quoted in a range from 6.70c. upward. Havre prices were ¼ to 1¼ francs higher on sales of 4,000 bags. The coffee convention which opened in Brazil yesterday produced no results, according to advices received here. Another session was scheduled for today.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

March	4.32	September	4.28
May	4.32	December	4.28
July	4.32		

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

March	6.14	September	6.38
May	6.26	December	6.44
July	6.34		

Cocoa—On the 11th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher. The market's firmness today was ascribed largely to Wall Street buying. There was some profit-taking and hedge selling as an offset. The market opened 2 points net higher, with prices ruling within a very narrow range during most of the session. Transactions totaled only 117 lots, equal to 1,568 tons. London actuals ruled 1½d. lower, while the Terminal Cocoa Market was unchanged to 1½d. off, with only 10 tons traded. Local closing: March, 4.39; May, 4.52; July, 4.64; Sept., 4.75; Oct., 4.81; Dec., 4.91. On the 14th inst. futures closed 9 to 10 points net lower. The opening range was 1 to 3 points net lower. Transactions totaled 515 lots or 6,901 tons. London actuals advanced 1½d. while the Terminal Cocoa Market came through 3d. to 4½d. lower with only 210 tons trading. The features of the trading in the local market were heavy March liquidation and trade switching into the forward positions. Manufacturers were buyers on the scale down. There also was some hedge selling against actual purchases of Acera cocoa on the outside market. Local closing: March, 4.30; May, 4.42; July, 4.54; Sept., 4.66; Oct., 4.72; Dec., 4.82. On the 15th inst. futures closed 3 to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled 570 contracts. Liquidation of March contracts together with hedge selling by producers caused cocoa futures to sink into new low ground for the year, with March at 4.26c., off 4 points. Wall Street was a seller while manufacturers were buyers on a scale down as heretofore. Warehouse stocks continue to mount. They increased 1,400 bags overnight. They now total 1,013,212 bags, compared with 574,781 bags a year ago. Local closing: March, 4.26; May, 4.39; July, 4.51; Sept., 4.63; Oct., 4.68; Dec., 4.78.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 502 contracts. With better markets generally, the tone of cocoa futures improved. Trading was active with a total of 320 lots done to early afternoon. Manufacturers were buying, absorbing switch sales of March by commission houses which were transferring into distant positions. Hedge selling by Brazilian producers was also absorbed. African producers were not active. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,400 bags. They now total 1,011,813 bags, against 574,726 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 4.31; May, 4.44; July, 4.55; Sept., 4.67; Oct., 4.72; Dec., 4.83. Today futures closed 1 point down to 1 point up, with sales totaling 272 contracts. Cocoa futures had a steady tone but prices were held within a narrow range. During early afternoon the market was unchanged to 2 points net higher. Sales to that time totaled 210 lots. Hedge pressure from producers was light, but on the other hand manufacturers' bids were just under the market. Wall Street took little interest in the proceedings. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,400 bags. They now total 1,010,491 bags compared with 573,749 bags a year ago. Local closing: Mar., 4.30; May, 4.43; July, 4.56; Sept., 4.67; Oct., 4.72; Dec., 4.84.

Sugar—On the 11th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net higher. Transactions totaled 210 lots or 10,500 tons. The market's firmness today was attributed to rather heavy short covering, which came largely from a Wall Street trade house with Puerto Rican and San Domingo trading connections. It influenced a run-up in September from a previous close of 1.92c. to 1.97c. on trades in that month of only 44 lots. Very little was for sale except on a scale up. In May 51 lots were traded at 1.86c. to 1.90c., while there were 82 lots in switches, which were mostly from March to September at 15 points. The market for raws was slightly easier as

offerings were rather liberal at 2.75c. On that basis there were about 13,400 tons of Philippines for March arrival and a cargo of Puerto Ricos for second half February shipment openly offered with additional quantities in the background. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to ½ point higher, with transactions totaling 140 lots. London futures were unchanged to ½d. higher and raws there were unchanged at 6s. 2¼d., equal to 1.12½c. f.o.b. Cuba. On the 14th inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net lower. The opening range was unchanged to 2 points higher. Transactions totaled 291 lots. The selling seemed to center in the distant months, which was reported as against big quantity purchases of Philippines at 2.75c. by the Wall Street house with the leading Cuban producing connections. Transactions totaled 182 lots, including switches which were in September and January. The Cuban interest was the sole seller of January, which was taken by operators and trade houses. In the market for raws operators were active today and on Saturday, taking approximately 12,000 of 15,000 tons of Philippines at 2.75c. in March and April arrival positions. Additional quantities were believed to be available at the same price in forward position. The world sugar contract closed ½ point higher to ½ point lower, with sales totaling 262 lots. London raws were unchanged and futures closed ½d. higher to ½d. lower. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 267 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1 point up to ½ point down, with sales totaling 47 contracts. Cuban buying was in evidence in the domestic market, with the result that prices advanced about a point on sales of 5,000 tons to early afternoon. The market for raws was steady at 2.75c. Operators were credited with paying that price for sugars due March 10. It came to light today that American Sugar Refining had paid 2.76c. a pound for 3,000 tons of Philippines due this date. World sugar futures were quiet, with values up from ½ to 1 point on sales of 1,900 tons. March liquidation accounted for a large share of the activity. Ten lots were switched into deferred positions. Futures in London were unchanged to ¼d. higher on sales of 8,000 tons.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 2 points down to unchanged in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 338 contracts. The domestic market ruled heavy during most of the session. During early afternoon futures were unchanged to 1 point lower, with sales totaling 14,500 tons. Cuban interests were reported as buying. The raw sugar market was quiet with no sales reported. It was believed that buyers continued to be interested at 2.75c. a pound, at which last reported sales were made, but only on nearby sugars. Puerto Ricos for early arrival were available at 2.77c. In refined sugar a Southern refiner cut his price to 4.20c., establishing a new low record if allowance is made for the processing tax. The world sugar contract closed ½ point up to 2 points net lower, with sales totaling 122 contracts. London futures were ½ to 1d. lower on sales of 6,000 tons. Today futures closed 1 to 3 points net lower in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 544 contracts. The world sugar contract closed 1½ to ½ point lower, with sales totaling 176 contracts. Domestic sugar futures continued to reflect the pressure of offerings on the raw market. Prices during early afternoon were 1 to 2 points lower on sales of 426 lots or 21,300 tons. Raw sugar was quiet with buyers reported as still willing to pay 2.75c. for nearby arrivals but disinclined to meet that price for distant delivery. An additional sale of Wednesday of 1,000 tons of Philippines due Feb. 1 going to a large refiner at 2.76c. In the world sugar market futures were unchanged to 1 point lower on sales of 7,350 tons. Prices in London were ¼ to 1d. lower at the close with sales reaching 4,000 tons.

Prices were as follows:

March	1.76	September	1.90
May	1.84	January	1.87
July	1.88		

Lard—On the 11th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Trading was light, with fluctuations narrow. Very heavy lard shipments were reported from the Port of New York today and clearances totaled 344,665 pounds, destined for Manchester and Antwerp. The United Kingdom was reported to be a fairly heavy buyer of American lard the past week. Liverpool lard futures today were unchanged to 3d. higher. Chicago hog receipts were very light today and only amounted to 500 head. Western receipts totaled 7,000 head, against 10,500 head for the same day last year. Small sales were reported at Chicago at prices ranging from \$7.70 to \$8.10. On the 14th inst. futures closed 20 to 25 points net higher. The market ruled strong during the entire session. Trading interest in lard futures was the heaviest in some time. The strength and activity was attributed largely to a rumor that Germany was to obtain large quantities of American lard on a barter basis. This report led to active short covering for speculative account. Clearances of American lard over the past week-end were very heavy. They totaled 803,155 pounds for Cardiff, Bristol and Hamburg. Hog production for the coming 1939-1940 season is forecast to be very heavy. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. lower. Chicago hog prices were 10c. lower, with sales ranging from \$7.50 to \$8.20. Western hog receipts today totaled 65,800 head, against 68,700 head for the same day last year. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points higher. The opening range was 2 to 5 points net higher. The improvement extended later to levels 5 to 10 points above the previous finals,

but prices eased towards the close. Shipments of lard for export today from the Port of New York were heavy and totaled 496,985 pounds, destined for Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Rotterdam. Liverpool lard futures were firmer following the sharp advance in American prices on Tuesday. Closing prices there were 6d. to 1s. higher per cwt. Chicago hog prices closed 10c. higher, the late top price being \$8.25 with scattered sales at prices ranging from \$6.75 to \$8.25. Western hog receipts were moderately heavy and totaled 61,500 head, against 46,800 head for the same day a year ago.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net higher. The undertone of the lard market the past few days has been decidedly firmer, this being influenced largely by the persistently heavy export demand for lard. Very heavy lard exports were reported today from the port of New York. Clearances totaled 931,300 pounds, destined for Hull, New Castle, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Antwerp. England was an active buyer of lard late on Wednesday and today. Liverpool lard futures were very steady and prices on the close were unchanged to 3 pence higher per cwt. Chicago hog prices closed 5 to 15c. higher. Sales ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.35. Western hog marketings were moderate and totaled 52,800 head, against 48,100 head for the same day a year ago. Today futures closed 8 to 2 points net lower. The heaviness that prevailed today was attributed largely to profit taking sales.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March		H	6.45	6.50	6.82	6.57
May	6.40	O	6.65	6.65	6.80	6.72
July	6.57	L	6.82	6.82	6.95	6.90
September	6.72		6.95	6.92	7.12	7.05

Pork—(Export), mess, \$23.75 per barrel (pe. 200 pounds); family (40-50 pieces to barrel), \$20.25 per barrel. Beef: (export), steady. Family (export), \$22 per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Firmer. Pickled Hams: Picnic, Loose, c.a.f.—4 to 6 lbs., 14 1/4c.; 6 to 8 lbs., 12 1/4c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 12c. Skinned, Loose, c.a.f.—14 to 16 lbs., 18c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 17 1/4c. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York—6 to 8 lbs., 16 1/4c.; 8 to 10 lbs., 16 1/2c.; 10 to 12 lbs., 15 1/4c. Bellies: Clear, Dry Salted, Boxed, N. Y.—16 to 18 lbs., 11 1/4c.; 18 to 20 lbs., 11 3/8c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 11 3/8c.; 25 to 30 lbs., 11 1/4c. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 25 3/4 to 26 1/2c. Cheese: State, Held '37, 20 to 22c.; Held '38, 16 to 17c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: 16 1/2 to 20c.

Oils—The action of Linseed Oil reflects no material pick-up in demand, but price tone is reported firm. Tank cars are quoted 7.9c. bid and Tank wagons 7.9 to 8.1. Quotations: Chinawood: Nearby, Tanks—15c. bid. Coconut: Crude, Tanks, nearby—.03 bid; Pacific Coast—.02 1/2 bid. Corn: Crude, West, tank nearby—.05 7/8 bid. Olive: Denatured, drums, carlots, shipment—85 to 86; Spot—87 bid. Soy Bean: Crude, Tanks, West—.04 3/4 offer; L.C.L. N.Y.—6.8 bid. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees—.08 1/4 offer. Lard: Prime, Ex. winter—9c. offer; Strained—8 3/4c. offer. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered—28c. offer. Turpentine: 30 3/4 to 32 3/4. Rosins: \$3.90 to \$8.15.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 241 contracts. Crude, S. E. 5 3/4c. @ 5 7/8c. Prices closed as follows:

March	6.76 @	6.78	July	7.05 @	7.07
April	6.77 @	n	August	7.05 @	n
May	6.96 @	n	September	7.14 @	n
June	6.97 @	n	October	7.15 @	7.19

Rubber—On the 11th inst. futures closed 19 to 24 points net higher. The opening range was 2 to 9 points up from the previous finals. Transactions totaled 2,360 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the actual trade advanced 3-16c. to 15 1/2c. Unusually heavy buying was responsible for today's substantial rise in values. Most of the purchasing came from trade short covering and factory accounts. The outside market had its usual Saturday dullness. Offerings from the Far East were scarce. Local closing: Feb., 15.60; March, 15.63; May, 15.59; July, 15.60; Sept., 15.64; Dec., 15.64. On the 14th inst. futures closed 47 to 53 points net higher. This vigorous surge upward was due almost entirely to the decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee to leave the rubber export quota for the second quarter unchanged at 50% of basic quotas. This was the signal for a broad advance in international rubber markets today. Up to a few days ago an increase in the quota to 55% for the second quarter had been widely expected. Transactions on the local Exchange totaled 456 contracts, with the market very strong throughout the session. Opening prices were 29 to 41 points higher. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade advanced 1/2c. to 16 1/8c. All positions in the actual market were quoted at 16 1/8c. Local closing: March, 16.10; May, 16.12; July, 16.08; Sept., 16.12; Dec., 16.12. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 8 points up. The opening range was 4 points lower to 8 points higher. Transactions totaled 5,440 tons, including 1,960 tons which were exchanged for physicals in the actual market. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the outside market remained the same at 16 1/8c. A feature of the session was the exchange of 196 lots of March futures for actual rubber by manufacturers. Commission houses were active on the buying side again. There also was some profit-taking and trade selling. Some dealers in the actual rubber market reported doing a fair amount of shipment business. Others state that the activity was quiet.

Local closing: Feb., 16.12; March, 16.18; May, 16.16; June, 16.15; July, 16.13; Sept., 16.15; Dec., 16.14.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 6 to 12 points net lower. Transactions totaled 217 contracts. The market opened easier, prices slipping 6 to 12 points under the previous finals. Later, however, there was a slight rally, only to be followed by another setback, in which prices closed at about the lows of the day. Sales to early afternoon totaled about 1,220 tons. London closed unchanged to 1-16d. lower. Singapore also was easier. Local closing: March, 16.10; May, 16.10; July, 16.03; Sept., 16.04; Dec., 16.02. Today futures closed 8 to 16 points net higher, with sales totaling 211 contracts. In response to what was regarded as favorable news, the rubber futures market opened 13 to 20 points higher and held most of its gains. Trading was fairly active, with a total of 1,010 tons done to early afternoon. Thirty tons of rubber were traded for futures. The advance in tire prices and a further decrease in United Kingdom stocks were factors in the rise. London closed 1-16 to 1/4d. higher, while Singapore was 1-32d. higher. London dealer interest was credited with buying here. Local closing: March, 16.18; May, 16.18; July, 16.15; Sept., 16.16; Dec., 16.18.

Hides—On the 11th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 1 point higher. The opening range on the old contract was 4 points decline to 1 point advance and the new contract from 4 points lower to 2 points higher. The market ruled irregular during most of the session, with trading fairly active. There was no trading in the old contract. Transactions totaled 3,520,000 pounds in the new contract. There has been little or no change in the spot hide situation. The market's recent weakness in futures has been ascribed largely to the downward movement in securities market. Local closing: New contract: March, 10.87; June, 11.30; Sept., 11.64; Dec., 11.96. On the 14th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points net higher. The market opened weak at 5 to 15 points net lower. As the session progressed values improved and at the close all early losses were virtually wiped out. Transactions totaled 120,000 pounds in the old contract, while sales in the new contract totaled 12,240,000 pounds. There was a little more interest displayed in the spot markets. Further trading was reported in the Middle West on a basis of 10c. for light native cows, or unchanged from the last previous business. In the Argentine it was reported that 16,000 frigorifico steer hides had been sold for United States account at 10 1/2c., a decline of 3/8c. from the last previous business. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased by 8,220 hides to a total of 974,557 hides. Local closing: New contract: March, 10.89; June, 11.30; Sept., 11.66; Dec., 11.97. Old contract: March, 9.94. On the 15th inst. futures closed 2 points net lower to 3 points net higher, this on the new contract. The old contract closed unchanged, with sales of only 7 contracts. Sales in the new contract totaled 230 contracts. During the earlier trading the market was easier on reports that the spot hide market had a soft tone. The trading was mixed in character with commission houses generally reported as sellers. During early afternoon the market was 6 to 7 points lower, with March old at 9.87c. and March new at 10.83c. Up to early afternoon sales in the old contract totaled 240,000 pounds, while 4,720,000 pounds changed hands on the new contract. Certificated stocks in warehouses licensed by the exchange now total 976,902 hides. Local closing: Old contract: March, 9.94. New contract: March, 10.87; June, 11.28; Sept., 11.66; Dec., 12.00.

Today futures closed 9 to 13 points net higher in the old contract, with sales of 11 contracts. The new contract closed 7 to 4 points net higher, with sales of 388 contracts. Commission house buying, based apparently on the improvement in the stock market, caused raw hide futures to recover in active trading. During early afternoon the market was 12 to 13 points net higher, with March new selling at 11c. and June new at 11.40c. Transactions to that time totaled 9,240,000 pounds, of which 8,920,000 were in the new contract. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange decreased 2,725 pieces. They now total 979,627 hides. Local closing: Old Contract: March, 10.03; June, 10.53. New Contract: March, 10.93; June, 11.35; Sept., 11.72; Dec., 12.04. Today futures closed 10 to 7 points net lower in the new contract, with sales totaling 353 contracts. The old contract closed 11 to 16 points lower, with sales of only 20 contracts. Commission house buying, based on the higher prices of securities, gave the hide futures market a fillip. The market stood 9 to 10 points higher during early afternoon, with trading active. Sales to that time totaled 9,360,000 pounds. Trades in new contracts alone amounted to 8,680,000 pounds. Local closing: New Contract: March, 10.83; June, 11.25; Sept., 11.65. Old Contract: March, 9.92; June, 10.37.

Ocean Freights—The market for charters has not been very active the past week, the demand being decidedly spotty. Charters included: Grain: Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, picked ports United Kingdom, Feb. basis 3s 6d. Scrap: A steamer, Atlantic range to Japan end Feb. early Mar., 19s. Gulf to Japan, Mar., 20s. Atlantic range to Genoa or Savona, Feb., \$5.05. Atlantic range to Japan, Mar., 19s. Atlantic range to Japan, end Feb.—early Mar., 19s. Sugar: Cuba to United Kingdom, Continent, Feb., 15s 6d, option San Domingo loading 14s 6d. Time: One or two round voyages West Coast-South American trade, delivery north of

Hatteras, Feb., 78½c. One round voyage, West Coast-South American trade, Feb., 67½c. Two to three months general trading, Feb., \$1.15.

Coal—Latest advices report that anthracite production in Pennsylvania for the week ended Feb. 4 has dropped off somewhat. Production is estimated at 1,208,000 tons, or 201,300 tons per day, a decrease of 103,000 tons, or nearly 8%, when compared with tonnage in the preceding week. In comparison with the week of Feb. 5, 1938, there was an increase of 7%, according to the reports by the Department of Interior. It is stated that greater stability of soft coal production will result if coal operators can induce large consumers to make contracts beyond the 30-day limit. The provision for price changes after 30 days was inserted over a year ago, and was designed originally to be used for only four months. As the limitation was allowed to run on, however, consumers have taken advantage of the situation and in many cases asked for new bids at the expiration of each 30-day period to get lower prices. The result was the development of a spot market for much coal heretofore mined on an annual contract basis, so observers state.

Wool—The outlook for wool appears to be more promising. Some observers look for moderately higher prices for the raw material. It is said that dealers are in a better position than a year ago and there is much confidence in the near future regarding a steady consumption of wool by the mills, which is expected to at least keep prices on a very firm basis. Boston dealers are said to be holding on to their wool. Some of them would even prefer to withdraw offerings and await a higher selling level. To most observers there seems little likelihood of lower prices in the West and Southwest, and there is a growing tendency to go slow and await developments. The new clip is coming in for more consideration, and the question uppermost in many wool quarters is what price the new clip will demand. Meanwhile consumption by the mills is encouraging and strength in the top futures market is held to foreshadow the absence of anything like cheap wool in the near future. News from Australia appears to be having a wholesome effect on wool sentiment here. In the Australian markets there is said to be a substantial movement of wool and prices are very firm, particularly top-making merinos, while in New Zealand the Continent bought most of the average crossbreds offered. Wools in the South American market are very firm.

Silk—On the 14th inst. futures closed 1c. higher to 2½c. lower. This market ruled heavy during most of today's session, and was due largely to the apparent lack of interest on the part of the trade, the easiness of Japanese prices and the lower trend of security values. Transactions totaled 80 bales, including 60 bales on the No. 1 contract, and 20 bales on the No. 2 contract. There were no sales in the old contract. Futures at Yokohama came in 2 yen higher to 8 yen lower, while Kobe was unchanged to 7 yen easier. Grade D remained the same at 995 yen in both centers. Spot sales in the primary markets totaled 175 bales, while futures totaled 5,550 bales. Local closing: Old contract—Feb., 1.97. Contract No. 1—March, 1.92½; April, 1.90½; May, 1.89½; July, 1.85. Contract No. 2—March, 1.99; May, 1.88. On the 15th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3½c. net higher, this range covering all three contracts. The market was reported steady in rather quiet trading. Statistically the situation is strong, particularly the spot market in Japan. In the late trading the market developed considerable strength, prices advancing materially in many options. The New York spot price on crack double extra silk was unchanged at \$2.05 a pound. In Yokohama Grade D silk was 5 yen cheaper at 930 yen a bale. Last week it sold at 950 yen, the official maximum price. Yokohama futures were 1 yen higher to 7 yen lower. Local closing: Old contract—Feb., 1.99½. No. 1 contract—March, 1.94½; April, 1.92; May, 1.91½; July, 1.86½; Aug., 1.81½; Sept., 1.79½. No. 2 contract—March, 2.00; April, 1.96.

On the 16th inst. futures closed 4½c. to 6c. net higher. Transactions totaled 130 contracts in the No. 1, but only 3 contracts in the old contract. The market for raw futures soared today, at one time showing gains of 6c. above the previous finals. On this rise prices touched new high levels. Spot silk also advanced. During early afternoon the market was 5 to 5½c. higher, with Mar. No. 1 selling at \$1.99½; May No. 1 at \$1.97 and Sept. No. 1 at \$1.84½. In the uptown spot market the price of crack double extra silk advanced 2c. to \$2.07 a pound. The pronounced strength displayed in the Japanese markets was largely responsible for the strength in local markets. Grade D silk in Japan rose to 940 yen a bale, this being a gain of 10 yen. At Yokohama Bourse prices were 12 to 17 yen higher. Local closing: No. 1 contract: Mar., 1.99; April, 1.98; May, 1.97; July, 1.91½; Aug., 1.86½; Sept., 1.85. Old contract: Feb., 2.04. Today futures closed 2½ to 1c. net higher on the No. 1 contract, with sales totaling 102 contracts. No. 2 contract closed 1 to 4c. net higher, with sales of 4 contracts. Old contract closed 2½c. up, with sales of 8 contracts. The bull movement in silk futures continued with unabated enthusiasm, resulting in prices reaching the highest levels in two years. Futures advanced ½ to 3½c. a pound, while crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was 2½c. higher at \$2.09½. Sales of futures to early afternoon totaled 230 bales. The Yokohama Bourse closed 12 to 13 yen higher. Grade "D" silk in the actual market advanced 15 yen to 955

yen, or 5 yen above the Government's maximum. Local closing: Old contract: Feb., 2.06½. No. 1 contract: Mar., 2.01½; May, 1.99½; July, 1.93; Aug., 1.87; Sept., 1.87. No. 2 contract: Mar., 2.07; May, 1.96; July, 1.90.

COTTON

Friday Night, Feb. 17, 1939

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 25,681 bales, against 29,078 bales last week and 35,546 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, 3,034,145 bales, against 5,458,751 bales for the same period of 1937-38, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of 2,424,606 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston.....	1,017	2,330	798	208	801	675	5,829
Houston.....	537	1,059	1,083	7	645	4,634	7,965
Corpus Christi..	—	549	—	962	—	—	1,511
New Orleans.....	825	2,285	4,595	380	387	1,076	9,548
Mobile.....	—	47	—	35	2	149	233
Savannah.....	—	—	44	84	6	—	134
Charleston.....	—	—	—	1	—	7	8
Lake Charles....	—	—	—	—	—	36	36
Wilmington.....	6	6	—	—	—	—	12
Norfolk.....	—	—	—	172	12	121	305
Baltimore.....	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Totals this week..	2,385	6,276	6,520	1,849	1,853	6,798	25,681

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 Feb. 17	1938-39		1937-38		Stock	
	This Week	Since Aug. 1 1938	This Week	Since Aug. 1 1937	1939	1938
Galveston.....	5,829	907,596	26,428	1,725,782	683,811	892,815
Houston.....	7,965	943,097	29,190	1,681,640	777,314	921,942
Corpus Christi..	1,511	280,053	180	390,053	54,285	58,118
Beaumont.....	—	16,678	1,585	10,529	31,849	16,315
New Orleans.....	9,548	701,899	37,415	1,779,382	645,532	829,722
Mobile.....	233	49,393	3,186	183,771	64,720	61,650
Pensacola, &c..	—	9,549	—	70,362	5,349	11,280
Jacksonville...	—	1,872	—	3,591	1,856	3,092
Savannah.....	134	31,032	328	119,214	149,813	149,267
Charleston.....	8	15,626	1,246	178,642	36,754	68,550
Lake Charles....	36	38,605	42	77,875	7,735	25,022
Wilmington.....	12	10,648	534	20,121	16,499	21,897
Norfolk.....	305	12,451	801	47,905	28,840	30,101
New York.....	—	—	—	—	100	100
Boston.....	—	—	—	—	1,943	3,690
Baltimore.....	100	15,646	841	15,597	1,225	975
Totals.....	25,681	3,034,145	101,785	6,304,464	2,507,625	3,094,336

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 62,966 bales, of which 20,708 were to Great Britain, 4,914 to France, 6,394 to Germany, 3,929 to Italy, 9,468 to Japan, 2,950 to China, and 14,603 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 123,729 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 2,363,295 bales, against 4,141,783 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

Week Ended Feb. 17, 1939 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston.....	3,453	1,675	—	—	2,585	285	8,334	16,332
Houston.....	3,605	1,104	4,889	2,265	3,284	2,222	2,664	20,033
Corpus Christi..	2,580	556	—	—	—	—	498	3,634
New Orleans.....	7,867	1,529	—	1,664	—	—	2,845	13,905
Mobile.....	—	—	—	—	281	443	—	724
Norfolk.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	48	62
Los Angeles....	100	—	1,505	—	3,318	—	100	5,023
San Francisco..	3,089	50	—	—	—	—	104	3,243
Seattle.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total.....	20,708	4,914	6,394	3,929	9,468	2,950	14,603	62,966
Total 1938.....	19,499	4,844	16,138	7,470	42,947	9,225	23,606	123,729
Total 1937.....	8,548	650	13,021	10,678	24,599	150	12,064	69,710

From Aug. 1 1938 to Feb. 17, 1939 Exports from—	Exported to—							Total
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	China	Other	
Galveston.....	58,011	91,104	102,441	63,270	197,998	12,695	161,775	687,294
Houston.....	94,145	71,536	98,947	83,063	143,402	27,017	141,294	659,404
Corpus Christi..	27,971	60,808	54,851	24,376	21,671	1,965	55,135	246,777
New Orleans.....	2,214	27,542	12,606	1,240	—	—	7,210	50,812
Beaumont.....	173	—	—	—	—	—	866	1,039
Mobile.....	84,092	68,731	37,965	42,370	36,345	6,516	77,901	353,920
Lake Charles....	10,303	5,057	6,730	967	—	—	11,587	34,644
Wilmington.....	25,658	1,111	5,073	144	1,770	728	5,935	40,419
Norfolk.....	767	—	214	—	—	—	61	1,042
Los Angeles....	7,475	260	111	100	—	—	179	8,125
San Francisco..	6,443	—	7,288	468	1,100	—	885	16,184
Seattle.....	2,707	—	4,725	—	—	—	500	7,932
Gulfport.....	585	110	3,820	33	—	—	505	5,053
New York.....	150	714	—	—	—	—	155	1,019
Boston.....	331	66	—	—	—	600	6,201	7,193
Philadelphia..	56	90	47	—	—	—	2,696	2,899
Los Angeles....	19,079	14,762	5,489	1,936	126,098	1,416	3,351	172,161
San Francisco..	11,810	2,739	—	—	51,580	—	1,215	67,344
Seattle.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Total.....	351,970	344,659	340,307	217,967	579,964	50,937	477,491	2,363,295
Total 1937-38	1302,665	657,667	690,940	371,753	301,833	46,066	770,859	4,141,783
Total 1936-37	824,857	597,764	496,652	232,368	104,655	19,553	491,338	3,706,187

NOTE—Exports to Canada—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to give returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of September the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 11,990 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 10,169 bales. For the two months ended Sept. 30, 1938, there were 27,721 bales exported as against 16,348 bales for the two months of 1937.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Feb. 17 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—						Leaving Stock
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Foreign	Coast-wise	Total	
Galveston	1,600	1,000	6,000	28,600	3,000	40,200	643,611
Houston	1,844	1,478	400	21,709	102	25,533	751,781
New Orleans	789	291	1,854	8,199	7,571	18,704	626,828
Savannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,813
Charleston	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,754
Mobile	50	150	—	—	3	—	64,517
Norfolk	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,840
Other ports	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,841
Total 1939	4,283	2,919	8,254	58,511	10,673	84,640	2,422,985
Total 1938	18,878	10,007	7,277	65,043	5,759	106,964	2,987,372
Total 1937	27,705	38,866	7,652	77,619	5,322	157,164	1,957,454

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was only moderately active, with the usual general downward trend to prices. There still appears no incentive to operate in a substantial way on either side of the market, and with so much uncertainty regarding the forthcoming legislation, no appreciable activity is looked for in the markets for futures, at least until the plans of the Government concerning cotton are more clearly defined.

On the 11th inst. prices closed 1 to 8 points net lower. The market held within a narrow range until the last half hour when selling from Wall Street and New Orleans sources increased, carrying values off to a net loss of 4 to 11 points. In contrast with the recent pressure in current deliveries, to-day's selling centered in the forward months. No special news became immediately available to account for the sudden reaction. Previously last week the new crops had held firm in the face of losses of up to \$1 a bale in old crops. The market opened steady at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 3 points. Some Southern hedging and foreign offerings accounted for the initial losses in the distant deliveries. The later decline carried May down to 7.98c., but a fair volume of spot house buying was uncovered at that basis. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.44c. On the 14th inst. prices closed 4 to 10 points net higher. The market received quite a stimulus today from indications that no loan cotton would become available at less than full prices during the current crop season ending July 31, 1940. There was active buying of the near months by trade houses, but gains in new crop deliveries were modified by uncertainties over future loan releases. Over-holiday advances at Liverpool and New Orleans accounted for opening gains of 6 to 9 points in the local market. Reports from Washington that Senator Ellison D. Smith had introduced his loan cotton disposal plan in the Senate with some modifications from the version of the bill available here late last week, brought more active demand from both domestic and foreign sources. The principal changes reported in the Smith bill concerned proposed delay in the distribution of cotton from stocks of the Commodity Credit Corp. It was indicated that growers would not receive cotton from loan supplies at a cheap price as a reward for greater acreage reductions than called for under the 1939 soil conservation program, until they had proved compliance. Southern spot markets today were generally 5 to 10 points higher, with middling quotations ranging from 8.10 to 8.93c. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 8.52c. On the 15th inst. prices closed 2 to 9 points net lower. Selling from Bombay was rather conspicuous at the opening when prices fell off 4 to 8 points. The offerings were attributed to the reversing of a long straddle account here against previous sales at Bombay. Yesterday's differences between the two markets were at practically the widest for the season and were believed to have attracted profit-taking. Sales were estimated at 10,000 bales in May, but they were absorbed by trade price-fixing as that month approached the 8c. level. Evening up in the March delivery was noticeable, there remaining but 5½ trading days prior to first of March notice day on Feb. 23. Although volume was large, fluctuations were within comparatively narrow limits. There seemed enough price-fixing to check the decline. Southern spot markets remained quiet, with middling prices ranging from 8.04c. up to 8.87c., and averaging 8.46c. in the 10 designated spot markets.

On the 16th inst. prices closed unchanged to 5 points net higher. The market was irregular during most of the day, with the undertone barely steady. Volume was light. At noon the market was one point higher to one point lower. A moderate volume of activity was in evidence at the opening, with initial prices registering a decline of one point to an advance of one point compared with previous finals. Trading was similar in character to the previous sessions of the week. Brokers with Bombay connections again were heavy sellers of the near months, while cooperative brokers and spot houses absorbed most of the contracts. Foreign hedges were reported in the distant months, principally in the October option. Locals and New Orleans bought the distant months. Futures steadied after the call, and held within a five-point range. Foreign selling diminished somewhat in later trading. Liverpool futures closed four points higher to four points lower. Bombay reversing of straddles, selling here and buying in the Far East, featured the trading.

Today prices closed three to six points upon the near deliveries, while the distant months were unchanged to two points down. Prices for cotton futures turned slightly irregular late this afternoon in a limited volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed an advance of four points to decline of one point from the closing level of the previous day. Around midday the market was unchanged to six points higher. Futures were quiet but steady on the opening, with initial prices one to three points above yesterday's last quotations. A leading spot house was a good buyer of the May and July contracts. Brokers with New Orleans connections and dealers in the South and Southwest figured in the selling. Liverpool bought moderately. Foreign brokers transacted very little business during the early trading. Because of the narrow parity between Liverpool and New York, Anglo-American houses are said to be preparing to take delivery on March contracts in Liverpool. The near months in Liverpool are only 80 to 90 points above the American market, whereas the shipping parity is about 160 points.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Feb. 11 to Feb. 17—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	8.95	Holiday	9.01	8.99	8.94	8.94

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 ½, established for deliveries on contract on ----- 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 ½-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Feb. 16.

	½ Inch			1 1/8 Inch			1 1/4 Inch		
	15-16	15-16	1 1/8	15-16	15-16	1 1/8	15-16	15-16	1 1/4
White—									
Mid. Fair	.62 on	.80 on	.94 on	Spotted—					
St. Good Mid.	.56 on	.74 on	.88 on	Good Mid.	.09 on	.25 on	.38 on		
Good Mid.	.50 on	.68 on	.82 on	St. Mid.	.06 off	.10 on	.23 on		
St. Mid.	.34 on	.51 on	.67 on	Mid.	.05 off	.11 off	.37 off		
Mid.	.17 on	.32 on	.32 on	*St. Low Mid.	1.38 off	1.32 off	1.27 off		
St. Low Mid.	.57 off	.41 off	.29 off	*Low Mid.	2.10 off	2.08 off	2.06 off		
Low Mid.	1.29 off	1.22 off	1.17 off	Tinged—					
*St. Good Ord.	2.00 off	1.96 off	1.95 off	Good Mid.	.48 off	.37 off	.26 off		
*Good Ord.	2.60 off	2.57 off	2.56 off	St. Mid.	.71 off	.61 off	.52 off		
Extra White—				Mid.	1.47 off	1.42 off	1.37 off		
Good Mid.	.50 on	.68 on	.82 on	*St. Low Mid.	2.14 off	2.12 off	2.12 off		
St. Mid.	.34 on	.51 on	.67 on	*Low Mid.	2.80 off	2.79 off	2.79 off		
Mid.	Even	.17 on	.32 on	Yel. Stained—					
St. Low Mid.	.57 off	.41 off	.29 off	Good Mid.	1.10 off	1.03 off	.84 off		
Low Mid.	1.29 off	1.22 off	1.17 off	*St. Mid.	1.61 off	1.67 off	1.64 off		
*St. Good Ord.	2.00 off	1.96 off	1.94 off	*Mid.	2.27 off	2.25 off	2.23 off		
*Good Ord.	2.60 off	2.57 off	2.56 off	Gray—					
				Good Mid.	.59 off	.46 off	.35 off		
				St. Mid.	.79 off	.68 off	.57 off		
				*Mid.	1.35 off	1.28 off	1.24 off		

*Not deliverable on future contract.

New York Quotations for 32 Years

1939	8.94c.	1931	11.05c.	1923	28.50c.	1915	8.55c.
1938	9.06c.	1930	15.65c.	1922	18.10c.	1914	12.90c.
1937	12.97c.	1929	20.25c.	1921	13.65c.	1913	12.70c.
1936	11.55c.	1928	18.35c.	1920	39.40c.	1912	10.35c.
1935	12.80c.	1927	14.15c.	1919	27.20c.	1911	14.00c.
1934	12.55c.	1926	20.60c.	1918	31.45c.	1910	14.80c.
1933	6.15c.	1925	24.70c.	1917	15.95c.	1909	9.85c.
1932	6.90c.	1924	31.45c.	1916	11.60c.	1908	11.35c.

Market and Sales at New York

	Spot Market Closed	Futures Market Closed	SALES		
			Spot	Contract	Total
Saturday	Nominal	Steady	550	---	550
Monday	Nominal	Holiday	---	---	---
Tuesday	Nominal	Steady	---	---	---
Wednesday	Nominal	Steady	200	---	200
Thursday	Nominal	Steady	300	---	300
Friday	Nominal	Steady	500	---	500
Total week			1,550	---	1,550
Since Aug. 1			50,281	74,700	124,981

Futures—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday Feb. 11	Monday Feb. 13	Tuesday Feb. 14	Wednesday Feb. 15	Thursday Feb. 16	Friday Feb. 17
Mar (1939)						
Range	8.32-8.40		8.39-8.43	8.35-8.41	8.37-8.41	8.41-8.44
Closing	8.35		8.41-8.42	8.39-8.40	8.40	8.44
April						
Range			8.24n	8.20n	8.21n	8.25n
Closing	8.14n					
May						
Range	7.98-8.03		8.04-8.08	8.01-8.04	8.00-8.03	8.05-8.08
Closing	7.98		8.08	8.02-8.03	8.02-8.03	8.07-8.08
June						
Range			7.93n	7.86n	7.88n	7.94n
Closing	7.84n					
July						
Range	7.68-7.73	HOLIDAY	7.74-7.79	7.70-7.74	7.70-7.76	7.78-7.82
Closing	7.71		7.79	7.70-7.71	7.75-7.76	7.81
Aug.						
Range			7.51n	7.46n	7.46n	7.49n
Closing	7.47n					
Sept.						
Range			7.41n	7.36n	7.36n	7.39n
Closing	7.37n					
Oct.						
Range	7.32-7.45		7.39-7.43	7.34-7.36	7.34-7.37	7.37-7.40
Closing	7.37		7.41	7.36	7.36	7.39
Nov.						
Range			7.41n	7.36n	7.36n	7.38n
Closing	7.37n					
D c.						
Range	7.35-7.45		7.40-7.45	7.35-7.39	7.35-7.37	7.36-7.40
Closing	7.38		7.42	7.37	7.37	7.37
Jan. (1940)						
Range	7.40-7.45		7.42-7.45	7.37-7.39	7.38-7.40	7.38-7.40
Closing	7.40		7.45	7.37	7.40	7.38
Feb.						
Range						
Closing						

n Nominal.

Range for future prices at New York for week ending Feb. 17, 1938, and since trading began on each option:

Option for	Range for Week		Range Since Beginning of Option			
Mar. 1939	8.32 Feb. 11	8.43 Feb. 11	7.77 May 31 1938	9.25 July 7 1938	8.34 May 25 1938	8.37 Aug. 23 1938
Apr. 1939	7.98 Feb. 11	8.08 Feb. 14	7.81 May 31 1938	9.27 July 7 1938	8.11 Oct. 4 1938	8.20 Nov. 21 1938
May 1939	7.68 Feb. 11	7.79 Feb. 14	7.60 Dec. 5 1938	9.05 July 22 1938	8.12 Oct. 3 1938	8.12 Oct. 3 1938
June 1939	7.32 Feb. 11	7.45 Feb. 11	7.30 Jan. 24 1939	8.07 Sept. 30 1938	7.26 Jan. 10 1939	8.01 Oct. 24 1938
July 1939	7.35 Feb. 11	7.45 Feb. 11	7.26 Jan. 26 1939	7.71 Dec. 30 1938	7.29 Jan. 27 1939	7.54 Feb. 6 1939
Aug. 1939	7.37 Feb. 15	7.45 Feb. 11				

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery—The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb. gross weight.

New York	Open Contracts Feb. 16					
	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 16
March (1939)	26,500	13,500	19,900	50,800	28,400	292,000
Man	33,000	8,500	18,300	40,000	30,100	593,500
July	21,200	5,000	15,200	18,800	18,300	785,200
October	17,800	11,300	Holl- day	10,700	11,300	17,300
December	7,700	3,600	8,500	5,800	6,100	75,500
January (1940)	800	2,700	200	800	600	12,700
Inactive months—						
August (1939)						100
September						3,000
Total all futures	107,000	44,600	72,800	127,500	101,300	2,270,600

New Orleans	Open Contracts Feb. 14					
	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 14
March (1939)	2,150	7,000	2,800	3,100	8,700	3,550
May	3,850	6,500	3,450	650	6,750	2,950
July	2,150	4,050	4,150	1,700	4,800	2,000
October	2,650	3,650	1,850	2,550	7,300	4,650
December		500	200	1,000	350	150
January (1940)					500	100
March	200				100	6,850
May						200
Total all futures	11,000	21,700	12,450	9,000	28,500	399,000

The Visible Supply of Cotton tonight, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks as well as afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. To make the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we add the item of exports from the United States, for Friday only.

Feb. 17—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Stock at Liverpool	913,000	1,004,000	814,000	620,000
stock at Manchester	99,000	189,000	106,000	95,000
Total Great Britain	1,012,000	1,193,000	920,000	715,000
Stock at Bremen	219,000	259,000	198,000	235,000
Stock at Havre	270,000	326,000	278,000	207,000
Stock at Rotterdam	14,000	14,000	11,000	14,000
Stock at Barcelona				71,000
Stock at Genoa	58,000	47,000	12,000	*78,000
Stock at Venice and Mestre	23,000	11,000	11,000	*11,000
Stock at Trieste	9,000	8,000	9,000	5,000
Total Continental stocks	593,000	665,000	519,000	619,000
Total European stocks	1,605,000	1,858,000	1,439,000	1,334,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	134,000	141,000	243,000	203,000
American cotton afloat for Europe	187,000	289,000	260,000	268,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe	98,000	101,000	161,000	119,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	434,000	363,000	380,000	313,000
Stock in Bombay, India	932,000	795,000	999,000	593,000
Stock in U. S. ports	2,507,625	3,094,336	2,114,618	2,417,702
Stock in U. S. interior towns	3,174,825	2,570,224	1,926,804	2,124,667
U. S. exports today	15,184	22,380	9,112	4,270

Total visible supply—9,087,634 9,223,940 7,532,534 7,376,639

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Liverpool stock	385,000	653,000	350,000	328,000
Manchester stock	62,000	142,000	65,000	64,000
Bremen stock	150,000	223,000	149,000	191,000
Havre stock	196,000	301,000	242,000	192,000
Other Continental stock	65,000	54,000	17,000	54,000
American afloat for Europe	187,000	289,000	260,000	268,000
U. S. port stock	2,507,625	3,094,336	2,114,618	2,417,702
U. S. interior stock	3,174,825	2,570,224	1,926,804	2,124,667
U. S. exports today	15,184	22,380	9,112	4,270
Total American	6,742,634	7,348,940	5,133,534	5,643,639

East Indian, Brazil, &c.—	1939	1938	1937	1936
Liverpool stock	528,000	351,000	464,000	292,000
Manchester stock	37,000	47,000	41,000	31,000
Bremen stock	69,000	36,000	49,000	46,000
Havre stock	74,000	25,000	36,000	15,000
Other Continental stock	134,000	26,000	23,000	121,000
India afloat for Europe	134,000	141,000	243,000	203,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	98,000	101,000	161,000	119,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	434,000	363,000	380,000	313,000
Stock in Bombay, India	932,000	795,000	999,000	593,000
Total East India, &c.	2,345,000	1,885,000	2,399,000	1,733,000
Total American	6,742,634	7,348,940	5,133,534	5,643,639

Total visible supply	1939	1938	1937	1936
Middling uplands, Liverpool	5.15d.	5.16d.	7.22d.	6.17d.
Middling uplands, New York	8.94c.	9.00c.	12.96c.	1.45c.
Egypt, good Saker, Liverpool	8.46d.	10.11d.	11.02d.	9.42d.
Broach, fine, Liverpool	4.02d.	4.37d.	5.74d.	5.37d.
Peruvian Tangos, g'd fair, L'pool	5.60d.	6.41d.	8.94d.	5.37d.
C.P. Oomra No. 1 staple, s'fine, Liv	4.07d.	4.49d.	5.76d.	

* Figures for Jan. 24; later figures not available.

Continental imports for past week have been 90,000 bales. The above figures for 1939 show a decrease from last week of 117,719 bales, a loss of 146,306 from 1938, an increase of 1,555,100 bales over 1937, and a gain of 1,710,995 bales over 1936.

At the Interior Towns the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for

the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Towns	Movement to Feb. 17, 1939				Movement to Feb. 18, 1938			
	Receipts		Ship-ments Week	Stocks Feb. 17	Receipts		Ship-ments Week	Stocks Feb. 18
	Week	Season			Week	Season		
Ala., Birm'am	169	68,234	1,580	55,362	1,752	58,827	1,521	44,176
Eufaula	26	12,574	25	8,942	313	10,676	740	8,186
Montgom'y	344	85,292	3,253	87,242	1,957	47,341	501	53,196
Selma	28	43,601	281	78,237	60	68,259	1,326	61,019
Ark., Blythev.	220	130,862	1,054	166,312	1,550	166,102	5,259	112,229
Forest City		38,944	14	52,086	2,368	53,916	1,569	32,256
Helena		59,882	200	58,792	4,669	96,183	1,590	45,284
Hope	108	38,804	171	48,378	21	64,692	357	26,537
Jonesboro		19,310	301	35,683	273	36,038	813	27,799
Little Rock	381	102,584	1,453	139,796	723	141,375	1,372	99,195
Newport		39,855	277	42,205	350	45,622	1,590	26,254
Pine Bluff	268	131,408	546	127,932	2,312	175,536	2,606	85,810
Walnut Ruff	24	48,523	311	43,846	98	61,493		37,528
Ga., Albany	18	12,745	381	17,803	51	16,598	430	17,381
Athens	173	30,867	340	41,465	840	43,971	610	37,829
Atlanta	1,334	103,490	5,890	126,159	8,364	168,509	4,759	157,791
Augusta	2,788	102,550	3,074	152,756	768	149,106	2,147	139,427
Columbus	600	7,700	500	34,000	500	23,900	500	34,450
Macon		26,245	200	36,393	407	43,298	203	35,813
Rome		25,16,613	20	32,850	20	16,497	50	21,704
La., Shrevep't	19	55,551	570	85,870	258	145,147	1,214	68,650
Miss., Clarksd	1,497	124,138	3,489	65,479	8,456	238,514	7,509	77,235
Columbus	40	26,266	712	41,333	156	37,534	557	33,599
Greenwood	843	191,315	3,417	109,504	5,010	287,193	7,141	103,908
Jackson	75	31,678	300	40,444	134	63,933	408	29,179
Natchez	2	7,535	11	16,234	452	17,896	76	12,326
Vicksburg	252	27,710	193	22,727	850	49,390	733	21,538
Yazoo City	36	45,164	316	49,645	552	75,007	1,660	37,723
Mo., St. Louis	5,103	118,810	5,114	3,451	5,457	123,738	5,448	2,359
N.C., Gr'boro	330	4,387	129	3,429	239	3,930	396	3,025
Oklahoma								
15 towns*	457	337,550	1,833	284,956	3,442	507,696	9,788	189,706
S. C., Greenville	2,112	68,772	3,149	73,973	6,158	101,655	4,280	86,314
Tenn., Mem's	29,704	1679,816	44,573	819,570	71,057	2131,647	65,394	684,872
Texas, Abilene	2	21,946	32	13,514	203	45,388	413	8,614
Austin	16	15,317	32	4,615	76	17,393	193	1,546
Brenham	32	14,399	35	3,317	30	13,394	96	2,650
Dallas	114	43,608	884	43,630	895	108,956	1,030	37,526
Paris		63,080	186	43,657		92,578		26,127
Robstown		6,471	72	1,188		15,657		1,823
San Marcos	47	13,271	84	2,642	a3	47,564	a36	a282
Texarkana	41	27,118	149	35,907	351	61,626	357	20,369
Waco	73	53,933	298	23,471	531	88,947	708	17,899
Total 56 towns	47,301	4,127,888	85,449	3,174,825	131,390	5,698,722	136,381	2,570,224

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. a San Antonio.

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Feb. 17—	1938-39		1937-38	
	Shipped	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Via St. Louis	5,114	118,623	5,448	123,994
Via Mounds, &c.	4,925	120,496	4,675	90,891
Via Rock Island		2,364	317	2,691
Via Louisville		5,919	80	3,809
Via Virginia points	3,287	107,767	1,736	105,320
Via other routes, &c.	11,319	446,216	32,224	635,148
Total gross overland	24,645	801,385	44,480	961,853
Deduct Shipments—				

Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—

Week Ended Feb. 17	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday
Galveston	8.21	HOL.	8.31	8.26	8.26	8.31
New Orleans	8.59	8.66	8.66	8.48	8.48	8.54
Mobile	8.13	HOL.	8.23	8.17	8.17	8.22
Savannah	8.80	HOL.	8.87	8.85	8.85	8.87
Norfolk	8.80	HOL.	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
Montgomery	8.35	HOL.	8.43	8.37	8.37	8.42
Augusta	8.83	8.93	8.93	8.87	8.87	8.92
Memphis	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.30
Houston	8.30	HOL.	8.40	8.35	8.35	8.40
Little Rock	8.15	HOL.	8.25	8.20	8.15	8.25
Dallas	8.00	HOL.	8.10	8.04	8.04	8.09
Fort Worth	8.00	HOL.	8.10	8.04	8.04	8.09

Cotton Loans of CCC Through Feb. 9 Aggregated \$193,802,146 on 4,228,033 Bales—On Feb. 10 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through Feb. 9, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$193,802,145.35 on 4,228,033 bales of cotton. The loans average 8.81 cents per pound.

Figures showing the number of bales on which loans have been made by States in which the cotton is stored are given below:

State	Bales	State	Bales
Alabama	304,856	New Mexico	38,479
Arizona	59,895	North Carolina	12,241
Arkansas	681,575	Oklahoma	182,119
California	156,596	South Carolina	49,693
Georgia	164,939	Tennessee	307,902
Louisiana	284,112	Texas	1,206,542
Mississippi	669,761	Virginia	147
Missouri	109,176		

CCC Extends Time for Purchase of Wool Loans from Lending Agencies to April 15—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Feb. 13 that the time within which it would purchase acceptable wool loans from banks, cooperatives and others which qualified as lending agencies under its regulations, had been extended from Feb. 28, 1939, to April 15, 1939, subject to all terms and conditions of the present regulations, except that interest would be allowed lending agencies for the period subsequent to Feb. 28, 1939, at the rate of 1¼% instead of 2½%. The CCC further announced:

With respect to loans repaid during this period, lending agencies will be required, however, to remit to the corporation, only the amount specified under the existing contract to purchase, namely, 1½% interest.

As of Dec. 31, 1938, when the loan program expired, loans had been made of \$14,916,065.09 upon 82,587,824 net grease pounds. Through Feb. 11, 1939, repayments reported to the Corporation include \$7,206,679.96, covering 40,068,600 net grease pounds. Of the loans presently outstanding \$7,290,002.92 secured by 40,008,025 pounds are carried by banks and other lending agencies.

A previous reference to the extension of time appeared in our Jan. 14 issue, page 299.

Census Report on Cotton Consumed and on Hand, &c., in January—Under date of Feb. 14, 1939, 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 January, 1939 and 1938. Cotton consumed amounted to 591,991 bales of lint and 65,054 bales of linters, compared with 565,307 bales of lint and 65,676 bales of linters in December, 1938, and 433,258 bales of lint and 45,032 bales of linters in January, 1938. It will be seen that there is an increase in January, 1939, when compared with the previous year, in the total lint and linters combined of 178,755 bales, or 37.4%. The following is the statement:

JANUARY REPORT OF COTTON CONSUMED, ON HAND, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES
(Cotton in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in 500-pound bales)

Year	Cotton Consumed During—		Cotton on Hand Jan. 31—		Cotton Spindles Active During January (Number)
	Jan. (Bales)	Six Months Ended Jan. 31 (Bales)	In Consuming Establishments (Bales)	In Public Storage & at Compresses (Bales)	
United States	1939 591,991	3,391,808	1,626,593	14,782,233	22,440,278
	1938 433,258	3,077,672	1,758,696	11,815,365	22,325,472
Cotton-growing States	1939 502,872	2,875,041	1,409,717	14,721,305	17,056,876
	1938 372,173	2,627,013	1,489,088	11,727,709	16,896,620
New England States	1939 74,312	424,795	173,065	55,140	4,788,122
	1938 49,865	369,937	213,099	78,017	4,814,530
All other States	1939 14,807	91,772	43,811	5,788	615,280
	1938 11,220	80,722	56,509	9,639	614,322
Included Above—					
Egyptian cotton	1939 5,064	29,597	15,442	2,833	
	1938 3,532	28,305	21,782	11,763	
Other foreign cotton	1939 3,947	30,309	22,435	34,421	
	1938 5,706	46,143	20,933	27,359	
Amer.-Egyptian cotton	1939 1,716	5,929	9,143	8,371	
	1938 377	3,798	3,521	4,894	
Not Included Above—					
Linters	1939 65,054	410,870	353,853	114,344	
	1938 45,032	368,408	261,223	79,602	

Imports of Foreign Cotton
(500-Pound Bales)

Country of Production	January		6 Mos. Ended Jan. 31	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
Egypt	3,767	2,732	22,098	25,308
Peru		152	230	610
China	639	769	24,996	4,070
Mexico	2,495	245	13,093	2,171
British India	5,038	2,062	16,303	12,674
All other	342	490	735	1,614
Total	12,281	6,450	77,455	46,477

Linters imported during five months ended Dec. 31, 1938, amounted to 15,824 equivalent 500-pound bales.

Exports of Domestic Cotton—Excluding Linters
(Running Bales—See Note for Linters)

Country to Which Exported	January		6 Mos. Ended Jan. 31	
	1939	1938	1939	1938
United Kingdom	41,465	206,884	285,458	1,195,120
France	20,741	76,144	293,834	614,813
Italy	22,036	53,560	173,150	333,193
Germany	31,399	41,741	200,135	545,368
Spain	4		1,519	
Belgium	9,653	20,929	62,077	132,934
Other European	49,989	68,869	422,064	439,951
Japan	70,954	108,584	528,351	228,505
China	18,595		39,208	214
Canada	14,606	21,545	131,889	143,156
All other	10,072	49,225	54,502	198,993
Total	289,514	647,481	2,192,285	3,832,247

Note—Linters exported not included above were 18,319 bales during January in 1939 and 25,551 bales in 1938; 116,872 bales for six months ended Jan. 31 in 1939 and 153,487 bales in 1938. The distribution for January, 1939 follows: United Kingdom, 5,729; France, 5,569; Belgium, 53; Netherlands, 47; Poland and Danzig, 34; Germany, 4,103; Italy, 190; Canada, 1,364; Panama, 17; Japan, 1,153; South Africa, 60.

WORLD STATISTICS

The estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1937, as compiled from various 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 31, 1938, was 26,748,000 bales. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about 147,000,000.

New York Cotton Exchange on Proposed Changes in Futures Contract—The New York Cotton Exchange has not taken any position as to the merits or demerits of proposed changes in the cotton futures contract, and in considering such changes it will endeavor to serve the best interests of all sections of the industry, said Frank J. Knell, President of the Exchange, in a statement issued Feb. 14. Mr. Knell's statement follows:

The New York Cotton Exchange, its executive officers, and its board of managers do not in any way represent either the cotton shippers or the manufacturers in their differences over the present futures contract nor has the Exchange proposed any change in the contract nor taken any position as to the merits or demerits of any change suggested.

The facilities of the Exchange are used by the entire cotton industry throughout the world, and it is and will continue to be the constant effort of the Exchange to strive to serve the best interests of all sections of the industry.

The New York Cotton Exchange stands squarely on this position. This statement is made because of the publication of articles in the press which may have been construed as indicating that the position of the Exchange is different from that here stated.

Census Report on Cottonseed Oil Production—On Feb. 11 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 six months ended with January, 1939 and 1938.

COTTONSEED RECEIVED, CRUSHED, AND ON HAND (TONS)

State	Received at Mills * Aug. 1 to Jan. 31		Crushed Aug. 1 to Jan. 31		On Hand at Mills Jan. 31	
	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938
Alabama	252,353	352,646	217,023	301,966	47,291	50,961
Arkansas	440,637	573,820	328,391	388,357	132,468	185,347
California	145,619	262,412	109,896	124,418	57,437	143,462
Georgia	265,070	470,066	225,755	414,776	54,629	57,618
Louisiana	165,585	245,625	153,764	217,246	17,703	31,586
Mississippi	619,070	885,340	425,694	581,419	235,234	311,887
North Carolina	127,791	254,151	120,275	215,478	15,311	39,084
Oklahoma	175,825	262,096	160,275	222,855	19,220	39,713
South Carolina	137,930	221,749	128,369	205,016	11,113	17,383
Tennessee	347,088	399,564	242,037	283,710	117,661	116,267
Texas	949,051	1,541,314	850,401	1,220,946	280,723	343,240
All other States	174,321	243,916	117,548	146,715	64,812	97,797
United States	3,800,340	5,715,702	3,079,348	4,322,932	1,053,602	1,434,345

* Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 337,118 tons and 42,394 tons on hand Aug. 1 nor 24,355 tons and 106,435 tons reshipped for 1939 and 1938, respectively.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT, AND ON HAND

Item	Season	On Hand Aug. 1	Produced Aug. 1 to Jan. 31	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to Jan. 31	On Hand Jan. 31
Crude oil (lbs.)	1938-39	*33,833,717	953,901,982	844,160,042	*178,202,644
	1937-38	11,141,266	1,314,673,254	1,233,550,540	210,084,271
Refined oil (lbs.)	1938-39	*487,927,952	z752,322,368		*609,949,946
	1937-38	441,052,343	999,016,886		492,820,202
Cake and meal, (tons)	1938-39	214,611	1,378,567	1,303,892	299,286
	1937-38	41,952	1,492,239	1,753,379	212,812
Hulls (tons)	1938-39	133,153	798,611	764,432	167,332
	1937-38	43,422	1,106,040	1,021,524	127,938
Linters, running bales	1938-39	457,464	753,712	662,817	548,359
	1937-38	61,547	983,565	581,057	464,055
Hull fiber, 500-lb. bales	1938-39	30,534	26,563	28,023	29,074
	1937-38	1,828	41,793	16,786	26,835
Grabbots, notes &c., 500 lb. bales	1938-39	36,592	37,688	33,563	40,717
	1937-38	7,379	51,886	18,089	41,176

* Includes 11,339,523 and 37,038,490 pounds held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 12,855,220 and 21,783,240 pounds in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1, 1938, and Jan. 31, 1939, respectively.

z Includes 5,199,739 and 7,898,555 pounds held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refiners and manufacturing establishments and 7,696,711 and 6,496,922 pounds in transit to manufacturers of shortening, oleomargarine, soap, &c., Aug. 1, 1938, and Jan. 31, 1939, respectively.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR FIVE MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31

Item	1938	1937
Exports—Oil, crude, pounds	100,805	2,169,686
Oil, refined, pounds	1,541,775	2,332,177
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	13,375	52,828
Linters, running bales	98,553	127,938
Imports—Oil, crude, pounds	None	4,094
Oil, refined, pounds	*33,829,787	20,859,226
Cake and meal, tons of 2,000 pounds	1,125	3,013
Linters, bales of 500 pounds	15,824	5,383

* Amounts for January not included above are 1,972,654 pounds refined "entered direct for consumption," 188,843 refined, "withdrawn from warehouse for consumption," and none "entered direct into warehouse."

Returns by Telegraph—Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that except for some rain in the extreme east the weather has been dry over the cotton belt. Temperatures have been near normal.

	Rain Days	Rainfall Inches	Thermometer		
			High	Low	Mean
Texas—Galveston	1	0.01	68	44	56
Amarillo	1	0.02	64	16	40
Austin	1	0.02	72	32	52
Abilene	2	0.12	76	22	49
Brownsville		dry	84	52	68
Corpus Christi	1	0.01	82	44	63
Dallas	2	1.00	68	22	45
Del Rio	1	0.01	74	34	54
El Paso		dry	68	22	45
Houston	2	0.06	78	40	59
Palestine	3	0.44	70	30	50
Port Arthur	2	0.04	68	40	54
San Antonio	1	0.06	76	34	55
Oklahoma—Oklahoma City	1	0.04	72	16	44
Arkansas—Fort Smith	2	0.28	70	20	45
Little Rock	1	1.02	64	22	43
Louisiana—New Orleans	2	0.82	82	48	65
Shreveport	2	0.62	74	32	53
Mississippi—Meridian	2	2.76	76	38	57
Vicksburg	2	0.54	76	32	54
Alabama—Mobile	3	0.69	78	43	59
Birmingham	4	2.56	72	32	52
Montgomery	3	1.14	82	42	63
Florida—Jacksonville	2	0.46	82	42	62
Miami		dry	80	64	72
Pensacola	3	0.48	70	48	59
Tampa	1	0.12	82	54	68
Georgia—Savannah	4	0.85	80	40	60
Atlanta	4	1.56	72	32	52
Augusta	2	0.90	78	36	57
Macon	2	0.28	76	32	54
South Carolina—Charleston	2	1.07	76	41	59
North Carolina—Charlotte	4	1.34	74	32	53
Asheville	2	0.70	74	26	48
Raleigh	3	0.26	72	30	51
Wilmington	3	0.94	74	34	54
Tennessee—Memphis	3	2.35	62	23	43
Chattanooga	3	4.28	74	32	53
Nashville	2	2.60	60	22	41

The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Feb. 17, 1939	Feb. 18, 1938
	Feet	Feet
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	11.6
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	33.8
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	46.2
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	10.6
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	33.0

Receipts from the Plantations—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week	Receipts at Ports			Stocks at Interior Towns			Receipts from Plantations		
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936
Nov. 15	125,857	195,034	251,440	3518,088	2459,694	2373,757	133,637	267,158	282,311
25	88,143	160,560	217,563	3524,821	2501,559	2397,188	94,876	202,425	240,994
Dec. 2	89,957	169,362	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	230,448	94,354
16	64,534	169,711	143,695	3471,589	2640,423	2290,487	39,901	199,284	106,109
23	54,236	139,333	119,319	3448,226	2663,852	2253,715	30,873	162,762	82,567
30	44,595	141,563	117,505	3434,970	2658,348	2250,247	81,339	147,067	112,749
Jan. 6	42,596	125,265	96,101	3400,270	2619,799	2180,501	7,896	86,716	26,355
13	38,827	121,714	61,240	3369,048	2613,016	2142,612	7,605	128,497	23,351
20	37,887	116,840	82,643	3329,120	2629,639	2090,671	Nil	135,463	30,702
27	43,199	120,588	61,831	3291,719	2628,795	2046,413	5,798	119,744	17,573
Feb. 3	35,546	104,958	54,826	3246,532	2598,040	2001,896	Nil	74,203	10,309
10	29,078	112,608	57,820	3212,973	2575,215	1952,548	Nil	135,433	8,472
17	25,651	101,785	82,257	3174,825	2570,224	1926,804	Nil	96,794	56,513

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,392,943 bales; in 1937-38 were 8,114,855 bales, and in 1936-37 were 6,188,854 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 25,681 bales, the actual movement from plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 38,148 bales during the week.

World's Supply and Takings of Cotton—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

Cotton Takings, Week and Season	1938-39		1937-38	
	Week	Season	Week	Season
Visible supply Feb. 10	9,205,353	7,858,941	9,183,284	4,339,022
Visible supply Aug. 1		8,641,076	217,175	12,480,035
American in sight to Feb. 17	136,819	1,102,000	78,000	1,094,000
Bombay receipts to Feb. 16	63,000	373,000	32,000	314,000
Other India ship'ts to Feb. 16	17,000	1,134,800	18,000	2,470,200
Alexandria receipts to Feb. 15	30,000	275,000	10,000	279,000
Other supply to Feb. 15 * b	9,000			
Total supply	9,461,172	19,384,817	9,538,459	19,976,257
Deduct—				
Visible supply Feb. 17	9,087,634	9,087,634	9,233,940	9,233,940
Total takings to Feb. 17 a	373,538	10,297,183	304,519	10,742,317
Of which American	252,538	7,362,583	230,519	7,548,517
Of which other	121,000	2,934,600	74,000	3,193,800

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 3,448,000 bales in 1938-39 and 3,050,000 bales in 1937-38—takings not being available—and the aggregate amount taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 6,849,183 bales in 1938-39 and 7,692,317 bales in 1937-38, of which 3,914,583 bales and 4,498,517 bales American. b Estimated.

India Cotton Movement from All Ports—The receipts of Indian cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week and for the season from Aug. 1 are cabled, for three years, have been as follows:

Feb. 16 Receipts—	1938-39		1937-38		1936-37	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Bombay	63,000	1,102,000	78,000	1,094,000	98,000	714,000

Exports From—	For the Week				Since August 1			
	Great Britain	Continent	Jap'n & China	Total	Great Britain	Continent	Japan & China	Total
Bombay—								
1938-39	1,000	13,000	8,000	22,000	28,000	135,000	608,000	771,000
1937-38	15,000	34,000	49,000	98,000	18,000	139,000	342,000	499,000
1936-37	7,000	---	29,000	36,000	40,000	173,000	828,000	1041,000
Oth. India								
1938-39	4,000	13,000	---	17,000	129,000	244,000	---	373,000
1937-38	22,000	10,000	---	32,000	112,000	202,000	---	314,000
1936-37	16,000	30,000	---	46,000	196,000	338,000	---	534,000
Total all—								
1938-39	5,000	26,000	8,000	39,000	157,000	379,000	608,000	1144,000
1937-38	22,000	25,000	34,000	81,000	130,000	341,000	342,000	813,000
1936-37	23,000	30,000	29,000	82,000	236,000	511,000	828,000	1575,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 15,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 42,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 331,000 bales.

Alexandria Receipts and Shipments—We now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt Feb. 15	1938-39	1937-38	1936-37			
Receipts (cantars)—						
This week	150,000	90,000	165,000			
Since Aug. 1	5,676,417	7,386,970	8,067,207			
Exports (bales)—						
This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1	This Week	Since Aug. 1	
To Liverpool	84,062	5,000	121,696	---	139,702	
To Manchester, &c.	99,621	8,000	114,287	11,000	136,167	
To Continent and India	22,000	388,072	16,000	455,012	18,000	448,463
To America	---	13,890	1,000	17,225	3,000	80,157
Total exports	32,000	585,645	30,000	708,220	32,000	754,489

Note—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended Feb. 15 were 150,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 32,000 bales.

Manchester Market—Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for yarn is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1937			1936		
	32s Cop Twist	8 1/4 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'l g Up'ds	32s Cop Twist	8 1/4 Lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to Finest	Cotton Midd'l g Up'ds
Nov. 15	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	9 @ 9 3/4	5.08	10 1/4 @ 12	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.55
25	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	9 @ 9 3/4	5.22	10 1/4 @ 12	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.64
Dec. 2	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	9 @ 9 3/4	5.14	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.65
9	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	4.97	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.70
16	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	5.16	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.81
23	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	5.24	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.88
30	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	5.25	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.84
Jan. 6	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	5.30	10 1/4 @ 12	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.97
13	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 10 1/4 @ 9 1 1/4	5.19	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	5.02
20	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 9 @ 9	5.18	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.93
27	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 9 @ 9	5.10	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	4.82
Feb. 3	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 9 @ 9	5.13	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 9 @ 10	4.93
10	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 9 @ 9	5.07	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 9 @ 10	5.02
17	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4	8 9 @ 9	5.15	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	9 10 1/4 @ 10 1 1/2	5.16

Shipping News—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 62,966 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic reports, are as follows:

	Bales
GALVESTON—To Liverpool, Feb. 11, West Cobalt, 1,582	1,582
To Manchester, Feb. 11, West Cobalt, 1,871	1,871
To Antwerp, Feb. 8, Edam, 8	8
To Ghent, Feb. 8, Edam, 550; Feb. 15, Dryden, 1,180	1,730
To Dunkirk, Feb. 11, Vermont, 349	349
To Rotterdam, Feb. 8, Edam, 1,511; Feb. 15, Dryden, 755	2,266
To Copenhagen, Feb. 8, Stureholm, 1,157	1,157
To Oslo, Feb. 8, Stureholm, 300	300
To Gdynia, Feb. 8, Stureholm, 867	867
To Gothenburg, Feb. 8, Stureholm, 2,006	2,006
To Japan, Feb. 8, Spreewald, 2,585	2,585
To China, Feb. 8, Spreewald, 285	285
To Havre, Feb. 15, Dryden, 1,326	1,326
HOUSTON—To Copenhagen, Feb. 15, Svanheid, 1,262	1,262
To Bremen, Feb. 15, Kiel, 2,707; Feb. 13, Klauschoke, 1,682	4,389
To Hamburg, Feb. 15, Kiel, 500	500
To Gdynia, Feb. 15, Svanheid, 200	200
To Puerto Colombia, Feb. 1, Margaret Lykes, 403; American Press, 18	421
To Valparaiso, Feb. 1, Margaret Lykes, 26; Feb. 1, American Press, 20	46
To Havana, Jan. 28, Chester Valley, 229; Feb. 1, American Press, 506	735
To Genoa, Feb. 10, Ida Zoo, 1,479	1,479
To Naples, Feb. 10, Ida Zoo, 786	786
To Japan, Feb. 10, Spreewald, 3,284	3,284
To China, Feb. 10, Spreewald, 2,22	

	Bales
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, Feb. 13, Historian, 1,814; Feb. 8, Clair Hugo Stinnes, 1,176	2,990
To Manchester, Feb. 13, Historian, 3,406; Feb. 8, Clair Hugo Stinnes, 1,471	4,877
To Gdynia, Feb. 13, Taurus, 800	800
To Gothenburg, Feb. 13, Taurus, 300	300
To Havre, Feb. 14, Dryden, 514; Feb. 8, Arica, 345	859
To Antwerp, Feb. 8, Arica, 124; Feb. 15, Edam, 30	30
To Dunkirk, Feb. 8, Arica, 670	670
To Rotterdam, Feb. 15, Edam, 1,191	1,191
To Venice, Feb. 15, Lucia C, 414	414
To Trieste, Feb. 15—Lucia C, 1,050	1,050
To Naples, Feb. 15, Lucia C, 200	200
To Arica, Feb. 14, Contessa, 400	400
CORPUS CHRISTI—To Ghent, Feb. 14, Michigan, 140	140
To Dunkirk, Feb. 14, Michigan, 211	211
To Havre, Feb. 14, Michigan, 345	345
To Enschede, Feb. 14—Michigan, 208	208
To Rotterdam, Feb. 14, Michigan, 150	150
To Liverpool, Feb. 11, Davisian, 996	996
To Manchester, Feb. 11, Davisian, 1,584	1,584
NORFOLK—To Antwerp, Feb. 14, Black Gull, 48	48
To Liverpool, Feb. 14, Artigas, 14	14
MOBILE—To Japan, Feb. 3, Spreewald, 281	281
To China, Feb. 3, Spreewald, 443	443
SAN FRANCISCO—To Great Britain, (?) 3,089	3,089
To France, (?) 50	50
To Holland, (?) 100	100
To Australia, (?) 4	4
SEATTLE—To Canada, Feb. 10, Bervin, 10	10
LOS ANGELES—To Liverpool, Feb. 10, Celtia Star, 100	100
To Hamburg, Feb. 12, Schwabeu, 1,505	1,505
To Japan, Feb. 14, Bonnington, 200; Niagara Maru, 2,586; President Garfield, 532	3,318
To Bombay, Feb. 14, Hoegh Silverstone, 100	100
Total	62,966

Cotton Freights—Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert & Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:

	High Density	Stand-ard	High Density	Stand-ard	High Density	Stand-ard
Liverpool	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Manchester	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Antwerp	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Havre	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Rotterdam	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Genoa	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Oslo	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Stockholm	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Trieste	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Flume	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Barcelona	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Japan	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Shanghai	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Bombay	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Bremen	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Hamburg	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Piraeus	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Salonica	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Venice	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Copenhagen	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Naples	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Leghorn	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00
Gothenb'g	.45c.	.80c.	.45c.	.80c.	.85c.	1.00

* No quotation. x Only small lots. d Direct steamer.

Liverpool—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17
Forwarded	39,000	44,000	44,000	53,000
Total stocks	1,066,000	1,029,000	1,034,000	1,012,000
Of which American	468,000	462,000	456,000	447,000
Total imports	32,000	32,000	52,000	34,000
Of which American	6,000	13,000	14,000	12,000
Amount afloat	124,000	126,000	137,000	140,000
Of which American	46,000	43,000	41,000	51,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 12-15 P. M.	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
Mid. up'ds	5.07d.	5.01d.	5.07d.	5.05d.	5.08d.	5.15d.
Futures Market opened	Quiet, st'y. 1 to 3 pts. advance	Barely st'y. 4 to 6 pts. decline	Steady at 3 to 4 pts. advance	Steady, unchanged	Quiet, st'y. 1 to 3 pts. decline	Steady at 2 to 4 pts. advance
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet at 1 point advance	Steady at 2 to 6 pts. decline	Quiet, st'y. 1 pt. adv. to 4 pts. dec.	Quiet, st'y. unchgd. to 5 pts. dec.	St'y., 4 pts. adv. to 2 pts. dec.	St'y., 7 pts. adv. to 2 pts. decl.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

	Feb. 11 to Feb. 17		Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon	Close	Noon
New contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
March 1939	4.71	4.66	4.69	4.72	4.72	4.70	4.73	4.76	4.80	4.83				
May	4.67	4.62	4.65	4.68	4.67	4.65	4.67	4.66	4.70	4.74				
July	4.58	4.53	4.55	4.58	4.57	4.53	4.55	4.53	4.55	4.58				
October	4.49	4.44	4.45	4.47	4.46	4.42	4.42	4.40	4.41	4.43				
December	4.51	4.47	4.47	4.48	4.48	4.43	4.43	4.41	4.41	4.43				
January 1940	4.52	4.47	4.47	4.49	4.49	4.44	4.44	4.41	4.41	4.42				
March	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.51	4.51	4.47	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.44				
May	4.57	4.51	4.51	4.53	4.53	4.49	4.49	4.46	4.46	4.45				
July	4.58	4.53	4.53	4.54	4.54	4.50	4.50	4.47	4.47	4.45				

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Feb. 17, 1939

Flour—There was no appreciable change in flour business in the local area. Hand-to-mouth buying continues. It is stated that moderate deliveries on contracts are ample for current needs. Advices from the West state that indications point to a more active trade in flour soon, considering the decline in prices. During a brief two-day flurry last week hard spring wheat mills sold as much as 200% of their capacity. It is said that bakers' stocks are gradually being depleted.

Wheat—On the 11th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. higher. The market opened lower, but a good demand for cash wheat seemed to offset a number of bearish influences, chief of which were weakness in other world markets, lack of export demand and weather reports that generally were construed as being more favorable to the domestic winter wheat crop. There was considerable apprehension, however, that damage has been caused by the variable weather, but traders pointed out that until the growing season arrives, the extent, if any, will not be known. Weather was expected to be fair and warmer tomorrow over much of the belt and one or two precipitations late next week were forecast as likely. Other domestic markets reflected the lower opening here. Export interest in North American grains was disappointing overnight. There was little if any buying credited

to mills on the Board of Trade today, but local shippers reported sales of about 80,000 bushels of wheat. On the 14th inst. prices closed 1/4 to 1/2c. net higher. The market on the whole was a dull affair. A light demand developed in the final hour, influenced somewhat by substantial gains in the Liverpool market over the week-end. The news was devoid of anything that could be regarded as a real incentive to operate on either side of the market. Most dealings represented small orders in connection with wheat or flour sales. Lagging export business and absence of outstanding trade developments played their part in the feeling of lethargy that seemed to prevail generally among traders. Southwestern interests were reported buyers of wheat late in the session. Liverpool closed 1/2 to 3/4c. higher, extending the net gain for the last two days to 5/8 to 1 1/8c. Foreign demand for North American wheat continued poor over the holiday, with Canadian sales estimated at 400,000 bushels, largely from the Pacific Coast to the United Kingdom. On the 15th inst. prices closed 1/4c. lower to 1/8c. higher. The market was quiet during most of the session today, prices fluctuating nervously without definite direction. The undertone was barely steady throughout the session. Selling attributed to an international grain house was regarded as spreading against purchases on foreign markets. Slight fractional dips in sympathy with lower quotations at Liverpool attracted enough commission house buying to bring about some recoveries. Some purchasing was associated with improved flour business. Milling interests said low prices had stimulated domestic and export flour demand. Liverpool eased slightly on selling by a larger miller despite reports of bigger international trade recently than had been indicated. Spain and United Kingdom were reported taking Southern Hemisphere wheat while sales of Rumanian to British interests during the past week were confirmed.

On the 16th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. lower. The market dipped as much as 1/2c. at one time today, but showed surprising absorptive powers when offerings became freer in the later trading. Resistance to selling pressure came largely from Eastern sources and cash and milling interests. Slight declines at Liverpool and receipt of more rain in India were bearish factors. Pit dealers also detected more selling, presumably from large international grain interests, which they said may have been hedging or spreading against purchases at Winnipeg. Increased open interest in the wheat market recently in connection with this type of selling suggested new business of some nature, they said. The Robinson Elevator Co. at Kansas City reported the Kansas crop was only a little better than a month ago.

Today prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. higher. Moderate buying of wheat credited partly to milling interests, following increased flour business overnight, helped to lift prices as much as 5/8c. at times today. Trade remained quiet, however, and the full advance could not be held. Liverpool quotations closed 1/4 to 1/2c. up, and export trade remained quiet. The domestic Southwest received light scattered moisture overnight, but the forecast was for generally clear skies with rising temperature. Some large-scale flour business was reported in the Southwest late yesterday. Announcement that the Canadian Government will abandon its present price guaranty policy at the end of the crop year and will substitute a program of encouragement to wheat pools and continuation of the futures trading system under Government supervision, attracted much attention here. Open interest in wheat totaled 88,281,000 bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	87	Hol.	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 3/4	87 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March	67 1/2	H	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 3/4	68
May	67 1/2	O	67 1/2	68	67 3/4	67 3/4
July	67 1/2	L	68 1/2	68	67 3/4	68 1/2
September	68 1/2		68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	69

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
March 73% July 23, 1938	March 62 1/4 Sept. 8, 1938
May 74% July 23, 1938	May 62 1/4 Sept. 7, 1938
July 71% Jan. 4, 1939	July 62 1/4 Oct. 5, 1938
September 72 1/2 Jan. 4, 1939	September 67 1/2 Dec. 29, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May	62	H	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
July	62 1/2	O	63 1/4	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
October	63 1/2	L	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	64

Corn—On the 11th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1/4c. higher. This market seemed to parallel the action of wheat values, starting about steady, sagging and rising in the closing minutes. There was very little trading, and only small buying was necessary to hold prices up. May corn again was bought against sales of July contracts at about 1 1/4c. difference. Weather conditions were favorable for heavier livestock feeding in some corn belt States. Buenos Aires closed unchanged to 1/4c. lower. On the 14th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/2c. up. This grain was lower much of the time, due to declines at Buenos Aires, but the market closed slightly higher in sympathy with wheat. Argentine prices also were higher. Export business was quiet, although some domestic corn was sold to British interests today. On the 15th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/4c. up. This market held steady during most of the session, being influenced by further gains of hogs and lard. The recent decline in corn prices, traders said, had given the market a sold-out appearance. Argentine

prices were higher today, reflecting a private estimate that the current crop would not exceed 208,000,000 bushels.

On the 16th inst. prices closed 1/2 to 5/8c. net higher. This grain showed independent firmness, and was attributed to cold weather reports, lack of pressure from the country, and an official report that the hog population during the 12 months ending Jan. 1 had increased 11%. Shorts covered during the late trading, and there was some buying attributed to Eastern houses. The Buenos Aires market was 1/8 to 1/4c. lower. Remaining supplies of old corn in the Argentine are of poor quality, and as a result the export demand has been very poor recently, so advices state. Today prices closed unchanged to 1/2c. lower. Despite slight reactions after yesterday's sharp upturn, corn held fairly steady during most of the session, with Buenos Aires quotations higher. Export sales of 300,000 bushels of afloat corn to the United Kingdom and Ireland were reported late yesterday.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 62 1/2	Mon. HOL.	Tues. 62 3/4	Wed. 62 3/4	Thurs. 63 1/2	Fri. 63
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO

March	H	48 1/2	O	48 1/2	48 3/4	49 1/8	48 3/4
May	O	49 1/2	L	49 3/4	49 3/4	50 1/8	50 3/8
July		50		50 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4
September		50		50 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 3/4

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
March 56 July 28, 1938	March 46 Oct. 15, 1938
May 60 1/2 July 23, 1938	May 47 1/2 Oct. 18, 1938
July 55 1/2 Sept. 24, 1938	July 43 1/2 Oct. 18, 1938
September 56 1/2 Jan. 4, 1939	September 49 1/2 Feb. 11, 1939

Oats—On the 11th inst. prices closed 1/8c. net lower. This market ruled heavy during most of the session. Houses with Northwestern connections were believed buying May and selling September oats at 1 1/4c. difference. On the 14th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. net higher. Trading was very light, though the undertone was firm in sympathy with the firmness of wheat and corn. On the 15th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/4c. net higher. Trading was light and without feature.

On the 16th inst. prices closed 1/4 to 3/8c. net higher. The firmness of oats was attributed largely to short covering influenced by cold weather reports, and the firmness of corn also played its part in influencing a firmer oats market. Today prices closed 1/8 to 1/4c. net higher. Trading was light, with the market's undertone firm during most of the session.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	H	27 3/4	O	27 3/4	28	28 3/4	28 1/2
July	O	26 1/2	L	26 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
September		26 1/2		26 3/4	26 3/4	27	27

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
May 30 1/2 Jan. 4, 1939	May 23 1/2 Sept. 6, 1939
July 29 1/2 Jan. 3, 1939	July 24 1/2 Oct. 18, 1938
September 29 1/2 Jan. 4, 1939	September 26 1/2 Feb. 10, 1939

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	H	28 1/2	O	29	29 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4
July	O	28	L	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 3/4
October		28		28 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 3/4

Rye—On the 11th inst. prices closed 1/8c. to 1/2c. net lower. Trading was light and almost entirely on the downside, this being reflected in lower prices and heavy undertone that prevailed during most of the session. On the 14th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3/8c. up. Trading in rye was dull, with the undertone reported steady. On the 15th inst. prices closed 1/8c. off to 1/2c. up. There was very little of interest in this market, the session being a very dull one.

On the 16th inst. prices closed unchanged to 1c. up. This market was very dull, though the undertone was steady. Today prices closed 1/4 to 5/8c. net higher. This market proved the strongest of all the grains, and was attributed largely to evening up on the part of the short element.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO

May	H	44 3/4	O	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4
July	O	45 3/4	L	45 3/4	45 3/4	47 1/2
September		46 3/4		46 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/2

Season's High and When Made	Season's Low and When Made
May 53 1/2 July 25, 1938	May 41 3/4 Sept. 7, 1938
July 49 1/2 Jan. 4, 1939	July 44 1/2 Nov. 7, 1938
September 49 1/2 Jan. 3, 1939	September 45 Dec. 23, 1938

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	H	42 1/2	O	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
July	O	42 1/2	L	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
October		42 1/2		43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG

May	H	37 1/2	O	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
July	O	36 1/2	L	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
October		36 1/2		36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2

Closing quotations were as follows:

FLOUR

Spring pat. high protein	4.95@5.05	Rye flour patents	3.65@
Spring patents	4.65@4.75	Seminola, bbl., Nos. 1-3	5.15@5.50
Clears, first spring	4.10@4.30	Oats good	2.55
Hard winter straights	4.45@4.55	Corn flour	1.55
Hard winter patents	4.50@4.60	Barley goods	
Hard winter clears	Nom.	Coarse	3.25
		Fancy pearl (new) Nos.	
		1.2-0.3-0.2	4.50@5.00

GRAIN

Wheat, New York—		Oats, New York—	
No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic	87 1/2	No. 2 white	40%
Manitoba No. 1, f.o.b. N. Y.	73 1/2	Rye, United States c.i.f.	64%
		Barley, New York—	
Corn, New York—		40 lbs. feeding	55
No. 2 yellow, all rail	63	Chicago, cash	54

All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c.—are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls. 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
Chicago	201,000	188,000	729,000	476,000	10,000	285,000
Minneapolis	96,000	456,000	174,000	152,000	78,000	417,000
Duluth	—	163,000	240,000	31,000	50,000	24,000
Milwaukee	19,000	—	153,000	8,000	3,000	348,000
Toledo	—	136,000	79,000	65,000	4,000	—
Indianapolis	—	17,000	231,000	174,000	7,000	4,000
St. Louis	123,000	264,000	110,000	30,000	6,000	19,000
Peoria	45,000	18,000	366,000	66,000	8,000	46,000
Kansas City	15,000	662,000	140,000	36,000	—	—
Omaha	—	211,000	120,000	48,000	—	—
St. Joseph	—	33,000	27,000	43,000	—	—
Wichita	—	233,000	—	—	—	—
Sioux City	—	20,000	50,000	3,000	—	20,000
Buffalo	—	52,000	264,000	178,000	—	66,000
Tot. wk. '39	499,000	2,453,000	2,683,000	1,310,000	166,000	1,229,000
Same wk. '38	367,000	2,109,000	3,621,000	1,099,000	228,000	1,578,000
Same wk. '37	388,000	1,573,000	2,515,000	1,011,000	81,000	857,000
Since Aug. 1						
1938	12,550,000	231,032,000	157,090,000	69,524,000	18,986,000	67,686,000
1937	10,692,000	215,194,000	171,976,000	77,959,000	21,513,000	69,502,000
1936	11,996,000	160,153,000	105,361,000	53,013,000	11,806,000	63,706,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 11, 1939, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley
	bbls 196 lbs	bush 60 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 32 lbs	bush 56 lbs	bush 48 lbs
New York	151,000	104,000	45,000	10,000	—	2,000
Philadelphia	22,000	302,000	—	2,000	—	—
Baltimore	18,000	56,000	57,000	17,000	18,000	—
New Orleans*	22,000	110,000	160,000	21,000	—	—
Galveston	—	375,000	—	—	—	—
St. John, W	42,000	224,000	—	—	4,000	24,000
Boston	20,000	144,000	—	—	—	—
Halifax	20,000	—	—	2,000	—	—
Tot. wk. '39	295,000	1,315,000	262,000	56,000	18,000	26,000
since Jan. 1						
1939	1,818,000	9,411,000	4,596,000	384,000	104,000	275,000
Week 1938	244,000	1,308,000	596,000	57,000	28,000	122,000
Since Jan. 1						
1938	1,659,000	11,209,000	7,746,000	372,000	724,000	1,451,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Feb. 11, 1939, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat	Corn	Flour	Oats	Rye	Barley
	Bushels	Bushels	Barrels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
New York	315,000	—	38,941	—	—	—
Boston	124,000	—	2,000	—	—	—
Philadelphia	36,000	263,000	—	—	—	—
Baltimore	78,000	289,000	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	142,000	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	31,000	320,000	10,000	2,000	—	—
Galveston	799,000	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax	—	—	20,000	2,000	—	—
St. John, West	224,000	—	42,000	—	—	24,000
Houston	1,373,000	—	—	—	—	—
Total week 1939	2,080,000	1,014,000	112,941	4,000	—	24,000
Same week 1938	3,079,000	3,362,000	96,119	6,000	315,000	141,000

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1938, is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week Feb. 11, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Week Feb. 11, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Week Feb. 11, 1939	Since July 1, 1938
United Kingdom	59,150	1,437,107	2,100,000	55,198,000	1,001,000	35,456,000
Continent	6,541	494,581	876,000	40,365,000	13,000	25,494,000
So. & Cent. Amer.	16,500	405,250	4,000	270,000	—	5,000
West Indies	24,250	882,750	—	30,000	—	2,000
Brit. No. Am. Col.	—	51,000	—	—	—	—
Other countries	6,500	176,809	—	1,047,000	—	100,000
Total 1939	112,941	3,447,497	2,980,000	96,910,000	1,014,000	61,057,006
Total 1938	96,119	3,311,595	3,079,000	86,400,000	3,362,000	25,484,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Feb. 11, were as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
United States—					
Boston	—	—	1,000	—	—
New York	31,000	202,000	2,000	—	15,000
Philadelphia	423,000	518,000	20,000	—	8,600
Baltimore	273,000	659,000	34,000	—	1,000
New Orleans	575,000	1,572,000	100,000	—	10,000
Galveston	4,888,000	67,000	—	—	—
Fort Worth	5,041,000	194,000	171,000	—	34,000
Wichita	1,802,000	—	—	—	1,000
Hutchinson	4,458,000	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph	1,442,000	756,000	219,000	—	15,000
Kansas City	23,186,000	3,174,000	535,000	—	393,000
Omaha	3,983,000	7,081,000	309,000	—	81,000
Sioux City	1,277,000	1,116,000	114,000	—	29,000
St. Louis	1,760,000	1,743,000	288,000	—	13,000
Indianapolis	620,000	1,393,000	478,000	—	—
Peoria	20,000	361,000	—	—	100,000
Chicago	7,588,000	12,699,000	2,606,000	—	642,000
" afloat	1,291,000	1,175,000	77,000	—	626,000
Milwaukee	1,109,000	1,846,000	307,000	—	15,000
Minneapolis	11,833,000	5,339,000	4,220,000	3,397,000	5,088,000
Duluth	10,538,000	4,200,000	4,733,000	1,905,000	1,013,000
" afloat	232,000	—	—		

	Wheat Bushels	Corn Bushels	Oats Bushels	Rye Bushels	Barley Bushels
Canadian—					
Lake, bay, river & seab'd	27,839,000	-----	1,171,000	88,000	551,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	39,994,000	-----	907,000	913,000	984,000
Other Can. & other elev.	80,882,000	-----	6,864,000	1,091,000	5,052,000
Total Feb. 11, 1939	148,715,000	-----	8,942,000	2,092,000	6,587,000
Total Feb. 4, 1939	150,375,000	-----	8,858,000	2,100,000	5,565,000
Total Feb. 12, 1938	48,042,000	-----	9,236,000	1,289,000	9,222,000
Summary—					
American	94,299,000	47,243,000	14,587,000	8,049,000	9,952,000
Canadian	148,715,000	-----	8,942,000	2,092,000	6,587,000
Total Feb. 11, 1939	243,014,000	47,243,000	23,529,000	10,141,000	16,539,000
Total Feb. 4, 1939	247,908,000	47,868,000	23,588,000	10,179,000	16,812,000
Total Feb. 12, 1938	113,042,000	37,652,000	32,886,000	5,334,000	19,262,000

The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Feb. 11, and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat			Corn		
	Week Feb. 10, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937	Week Feb. 10, 1939	Since July 1, 1938	Since July 1, 1937
No. Amer.	4,688,000	153,607,000	119,911,000	1,005,000	63,771,000	25,872,000
Black Sea.	1,908,000	72,487,000	62,866,000	531,000	10,433,000	3,144,000
Argentina.	2,149,000	42,308,000	33,579,000	1,442,000	93,267,000	176,756,000
Australia.	3,609,000	58,123,000	56,326,000	-----	-----	-----
India.	-----	7,344,000	11,582,000	-----	-----	-----
Other countries	782,000	24,144,000	14,552,000	697,000	30,334,000	63,316,000
Total	13,046,000	358,013,000	298,826,000	3,675,000	197,805,000	269,088,000

Corn Loans of CCC Aggregated \$81,454,530 on 143,071,403 Bushels Through Feb. 9—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on Feb. 10 that, through Feb. 9, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$81,454,530.31 on 143,071,403 bushels. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels	State	Amount	Bushels
Colorado	\$10,638.41	19,486	Minnesota	\$6,413,686.30	11,260,894
Illinois	18,282,680.56	32,084,427	Missouri	2,694,105.27	4,730,060
Indiana	1,930,952.39	3,388,774	Nebraska	7,461,857.27	13,153,213
Iowa	40,711,508.61	71,432,918	Ohio	339,583.06	595,721
Kansas	1,612,623.84	2,850,637	So. Dakota	1,893,045.85	3,350,277
Kentucky	78,197.50	142,450	Wisconsin	45,651.25	62,546

Weather Report for the Week Ended Feb. 15—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Feb. 15, follows:

Early in the week an extensive area of extremely cold polar air advanced from the western Canadian provinces southeastward over the northern Great Plains with a drop of 20 degrees to 30 degrees, or more, in temperature. By February 10 subzero readings extended southward to south-central Kansas and eastward into the upper Mississippi Valley. Later, this high moved slowly southeastward, but with decreasing intensity, and a marked abatement of the attending cold weather, so that south-central, southern and eastern localities experienced only a moderate drop in temperature. In fact, freezing weather did not extend into the more southern districts.

The most extensive precipitation of the week occurred in connection with the movement on February 8-10, of an energetic depression from the Great Basin of the West southeastward to the lower Plains and thence northeastward over the western Lake region. This storm brought precipitation to nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains with heavy falls in parts of the interior. The week closed with abnormally high temperatures in the East and mostly seasonable weather elsewhere.

There were great contrasts in temperature between eastern and western portions of the country. East of the Mississippi River the weekly means were abnormally high practically everywhere, ranging mostly from 6 degrees to 9 degrees above normal. They were higher than normal, also, in the southern trans-Mississippi States and the west Gulf area. Elsewhere the week was colder than normal, markedly so in most areas. From the upper Mississippi Valley northwestward the period averaged from 4 degrees to as many as 21 degrees colder than normal, the greatest temperature departures being in the northern Great Plains.

Subzero temperatures were reported from the interior of the Northeast and over a large northwestern area, extending southward to the lower Missouri Valley and southwestern Kansas. In the northern Plains the minima ranged from -30 degrees to -40 degrees, the latter reported from Havre, Mont., on February 10. A little farther north, at Medicine Hat, Alberta, an extreme low of -50 degrees was reported on the same day. However, the cold wave did not come through, first-order stations reporting the freezing line extending only to central North Carolina, northern Georgia and central Mississippi. In the Ohio Valley the minima ranged mostly from 15 degrees to 20 degrees and in the Mississippi Valley from -24 degrees at Minneapolis-St. Paul, to 48 degrees at New Orleans, La. In extreme southern Florida the lowest temperature for the week was 70 degrees, making an unusually wide range, 110 degrees, in minimum temperature between northern Montana and southern Florida.

More or less precipitation occurred throughout the country, although the falls were inappreciable, usually too light for measurement, in much of the western and southwestern Plains; considerable snow occurred in the northern Plains area. From the Mississippi Valley eastward precipitation was moderate to heavy practically everywhere, except in the extreme Southeast. There was also considerable rain in the Pacific coast area, ranging from 0.2 inch in southern California to nearly 5 inches along the coast of Washington. Snow storage in the western mountains was appreciably increased over large areas, improving the outlook for irrigation water.

The marked contrast between conditions in the Eastern and Southern States and those prevailing in the Northwest and West made a variable weather effect. Considerable snowfall, and the coldest weather of the season so far, were hard on livestock in the Northwest and West and necessitated widespread, heavy feeding. Also, drifting snow in North-Central States blocked highways and impeded traffic, although the additional moisture was favorable. There was some frost damage in Arizona and fruit trees were rather unfavorably affected by low temperatures in some central Rocky Mountain sections; also frost on the 9-10th necessitated heating in the citrus groves of California though no important damage is reported. There was an increase in snowfall rather generally in the western mountains which improved the outlook for irrigation water.

In the Southern States winter crops made good growth quite generally; there was no harmful cold. However, additional precipitation kept the soil largely too wet to work and preparation for spring planting was inactive. The South, especially the Southeast, needs colder weather to arrest too rapid development of fruit. Fruit trees are blooming in some Gulf sections, while trees and shrubs are budding as far north as Tennessee and extreme southeastern Virginia. There was very little field work accomplished anywhere east of the Mississippi River because of generally wet soil. Some corn was planted in southern Texas. Early potatoes are coming up in some east Gulf districts.

Small Grains—Wheat fields in the northern Great Plains and rather generally in most districts from the Rocky Mountains westward were protected by snow from the prevailing low temperatures in those sections. In the eastern half of the Wheat Belt conditions continue largely satisfactory, except that some heaving is reported in the Ohio Valley, particularly in parts of Indiana and Kentucky; also there are some complaints of harm from standing water on fields in the lowlands of the latter State.

In Missouri soil-moisture condition is now satisfactory, while wheat shows improvement in most of Texas, although some dry planted in western counties is still poor. In Oklahoma growth is reported as slow with some unfavorably low temperatures in the extreme northwest; condition is fair in north-central and northwestern counties but mostly poor elsewhere; some oats were seeded during the week. In Kansas cold, windy weather was unfavorable, but it is too early to appraise the extent of effect. In the western part of this State stands are thin and poorly rooted. In the upper Mississippi Valley and northern plains from Nebraska northward, there is mostly sufficient moisture for present needs.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Feb. 17, 1939

Improved weather conditions caused an upturn in retail sales during the early part of the week, but, subsequently, under the influence of a recurrent severe drop in temperatures, business resumed its spotty trend. While merchants in general adhered to the belief that, with improved weather conditions, consumer buying will show the usual seasonal revival, some fears continued to be expressed relating to the inadequacy of existing merchandise assortments for a real pick-up in consumer demand. Department store sales for the week ending Feb. 4, according to the survey of the Federal Reserve Board, averaged 6% below last year. For the New York City area a decline in sales reaching 13.8% was reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, while in Newark establishments the loss in volume went as high as 16.8%. During the entire month of January sales of department stores, the country over, were 2% below January, 1938, with the New York district showing a decline of 9%, while in the Atlanta district a gain of 6% was registered.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets failed to show any sustained improvement. With the majority of retailers having completed their initial purchases of spring goods, merchants are now awaiting clearer indications of the trend of retail sales before adding to their commitments. Underwear lines attracted increased interest, and some substantial orders for future delivery came into the market. Purchases of most other lines were restricted to spot lots for immediate delivery. Although the reduction in fall prices for outing flannels stimulated buying to some extent, the total volume of orders remained below expectations. Business in silk goods turned fairly active, with attention again centering in sheer fabrics. Prices ruled higher, reflecting the firmer trend in the raw silk market. Trading in rayon yarns continued at previous levels. Weaving plants were able to maintain the recent increase in operations, and, as a result, additional orders for weaving yarns reached producers. With shipments continuing at a fairly active pace, no reversal in the favorable statistical trend is anticipated.

Domestic Cotton Goods—Trading in the gray cloths markets remained very quiet, and prices experienced further moderate recessions. While the uncertain situation in the raw cotton market continued to supply the chief hindrance to a revival in activities, it was also due to the spotty appearance of the finished goods market and to the disappointing volume of retail sales that users maintained their waiting attitude. Another discouraging influence was the fact that nothing further was heard about the contemplated curtailment measures of the Southern mills, although it was believed that a continuance of the present stagnation will inevitably result in measures to curb the output. Business in fine goods remained dull, but prices ruled steady, and increased inquiries on the part of buyers seemed to point to an early revival in activities. A steady call continued for hopsackings, and reports were current that premiums on pique voiles have been paid, because of the tight spot situation in these goods. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39-inch 80s, 5 1/8 to 6c.; 39-inch 72-76s, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2c.; 39-inch 68-72s, 4 1/2c.; 38 1/2-inch 64-60s, 4 1/2c.; 38 1/2-inch 60-48s, 3 1/2c.

Woolen Goods—Trading in men's wear fabrics remained quiet pending the opening of the new fall lines scheduled to take place about the middle of next month, at slightly higher prices. Meanwhile, however, mill operations continued at an active rate, based on the still very substantial backlog of unfilled orders now estimated in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 yards. A fair call existed for tropical worsteds as well as for overcoatings. Reports from retail clothing centers bore a spotty appearance, as the vagaries of the weather interfered with the steady flow of goods in consuming channels. Business in women's wear fabrics, while not quite as active as heretofore, nevertheless continued to make a fairly good showing, with interest again centering in tweeds, boucles and shetlands.

Foreign Dry Goods—Trading in linens received an impetus from the annual show which brought the usual influx of buyers to the New York market. Reports from foreign primary centers stress the receipts of substantial United States orders on damasks and housekeeping linens. Business in burlap continued fairly active although transactions were again chiefly confined to spot lots. After an early substantial reaction, prices again moved higher, in sympathy with Calcutta, where rumors of additional British sandbag orders gained currency. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.25c., heavies at 5.75c.

State and City Department

Specialists in Illinois & Missouri Bonds

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News Items

California—Delinquent Tax Moratorium Extended—Governor Olson has signed two emergency measures, to extend the delinquent tax moratorium and redemption without penalties of delinquent property.

The Acts extend the present tax moratorium to Aug. 20, 1939, and reenact the 10 annual instalment plan for payment of delinquent taxes without penalties to April 20, 1940.

Massachusetts—Changes in List of Legal Investments—The following bulletin (No. 6), showing the latest revisions in the list of investments considered legal for savings banks in Massachusetts, was issued by the Commissioner of Banks on Feb. 9:

Added to the List of July 1, 1938

Municipal Bonds and Notes
As of Jan. 25, 1939
City of Bath, Me.
Town of Farmington, Me.
Town of Warren, R. I.
As of Feb. 3, 1939
City of Norwalk, Conn.

Municipal Bonds (only)
As of Feb. 3, 1939
St. Louis, Mo.
Terre Haute, Ind.

Removed from the List

Municipal Bonds and Notes
Town of Sanford, Me.
Railroad Bonds
Baltimore & Ohio RR.:
Ref. & gen. series A 5s, 1995
Ref. & gen. series B 6s, 1995
Ref. & gen. series C 6s, 1995
Ref. & gen. series D 5s, 2000
Ref. & gen. series E 6s, 2000
Ref. & gen. series F 5s, 1996
1st mtge. 4s, 1948
1st mtge. 5s, 1948
Baltimore & Ohio RR. (Southwestern Division) 1st 5s, 1950
Pittsburgh Lake Erie & West Virginia ref. 4s, 1941
Cleveland Terminal & Valley RR. 1st 4s, 1995
West Virginia & Pittsburgh RR. 1st 4s, 1990

Lehigh Valley RR.:
1st 4s, 1948
Gen. cons. 4s, 2003
Gen. cons. 4½s, 2003
Gen. cons. 5s, 2003
Consol. annuity irredeemable 4½s
Consol. annuity irredeemable 6s
Lehigh Valley Ry. 1st 4½s, 1940
Railroad Equipment Trusts
Baltimore & Ohio RR.:
Equip. trust ser. B (serially) 4½s, '40
Equip. trust ser. C (serially) 4½s, '41
Equip. trust ser. F (serially) 4½s, '44
Equip. trust ser. I (serially) 2½s, '47
Public Utilities
Buffalo General Electric Co. 1st mtge. gold 5s, 1939. Matured Feb. 1, 1939
Green Mountain Power Corp. 1st mtge. gold 5s, 1948. Called Feb. 1, 1939

Municipal Tax Discounts Losing Favor in New England—From the current issue of the "New England Municipal News," published by F. W. Horne & Co. of Hartford, we take the following item of interest:

The practice of allowing discounts for the early payment of taxes is gradually being discontinued by towns and cities in New England. The system has caused much loss of revenue when employed by municipalities with large tax assessments. The low rates of interest prevailing in the short term money market are responsible for the current elimination of tax discounts, in that a sharp contrast can be drawn between the amount of the discount, usually between 3 and 6%, and the rate of interest paid by a municipality on a short term loan in anticipation of taxes.

For example, let us suppose that \$100,000 of a town's tax levy was paid immediately after its assessment, allowing the taxpayer to take advantage of a discount of 4%, although the tax was not due for nine months. The municipality would lose \$3,000 in revenue through this process.

On the other hand if the same municipality allowed no discount on taxes, and borrowed \$100,000 for nine months at 1% (estimated average current rate) the cost to it would be \$750. Therefore, the town or city would have saved precisely \$2,250 in the transaction.

Using the amount of the saving for comparative purposes, the \$2,250 represents a tax of 2¼ mills on a grand list of \$1,000,000.

New Jersey—Bills Signed to Reduce 1938 Relief Deficit—Two measures which had been passed by the Legislature were signed by Gov. Moore on Feb. 14, dealing with the State's 1938 relief deficit. The first provides that relief reimbursement claims held by municipalities against the State be offset by municipal debts to the State Highway Department. The second measure allows the discharge of such debts to be spread over eighteen months.

Bond Issue Advocated for Relief Needs—We quote in part as follows from a United Press dispatch out of Trenton on Feb. 15, dealing with a recommendation by the State Treasurer for a State relief bond issue:

State Treasurer William H. Albright appealed to the Senate and Assembly yesterday to approve a bond issue as a "sound financial procedure" to finance State relief for 1939.

Mr. Albright urged that proposed new taxes be killed so that "additional State spending would be curbed to a degree." By issuing bonds, he said, "we can prevent the levying of new burdens on the consumer. We can say in effect to industry: 'Go ahead and expand, and promote recovery.'"

"The State absolutely cannot extend an adequate amount of relief aid to local governments on the basis of present revenues, with substantial State deficits impending," he said. "This means we must get the funds required either through new taxes or through a bond issue."

"Solution of our difficulties through a bond issue would be sound financial procedure from every viewpoint. We can save real estate from confiscation, and discharge our obligations to the needy. . . I see no indication that any adequate alternative program can be or is being developed."

New York State—Sales Tax Bill Introduced in Legislature—A United Press dispatch from Albany on Feb. 14 had the following to report:

A 2% sales tax, advocated by the Association of Towns and others opposed to new real estate and business turnover taxes, was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator John J. McNaboe, New York Democrat.

Senator McNaboe's measure would earmark the entire proceeds of the tax for unemployment relief and allocate 90% to localities. All sales would be subject to the provisions. Food, now exempt under the New York City sales tax, would be taxed.

State and Local Expenditures Found Higher Than Average—Cost of State and local government in New York is 67% more than the average unit cost in other States, according to a survey of expenditures by the New York State Bureau of Governmental Research. The Bureau's findings are reported in reply to questions of whether tax increases are necessary and whether costs can be reduced as an alternative to higher taxation.

Total expenditures in New York State were reported at \$1,639,406,000, or about \$127.96 per inhabitant, a figure \$654,000,000 higher than the average of other States. It was also \$741,000,000, or 82%, higher than that of Pennsylvania, according to the survey. In Ohio costs are \$701,000,000 less on a per capita basis.

These two States are used as measuring rods, the Bureau states, because recently elected Governors there point out huge excesses in spending, some of which they are taking steps to remedy.

Opposition Mounts Against Budget Increase—The first genuine public protest which has made its appearance in this State against tax and expenditure increases has become apparent recently as various civic bodies make their preparations to protest the proposed increases in New York State's new budget:

First public hearing will be held Feb. 22, and a State-wide movement to oppose the \$64,000,000 in new taxes and record high budget is fairly well under way. Recently representatives of small business men met in Albany to complete plans for attacking the State budget and accompanying tax program. Meetings of other groups have been taking place for several weeks.

Opposition to the new taxes has been expressed by a number of associations, some representing taxpayers, some civic and other business organizations. Largely responsible for the size of the present protest has been the Westchester County Taxpayers Association, which has circulated other organizations and has been instrumental in bringing a number into line against the increased budget.

Rhode Island—Governor Signs Reorganization Bill—The legislative measure reorganizing the State Government became law on Feb. 7, when it was signed by Governor William H. Vanderbilt, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Providence.

Occupying with the pending civil service bill a top place in Governor William H. Vanderbilt's legislative program, the Administrative Act of 1939 sweeps into the discard the complex structure of administrative divisions established by the Democratic Administrative Code Act of 1935. It sets up a skeletal governmental structure new in many respects, but leaves to the Governor and to Department heads wide discretion in choosing subordinate staffs.

The Act sets up 12 Departments: The Executive Department, Department of State, Department of the Attorney General, Treasury Department, Department of Coordination and Finance, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Public Works, Department of Business Regulation, Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, and Conservation, and Department of Health.

Independent agencies set up under the Act include a Sinking Fund Commission, a Commission on Interstate Cooperation, a Commission on Uniform State Laws, an Unemployment Compensation Board, and a Retirement Board.

A separate section of the Act deals with "State Colleges"—Rhode Island State College at Kingston and the Rhode Island College of Education in Providence. Separated from the Department of Education by the Act, they are to be under control of an executive committee of five, which within 30 days after appointment shall report to the Assembly and to the Governor "a proposed plan for organization of the State Colleges," and then cease to function.

Also set up under the Act is a Legislative Council of three Senators and four Representatives. This is designed to guide members of the Assembly in the formation of legislation and general legislative programs.

While a maximum of \$6,000 annual salary is set for Department directors, the Act makes no other stipulations as to compensation except to set per diem pay for some boards and commissions.

Transfer of Functions Postponed—In connection with the above report we quote in part as follows from the Providence "Journal" of Feb. 8, which noted that the Governor had deferred putting into effect the actual transfer of functions under the new Act:

Governor William H. Vanderbilt signed the State Reorganization Act yesterday and then issued an executive order, under a provision of the Act, postponing the actual transfer of functions between the existing agencies until such time as the reorganization can be put into effect. The order also retains all present Department heads and their subordinates until they are replaced.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations ARIZONA

NAVAJO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Holbrook) Ariz.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Feb. 20, by Chester Sharar, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,000 issue of not to exceed 6% semi-ann. school bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. A certified check for 5% must accompany the bid.

ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County & Town Issues

SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of—LOCAL BOND ISSUES APPROVED—The State Board of Education on Feb. 10 approved the issuance of the following bonds:

- \$113,000 Camden School District 4% refunding and construction bonds.
- 16,000 Cherry Valley School District 5% bonds.
- 1,500 Greenway School District construction bonds.
- 50,000 Hot Springs School District temporary debt bonds.
- 15,000 Sulphur Springs School District 5% building and funding bonds.
- 2,000 Whitehall School District construction bonds.

ALABAMA

ALABAMA, State of—SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES—A special dispatch from Birmingham to the "Wall Street Journal" of Feb. 10 had the following to say:

Alabama Supreme Court yesterday refused to enjoin the municipalities of Bessemer and Tarrant City, adjacent to Birmingham, from constructing electric distribution systems using Tennessee Valley Authority power and operating in competition with the Birmingham Electric Co.

The court upheld the Jefferson Circuit Court in dismissing the electric company's complaint. The decision marks a step toward completion of negotiations for sale of Alabama Power Co. properties to TVA.

MOBILE, Ala.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The \$175,000 Alabama State Docks extension revenue bonds that were purchased jointly by Newman, Harris & Co. of New Orleans, and Watkins, Morrow & Co. of Birmingham, as 4 1/2% as par, as noted here on Jan. 7—V. 148, p. 150—were offered by the said firms for public subscription at prices to yield from 2.50 to 4.05%, according to maturity. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1, as follows: \$11,000 in 1940 and 1941; \$12,000 in 1942 and 1943; \$13,000 in 1944 and 1945; \$14,000 in 1946; \$15,000 in 1947, and 1948; \$16,000 in 1949; \$17,000 in 1950; \$18,000 in 1951, and \$8,000 in 1952. The bonds are callable in the inverse order of their maturities at 105 and accrued interest. The Merchants National Bank of Mobile is Trustee. Principal and interest (J-D), payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York City. Legality approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA, State of—WARRANT SALE—The \$3,000,000 issue of unemployment relief, registered warrants offered for sale on Feb. 9—V. 148, p. 912—was awarded to the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco, at 2%, plus a premium of \$14,007. Dated Feb. 11, 1939. Due on or about Aug. 30, 1939.

ADDITIONAL WARRANTS SOLD—The \$3,595,884 issue of registered general fund warrants offered for sale on Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 912—was awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles, at 2%, plus a premium of \$16,915. Dated Feb. 15, 1939. Due on or about Aug. 30, 1939.

CALIFORNIA, State of—BONDS TO BE PURCHASED—We were informed by Walter F. Dexter, Chairman of the State Teachers' Retirement Salary Fund Investment Board, that the said board was scheduled to purchase bonds for investment on Feb. 17, having about \$200,000 available for this purpose.

ORANGE COUNTY WATER WORKS DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Santa Ana), Calif.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the County Clerk that the \$5,700 6% semi-ann. water works system bonds sold to G. W. Bond & Son of Santa Ana, as noted here—V. 148, p. 912—were purchased at a price of 100.017, a basis of about 5.99%.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY (P. O. Sacramento), Calif.—NOTE OFFERING—It is stated by T. F. Patterson, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Feb. 20, for the purchase of a \$300,000 issue of tax anticipation notes. Interest rate is not to exceed 5%. Dated Feb. 24, 1939. Denom. \$100,000. Due May 30, 1939. The approving opinion of Orrick, Dahlquist, Neff & Herrington of San Francisco, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for \$5,000, payable to the County Treasurer.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY (P. O. San Diego), Calif.—SPECIAL DISTRICT BOND OFFERING—We are informed by J. B. McLees, County Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 20, for the purchase of a \$200,000 issue of County Special District refunding of 1936 bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable A-O. Dated Oct. 1, 1936. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$40,000 in 1947 and \$160,000 in 1948. Rate of interest to be in multiples of 1/4 of 1%, and must be the same for all the bonds. Each bid must state that the bidder offers par and accrued interest to the date of delivery and state separately the premium, if any, and the rate of interest offered for the bonds bid for. Prin. and int. payable in lawful money at the Treasury of the County. The approving opinion of O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers of Los Angeles, will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. (These are the bonds mentioned in our issue of Feb. 11—V. 148, p. 912.)

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—BOND OFFERING—George H. Gabb, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on Feb. 20 for the purchase of \$1,500,000 1 1/2% coupon bonds, divided as follows:

\$450,000 general obligation public school bonds, issue No. 36. Due \$30,000 on March 1 from 1940 to 1954 inclusive.
 1,050,000 general obligation public works bonds, issue No. 37. Due \$70,000 on March 1 from 1940 to 1954 inclusive.

All of the bonds are dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are free from present Federal income taxes and, by Act of the General Assembly, are exempt from taxation in the State of Connecticut. Separate bids may be made for either or both issues or for the issues in combination. Bids must be made on the basis of \$100 and accrued interest and are to be accompanied by a certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to order of City Treasurer. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished to the purchaser without charge, and signatures and identity of signing officials and aggregate number of bonds issued will be certified by the Phoenix State Bank & Trust Co. of Hartford.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—NOTE OFFERING—W. H. Judd, President of Board of Finance and Taxation, will receive sealed bids at the New Britain National Bank, New Britain, until 11.30 a. m. on Feb. 21 for the purchase of \$200,000 tax anticipation notes. Due June 20, 1939, in such denominations as the purchaser may request, on a straight discount basis. Payable at the National City Bank, New York. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder. Signatures will be certified by the New Britain National Bank.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—BONDED DEBT CUT \$1,005,000 IN PAST FIVE YEARS—According to a financial statement dated Feb. 1, 1939, the city had a bonded debt of \$2,262,000 on Sept. 30, 1938 as compared to \$3,267,000 on Sept. 30, 1933, the total having been reduced by \$1,005,000 during the period. During each of the fiscal years since 1933 the city was able to report a substantial operating surplus and, moreover, the tax rate was lowered from \$30 in 1933 to \$26 in 1937. Tax levy for the later year was \$256,920.84 less than that in the earlier period. In addition, these results were obtained despite the restoration of all salary and wage cuts made in 1933 and the establishment of compensation insurance for all city employees. The report, issued by Carey Congdon, Director of Finance, states that the city has never defaulted on its debt charges.

NORWICH, Conn.—BOND SALE—The \$392,000 coupon gas and electric bonds offered Feb. 15 were awarded to the Bankers Trust Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co., both of New York, in joint account, as 2s, at 101.239, a basis of about 1.87%. Dated March 1, 1939, and due March 1 as follows: \$20,000 from 1941 to 1959, incl., and \$12,000 in 1960. Principal and interest payable at the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co., Hartford. Legality to be approved by Day, Berry & Howard of Hartford. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Bancamerica-Blair Corp.	2%	101.105
Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Eastman, Dillon & Co.	2%	101.06
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Lazard Freres & Co.	2%	
and F. W. Horne & Co.	2%	100.647
Estabrook & Co. and Putnam & Co.	2%	100.557
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and the R. F. Griggs Co.	2%	100.119
Union Securities Corp., Equitable Securities Corp.		
and Kean, Taylor & Co.	2 1/4%	101.556

FLORIDA

ALACHUA COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Gainesville), Fla.—BOND CALL—It is reported that the Board of District Trustees is calling for redemption on July 1, 1939, \$2,994,000 refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1935, at par and accrued interest. The issue called includes the following bonds: \$226,000 Series A refunding 5 1/2%; \$289,000 Series B 6s; \$521,000 Series C 6s; \$1,075,000 Series D 5 1/2%; \$118,000 Series E 6s and \$765,000 Series F 5s. The bonds will cease to bear interest after the redemption date.

FLORIDA BONDS

Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

Barnett National Bank Building
 JACKSONVILLE - FLORIDA
 Branch Office: TAMPA
 First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

FLORIDA

CITRUS COUNTY (P. O. Inverness), Fla.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by F. E. Marlow, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, that he will receive sealed tenders until 10 a. m. on April 3, of county road and bridge refunding bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1933. The amount of bonds to be purchased will be determined by the above chairman. Offerings must be firm for at least 10 days or same will not be considered.

FLORIDA (State of)—BOND TENDERS INVITED—The State Board of Administration will receive until 10 a. m. on March 3, at the Governor's office in Tallahassee, sealed offerings of matured or unmatured original or refunding road and bridge, or highway, bonds, time warrants, certificates of indebtedness and (or) negotiable notes of the Florida counties and special road and bridge districts therein, as follows:

Brevard, Broward, Desoto County Punta Gorda S. R. & B. District No. 3, and S. R. & B. Districts No. 4 and 5 only, Glades, Hardee, Jensen S. R. & B. District, Levy District No. 7, Okeechobee and Palm Beach S. R. & B. Districts No. 3, 8, 17, 21 and Cross State Highway Bridge District.

All offerings submitted must be firm for 10 days subsequent to the date of opening, i.e., through March 13, and must state full name, description and serial numbers of bonds, interest rate, date of issue, date of maturity and price asked. The offer must specifically state exactly what coupons are attached and will be delivered with the bonds for the price asked. Bonds that are in default of interest must be offered at a flat price, which price shall be understood to be the price asked for such bonds with all maturities of past due defaulted or unpaid coupons attached, and notice is hereby given that if any such coupons have been detached prior to delivery of any bonds accepted and (or) purchased hereunder, the face value of such missing coupons will be deducted from purchase price, and offerings must be submitted on this basis.

Sealed envelope containing offerings of bonds shall plainly state on its face that it is a proposal for sale of road and bridge bonds. Separate tenders shall be submitted covering the bonds of each county, but any number of such sealed offerings may be enclosed in one mailing envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offerings or portions of offerings.

FLORIDA, State of—BOND TENDERS RECEIVED—In connection with the call for tenders of \$3,000 Sarasota County Special Tax School District No. 8 bonds, Series A, 3-5% refunding, at \$500 each, dated July 1, 1936, due on July 1, 1966, it is reported by the State Treasurer that offerings were received from three parties.

LIVE OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Live Oak), Fla.—BONDS VOTED—It is reported that at an election held on Feb. 7 the voters approved the issuance of \$35,000 in school construction bonds.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Key West), Fla.—BOND TENDERS RECEIVED—In connection with the call for tenders of road and bridge refunding bonds, dated July 1, 1936, it is reported by W. V. Knott, State Treasurer, that offerings were received from four parties.

ORLANDO, Fla.—SINKING FUND BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$290,000 refunding bonds were purchased from the City Sinking Fund by the First National Bank of Orlando, for a price of 103.05. We understand that the city had previously exchanged these 1939 bonds at par for 1937 refunding bonds held by the said sinking fund. Legality has been approved by Caldwell & Raymond of New York.

PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clearwater), Fla.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by G. V. Fugitt, Secretary of the Board of Public Instruction, that he will consider offerings until March 15, at 10 a. m., for bonds of the following special tax school districts, dated Oct. 1, 1938:

- No. 1, Tarpon Springs Refunding bonds.
- No. 2, Clearwater Refunding bonds.
- No. 3, St. Petersburg Refunding bonds.
- No. 5, Dunedin Refunding bonds.
- No. 6, Safety Harbor Refunding bonds.
- No. 7, Lealman Refunding bonds.
- No. 8, Largo Refunding bonds.
- No. 12, Gulfport Refunding bonds.
- No. 15, Pinellas Park Refunding bonds.

The offerings must be firm for a period of 10 days, subsequent to March 15 and must be identified by series.

TAMPA, Fla.—CERTIFICATE VALIDATION PENDING—It is stated by P. R. Bourquardez, City Clerk, that \$2,934,690 sewer revenue certificates have been validated by the Circuit Court and the matter of final adjudication is now pending in the State Supreme Court.

VOLUSIA COUNTY (P. O. Deland), Fla.—BONDS AUTHORIZED—It is reported that a resolution calling for the issuance of \$78,000 in 5% refunding bonds was passed recently by the County Commissioners. Due from 1940 to 1952.

WINTER HAVEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bartow), Fla.—BONDS DEFEATED—It is reported that at an election held on Feb. 7 the voters turned down the proposed issuance of \$30,000 in 6% school construction bonds.

GEORGIA

COFFEE COUNTY (P. O. Douglas), Ga.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Feb. 20, by James B. Jardine, Commissioner of Roads and Finance, for the purchase of a \$66,000 issue of 3% semi-annual court house bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$300. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due \$3,300 from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1959, incl. Prin. and int. payable at the Coffee County Bank of Douglas. These bonds carried at an election held on Jan. 18, were validated on Feb. 4 and are to be sold to be delivered on April 1, accompanied by the approving opinion of Spalding, Sibley, Troutman & Brock of Atlanta. The purchaser is required to furnish the bond forms and to pay for the printing thereof. Enclose a certified check for \$500 payable to the Commissioner of Roads and Finance.

IDAHO

EMMETT, Idaho—BOND SALE—The \$29,002.51 issue of coupon Local Improvement Oil Surfacing District No. 2 bonds offered for sale on Feb. 6—V. 148, p. 763—was purchased by Sudler, Wegener & Co., Inc. of Boise, as 5 1/2% as par. No other bid was received, according to the City Clerk.

YORK COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38 (P. O. Idaho Falls), Idaho—BOND SALE—The \$4,000 issue of coupon semi-annual building bonds offered for sale on Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 913—was awarded to a local investor, as 3 1/2%, according to the District Clerk. Due on Jan. and July 1 from July 1, 1939 to 1959.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO, Ill.—AWARD OF LONG-TERM WATER CERTIFICATES—The \$2,300,000 coupon certificates of indebtedness offered Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 912—were awarded to a syndicate composed of Phelps, Penn & Co., Inc., Kean, Taylor & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Shields & Co., Equitable Securities Corp., First of Michigan Corp., all of New York; Harold E. Wood & Co., St. Paul, Jackley & Co., Des Moines; Charles K. Morris & Co., Inc., Chicago, and William R. Compton & Co., Inc., New York, as follows:

\$1,600,000 water works system certificates sold as 2 3/4s, at par plus a premium of \$36,096, equal to 102.256, a basis of about 2.60%. Dated Feb. 15, 1939 and due Feb. 15 as follows: \$100,000 in 1938 and \$1,500,000 in 1959.

700,000 3% water works system certificates sold at par plus a premium of \$35,175, equal to 105.025, a basis of about 2.60%. Dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due Aug. 1, 1954.

REOFFERING TO INVESTORS—The banking group, in reoffering the certificates for public investment, priced the \$1,600,000 2 3/4s at 103.25, a yield basis of about 2.54%, and the \$700,000 3s at 106, to yield about 2.52%. All of the certificates are payable solely from revenues of the municipal water system. Other bids at the sale were reported as follows:

For \$1,600,000 Issue		
Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
R. D. White & Co.	2 3/4 %	101.363
Harris, Hall & Co., et al	2 3/4 %	101.31
First Boston Corp., et al.	2 3/4 %	100.13
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., et al	3 %	103.218
For \$700,000 Issue		
R. D. White & Co.	3 7/8 %	104.211
Harris Hall & Co., et al.	3 %	104.31
First Boston Corp., et al.	3 %	103.15
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., et al.	3 %	103.038
For \$2,300,000 (All or None)		
Blyth & Co., Inc., et al.	2 3/4 %-3 %	101.476
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., et al.	2 3/4 %-3 %	101.18

SUMNER, Ill.—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the report in V. 148, p. 913 of the sale of \$65,000 bonds to A. S. Huyck & Co. and Paine, Webber & Co., both of Chicago, jointly, we are advised that the \$10,000 general obligation sewer bonds bear 3 1/2% interest and the \$55,000 water revenues are 4 1/2%. All of the bonds are dated March 1, 1939, with the \$10,000 issue maturing serially from 1941 to 1950, incl. and the \$55,000 loan from 1951 to 1969, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Interest M-S.

WOODSTOCK COMMUNITY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 152, Ill.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$90,000 building bonds was sold to Ballman & Main of Chicago following its approval at an election on Feb. 11.

INDIANA

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ind.—NOTE OFFERING—Leonard R. Thayer, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Feb. 18, for the purchase of \$38,000 not to exceed 6% interest tax anticipation notes. Dated Feb. 25, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Payable June 15, 1939 at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 3% of the notes, payable to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required. County will furnish legal approving opinion of recognized bond counsel.

ELWOOD, Ind.—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$20,000 2 1/4% city bonds was sold to McNurlen & Huncilman of Indianapolis. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Legality approved by Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis.

HAMMOND SANITARY DISTRICT, Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$210,000 series A sanitary bonds offered Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 464—were awarded to Lewis, Williams & Co. of Chicago as 3s, at par plus \$3,276 premium, equal to 101.56, a basis of about 2.88%. Dated Feb. 1, 1939 and due \$7,000 on Jan. 1, from 1941 to 1970, incl. R. W. Pressprich & Co. of Chicago, second high bidder, offered a price of 101.43 for 3s.

The above bonds represent the first instalment of a total authorized issue of \$1,760,000. The sewerage project will cost \$3,195,075, of which 45% will be furnished as a grant by the Public Works Administration.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Monroe City), Ind.—BOND SALE—The \$2,300 refunding bonds offered Jan. 31—V. 148, p. 151—were awarded to McNurlen & Huncilman of Indianapolis as 4s, at 100.478, a basis of about 3.91%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939 and due Jan. 1 as follows: \$300 in 1944 and \$1,000 in 1945 and 1946.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—NOTE SALE—The \$105,000 tax anticipation notes offered Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 913—were awarded to the Albert McGann Securities Co. of South Bend at 1% interest plus \$25.50 premium. Dated Feb. 15, 1939 and due May 15, 1939. Harrison & Austin of South Bend, next highest bidder, named a rate of 1% plus \$19.38.

INDIANAPOLIS SANITARY DISTRICT, Ind.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$100,000 notes offered Feb. 9—V. 148, p. 614—was awarded to Albert McGann Securities Co. of South Bend as 1s, at par plus \$10 premium. Due May 10, 1939. Of the issue, \$50,000 are dated Feb. 9, 1939 and a similar amount bear date of March 9, 1939. The only other bid received, an offer of \$14.21 premium for 1 1/2s, was made on behalf of the following Indianapolis institutions: Fletcher Trust Co., Union Trust Co., Indiana National Bank, American National Bank, Merchants National Bank, Indiana Trust Co. and Fidelity Trust Co.

SEYMOUR SCHOOL CITY, Ind.—BONDS SOLD—The Fletcher Trust Co. of Indianapolis purchased an issue of \$10,000 3% building bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Legal opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord & Clifford of Indianapolis.

IOWA

JONES COUNTY (P. O. Anamosa) Iowa—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is stated by the County Treasurer that the \$16,500 funding bonds purchased by the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, as 2s, as noted here—V. 148, p. 913—are dated Jan. 1, 1939, and mature on April 1 as follows: \$8,000 in 1940 and 1941, and \$500 in 1942.

KOSSUTH COUNTY (P. O. Algona), Iowa—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$15,336.88 paving bonds were purchased on Feb. 2 by the Carleton D. Beh Co. of Des Moines.

MOUNT AYR, Iowa—MATURITY—In connection with the sale of the \$40,000 water works bonds to the Security State Bank of Mount Ayr, as 2 1/2s, paying a price of 100.001, as noted here—V. 148, p. 913—it is stated that they mature as follows: \$1,000 June and Dec. 1, 1941, \$500 June and \$1,000 Dec. 1, 1942, \$1,000 June and Dec. 1, 1943, \$500 June and \$1,000 Dec. 1, 1944, \$1,000 June and Dec. 1, 1945 to 1949, \$1,500 June and \$1,000 Dec. 1, 1950, \$1,000 June and Dec. 1, 1951, \$1,500 June and \$1,000 Dec. 1, 1952 to 1955, \$1,500 June and Dec. 1, 1956, \$1,000 June and \$1,500 Dec. 1, 1957, and \$1,500 June and Dec. 1, 1958.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines) Iowa—BOND ISSUANCE CONTEMPLATED—It is stated that the Board of County Supervisors intends to call for bids in the near future on a funding bond issue in the amount of approximately \$300,000.

RINGGOLD COUNTY (P. O. Mount Ayr), Iowa—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—It is reported that bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Feb. 20, by Earl Hoover, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$33,400 issue of secondary road construction certificates. The certificates and the approving opinion are to be furnished by the successful bidder.

KANSAS

RUSSELL COUNTY (P. O. Russell), Kan.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—An \$80,000 issue of 1 1/4% semi-annual bridge bonds is being offered by Beecroft, Cole & Co. of Topeka, for public subscription at prices to yield from 0.35% to 1.75% up to 1948, and at 99.75 and 99.50 for the 1949 maturities. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due \$4,000 on Feb. and Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl. Legality to be approved by Bowersock, Fizzell & Rhodes of Kansas City, Mo. This offering is being made subject to rejection of the bonds by the State School Fund Commission.

SEDGWICK COUNTY (P. O. Wichita) Kan.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that \$80,000 coupon public works relief bonds were purchased recently by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and Estes, Snyder & Co. of Topeka, as 2s, paying a price of 102.40, a basis of about 1.55%. Due \$8,000 from 1940 to 1949 incl.

KENTUCKY

ERLANGER, Ky.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by Ervin L. Bramlage, City Attorney, that the \$135,000 4 1/4% semi-annual sanitary sewer revenue bonds offered on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 913—were not sold as no bids were received. He reports that a suit was filed in the Circuit Court of Kenton County to enjoin this sale. Due from 1943 to 1959; callable on and after Jan. 10, 1948, at 103.

KENTUCKY (State of)—RESUME ISSUED ON COUNTY BONDS SERVICED—The Kentucky Counties Bondholders' Committee with headquarters in Chicago now services some \$5,000,000 Kentucky county bonds, of which a large part are owned by institutions represented by members of the committee, according to a resume which has just been released. The activities of the committee cover most of the counties in that State which are experiencing difficulty in meeting debts, and its purpose is to negotiate a solution on the basis of maximum ability to pay, in co-operation with the State local finance officer of the Kentucky Department of Revenue. As a result of conferences with officials of Perry, Letcher, Whitley and Crittenden counties, refunding programs have been prepared. A temporary agreement for the payment of interest has been in effect in Perry County since July 1, 1937. The committee also has investigated refunding proposals which have been submitted by bond houses for Bell, Breathitt, Clay, Johnson, MacLean, Marshall and Pulaski counties.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Ky.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The following issues of bonds aggregating \$46,000, are being offered by Stein Bros. & Boyce of Louisville, for public subscription at various prices and yields from 2.50% to 3.50%. \$20,000 3 1/2% semi-annual school building revenue bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1942 to 1945, \$1,500 in 1946 to 1953, and \$1,000 in 1954 to 1959, callable on any interest payment date, on 30 days' notice at 102 through Dec. 1, 1941; thereafter at par and accrued interest. Prin. and int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. 26,000 3 1/4% Public School Corporation, closed first mortgage bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due Nov. 1 as follows: \$500 in 1940 to 1942, \$1,000 in 1943 to 1946, \$1,500 in 1947 to 1953 and \$2,000 in 1954 to 1958. Prin. and int. payable at the Springfield State Bank, Springfield. Denominations \$1,000 and \$500. Legality approved by Woodward, Dawson & Hobson, of Louisville.

LOUISIANA

EAST CARROLL PARISH DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Lake Providence) La.—BONDS NOT SOLD—It is stated by the Secretary of the Parish Police Jury that the \$15,000 not to exceed 6% semi-ann. improvement bonds offered on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 614—were not sold as there were no bids received. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due from Feb. 1, 1940 to 1954 incl.

JACKSON PARISH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Jackson) La.—ADDITIONAL BONDS SOLD—In connection with the sale of the \$135,000 5 1/2% semi-ann. school bonds to a syndicate headed by Scharff & Jones, Inc. of New Orleans, as noted here in January, it is now stated by the Superintendent of the Parish School Board that the remaining \$50,000 of the original \$185,000 bonds were sold to the above-mentioned syndicate.

KENTWOOD, La.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported that the \$20,000 sewerage, water and street bonds purchased jointly by J. G. Hickman, Inc. of Vicksburg, and Max T. Allen & Co. of Hazlehurst, as 5s, as noted here—V. 148, p. 913—were sold for a price of 100.497.

LAFAYETTE, La.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk, until 11 a. m. on March 7, for the purchase of a \$92,400 issue of certificates of indebtedness. The payment of these certificates is said to be pledged on the revenues of the Municipal Light and Water Plant.

Denom. \$1,000, one for \$400. Dated March 1, 1939. Due on March 1 from 1940 to 1949. A certified check for 5%, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

These certificates will mature on March 1 as follows: \$7,400 in 1940; \$8,000, 1941; \$9,000, 1942 to 1945; \$10,000, 1946 to 1948, and \$11,000 in 1949. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable at the First National Bank of Lafayette.

LOUISIANA, State of—BOND SALE—The \$600,000 issue of coupon or registered highway, State Highway Fund No. 2, series E bonds offered for sale on Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 309—was awarded to a syndicate composed of White, Dunbar & Co., Inc. of New Orleans, R. W. Pressprich & Co. of New York; Scharff & Jones, Inc. of New Orleans; the Union Securities Corp. of New York; Fenner & Beane; Woolfolk, Higgins & Shober, and Wheeler & Woolfolk, paying a premium of \$32, equal to 100.0536, a net interest cost of about 2.85%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$360,000 as 3s, maturing \$30,000 from Jan. 1, 1943 to 1954; the remaining \$240,000 as 2 1/2s, maturing \$30,000 from Jan. 1, 1955 to 1962.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The above issue was offered for public subscription. Of the issue \$360,000 are 3% bonds, priced to yield from 1.50% to 2.85%, according to maturity. The remaining \$240,000, 2 1/2% bonds are priced from 99 1/4 for the 1955 maturities to 97 for the 1962 maturities.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Edgard), La.—BONDS SOLD—We are now informed by the Treasurer of the Parish School Board, that the \$29,000 coupon school bonds offered for sale without success on Jan. 18—V. 148, p. 615—were purchased jointly by Bronson & Scranton, Inc. of New Orleans, and the Bank of St. John, of Edgard, as 3 1/4s, for a premium of \$40, equal to 100.1379. Dated March 1, 1939. Due from March 1, 1940 to 1959.

WEBSTER PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35 (P. O. Minden) La.—BOND SALE—The \$25,000 issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 7—V. 148, p. 615—was awarded to the Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Minden, as 3 1/4s, paying par, according to the District Superintendent. He states that several other bids were received.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Eugene H. Beer, City Register, until noon on Feb. 20, for the purchase of \$4,025,000 1 1/4% registerable as to principal only emergency relief bonds. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$800,000 from 1941 to 1944, incl. and \$825,000 in 1945. Principal and interest (J-D) payable in Baltimore. A certified check for 2% of the issue, payable to order of the Mayor and City Council, must accompany each proposal.

(Original sale of the above issue to a banking group last November was canceled by the city on Dec. 28 after counsel to the bankers had questioned the right of the city to contract the debt without a vote of the people. The Court of Appeals, the highest court in the State of Maryland, has approved the validity of the loan.—V. 148, p. 764.)

MASSACHUSETTS

BRAINTREE, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The National Shawmut Bank of Boston was awarded on Feb. 13 an issue of \$300,000 notes at 0.247% discount. Due in instalments of \$150,000 each on Nov. 24 and Dec. 8, 1939. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.26%.

BOSTON, Mass.—NOTE SALE—Halsey, Stuart & Co., inc., New York, obtained the award on Feb. 14 of \$5,000,000 notes on a bid of 0.40% interest, plus \$145 premium. Dated Feb. 17, 1939 and due Nov. 3, 1939. Re-offered by the bankers to yield 0.30%. The notes are regarded by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York and Massachusetts and in the opinion of counsel, will constitute general obligations of the city, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Assessed valuation, 1938, is officially reported as \$1,550,407,500 and net bonded debt as \$132,098,013. Other bids:

Bidders—	Int. Rate	Premium
First Boston Corp.	0.42 %	\$42
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	0.47 %	14

CHICOPEE, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$35,000 coupon water bonds offered Feb. 15 were awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston as 1 1/4s, at a price of 100.66, a basis of about 1.635%. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1950 incl. and \$2,000 in 1951. Prin. and int. (F-A) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Other bids:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Kennedy, Spence & Co.	2 %	100.93
First National Bank of Boston	2 %	100.574
Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs	2 %	100.109

DEDHAM, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$100,000 notes offered Feb. 15 was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at 0.10%

discount. Dated Feb. 16, 1939 and due Nov. 17, 1939. The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.11%, plus \$7.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—NOTE SALE—R. L. Day & Co. o Boston purchased on Feb. 14 an issue of \$60,000 notes at 0.22% discount. Due Dec. 15, 1939. F. W. Horne & Co. of Hartford, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.264%.

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The issue of \$30,000 notes offered Feb. 15 was awarded to the New England Trust Co. of Boston at 0.184% discount. Due Nov. 27, 1939. The Merchants National Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.20%.

MALDEN, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Walter E. Milliken, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. on Feb. 21 for the purchase at discount of \$500,000 revenue anticipation notes. Dated Feb. 23, 1939 and payable Dec. 20, 1939 at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Notes will be authenticated as to genuineness and validity by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, under advice of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins of Boston.

METHUEN, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$150,000 notes offered Feb. 14 were awarded to the Second National Bank of Boston at 0.285% discount. Due Nov. 7, 1939. The New England Trust Co. of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of 0.29%.

MILLBURY, Mass.—NOTE SALE—The \$125,000 revenue notes offered Feb. 15 were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at 0.29% discount. Due \$50,000 each on Nov. 15 and Nov. 30, and \$25,000 Dec. 15, 1939.

SOMERVILLE, Mass.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 coupon sewer construction bonds offered Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 914—were awarded to Kennedy, Spence & Co. of Boston as 2 1/8%, at a price of 102.175, a basis of about 2.31%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$4,000 from 1940 to 1949, incl. and \$3,000 from 1950 to 1969, incl. The Merchants National Bank and the National Shawmut Bank, both of Boston, joined in submitting the second high bid of 101.326 for 2 1/8%. Other bids, also for 2 1/8%, were: Bond, Judge & Co. and Burr & Co., jointly, 101.266; Graham, Parsons & Co., 100.817; Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, 100.56.

WELLSELEY, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Town Treasurer will receive bids until noon on Feb. 20 for the purchase of \$300,000 notes payable Oct. 24, 1939.

MICHIGAN

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Farmington), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Florence E. Lee, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 21 for the purchase of \$52,000 not to exceed 4% interest coupon school bonds. Dated March 15, 1939. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due April 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1940 to 1943, incl. and \$2,500 from 1944 to 1959, incl. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Farmington State Bank. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. Successful bidder to pay the cost of printing the bonds and opinion of attorneys as to validity of issue. A certified check for 2% of the bonds, payable to order of the District Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroe), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—F. E. Gillespie, Clerk of Board of County Road Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 10:30 a. m. on Feb. 20 for the purchase of \$1,073,000 not to exceed 4% interest highway refunding bonds of 32 road assessment districts, to wit: 40 to 43, incl., 45, 47 to 71, incl., 72-a, and 72-b. Bonds will be dated March 1, 1939, mature in various amounts on May 1 in each of the years 1940 to 1950 incl., with option of prior payment on any interest paying date, upon 30 days' published notice. Denom. \$1,000. Rate or rates of interest to be expressed in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Bids will be considered separately for each issue. The aggregate amount of bonds maturing on May 1 of each year is as follows: \$119,000, 1940; \$127,000, 1941; \$147,000, 1942; \$145,000, 1943; \$159,000, 1944; \$117,000, 1945; \$121,000, 1946; \$53,000, 1947; \$54,000, 1948; \$16,000, 1949, and \$15,000 in 1950. Principal and int. (M-N) payable at County Treasurers' office. Complete schedules of maturities and other data pertinent to the several bond issues comprising the aggregate offering may be obtained from the above-mentioned official. A certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to order of the Board of Road Commissioners, must accompany each proposal. These bonds are being issued under the provisions of Act No. 59, Public Acts of Michigan, 1915, as amended, known as the Covert Act, to refund a like amount of bonds of the issues dated May 1, 1933, at a lower interest rate. The bonds are to be issued in "combined" form with the percentages of liability of Monroe County, the several townships and road assessment districts stipulated in the bond form. The bonds, together with favorable legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit, will be furnished without cost to the purchasers.

TENDERS WANTED—Clerk of the Board of County Road Commissioners will receive sealed tenders of highway improvement refunding bonds dated May 1, 1933, until 11 a. m. on Feb. 25. The bonds in question, aggregating \$128,400, are described below, and tenders must fully describe nature of the bonds offered, stipulating lowest price, not in excess of par and accrued interest, at which they will be sold to the sinking fund.

Road Assess. Dist.	Amount Par Val.	Rate of Int.	Maturity May 1	Road Assess. Dist.	Amount Par Val.	Rate of Int.	Maturity May 1
34	\$3,400	4 1/2%	1941	56	\$3,000	6	1941
40	2,000	4 1/2%	1941	57	2,000	5 1/2%	1943
40	4,000	4 1/2%	1942	58	500	5	1945
41	3,500	4 1/2%	1941	59	4,000	6	1941
42	2,500	4 1/2%	1941	59	1,000	6	1942
42	9,500	4 1/2%	1942	60	4,000	4 1/2%	1944
43	2,000	4 1/2%	1941	60	2,000	4 1/2%	1945
43	7,000	4 1/2%	1942	61	3,000	5 1/2%	1942
47	8,000	4 1/2%	1942	61	1,000	5 1/2%	1943
48	500	4 1/2%	1942	62	1,000	4 1/2%	1944
48	2,000	4 1/2%	1943	63	2,000	4 1/2%	1944
49	3,000	4 1/2%	1942	65	4,000	4 1/2%	1944
49	1,000	4 1/2%	1943	67	5,000	4 1/2%	1944
50	5,000	4 1/2%	1942	67	3,000	4 1/2%	1945
51	8,000	4 1/2%	1942	68	2,000	4 1/2%	1944
52	6,000	5 1/2%	1942	69	1,000	4 1/2%	1944
52	1,000	5 1/2%	1943	70	2,000	4 1/2%	1943
53	500	4 1/2%	1942	71	2,000	4 1/2%	1943
54	2,000	4 1/2%	1941	71	2,000	4 1/2%	1944
55	6,000	5 1/2%	1942	72-A	3,000	4 1/2%	1945
55	2,000	5 1/2%	1943	72-B	2,000	4 1/2%	1944

NORTH MUSKEGON, Mich.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$16,000 sewer revenue bonds was sold locally as 4s, at par, on Jan. 23.

PORT HURON, Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Harry C. Schuberth, Commissioner of Finance, will receive sealed bids until 2:30 p. m. on Feb. 24 for the purchase of \$25,000 emergency bridge bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. It is the intention of the City Commission to purchase the issue for the sinking funds.

Bonds will be in coupon form, in denoms. of \$1,000 and bear interest at a rate or rates not in excess of 2%. Bidder to express the rate in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Due March 1 as follows: \$8,000 in 1942 and 1943 and \$9,000 in 1944. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at City Treasurer's office. City is authorized and required by law to levy on all of its taxable property such unlimited ad valorem taxes as may be necessary to service the bonds. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. Bids shall be conditioned upon the unqualified opinion of the purchaser's attorney approving the legality of the bonds. Purchaser to pay cost of legal opinion and expense of printing the bonds.

ROMULUS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1 (P. O. Romulus), Mich.—BOND OFFERING—Reuben Wilson, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 20 for the purchase of \$85,000 refunding bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1, as follows: \$5,000, 1940 to 1943 incl.; \$6,000 from 1944 to 1948 incl., and \$7,000 from 1949 to 1953 incl. Rate of interest must be expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and must not exceed 3 1/4% for the first year and not more than 4% thereafter. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Romulus State Bank, Romulus, or at such other paying agent as may be mutually agreed upon by the purchaser and the school district. District will furnish at its own expense printed bonds and coupons and the approving legal opinion of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit.

A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the district, is required.

ROYAL OAK AND TROY TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Clawson), Mich.—TENDERS WANTED—Lyle Baker, District Secretary, states that sealed tenders of 1937 non-interest bearing certificates of indebtedness, dated Oct. 1, 1937 and due Oct. 1, 1947, will be received at the office of the School Superintendent until 8 p. m. on March 8. Certificates are outstanding in the principal amount of \$45,043.54 and the amount currently available for purchase of such instruments is \$4,421.63. Tenders must accurately describe the certificates thus offered.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Vandercook Lake), Mich.—BONDS PURCHASED—In connection with the call for tenders of series A refunding bonds dated Aug. 1, 1935—V. 148, p. 466, F. L. Yoss, District Secretary, reports the purchase of a block of \$10,000 from Crouse & Co. of Detroit at a price of 84.95.

MINNESOTA

BLACK HAMMER, Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that the \$20,000 road and bridge bonds offered for sale on Oct. 10—V. 147, p. 1958—were purchased by the First National Bank of St. Paul, as 2 1/8%, paying a price of 100.625.

FAIRMONT, Minn.—WARRANT SALE—The \$8,166 issue of 3% semi-ann. sewer warrants offered for sale on Feb. 2—V. 148, p. 466—was purchased by the First National Bank of Fairmont, paying par, according to the City Clerk. No other bid was received. Due from 1940 to 1949.

LE SUEUR, Minn.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Clerk that \$20,000 swimming pool and playground bonds approved by the voters last June, have been sold to local purchasers.

VIRGINIA, Minn.—BOND SALE—The \$450,000 issue of coupon general obligation community building bonds offered for sale on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 765—was purchased by a group headed by the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, and the First and American National Bank of Duluth, as 2 1/8%, paying a premium of \$450, equal to 100.10, a basis of about 2.74%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due from Jan. 1 1940 to 1953 incl.

MISSISSIPPI

CLINTON, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$18,000 4 1/2% semi-ann. paving bonds have been purchased by the Bank of Clinton.

COPIAH COUNTY (P. O. Hazlehurst), Miss.—MATURITY—It is stated by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the \$143,000 4% semi-ann. general obligation bonds purchased at par by Lewis & Co. of Jackson, as noted here—V. 148, p. 914—are due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1940 to 1949; \$7,000, 1950 to 1954, and \$8,000 in 1955 to 1960.

MACON, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$27,000 3 1/4% semi-ann. electric light plant bonds were purchased jointly by the First National Bank of Memphis, and Cady & Co. of Columbus, paying a price of 100.83. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Due from 1942 to 1958.

MOSS POINT, Miss.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$5,000 4 1/2% semi-annual street improvement bonds were purchased recently by Kenneth G. Price & Co. of McComb, at a price of 101.02, a basis of about 4.28%. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due \$500 from Jan. 1, 1940 to 1949, inclusive.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and L. F. Rothschild & Co. offered on Feb. 14 a block of \$298,000 2 1/4% trafficway bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1939 and due Feb. 1, 1941 to 1971 incl. The bonds are priced to yield from 0.70% to 2.65%, according to maturity. They are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State, in the opinion of the bankers.

NEBRASKA

ALLIANCE, Neb.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until March 2, by the City Manager, for the purchase of a \$300,000 issue of electric plant revenue bonds.

COLUMBUS, Neb.—BOND SALE—The \$110,000 issue of coupon refunding bonds offered for sale on Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 914—was awarded to Greenway & Co. of Omaha, as 2 1/8%, paying a premium of \$951, equal to 100.804, a basis of about 2.06%, to the optional date. Dated June 1, 1939. Due from June 1, 1940 to 1952; optional on June 1, 1944.

The other bids were as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Wachob, Bender & Co.	2 1/4%	\$950
The Continental National	2 1/4%	825
Steinauer & Schweser	2 1/4%	675
Kirkpatrick-Pettis & Co.	2 1/4%	525
First Trust Co.	2 1/4%	450
Walter V. Raynor Co.	3 1/4%	Par

ELBA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Elba), Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$35,000 building bonds have been purchased by the Elba State Bank.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb.—UNSOLICITED BOND BIDS RECEIVED—An Associated Press dispatch from the above city reported recently as follows: "Benefits the City of Grand Island enjoys, because of its outstanding financial stability were shown when four investing houses submitted bids on \$119,000 in sewer bonds to the City Council. Payment of the bonds becomes optional in March and refunding has been contemplated, but the offers, carrying what is considered a very attractive interest rate, came as a surprise. The city has not yet advertised for bids. The interest rate in the offers, Chairman Carl Henke of the Finance Committee, stated, averages about 2% for a 10-year period."

KNOX COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Center) Neb.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the District Secretary that \$12,000 construction and equipment bonds were purchased by Greenway & Co. of Omaha, subject to the result of an election scheduled for Feb. 17.

NEW JERSEY

COLLINGSWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—BONDS DEFEATED—An issue of \$50,000 gymnasium aid laboratory bonds was defeated by the voters on Feb. 14.

NEW JERSEY (State of)—REPORTS INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL TAX COLLECTIONS—LOCAL DEFAULTS CITED—Walter R. Darby, State Commissioner of Local Government, reports on Feb. 14 that municipal tax collections increased 2% last year over 1937 to a peak for recent years of 73.99%. Of the total levy of \$251,985,506 reported, Mr. Darby said local governments collected \$186,446,938. No collection statements were received from 28 municipalities with a total tax levy of \$4,436,722.

The 1937 levy was \$241,098,262, of which \$172,406,284, or 71.51%, was collected. Darby's report lists total assets of \$12,721,317 for the 21 county governments as of Dec. 31, 1938, and liabilities of \$3,930,650. Total assets of municipalities the same date were \$233,969,245, of which \$81,569,851 were tax title liens outstanding. Approximately \$9,000,000 represents back taxes prior to the 1938 levy. Municipal liabilities were listed at \$41,867,821. The largest liability item is \$23,710,791 due local schools for the 1938-39 year.

Defaults on principal or interest on bonds and obligations were listed for 22 municipalities, but none for counties, according to report. Bonds in default totaled \$5,083,979 and interest aggregated \$2,107,534. Temporary notes in default subject to issuance of temporary bonds amounted to \$3,157,875, while \$1,979,144 interest was overdue on temporary obligations.

Fort Lee and Brigantine obligations comprised a major portion of those in default, it was said. Fort Lee bonds in default totaled \$3,166,200, with interest in default of \$1,122,470, while Brigantine bonds and notes in default amounted to \$1,131,508 with interest overdue of \$616,897.

NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP (P. O. North Bergen), N. J.—BONDS SOLD—The \$222,000 refunding bonds for which no bids were received on Feb. 1—V. 148, p. 766—were sold on Feb. 15 as 4 1/4% at par to the State Sinking Fund. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due Sept. 1 as follows: \$32,000, 1940; \$40,000 in 1941, and \$50,000 from 1942 to 1944 inclusive.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOND OFFERING—Ovid C. Bianchi, Director of Department of Revenue and Finance, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 21, for the purchase of \$240,000 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered general funding bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000 Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1940 to 1956, incl.; \$10,000 from 1957 to 1959, incl. and \$25,000 from 1960 to 1964, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (F-A) payable at the Orange First National Bank, Orange. The price for which the bonds may be sold cannot exceed \$241,000. A certified check for \$4,800, payable to order of the city, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder.

PRINCETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, N. J.—LIST OF BIDS—Following is an official list of the bids submitted for the \$104,000 school bond issue, award of which was made to Charles Clark & Co. of New York as noted in—V. 148, p. 154:

Bidder—	Int. Rate	No. of Bonds Bid For	Amount of Bid
x Charles Clark & Co., Phila., Pa.	2%	103	\$104,423.46
Dougherty, Corkran & Co., Phila.	2%	103	104,196.40
H. L. Allen & Co., N. Y. City	2%	104	104,873.60
Lehman Bros., N. Y. City	2%	104	104,842.40
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Stroud & Co., Inc., and Suplee, Yeatman & Co., Inc., Phila.	2%	104	104,568.88
Campbell & Co., N. Y. City, and Buckley Bros., Phila.	2%	104	104,405.60
J. S. Rippel & Co., Newark	2%	104	104,292.37
Geaham, Parsons & Co., Trenton	2%	104	104,101.50
B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y. City	2%	104	104,083.20
Wilmerding & Co., Inc., and Washburn & Co., Inc., N. Y. City	2%	104	104,063.44
Kean, Taylor & Co., and Van Deventer, Spear & Co., Inc., N. Y. City	2%	104	104,062.40
Princeton Bank & Trust Co., Princeton	2%	104	104,048.88
Butcher & Sherrerd, Phila.	2 1/4%	103	104,354.45
First of Michigan Corp., and Burr & Co., Inc., N. Y. City	2 1/4%	104	104,748.80
H. B. Boland & Co., N. Y. City	2 1/4%	104	104,539.76
Adams & Mueller, Newark	2 1/4%	104	104,529.00
Union Securities Corp., N. Y. City	2 1/4%	104	104,291.20
M. H. Freeman & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	104	104,222.22
Ira Maupf & Co.	2 1/4%	104	104,108.50
First National Bank, Princeton	2 1/4%	104	104,101.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	103	104,441.44

RAHWAY, N. J.—BOND SALE—A group composed of Kean, Taylor & Co., H. L. Allen & Co., Campbell, Phelps & Co., Inc., all of New York, and Van Deventer Bros., Inc., Newark, was the successful bidder at the offering of \$420,000 high school bonds on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 915, taking a principal amount of \$418,000 as 3s, at a price of \$420,204.26, equal to 100.527, a basis of about 2.96%. Dated Feb. 1, 1937 and due Feb. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1940 to 1945 incl.; \$15,000 from 1946 to 1968 incl. and \$13,000 in 1969. Bankers reoffered the bonds to yield from 0.75% to 3%, according to maturity. Other bids:

Bidder—	No. of Bonds Bid For	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Mackey, Dunn & Co.	418	3%	100.51
B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., and J. S. Rippel & Co.	417	3 1/4%	100.82
Minsch, Monell & Co.; Colyer, Robinson & Co. and Dougherty, Corkran & Co.	418	3 1/4%	100.68
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc. and MacBride, Miller & Co.	418	3 1/4%	100.62
M. M. Freeman & Co.; C. A. Preim & Co. and C. P. Dunning & Co.	419	3 1/4%	100.31

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Elizabeth), N. J.—NOTE SALE—County banks purchased \$500,000 tax anticipation notes, due Dec. 26, 1939, at 0.50%, it was announced on Feb. 9 by Arthur N. Pierson, County Treasurer.

NEW YORK

EASTCHESTER (P. O. Tuckahoe), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Arthur N. Ferris, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Feb. 24, for the purchase of \$38,500 not to exceed 6% interest coupon or registered general (improvement) bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. One bond, for \$500, others \$1,000 each. Due March 1 as follows: \$8,500 in 1940 and \$10,000 from 1941 to 1943, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 or 1-10th of 1%. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the First National Bank & Trust Co., Tuckahoe. A certified check for \$770, payable to order of the town, must accompany each proposal. Legal opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.—REPORTS HEAVY TRAFFIC GAIN DURING JANUARY—Unusual increases in motor truck using interstate bridge and tunnel facilities is announced by the Port of New York Authority for January over the corresponding month a year ago. The percentage gain on the Lincoln Tunnel reached as high as 132%, with increases also marked in the Holland Tunnel and on the George Washington Bridge. The upward trend in truck traffic falling off only on the Outerbridge Crossing. An increase in several other classes of traffic was noted, although the weather at times had its customary adverse effect on passenger cars. Particular interest was expressed in the heavy movement of trucks, as these figures in the past have reflected changing business conditions. Trucks in the Holland Tunnel totaled 168,729, an increase of 9%; the Lincoln Tunnel, which is restricted to fast moving trucks, 24,000, an increase of 132%; George Washington Bridge 39,349, a gain of 17%; Goethals Bridge 8,800, a gain of 15%; Bayonne Bridge 5,535, a gain of 7%; Outerbridge 2,561, minus 5%. The George Washington Bridge continued to lead all crossings in bus traffic with a total of 52,000 for a fractional gain. The Lincoln Tunnel with 17,121 buses was up 33%; the Holland Tunnel with 23,705 was slightly less than a year ago.

WAVERLY, N. Y.—BOND SALE NOT CONSUMMATED—The sale last Sept. 12 of \$7,000 3 1/2% fire department equipment bonds to the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo, at 100.759, a basis of about 3.20%—V. 147, p. 1813—was not consummated. A new offering was made on Feb. 15.

There will be no auction. Denom. \$1,000; coupon bonds registerable as to principal only; principal and interest (M-N) payable in lawful money in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the city, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$3,500. The right to reject all bids is reserved. The approving opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston, will be furnished the purchaser.

IREDELL COUNTY (P. O. Statesville), N. C.—BOND SALE—The \$69,000 issue of coupon refunding bridge and road bonds offered for sale on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 915—was awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati, and associates, paying a price of 100.104, a net interest cost of about 4.13%, on the bonds divided as follows: \$40,000 as 4 1/4s, maturing \$20,000 on March 1, 1953 and 1954; the remaining \$29,000 as 4s, maturing \$20,000 in 1955, and \$9,000 in 1956.

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT—The successful bidders re-offered the above bonds for public subscription, the 4 1/4% bonds priced to yield 4.00%, while the 4% bonds are priced at 101. The following is an official tabulation of the bids received:

Bidder—	Rate	Price
* Seasongood & Mayer; Chas. A. Hinsch & Co.; Lewis & Hall, Inc.	1st \$40,000 4 1/4% Balance 4%	\$69,072.00
F. W. Craigie & Co.; Wm. B. Greene Co.	1st \$40,000 4 1/4% Balance 4 1/4%	
Fox, Einhorn & Co.; Kalman & Co.	4 1/4%	69,097.00
Equitable Securities Corp.; Vance, Young & Hardin, Inc.	1st \$40,000 4 1/4% Balance 4 1/4%	69,048.50
Weil, Roth & Irving Co.	1st \$55,000 4 1/4% Balance 4 1/4%	
Kirchofer & Arnold, Inc.; Scott, Horner & Mason, Inc.	1st \$40,000 4 1/4% Balance 4 1/4%	69,021.00
R. S. Dickson & Co.	Balance 4 1/4%	

*Successful bid.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Sylva), N. C.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by T. W. Ashe, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, that the Board will receive tenders until March 6, at noon, for purchase by the respective sinking funds of the following:

County road and bridge refunding bonds, dated June 1, 1937.
County road refunding bonds, dated June 1, 1937.
All tenders must be considered firm for five days following date of opening unless otherwise specified in the tender.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 21, at his office in Raleigh, for the purchase of a \$1,000 issue of coupon water works extension bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable J-D. Dated Dec. 1, 1938, all maturing annually, June 1, \$500 1941 to 1946 and \$1,000 1947 to 1953, all incl., without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. \$500; coupon bonds registerable as to principal alone; principal and interest (J-D), payable in legal tender in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery on or about March 9, 1939 at place of purchaser's choice. Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate.

Bids are required on forms to be furnished with additional information, and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$200. The approving opinion of Masslich and Mitchell, New York City, will be furnished the purchaser.

NORTH CAROLINA, State of—LOCAL BONDS AND NOTES SOLD—It is reported that bonds and notes of the following counties and municipalities have recently been sold:

- \$16,000 Bethel 4% semi-annual water and street improvement bonds to the Public Works Administration at par.
- 15,000 Burke County revenue notes to the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem at 1 1/4% plus a premium of \$1.31.
- 25,000 Burlington revenue notes to the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem at 1 1/2% plus a premium of \$1.33.
- 42,000 Creedmoor 4% semi-annual water and sewer bonds to the PWA at par.
- 3,000 Kinston revenue notes to the Concord National Bank of Concord at 2 1/4%.
- 12,000 Mars Hill 6% refunding bonds exchanged with the holders of the old bonds.
- 40,000 Rural Hall Sanitary District 4% semi-annual water and sewer bonds to the PWA at par.
- 45,000 Stoneville 4% water and sewer bonds to the Reconstruction Finance Commission at par.
- 4,000 Valdese revenue notes to the Concord National Bank of Concord at 3%.

- NOTES SOLD**—The following issues of local notes were sold on Jan. 31:
- \$2,000 Chadbourn revenue anticipation notes to the Waccamaw Bank of Whiteville, at 6%.
 - 2,500 Clayton revenue anticipation notes to the Town Sinking Fund at 2%.
 - 1,200 Elizabethtown revenue anticipation notes to the Concord National Bank at 3%.
 - 50,000 Hickory bond anticipation notes to the Security National Bank, Raleigh, at 6%, plus a premium of \$201.40.
 - 4,000 Hillsboro revenue anticipation notes to the Concord National Bank at 2 1/2%.
 - 25,000 Wake County revenue anticipation notes to the Security National Bank, Raleigh, at 6%, plus a premium of \$628.50.
 - 2,000 Wilkesboro notes to the Bank of North Wilkesboro on Feb. 7 at 5%.

The following notes and bonds were sold on Feb. 14:

- \$8,000 Enfield revenue notes to the First National Bank of Winston-Salem, at 3 1/4%.
- 10,000 Mount Airy bond anticipation notes to the William B. Greene Co. Co. of Winston-Salem, at 2%, plus a premium of \$359.
- 33,000 Oakboro 4% water and sewer bonds to the Public Works Administration, at par.

WILSON COUNTY (P. O. Wilson), N. C.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. on Feb. 21, for the purchase of an \$88,000 issue of school bonds. Dated Nov. 1, 1938, and maturing annually on Nov. 1, \$4,000, 1941 to 1944, \$6,000, 1945 to 1954, \$8,000 1955 and \$4,000 1956, without option of prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. \$1,000; coupon bonds registerable as to both principal and interest; principal and interest (M-N) payable in lawful money in New York City; general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery at place of purchaser's choice.

Bidders are requested to name the interest rate or rates, not exceeding 6% per annum in multiples of one-fourth of 1%. Each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds (having the earliest maturities) and another rate for the balance, but no bid may name more than two rates, and each bidder must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be entertained.

Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the State Treasurer for \$1,760. The approving opinion of Reed, Hoyt, Washburn & Clay of New York City will be furnished the purchaser.

\$10,000

RUTHERFORD CO., N. C. Courthouse 4 1/2s

Due July 1, 1941, at 100 and interest.

F. W. CRAIGIE & COMPANY

Richmond, Va.

Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

NORTH CAROLINA

COLUMBUS COUNTY (P. O. Whiteville), N. C.—NOTES NOT SOLD—It is stated that \$55,000 bond anticipation notes were offered for sale without success on Feb. 14, when no bids were received. Dated Feb. 15, 1939. Due on April 15, 1939.

HICKORY, N. C.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by W. E. Easterling, Secretary of the Local Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh, until 11 a. m. on Feb. 21, for the purchase of an issue of \$175,000 coupon water and sewer bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M-N. Dated Nov. 1, 1938, maturing annually on Nov. 1, \$6,000 1941 to 1946, incl., \$12,000 1947 and 1948; \$15,000 1949 to 1955, \$10,000 1956, without option of prior payment.

OHIO MUNICIPALS
MITCHELL, HERRICK & CO.
 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND
 CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

OHIO

BUTLER TOWNSHIP (P. O. R. F. D. NO. 2, Shiloh), Ohio—BOND OFFERING—P. G. Krichbaum, Clerk of Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on March 2, for the purchase of \$14,000 3% coupon township house bonds. Dated April 1, 1939. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1953, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest A-O. A certified check for \$700, payable to order of the trustees, is required.

CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio—BOND SALE—Otis & Co. of Cleveland purchased \$110,000 building bonds at 2 1/4%, at a price of 101.07. Sale was completed prior to Feb. 17, the date on which it was originally announced that bids for the issue would be opened—V. 148, p. 618. Issue dated Feb. 15, 1939 and due serially from 1940 to 1954, inclusive.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—LIST OF BIDS—Following is an official list of unsuccessful bids for the \$435,000 refunding issue awarded Feb. 9 to Fullerton & Co. of Columbus and Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo, jointly, as 2s, at par plus \$5,830 premium, equal to 101.34, a basis of about 1.82%—V. 148, p. 916:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
First Boston Corp., New York City	2%	\$2,827.50
Blyth & Co., Inc.; Paine, Webber & Co., and Merrill, Turben & Co.	2%	2,505.60
Middendorf & Co.; Geo. Eustis & Co.; Seufferle & Kountz (Cincinnati, Ohio); Eldredge & Co. and Bond & Goodwin, Inc. (New York, N. Y.)	2%	2,256.00
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; The Northern Trust Co., and Wells-Dickey Co.	2%	1,478.57
Lowry Sweney, Inc. and George T. Lennon Co. (Columbus); Hayden, Miller & Co. (Cleveland); Ryan, Sutherland & Co. (Toledo)	2%	913.50
C. F. Childs & Co. and Kelley, Richardson & Co.	2%	689.04
Pohl & Co., Inc. and Seasongood & Mayer (Cincinnati); and R. W. Pressprich & Co. (New York)	2%	657.50
Fox, Einhorn & Co.; Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger; P. E. Kline, Inc., and Katz & O'Brien (Cincinnati); McDougal & Condon (Chicago); E. H. Rollins & Sons (Philadelphia), and Johnson, Kase & Co. (Cleveland)	2%	480.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2%	374.10
BancOhio Securities Co.	2 1/4%	6,525.00
Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc. (Toledo), and the Milwaukee Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	2 1/4%	6,090.00
G. Parr Ayers & Co.; Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.; Breed & Harrison, Inc.; First Cleveland Corp.; McDonald-Coolidge & Co., and Mitchell, Herrick & Co.	2 1/4%	6,046.50
Otis & Co.; Banc-America Blair Corp., and Hawley-Huller & Co.	2 1/4%	5,701.57
Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co.; Van Lahr, Doll & Ispording Inc.; Weil, Roth & Irving Co. (Cincinnati); and Prudden & Co. (Toledo)	2 1/4%	5,350.50
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.	2 1/4%	4,609.00

DAYTON, Ohio—OTHER BIDS—The \$38,000 park and public playground bonds awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati as 2 1/4s, at par plus \$305.85 premium, equal to 100.804, a basis of about 2.12%—V. 148, p. 618—were also bid for as follows:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Premium
Ryan, Sutherland & Co.	2 1/4%	\$271.00
BancOhio Securities Co.	2 1/4%	266.00
Prudden & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	222.00
Merrill, Turben & Co.	2 1/4%	216.60
Van Lahr, Doll & Ispording, Inc.	2 1/4%	121.60
Provident Savings Bank & Trust	2 1/4%	68.40
Weil, Roth & Irving Co.	2 1/4%	51.00
Charles A. Hensch & Co., Inc.	2 1/4%	363.28
Braun, Bosworth & Co.	2 1/4%	258.40
Grant, Brownell & Co.	2 1/4%	217.00
First Cleveland Corp.	2 1/4%	206.00
Mitchell, Herrick & Co.	2 1/4%	155.80
Middendorf & Co., and Seufferle & Kountz.	2 1/4%	345.00

MONROEVILLE, Ohio—BONDS VOTED—An issue of \$42,820 municipal electric power plant bonds was authorized by the voters on Feb. 14.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ashland), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$55,000 building bonds sold to the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus—V. 148, p. 916—were issued as 3s, at par. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1940 to 1959, incl. and \$3,000 from 1960 to 1964, inclusive.

MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—PRICE PAID—The \$198,000 2 1/2% building bonds purchased by Hawley, Huller & Co. of Cleveland—V. 148, p. 916—were sold at par plus a premium of \$361.50, equal to 100.18.

NEW LEXINGTON, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$15,000 3 1/4% fire engine and station repair bonds was sold to Pohl & Co., Inc., Cincinnati. Dated Dec. 1, 1938. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$1,500 on Dec. 1 from 1940 to 1949, inclusive.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Ohio—BONDS VOTED—On Feb. 14 the voters authorized an issue of \$221,000 municipal electric light plant construction bonds by a vote of 675 to 618. The Public Works Administration has approved a grant of \$87,000 for the proposed plant.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Harrisburg), Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$33,000 school addition bonds sold to Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger of Cincinnati—V. 148, p. 916—were issued as 3s at a price of 100.40, a basis of about 2.96%. Due Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1940 to 1956 inclusive, and \$2,000 from 1957 to 1964 inclusive.

TIFFIN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$42,000 stadium bonds mentioned in V. 148, p. 916, were purchased by the Commercial National Bank of Tiffin as 2 1/4s, at par. Dated Dec. 1, 1938, and due \$4,200 on Dec. 1 from 1939 to 1948, incl.

WAUSEON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Robert R. Miley, Village Clerk will receive sealed bids until noon on March 6, for the purchase of \$60,000 4% sewage disposal plant and system mortgage revenue bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1940 to 1954, incl. and \$3,000 from 1955 to 1964, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Principal and interest (A-O) payable at the Peoples State Bank, Wauseon. A certified check for 1% of the bonds, payable to order of the Village Treasurer, must accompany each proposal. The bonds are secured only by a mortgage constituting a first lien on the property and revenues of the sewage system including all additions and improvements, replacements and alterations, at any time made in respect thereto after provision only for the reasonable operation and maintenance expense thereof, and by the covenant of the village to maintain certain rates and a franchise under which in case of foreclosure the purchaser may operate same, and are issued under Section XII of Article XVIII of the Constitution of Ohio and the Uniform Bond Act of the General Code.

WEST CARROLLTON, Ohio—BOND OFFERING—Village Clerk will receive sealed bids until noon on March 4, for the purchase of \$5,000 3 1/4% storm water sewer bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$500. Due

\$500 on Oct. 1 from 1940 to 1949, incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1%. Interest A-O. A certified check for \$250, payable to order of the village, must accompany each proposal.

WICKLIFFE, Ohio—TENDERS WANTED—Joseph C. Witz, Village Clerk, will receive sealed tenders until noon on Feb. 21s, for refunding bonds, dated Oct. 1, 1936. Purchases will be made at the lowest price offered to the extent of the approximately \$50,000 available for that purpose.

WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio—BONDS SOLD—Fox, Einhorn & Co., Inc. of Cincinnati purchased last November an issue of \$50,000 3 1/4% coupon school addition bonds at par plus a premium of \$405, equal to 100.81. Dated Sept. 1, 1938. Denoms. \$1,250 and \$1,000. Due serially from 1940 to 1962 incl. Interest M-S.

R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.
Municipal Bonds Since 1892
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 AT&T Ok Cy 19 Long Distance 787

OKLAHOMA

DURANT, Okla.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$50,000 city hall bonds purchased jointly by two local banks, as noted here—V. 148, p. 916—were sold as follows: \$2,100 as 3s, maturing in 1941; \$16,800 as 2 1/4s, maturing \$2,100 in 1942 to 1948, the remaining \$31,100 as 3s, maturing \$2,100 in 1950 to 1962, and \$3,800 in 1963.

OKLAHOMA, State of—NOTES OVERSUBSCRIBED—It is reported by Carl Sebring, State Treasurer, that the \$3,000,000 State Treasury, series D, 1938-1939 notes offered on Feb. 9—V. 148, p. 768—were oversubscribed about 14 times at the rate of 1 1/4%. Due on May 1, 1939.

SEDAN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Route 2, Mountain View), Okla.—BOND SALE—It is stated by the District Clerk that the \$6,400 building bonds offered on Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 768—were sold as follows: \$4,000 as 3s, and \$2,400 as 2 1/4s. Due from 1942 to 1948.

OREGON

COOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Marshfield), Ore.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the District Clerk that the \$165,000 school bonds purchased by the Coos Bay National Bank of Marshfield as 3 1/4s and 3 1/2s as noted here—V. 148, p. 768—were sold for a price of 100.07.

DESCHUTES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Bend), Ore.—BONDS SOLD—It is now reported that the \$14,000 school bonds offered for sale on Oct. 25—V. 147, p. 2575—were purchased by the Bank of Bend as 3 1/4s, paying a price of 100.54.

DUNDEE, Ore.—BOND SALE—The \$2,500 issue of coupon water improvement bonds offered for sale on Feb. 6—V. 148, p. 768—was awarded to the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co. of Portland as 3 1/4s, paying a price of 100.36, a basis of about 3.19%. Dated Nov. 10, 1938. Due from Nov. 10, 1943 to 1948.

HILLSBORO, Ore.—BONDS NOT SOLD—We are informed by E. M. Bowman, City Recorder, that the \$7,500 general fund airport bonds scheduled for award on Feb. 10, as noted here—V. 148, p. 768—were not sold at that time as all the bids were returned unopened. This action was taken due to a non-conforming schedule of retirement which was set up for the bonds.

BONDS REOFFERED—It is stated by Mr. Bowman that new bids are being called for opening at the regular meeting of the City Council, on March 7, at 8 p. m., for the sale of these bonds.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33 (P. O. Falona), Ore.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated that sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Feb. 20, by A. Braun, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of school bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6%, payable M-N. Dated March 1, 1939. Due \$2,000 May 1, 1940 to 1944. The approving opinion of Teal, Winfree, McCulloch, Shuler & Kelley of Portland, will be furnished. Principal and interest payable at the fiscal agency of the State in New York City, or at the County Treasurer's office. Enclose a certified check for \$200.

ROSEBURG, Ore.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by A. J. Geddes, City Recorder, that he will receive sealed bids until Feb. 25, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 3 1/2% semi-ann. sewage plant bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Due from March 1, 1941 to 1950. These bonds were approved by the voters at an election held on Feb. 9.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
TURNPIKE REVENUE BONDS
 BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
JOHNSON & McLEAN
 Incorporated
 PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA
 Telephone—Atlantic 8333 A. T. T. Teletype—PITB 289

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (P. O. Pittsburgh), Pa.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—The county recently awarded \$6,000,000 bonds to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., New York, and associates as 2 1/4s, at 102.18, a basis of about 2.06%—V. 148, p. 917—and in connection therewith we give the following:

Financial Statement (as Officially Reported Dec. 31, 1938)

Assessed valuation 1938	\$2,372,192,170
Total bond debt, including these issues	110,419,000
Sinking funds	14,891,000
Net bond debt	95,528,000

Population, 1930 United States census, 1,374,410. The above statement does not include the debt of other political subdivision which have power to levy taxes against the taxable property within the county. As of Dec. 31, 1938, the county reported tax anticipation loans outstanding in the amount of \$1,000,000.

Tax Collections (as Officially Reported Dec. 31, 1938)

Year of Levy	Collected at End of Year of Levy	Collected Dec. 31, 1938
1935	\$17,593,701	\$16,584,568 (94.26%)
1936	19,289,576	17,571,828 (91.09%)
1937	20,253,806	18,503,271 (91.36%)
1938	18,568,172	16,381,895 (88.23%)

The fiscal year of the county begins Jan. 1. Taxes are payable Sept. 1, and if not paid by that time are subject to a penalty of 5%. A discount of 5% is allowed on all taxes paid prior to Aug. 1.

BELL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salina), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—W. McWilliams, District Secretary, will receive sealed bids at the offices of Crowell & Whitehead, Solicitors, Bank & Trust Bldg., Greensburg, until 10 a. m. on Feb. 28, for the purchase of \$21,000 school bonds. Dated March 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 on March 15 from 1942 to 1962, incl. The 13 last maturing bonds will be callable on any interest date, with the highest numbered bonds to be first redeemed, upon 30 days' notice to holder. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and payable M-S. Bonds will be

sold subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the Township Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

BOYERTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Secretary of the Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Feb. 27 for the purchase of \$15,000 school bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Erie), Pa.—BOND AND NOTE OFFERING—Harvey M. Willis, County Controller, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 28 for the purchase of \$150,000 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, refunding bonds. Dated March 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 15 as follows: \$50,000 in 1940 and 1942 and \$25,000 in 1943 and 1944. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M-S 15. The county assumes and agrees to pay any tax or taxes, except succession or inheritance taxes, which may be levied now or hereafter on the bonds under any present or future law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the County Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be sold subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

NOTE OFFERING—Mr. Willis will receive sealed bids at the same time for the purchase of \$200,000 tax anticipation notes to be issued in anticipation of collection of taxes already levied and assessed for the year 1939, as well as the other current revenues for that year. Notes will be in discount form and awarded to the bidder naming the lowest discount. They will be dated March 10, 1939, and mature Aug. 10, 1939. Bidder may designate denoms. in multiples of \$25,000. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to the order of the County Treasurer, is required. Notes will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

FERNDALE (P. O. Johnstown), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 4% coupon funding and refunding bonds offered Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 469—were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner and Glover & MacGregor, both of Pittsburgh, jointly, at a price of 103.11, a basis of about 3.51%. Dated Feb. 15, 1939, and due Feb. 15 as follows: \$3,000, 1944; \$4,000, 1945; \$5,000, 1946 and 1947; \$6,000 in 1948 and \$7,000 in 1949. The First National Bank of Ebensburg, second high bidder, offered a price of 103.01.

MILLVALE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—J. F. Torrence, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 28 for the purchase of \$100,000 not to exceed 3½% interest coupon funding and street improvement bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1945 to 1954, incl., and \$10,000 from 1955 to 1959, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1% and payable M-S. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Principal and interest payable at the Bank of Millvale. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Borough will print the bonds and furnish the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY (P. O. Easton), Pa.—BONDS SOLD—The county issued \$156,000 2% refunding bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1938, in order to provide in part for the \$200,000 4½% road and bridge improvement bonds, dated Feb. 15, 1924, which became due on Feb. 15, 1939. The other \$44,000 was taken from the sinking fund account. The refunding bonds were issued to M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia, in exchange for maturing obligations, and then resold by the bankers to the County Sinking Fund at par and accrued interest. The new bonds mature Dec. 1, 1939, as follows: \$10,000 from 1939 to 1953, incl., and \$6,000 in 1954. Callable at county's option at par and accrued interest on any interest payment date on 30 days' published notice in newspapers published in the County and City of Philadelphia.

O'HARA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Aspinwall), Pa.—BOND OFFERING—S. G. Schade, Township Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on March 2 for the purchase of \$15,000 not to exceed 3½% interest coupon township bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$3,000 in 1944 and \$4,000 in 1949, 1954 and 1959. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ¼ of 1% and payable M-S. Sale of bonds will be subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Township will pay for printing the bonds and the purchaser will be furnished with the approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh. A certified check for \$500, payable to order of the Township Secretary, is required.

RANKIN, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Eugene Sajko, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on Feb. 23 for the purchase of \$35,000 not to exceed 3½% interest coupon street, sewer, truck, police and fire alarm system bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 on September 1 from 1951 to 1957 inclusive. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the Braddock National Bank, Braddock. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Sale of bonds is subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. The legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully & Churchill of Pittsburgh, to be furnished the successful bidder, will state that the bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes on all of the borough's taxable property within the tax limits prescribed by law.

ROARING SPRING, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$47,500 3½% coupon sewer bonds offered Feb. 6—V. 148, p. 313—were awarded to Singer, Deane & Scribner of Pittsburgh at par plus \$129 premium, equal to 100.271, a basis of about 3.34%. Dated Nov. 1, 1938. Due Nov. 1, 1968. Callable on any interest date on or after Nov. 1, 1940.

SHINGLEHOUSE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—A. E. Gibson, Borough Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on March 7 for the purchase of \$16,500 2, 2¼, 2½, 3, 3½, 3¾, 4% coupon or regis. borough bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$500. Due Jan. 1 as follows: \$500, 1942 to 1947, incl., \$1,000, from 1948 to 1956, incl., and \$1,500 from 1957 to 1959, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-J. Bonds will be issued subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required.

UPPER BURRELL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Kensington, R. D. 2), Pa.—BOND SALE DETAILS—The \$19,000 school bonds sold to the State Public School Employees' Retirement Board—V. 148, p. 917—were issued as 4s, at par.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$100,000 funding, street and sewer improvement bonds, series of 1939, offered Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 917—were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. of Philadelphia, as 2s, at a price of 100.839, a basis of about 1.88%. Dated March 1, 1939 and due March 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1940 to 1943, incl., and \$10,000 from 1944 to 1951, incl. Other bids:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2%	100.511
Moore, Leonard & Lynch	2%	100.483
The following is an official list of the unsuccessful bids:		
	Int. Rate	Premium
Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Philadelphia	2½%	\$1,886.60
Burr & Co., Inc., Philadelphia	2½%	1,589.00
W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Philadelphia	2½%	1,129.90
Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh	2%	207.14
Citizens National Bank, Washington	2½%	1,000.00
Mackey, Dunn & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, and C. F. Childs & Co.	2½%	1,537.90
Moore, Leonard & Lynch, Pittsburgh, and Barclay, Moore & Co.	2%	483.00
Singer, Deane & Scribner, Pittsburgh, and Dougherty, Corkran & Co.	2%	437.00
Stroud & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, and Johnson & McLean, Inc.	2½%	1,799.00
Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and Phillips, Schmetz & Co.	2½%	1,280.00
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	2%	511.00
M. M. Freeman & Co., Inc.	2½%	1,539.00
Glover & MacGregor, Inc.; S. K. Cunningham & Co., Inc., and Geo. G. Applegate	2½%	1,553.00

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—Lucius K. Eldridge, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on March 14 for the purchase of \$250,000 2, 2¼, 2½, 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, refunding bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due March 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1944 to 1947, incl., \$15,000 in 1948 and 1949 and \$25,000 from 1950 to 1957, incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable M-S. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to order of the City Treasurer, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds will be issued subject to favorable legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

YORK, Pa.—BOND OFFERING—John L. Snyder, Director of Accounts and Finances, will receive sealed bids until 9:30 a. m. on March 10 for the purchase of \$125,000 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾ or 3% coupon, registerable as to principal only, improvement bonds. Dated April 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due April 1 as follows: \$20,000, 1943; \$30,000, from 1944 to 1946, incl., and \$15,000 in 1947. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable A-O. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be issued subject to approving legal opinion of Townsend, Elliott & Munson of Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND

NARRAGANSETT, R. I.—PLANS LARGE BOND ISSUE—Serial bonds up to \$300,000 would be issued by the Town of Narragansett under an enabling Act introduced in the upper branch of the General Assembly. This money would be used for the erection of bath houses, parking facilities and for general rehabilitation of beach facilities. The town suffered heavy losses to its beach property from the hurricane of Sept. 21.

NEWPORT, R. I.—NOTE SALE—The \$100,000 notes offered Feb. 16 were awarded to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston, at 0.13% discount, plus \$3 premium. Dated Feb. 20, 1939 and due Aug. 30, 1939. The next highest bidder, Second National Bank of Boston, named a rate of 0.135%.

WARWICK, R. I.—BOND SALE—A group composed of the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, New York, Tyler & Co., Inc. and Kennedy, Spence & Co., Inc., both of Boston, was awarded on Feb. 16 a total of \$344,000 bonds, described below on a bid of 100.8397 for the bonds to bear interest as follows: \$79,000 1½s, due March 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1940 to 1942, incl.; \$10,000 in 1943 and \$11,000 from 1944 to 1949, incl.; \$265,000 as 2½s, due March 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1950 to 1953, incl.; \$16,000 from 1954 to 1964, incl., and \$15,000 from 1965 to 1967, incl. Bid figured a net interest cost of about 2.38%. The offering consisted of:

\$319,000 Gorton School bonds. Due serially on March 1 from 1943 to 1967, incl.
25,000 Lockwood School bonds. Due serially on March 1 from 1940 to 1964, incl.

All of the bonds are dated March 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. (M-S) payable at the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., Providence. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Bonds will be payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes on all of the city's taxable real estate and tangible personal property. Other bids at the sale were as follows:

Bidder	Maturity-Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Bond, Judge & Co., Burr & Co. and Kidder, Pea- Bancamerica-Blair Corp. and Bacon, Stevenson & Co.	1943-1967, 2½%	101.058
Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, and Mackey, Dunn & Co.	2½%	101.103
Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.	2½%	100.809
Perrin, West & Winslow	2½%	100.70
Blyth & Co. and F. S. Moseley & Co.	2½%	101.56
First Boston Corp.	2½%	101.03
Phelps, Fenn & Co. and Charles Clark & Co.	2½%	100.95
Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Schlatter, Noyes & Gardner, Inc.	2½%	100.66
Estabrook & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blod- get, Inc.	2½%-3%	100.007

x Rate bid on entire \$344,000 bonds.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BISHOPVILLE, S. C.—BOND TENDERS INVITED—It is stated by J. T. Munnerlyn, Town Clerk, that the sum of \$3,000 is available for the purchase of bonds of the town, under the terms of an agreement made with the holders of more than a majority in amount of the outstanding obligations. Tenders may be made at the office of the Town Clerk, postmarked not later than March 15, and should describe fully the series and maturities of the bonds offered.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BROWN COUNTY (P. O. Aberdeen), S. Dak.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by Mabel O'Connell, County Treasurer, that \$250,000 refunding bonds were purchased on Feb. 13 by the Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis, as 3½s.

LAKE COUNTY INDEPENDENT CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL District No. 3 (P. O. Rutland), S. Dak.—PRICE PAID—It is now reported by the District Clerk that the \$70,000 refunding bonds sold to E. J. Prescott & Co. of Minneapolis, as noted here on Dec. 31—V. 147, p. 460—were purchased as 4s, paying a price of 100.142, a basis of about 3.97%.

ORLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Madison), S. Dak.—BONDS OFFERED—It is reported that sealed and oral bids were received until 1:30 p. m. on Feb. 14, by S. H. Strom, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$46,000 issue of not to exceed 3¼% coupon semi-annual refunding bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$3,000 in 1940 to 1953 and \$4,000 in 1954, all bonds maturing after Jan. 1, 1950, being subject to redemption on any interest date. Prin. and int. payable at any bank or trust company designated by the purchaser.

BONDS PARTIALLY SOLD—The District Clerk states that a block of \$30,000 of the above bonds was purchased by Wachob, Bender & Co. of Omaha, as 3¼s. It is reported that the remaining \$16,000 will be taken care of in the near future.

SOUTH DAKOTA, State of—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by A. J. Moodie, Secretary of the Rural Credit Board, that he will receive sealed bids until 1:30 p. m. on Feb. 20 for the purchase of an issue of \$1,450,000 coupon rural credit refunding, series A of 1939, bonds. These bonds, issued to refund presently outstanding indebtedness of equal amount, will be dated March 15, 1939, will bear interest at a rate to be named by the buyer, with the interest rate to be a multiple of ¼ of 1% payable on Sept. 15 and March 15, will be non-callable, and will mature March 15, 1949. The bonds will be in the denomination of \$1,000 each, and will be issued in coupon form, with the privilege of registration as to principal only. Prin. and int. will be payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. in New York City. Each bid must be accompanied by a cashier's check or a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company for \$14,500, payable to the State Treasurer, as security for the performance of such bid. Purchaser will be furnished with the opinion of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago that the refunding bonds are valid general obligations of the State. Bonds will be ready for delivery March 15, 1939, and delivery will be made without cost to the purchaser at a bank in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, or New York, satisfactory to the purchasers.

SPINK COUNTY (P. O. Redfield), S. Dak.—BOND SALE POSTPONED—It is stated by J. D. Fargo, County Auditor, that the sale of the \$120,000 not to exceed 4% semi-annual funding bonds, which had been scheduled for Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 918—was postponed to Feb. 14.

BONDS SOLD—We were informed later by the said County Auditor that the above bonds were purchased on Feb. 14 by Kalman & Co. of St. Paul, as 3¼s, paying a premium of \$350, equal to 100.291, a basis of about 3.17%. Coupon bonds, dated March 1, 1939. Due \$15,000 from Jan. 1, 1941 to 1948, subject to redemption on and after July 1, 1944. The Allison-Williams Co. of Minneapolis offered \$340 premium on 3¼s, while a premium of \$200 was offered by the C. W. Britton Co. of Sioux City.

TULARE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tulare), S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Feb. 23 by Walter Avery, Clerk of the Board of Education, for the purchase of a \$7,000 issue of 4% semi-annual school construction and equipment of 1938 bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Due \$500 from Oct. 1, 1941 to 1954 inclusive.

TENNESSEE

BEDFORD COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING It is stated, that sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Feb. 20, by Eugene Hix, Clerk of the County Court, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of school bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due Feb. 1 as follows: \$5,000 in 1940 and 1941, \$3,000 in 1942 and 1943, \$2,000 in 1944 and 1945, \$3,000

in 1946, \$2,000 in 1947 to 1950, \$3,000 in 1951, \$2,000 in 1952, and \$3,000 in 1953 to 1955. Bidders to name the rate of interest payable Feb. and Aug. 1. The bonds shall be sold for not less than par and accrued interest. The validity of the bonds is to be passed upon and approved by attorneys agreeable to the county and purchaser.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY (P. O. Crossville), Tenn.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported that the \$100,000 funding bonds purchased by C. H. Little & Co. of Jackson, as noted here—V. 148, p. 918—were sold as 4s, are dated Jan. 1, 1939, and mature on Jan. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1942 to 1944; \$5,000, 1945 to 1948; \$6,000, 1949 to 1952; \$7,000, 1953 to 1956, and \$8,000 in 1957 and 1958.

DECATURVILLE, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$4,000 gymnasium and auditorium bonds offered for sale on Feb. 10—V. 148, p. 619—were purchased by the Decatur County Bank of Decaturville, according to Mayor Austin.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—SINKING FUND BOND PURCHASES—It is stated by A. P. Frierson, Director of Finance, that the Sinking Fund Board has purchased refunding bonds in the following amounts and at the following prices: \$16,000 at 103.75, \$30,000 at 102.20, \$3,000 at 102.40, \$6,000 at 102.50, \$9,000 at 99.74, \$10,000 at 103.00, \$6,000 at 103.75, \$10,000 at 100.70, and \$7,000 at 104.00.

RIDGETOP, Tenn.—BOND SALE—The \$5,000 issue of 5% semi-ann. public works bonds offered for sale on Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 619—was purchased by the Commerce Union Bank of Nashville, according to Mayor Rude. Dated Feb. 1, 1939. Due from Feb. 1, 1940 to 1944; callable prior to final maturity.

WHARTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wharton) Texas—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. on March 1, by Floyd G. Betts, District Secretary, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of building bonds.

TEXAS

ANSON, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the City Secretary that \$12,000 swimming pool, park and golf course bonds have been sold recently.

BLANCO, Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$30,000 4% semi-annual light and water bonds have been purchased at par by the Ranson-Davidson Co. of San Antonio. Due in 20 years.

BRAZOS RIVER CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION DISTRICT (P. O. Temple), Texas—HIGH BID—It is stated that the highest bid received for the \$1,000,000 issue of water system bonds offered for sale on Feb. 16—V. 148, p. 620—was submitted by Phelps, Fenn & Co. of New York, and associates. The award is said to have been deferred until Feb. 20. The best bid was an offer of par on the bonds divided as follows: \$323,000 maturing May 1, \$47,000 in 1940, \$55,000 in 1941 to 1944 and \$56,000 in 1945, as 2½s; \$292,000 maturing \$73,000 May 1, 1946 to 1949, as 2¾s, and \$385,000 maturing May 1, \$74,000 in 1950, \$91,000 in 1951 and \$55,000 in 1952 to 1955, as 3s.

COOKE COUNTY (P. O. Gainesville), Texas—WARRANTS SOLD—It is stated by the County Judge that \$60,000 road improvement warrants approved by the County Commissioners last October, have been sold to local banks at 3%.

DECATUR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Decatur), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$50,000 building bonds approved by the voters last September, have been purchased by the State Board of Education.

DELTA COUNTY (P. O. Cooper), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the County Judge that \$32,500 of the \$130,000 road bonds approved by the voters at the election held on Dec. 10 have been sold. Dated Jan. 1, 1939.

EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. El Paso), Texas—SINKING FUND SECURITIES SOLD—It is stated by the County Judge that the \$446,000 worth of bonds constituting investments in the sinking funds of the county road bonds, series 1923, and the county refunding road bonds, series 1935-A, offered for purchase on Feb. 13—V. 148, p. 470—were sold jointly to the El Paso National Bank, and J. S. Curtiss & Co., both of El Paso, paying a price of 110.85.

(We have received a complete list of the bids submitted for the various issues and for the total offering, but it is far too lengthy to be given here.)

FLORENCE HILL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dallas), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the County Superintendent of Public Instruction that \$10,000 construction bonds approved by the voters last September, have been sold.

FLOYDADA, Texas—BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED—In connection with the call for tenders of refunding bonds, dated March 1, 1935, it is stated by S. E. Duncan, City Secretary, that he has purchased two bonds at a price of 94.50, and four bonds at a price of 96.00.

FOLLETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Follett), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is reported that \$25,000 4% semi-annual building bonds have been purchased by the State Board of Education.

HOUSTON, Texas—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by W. H. Maunsell, City Comptroller, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. on Feb. 21, for the purchase of the following issues of bonds aggregating \$242,000:

- \$10,000 2¾% drainage bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due on June 1, 1939.
 - 8,000 3% street opening and widening bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due \$2,000 on Jan. 15 from 1940 to 1943 incl.
 - 6,000 2¾% street opening and widening bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due on June 1, 1939.
 - 15,000 3% parks bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due \$4,000 from Jan. 15, 1940 to 1943 incl.
 - 5,000 2¾% parks bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due on June 1, 1939.
 - 75,000 4% street improvement bonds. Dated June 15, 1936. Due \$5,000 on June 15 from 1942 to 1956, incl.
 - 15,000 2¾% concrete basestreets bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due on June 1, 1939.
 - 29,000 2½% concrete base streets bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due \$17,000 on Jan. 15, 1940, and \$12,000 on June 15, 1941.
 - 10,000 3% Houston Avenue extension bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due on Jan. 15, 1940.
 - 60,000 3% flood control bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due \$10,000, Jan. 15, 1940 to 1945 incl.
 - 4,000 2½% swimming pool bonds. Dated Jan. 15, 1938. Due \$1,000, Jan. 15, 1940 to 1943 incl.
 - 4,000 2¾% swimming pool bonds. Dated June 1, 1937. Due \$1,000, June 1, 1939 to 1942 incl.
- Denom. \$1,000. Bids must be for all or none. File all bids with H. C. Jacobs, City Secretary. The city pays printing of bonds and attorney's opinions, and has no provisions for registering principal or interest. Bonds issued under authority of City Charter, Article 4, Section 1. Enclose a certified check for 1% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to O. F. Holcombe, Mayor.

HOUSTON COUNTY (P. O. Crockett), Texas—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the County Judge that an issue of \$120,000 4% semi-annual court house and jail bonds were sold some time ago.

MARSHALL, Texas—BONDS AWARDED—It is stated that the \$200,000 school bonds offered for sale on Feb. 7, the award of which was deferred until Feb. 9, as noted here—V. 148, p. 918—were sold on that date to Miller, Moore & Brown of Dallas, on their bid of 101.114, a net interest cost of about 3.10%, for \$124,000 as 3s, and \$76,000 as 3½s, maturing in all from Feb. 15, 1941 to 1969.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas—BONDS DEFEATED—It is now reported by the City Clerk that at the election held on Nov. 30, the voters turned down a proposal calling for the issuance of \$531,356 in various purpose bonds.

TEXAS, State of—LOCAL BOND ISSUES SOLD—It is reported that the following issues of bonds have been sold:
 \$220,000 Nacogdoches School District construction bonds.
 55,000 Rockport 5% semi-annual water system bonds.
 25,000 San Augustine light bonds.
 20,000 Rusk Independent School District construction bonds to the State Board of Education as 4s, at par.
 15,000 Pilot Point 4% semi-annual water works bonds to the PWA at par.
 15,000 Port Lavaca Independent School District bonds to the State Board of Education as 3½s, at par.

3,000 Maud Independent School District to the State Permanent School Fund.

The following bonds have also been sold:
 \$25,000 Moulton School District bonds to local investors.
 34,000 Sweeney School District bonds locally.
 75,000 Tyler School District building bonds to Garrett & Co. of Dallas.
 75,000 Tyler School District building bonds to Citizens National Bank of Tyler.

UTAH

OGDEN, Utah—BOND SALE DETAILS—In connection with the sale of the \$30,000 refunding bonds that was noted here on Feb. 11—V. 148, p. 918—it is stated by the City Auditor that the bonds were purchased by the Security Trust Co., and Edward L. Burton & Co., both of Salt Lake City, jointly, as 2½s. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Due \$10,000 from Jan. 1, 1951 to 1953.

SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY (P. O. Salt Lake City), Utah—BONDS SOLD—It is stated that an issue of \$175,000 Works Progress Administration sewer project bonds approved by the voters last November, have been sold to Edward L. Burton & Co. of Salt Lake City, as 3s at a price of par. Due in 1941 to 1956.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH (P. O. Salt Lake City), Utah—BONDS SOLD—An issue of \$100,000 field house bonds is said to have been sold early in January.

VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt.—BOND SALE—The \$288,000 coupon bonds offered Feb. 16—V. 148, p. 770—were awarded to Shields & Co. of New York and Chase, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc., Boston, in joint account, as 1½s, at a price of 101.156, a basis of about 1.63%. Sale consisted of:

- \$198,000 school bonds. Due Dec. 1 as follows: \$15,000 from 1943 to 1955 incl. and \$3,000 in 1956.
- 55,000 recreation field bonds. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 1 from 1943 to 1953 incl.
- 35,000 public improvement bonds. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 1 from 1943 to 1949 incl.

All of the bonds are dated Dec. 1, 1938. They were re-offered to yield from 1% to 1.80% according to maturity. Among other bids were the following:

Bidder	Int. Rate	Rate Bid
Burr & Co. and Southgate & Co.	1¼%	100.697
Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc. and Harriman	1¾%	
Ripley & Co., Inc.	1¾%	100.649
Phelps, Fenn & Co. and F. S. Moseley & Co.	1¾%	100.281
First Boston Corp.	1¾%	100.139
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. and First of Michigan Corp.	2%	101.788
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	2%	101.67

VIRGINIA

BLACKSBURG, Va.—BONDS SOLD—It is stated by the Town Clerk that \$16,000 general obligation bonds were offered for sale on Feb. 14 and were sold at a price of 106.81.

These are 4% coupon water softener and municipal building bonds, maturing serially. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1, 1938. Interest payable Sept. 1. The purchaser was W. B. Bowles Jr. & Co. of Roanoke.

HENRICO COUNTY SANITARY DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Highland Springs), Va.—BOND SALE DETAILS—It is now reported by J. A. Gates, Director of Finance, that the \$39,000 refunding bonds purchased by Frederick E. Nolting, Inc. of Richmond, as noted here—V. 148, p. 918—were sold at par for 3s, payable M-S. Denom. \$1,000. Dated March 1, 1939. Due on March 1 as follows: \$2,000 in 1940 and 1941; \$3,000, 1942 to 1951, and \$5,000 in 1952; subject to call on any interest payment date on and after March 1, 1949.

WASHINGTON

DAYTON, Wash.—BOND SALE—The \$60,000 issue of funding bonds Feb. 14—V. 148, p. 770—was purchased jointly by Richards & Blum, Paine, Rice & Co., both of Spokane, and E. M. Adams & Co. of Portland, paying a premium of \$27, equal to 100.045, for the bonds divided as follows: 3½s, maturing from March 1, 1941 to 1944, the remainder as 4s, maturing from March 1, 1945 to 1959.

It is stated by the City Clerk that the State was the next highest bidder, calling for bonds maturing over a 20-year period, with a 5-year option, as 4s.

WEST VIRGINIA

RAVENSWOOD, W. Va.—BONDS SOLD—We are informed by Mc Gregor, Irvine & Co. of Wheeling, that they purchased recently a \$30,000 issue of 4% waterworks revenue bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Jan. 15, 1939. Due \$1,000 semi-annually on Jan. and July 15, from July 15, 1939 to Jan. 15, 1954 incl. Prin. and int. (J-J 15) payable at the office of the State Treasurer in Charleston, W. Va. These bonds are redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date on or after Jan. 15, 1946. Bonds may be registered as to principal. Legality to be approved by Chapman & Cutler of Chicago, the Town Solicitor, and McCamic & Clarke of Wheeling.

WISCONSIN

BEAVER DAM, Wis.—BOND OFFERING—We are informed by William A. Gergen, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. on Feb. 20, for the purchase of an issue of \$185,000 not to exceed 3% semi-annual coupon emergency relief bonds. Dated Feb. 15, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Feb. 15, as follows: \$6,000 in 1941, \$4,000 in 1942, \$14,000 in 1943 and 1944; \$13,000 in 1945, \$10,000 in 1946, \$13,000 in 1947, \$23,000 in 1948, \$25,000 in 1949, \$27,000 in 1950 and 1951, and \$9,000 in 1952. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are offered for sale at not less than par and accrued interest. The purchaser must furnish bonds ready for the signatures of the proper officials free of expense to the city. The city will furnish a legal opinion by a competent bond attorney on the issue. Any expense incurred by the purchasers in ascertaining legality of the bonds is to be borne by the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for 1%, payable to the City Treasurer.

JUNEAU COUNTY (P. O. Mauston), Wis.—BOND OFFERING—It is reported that Willard Franke, County Clerk, will offer for sale at public auction on Feb. 24, at 2 p. m., an issue of \$36,000 2% semi-annual court house addition and jail bonds. Dated Jan. 1, 1939. Denom. \$1,000. Due Jan. 1, as follows: \$4,000 in 1940 to 1945, and \$3,000 in 1946 to 1949. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be sold subject to the approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, which will be furnished free of charge to the successful bidder. A certified check for 2% of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer, is required with bid.

MILLTOWN, Wis.—BOND SALE—The \$14,000 issue of 3½% semi-ann. sewerage plant, general obligation bonds offered for sale at auction on Feb. 15—V. 148, p. 918 was awarded to Bell & Farrell of Madison, paying a price of 104.00, a basis of about 2.97%. Dated March 1, 1939. Due \$1,000 from March 1, 1941 to 1954 incl.

RIPON, Wis.—MATURITY—It is now stated by the City Clerk that the \$137,500 school bonds purchased by the First National Bank of Ripon, at a price of 101.12 for 2½s, as noted on Jan. 7—V. 148, p. 156—are due on June 1 as follows: \$3,500 in 1940; \$3,000, 1941 and 1942; \$7,000, 1943 to 1947; \$8,000, 1948 to 1953, and \$9,000 in 1954 to 1958, giving a basis of about 2.14%.

WYOMING

SWEETWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Granger), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING—It is stated by Mary Bagley, District Clerk, that she will receive sealed bids until March 2, for the purchase of an \$18,000 issue of school building bonds.

CANADA

ST. JOSEPH De GRANTHAM, Que.—BOND SALE—An issue of \$50,000 4% school bonds was sold to L. G. Beaubien & Co. of Montreal. Dated Sept. 1, 1938 and due serially on Sept. 1, from 1939 to 1963, incl.