



HOMER \& CO., Inc.
40 Exchange Place, New York


## B A N K

or
N E W YORK


## The

New YorkTrust Company

Capital Funds . . \$37,500,000

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

European Representative's Office: 8 KING WILLIAM STREET LONDON, E. C. 4
*
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

## THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Harriman Ripley \& Co.
Incorporated

Underwriters of capital issues and dealers in U. S. Government Bonds, Municipal Bonds and other investment securities.

63 Wall Street, New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago Representatives in other leading Cities ${ }^{*}$

City of Philadelphia
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Bonds

Moncure Biddle \& Co. PHILADELPHIA

Service to Banks and Dealers since 1888

HORNBLOWER
\& WEEKS Established 1888 40 Wall Street NEW YORK
Members New York, Boston, Chicago,
Cleveland Philadelphia Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit Stock Exchanges

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these shares for sale, or an offer to buy, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such shares. The offering is made only by the Prospectus but the Prospectus does not constitute an offer by any underiwriter to sell any of such shares in any State to any person to whom it is unlawful for such underwriter to make such offer in such State.

## NEW ISSUE

# Farnsworth Television \& Radio Corporation <br> (A Delaware Corporation) 

# 600,000 Shares <br> Common Stock 

Par Value $\$ 1$ per Share

Price $\$ 6.00$ per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as-may legally offer such shares under applicable securities laws.

## E. H. Rollins \& Sons

Eastman, Dillon \& Co.
Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.
W. E. Hutton \& Co.
Hallgarten \& Co.

Riter \& Co.
Wm. Cavalier \& Co.
H. M. Byllesby and Company

O'Melveny-Wagenseller \& Durst

## NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION

 NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF ALL
## TEN-YEAR $4 ½ \%$ DEBENTURES (due May 1,1945 )

To the Holders' of the Ten-Year $41 / 2 \%$ Debentures (due May 1, 1945) of National Distillers Products Corporation issued under an Indenture dated as of May 1, 1935, between National Distillers Products Corporation and Chemical Bank \& Trust Company; as Trustee:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the above mentioned Indenture, National Distillers Products Corporation has elected to, and will, pay off and redeem in lawful money of the United States of America on May 1, 1939, all of its outstanding Ten-Year $41 / 2 \%$ Debentures, due May 1, 1945, at $104 \%$ of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to May 1, 1939. The Corporation has deposited with The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as Fiscal Agent under said Indenture, a sum of money sufficient to redeem all such debentures, and paymint of the redemption price of said debentures, including interest to May 1,1939 , will be made at any time hereafter at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as such. Fiscal Agent, at its Corporate. Trust
Department, 11 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of
New York, upon surrender of said debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing on and after May 1, 1939. From and after May 1, 1939, interest on said debentures will cease to accrue.

Debentures registered as to principal must be accompanied by proper instruments of transfer duly executed in blank.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
NATIONAL DISTILLERS PRODUCTS CORPORATION
By THOS. A. CLARK

|  | $\therefore \quad$ Dividends |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Noble and West Streets Brooklyn, New York |
|  | The Board of Directors of the AmericanManufacturing Company has declared the regu lar quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the Preferred Stock of the Oompany payabe March31939 . to stockholders of record March 15.1939. |
|  |  |

[^0]
## 

Vol. 148
Editorials ..... page
The Finaricial Situation
Is Competitive Bidding for Utility Issues Ahead? ..... 1862
The Challenge to Retrenchment. ..... - 1866
Comment and Review
The Business Man's Bookshelf ..... 1867
Week on the European Stock Exchanges ..... 1854
Foreign Political and Economic Situation ..... 1854
Foreign Exchange Ratees and Comment 1859 \& ..... 1899Course of the Bond Market1868
Indications of Business Activity ..... 1868
Week on the New York Stoek Exchange ..... 1852
Week on the New York Curb Exchange ..... 1898
News
Current Events and Discussions ..... 1879
Bank and Trust Company Items ..... 1897
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 1943
Dry Goods Trade. ..... 1998
State and Municipal Department ..... 1999
Stocks and Bonds
Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations ..... 1907 \& 1909
Bonds Called and Sinking Fund Notices. ..... 1901
Dividends Declared ..... 1901
Auction Sales ..... 1901
New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 1910
New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations_- 1910 \& ..... 1920
New York Curb Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 1926
New York Curb Exchango-Bond Quotations ..... 1930
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 1932
Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations. ..... 1936
Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond QuotationsReports
Foreign Bank Statements ..... 1858
Course of Bank Clearings ..... 1899
Federal Reserve Bank Statements ..... 1907
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 1943
Commodities
The Commercial Markets and the Crops ..... 1988
Cotton ..... 1991
Breadstuffs ..... 1996

Published Every Saturday Morning by the William B. Dana Company, 25 Spruce Street, New York City. Herbert D. Seibert, Chairman of the Board and Editor: William Dana Sefbert. President and Treasurer; William D. RIggs. Business Manager. Other officess Chicago-In charge of Fred H. Gray, Western Representative, 208 South La, salle Street (Teepphone State 0613). London-Edwards \& Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, London, E. C. Copyright 1939 by Wimam 189. . Subscriptions in
 United states and Possessions, \$18.00 per year, 10.00 Hor $\$ 2$ months; in
 per asate line. Contract and card rates on request NoTE: On account of the
for foreign subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York funds.

# \$73,444,000 <br> Metropolitan Water District of Southem California 

## $41 / 4 \%$ and $31 / 2 \%$ Colorado River Waterworks Refunding Bonds

Dated February 1, 1938
Due February 1, as shown below
Principal and semi-annual interest, August 1 and February 1, payable at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of
New York, or at the office of the Treasurer of the District in the City of Los Angeles, California, at the option of the holder Coupon bonds in denomination of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal and interest, and interchangeable with the consent of the District and at the expense of the holder

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are Exempt from Personal Property Taxes in California and the interest thereon is Exempt from present Federal Income and California State Income Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in California

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND PRICES



| $\$ 16,992,00031 / 2 \%$ Bonds |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 1,929,000 \quad 1934 @ 100$ | $\$ 722,000$ | 1986 @ 100 |  |
| $1,705,000$ | 1985 @ 100 | 394,000 | $1987 @ 100$ |

Circular on Request

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if received by us. Legality has been approved by Messis. Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman, Attorneys, New York City, and Messrs. O'Melveny, Tuller \& Myers, Attorneys, Los Angeles. It is expected that temporary bonds will be delivered in the first instance pending preparation of definitive bonds.


## The Financial Situation

IWASHINGTON the tide seems to have turned; a trend back toward New Deal normalcy appears. Six weeks or more ago the headlines over Washington dispatches screamed appeasement. The term and the idea it was supposed to represent now appear to be about as passe in Washington as in Europe. Nothing has been heard for a long while past about the grandiose plans which the recently-appointed Secretary of Commerce was putatively formulating from the depths of his inexperience. Official spokesmen no longer find it expedient to be constantly assuring the public that the President and his aides are now absorbed above all else by a desire to stimulate recovery. The President, who was supposed to be reading the riot act to discordant labor leaders, has had nothing to say on the subject for a good while past, and there is little to indicate that pipes of peace are being filled by either Mr. Lewis or Mr. Green. The President appears to have made some politically inevitable concessions in connection with social security taxation, and he is for the moment at least less aggressive than he has been upon some occasions in the past in pushing various socalled reforms, but this is about all. It may be that the astute stage managers. in Washington have reached the conclusion that it would be politically more effective to await a time when the public mind is less engrossed with European developments, or it may be that they feel less worried about the absence of full-blooded recovery when foreign affairs afford so convenient an alibi, but the facts remain as stated.

Meanwhile, at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue Congress is finding itself ensnarled in its usual bickering and its usual attempts to trade horses. As has happened before, legislators with farmer constituents want money, and some of their colleagues want assurances from them that they will "reciprocate" by voting relief appropriations. "Deals" undertaken in this all too usual "bargaining process", have so far produced no fruit of importance. The "economy bloc" should find this situation to their liking, and doubtless would were its members economy-minded upon all occasions, since it offers possible aid in preventing either the relief spend-

Its "Normal Competitive Position"
After several years of economic planning and central management of the cotton-growing industry, the President on Tuesday last felt obliged to say in a formal statement that "the cotton situation requires prompt and effective action" In expining "the cotton effective action." In explaining "the cotton situation the President added: Loan stocks
total more than 11,000,000 bales, and if our exports continue at their present rate our shipments of cotton abroad for the year ending August 1, 1939 will be the lowest in more than fifty years. . Carrying charges alone on the cotton already in the loan approximate $\$ 45,000,000$ annually.
'So great is the cotton surplus that the current loan of 8.3 cents a pound-a loan only a little more than half of parity-has proved a price-pegging loan. Foreign cotton is underselling our cotton in world markets, and is likely to continue to do so until we restore American, cotton to its normal competitive position."
So far, so good. Having made this confession of failure for that is what it really isand having quite correctly placed his finger upon the sore spot, that is, the need of restoring "American cotton to its normal competitive position," one might expect the President to come forward with some plan which was reasonably adapted to the end stipulated. If, however, anyone expected anything of the sort, he was sadly mistaken.

What the President actually said was this:
"This might be done by abandonment of the loan if we did not take the welfare of the growers into account. But abandonment of the loan for this year means a sharp drop in the already pitifully meager income of the producers." And so he proceeds to insist that the loan arrangement be continued, that additional benefits be paid to farmers who have cotton "in the loan" and who release it to the market, and that an export subsidy be provided for cotton.

Only one question need be asked-how would such a plan "restore American cotton to its normal competitive position'? Obviously it will not do so. It might, it is true, make it possible to export cotton in competition with foreign producers-with the financial assistance of the taxpayer-but American cotton will never be restored to its normal competitive position until American planters are willing to grow it for whatever it will bring in world markets without assistance from other sections of the population,

Toward this end the President's plan contributes exactly nothing.
ers or the farm lobby from obtaining funds, but experience teaches only too well that many prophets of frugality are such only at the other fellow's expense. At any rate, there is little or nothing in the situation now existing in Congress to give much assurance that either economy of substantial importance or legislation well designed to encourage business is on the way to the statute books.
"Therefore, it becomes apparent that the argument for a large reserve does not have the validity which four years ago it seemed to possess. There is no need at the present time, and I believe there will be no need in the near future, for supplementing payroll taxes from general revenue. For all classes of beneficiaries the values of the benefits which the act provides are, and for a long time will be, substantially in excess of the contributions under the schedules provided in the law."

The Secretary then advises substitution for the present plan of a contingency reserve fund to amount to "not more than three times the highest prospective annual benefits in the ensuing five years." All this and more of the same order is used to lay the basis for recommendations looking toward either a reduction or an elimination (according to which of the suggestions of the Secretary is adopted) of the increases in old age pension taxes during the years immediately ahead. "In periods of incomplete business recovery like the present," the Secretary told the Committee, "the contributory old age insurance system should be so financed as to have the least possible deterring effect on business. It is, therefore, a pertinent question whether a substantial increase in the tax rate should be allowed to occur at the present stage of business recovery. The depressing effect of the present disturbed state of world affairs upon the American economy makes it especially urgent that at this time we do not place any avoidable burdens on American productive enterprise." The position of the White House as to details is not altogether clear, but it must be presumed that in general the President is in accord with what the Secretary advises.

It is remarkable what the exigencies of politics and the approach of an election year can do to the "liberal" conception of such measures as this! The contention that four years of experience (during which benefits were not payable) has taught, or could have taught, that a reserve running into astronomical figures is not in the least necessary, whereas prior to this experience it was quite rationally considered essential, is of course sheer nonsense. Indeed, the Secretary seems still to be under some strange delusions concerning these matters, for he says he "must advise Congress that acceptance of a contingency reserve basis means that at some future date either payroll taxes will have to be higher than the present Act provides or there will be a deficiency which the Government will have to make up from other tax sources. On the other hand, if a contingency reserve system is adopted and if the schedule of tax rates provided in the Social Security Act remains unchanged, we may have for a few years, unless benefits are increased substantially, a reserve fund somewhat larger than would be necessary under the standard I have here suggested. However, the earlier annual disbursements of benefits are neither representative, nor can their amount be precisely forecast at this time. Consequently, it may be desirable to anticipate a somewhat larger contingency reserve during the first few years of benefit payments. In addition, the contributary old age insurance principle would be jeopardized it, for the purpose of reducing the reserve, the rate of contributions was reduced or inadequately increased during the period when the public had not yet come to understand completely
the essential dependency of benefits on contributions."

## Words vs. Facts

A little reflection quickly reveals the fact that the Secretary is here using words rather than dealing with facts. What earnings in interest or otherwise, pray, does the reserve fund enjoy other than those paid by the Treasury itself? How could such socalled earnings, either current or accumulated, be utilized to pay benefits except as they are provided at the time of such payment by the Treasury, since accumulated earnings are invested in Treasury obligations and current earnings must be provided by the Treasury? Where will, where can, the Treasury obtain the funds to pay such benefits (whether out of "earnings" or past "contributions") except from taxation or borrowing at the time the payment is due? Were all actually true that the Secretary implies about contributions made now or in the years immediately ahead providing the means of later benefit payments, it would be difficult indeed to justify, or even to condone, abolition of the large reserves envisaged in the act as it stands. The real argument against the present reserve system is of an entirely different order. It is a mischievously misleading device which actually accomplishes none of the things claimed for it, and is a constant source of temptation to reckless spending throughout the years that it is being accumulated. For this reason, its abolition, or, at the very least, a reduction of it to relatively innocuous proportions, is in order.

Whatever may be the educational or "social" advantages of having prospective claimants "contribute" in advance against the day when they will present their claims, the fact remains that we, as a nation, shall have to face the task of raising the required funds when claims come due-quite regardless of reserve funds, contributions now made, or anything else. In considering the question of whether payroll taxes should be imposed at present for the purposes in hand, or if imposed should not be permitted to increase next year according to schedule, the only relevancy which accumulating claims under the Social Security Act have lies in the fact that pay-roll taxes are inherently a vicious form of taxation and will hurt, not help, our ability to meet large claims years hence under the scheme as it now stands. The Secretary is, of course, right when he says that in times like the present no avoidable tax burdens should be placed upon industry, but his statement leaves much unsaid which ought to be before the public at this time.

The first thought to come to mind is the fact that not only should all avoidable tax burdens be eliminated, but those which must be imposed should be so framed as to bear least injuriously upon the business community. Such a requirement the present system of payroll taxes could never meet. But there are even more important considerations. Merely to avoid taxation while expenditures, cash and accrued (under the old age pension plan), continue to mount, with the result that deficits give no promise of ever having an end, is to remove the shadow but leave the substance of existing difficulties untouched. Let it be carefully noted that at the same time that the Secretary of the Treasury and, apparently, the President are showing signs of distress about taxation, they are giving no thought whatever to lightening the burden of ex-
penditures, and are indeed planning an increase, not a decrease, in accrued claims under the old age pension plan. Action by Congress which would prevent a rise in payroll taxes next year would be encouraging to business, but not nearly so encouraging as such action would be if accompanied by steps which reduced the need of the Government for revenue bath now and in the future.
Meanwhile, what about really helpful modification of the National Labor Relations Act? It is most urgently to be hoped that this important matter is not being pushed into the background while the Administration makes relatively minor concessions here and there, and members of Congress employ their time trying to bargain their way out of embarrassing situations. The National Association of Manufacturers has again warned that "there can be no permanent solution of labor problems so long as the law places restraints upon one party to the employer-employee relationship and leaves the other party free of all restraint," adding that "neither can there be a permanent solution until the right of free association on the part of employers and freedom of action on their part so long they do not commit unfair practices is recognized to the same extent as it is in the case of employees. Nor can there be any public confidence in the agencies established to administer the national labor policy unless all persons stand equally before the law and the administrative agencies with full and equal rights to fair hearings and impartial decisions.'

Very little that Congress could do would more effectively encourage the business man than for it to heed such words as these.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

OFFICIAL banking statistics this week reflect a rapid advance of idle credit resources, with all signs pointing to continuance of the trend for some time to come. Monetary gold stocks of the country increased a further $\$ 85,000,000$ in the statement week to March 29 , raising the aggregate to another record at $\$ 15,160,000,000$. The golden tide is due to rise ever higher, as engagements of the metal for shipment to the United States are limited only by shipping space. In the absence of countermeasures by out monetary authorities, this flow of gold will tend to increase our credit resources even beyond the enormous figures now current. The United States Treasury, moreover, is likely to disburse sizable sums from its huge general account with the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, and this also will make for additions to the resources of member banks. In the week to March 29 the excess reserves of all member institutions increased $\$ 160,000,000$ to $\$ 3,520,000,000$, and thus stand only $\$ 80,000,000$ below the record high of last January. All currency in circulation increased $\$ 7,000,000$, which constituted the only noteworthy offset to the advance of idle bank reserves. It remains evident that the $\cdot$ member banks are meeting with little success in their efforts to put their funds to profitable use. Weekly reporting member banks in New York City found their business loans off $\$ 6,000,000$ for the week' to $\$ 1,360,000,000$. Brokers loans on security collateral fell $\$ 33,000,000$ to $\$ 611,000,000$, obviously as the consequence of dealer unloading of Treasury obligations acquired in connection with the March refunding operation. The New York City per-
formance remains representative of conditions throughout the country.

Although the Treasury acquired $\$ 85,000,000$ gold in the statement week, deposits of gold certificates with the 12 regional institutions amounted to $\$ 115$,997,000 , indicating use of some of the large amount of unofficially "sterilized" metal previously acquired. The gold certificate holdings of the Federal Reserve Bank were raised to $\$ 12,423,718,000$. Other cash dropped slightly, and total reserves of the 12 regional banks were increased $\$ 113,515,000$ to $\$ 12$,836,950,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation moved up $\$ 9,947,000$ to $\$ 4,345,363,000$. Total deposits with the regional banks increased $\$ 108,510,000$ to $\$ 10,830,994,000$, with the account variations consisting of an advance of member bank reserve balances by $\$ 135,679,000$ to $\$ 9,124,860,000$; a decrease of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 20,819,000$ to $\$ 1,201,387,000$; an advance of foreign bank deposits by $\$ 7,525,000$ to $\$ 242,286,000$, and a fall of other deposits by $\$ 13,875,000$ to $\$ 262$, 461,000. The reserve ratio moved up to $84.6 \%$ from $84.5 \%$. Discounts by the regional banks were off $\$ 117,000$ to $\$ 3,322,000$. Industrial advances fell $\$ 86,000$ to $\$ 14,005,000$, but commitments to make such advances increased $\$ 123,000$ to $\$ 12,647,000$. Open market holdings of bankers bills increased $\$ 7,000$ to $\$ 561,000$, while holdings of United States Treasury securities were unchanged at $\$ 2,564$, 015,000.

## Foreign Trade in February

EXPORTS of the United States in February were slightly higher than in January, and while an increase in that month is contrary to the seasonal trend, the fact loses most of its significance when it is remembered how sharply January's shipments were reduced from December's. As noted in these columns, a month ago, exports in January declined $21 \%$ from the preceding month, to the lowest level since August, 1936. It is, nevertheless, some satisfaction to observe that the sharp downward trend of exports in evidence last month, at least, appears to have been checked.

Imports, however, suffered a sharp reduction in February, whereas the seasonal expectation is for a slight decrease in the month; as a result the total was down to the lowest level since July last year, just prior to the improvement in domestic business conditions which resulted in larger imports during the latter part of 1938.

## Applaud Representative Mundt!

Representative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota recently decried the "drift toward economic centralization" that is taking place in the Government under the New Deal, and warned that America "should quickly awaken to the fact that economic dictatorship" by bureaucrats can be just as devastating as "political dictatorship by autocrats."

The American philosophy of government calls for government by laws, not government by men.
Do your best to stamp out bureaucracy! Help keep America American.

In consequence of the opposite trends in imports and exports in February, the export balance of trade for the month rose to $\$ 60,524,000$, from $\$ 34$,708,000 in January; a year ago, however, the export balance was much higher, at $\$ 98,984,000$. Exports in February amounted to $\$ 218,559,000$ compared with $\$ 212,909,000$ in January and $\$ 261,935,000$ in February, 1938. February imports of $\$ 158,035,000$ compared with $\$ 178,201,000$ in January and $\$ 162,951,000$ in February last year.

Half the decrease in exports from February, 1938 was accounted for by reduced shipments of raw cotton and grains. Cotton exports have been sharply reduced all during the current crop season, but the disappearance of 'our corn market is a newer experience; corn exports in February totaled only 2,681,000 bushels compared with $16,250,000$ bushels in February, 1938; corn shipments in January this year of $7,012,000$ bushels compared with $13,254,000$ bushels in the corresponding month of 1938; in the last six months of 1938, exports of this grain aggregated $49,891,000$ bushels. Wheat exports in February were slightly higher than in February, 1938 in volume, but in value, were $\$ 4,000,000$ less. Raw cotton exports in February totaled 282,307 bales worth $\$ 13,732,137$, as compared with 420,176 bales valued at $\$ 21,161,556$ in February, 1938. The decrease from January was not as great as is usual for that season, and in that sense an improvement was shown. January exports amounted to $307 ; 833$ bales valued at $\$ 14,974,962$.
Of non-agricultural exports, substantial decreases from a year earlier were shown in machinery, petroleum, automobiles, and iron and steel products. On the other hand, aircraft exports were considerably higher.
As for imports, agricultural items, on the whole, decreased more than did the total, while other items were higher than in February, 1938. A sharp drop occurred in cane sugar imports, which were less than half the size of February, 1938. Rubber receipts were also considerably smaller. Sizable increases were shown in imports of paper, hides and skins, wool and mohair, cocoa, raw tobacco and diamonds.
Imports of gold in February were at the high rate in effect since last August when the succession of war scares began. The February influx amounted to $\$ 223,296,000$, in comparison with $\$ 156,427,000$ the month before; in February, 1938, imports of the metal amounted to only $\$ 8,211,000$. Gold exports, as in the preceding 12 months, were of no account at all; in the entire period they did not even aggregate as much as a million dollars. Silver imports of $\$ 9,927,-$ 000 in January were offset by exports of $\$ 2,054,000$; in January imports totaled $\$ 10,328,000$ and exports, $\$ 1,671,000$.

## The New York Stock Market

SWIFT declines in prices of securities took place this week on the New York markets, owing to European developments that occasioned the gravest anxieties as to a possible outbreak of general hostilities. Unsettled in any event by the failure of "business appeasement" within the United States, the markets plunged ever more precipitately as the daily reports of the foreign scene became ever more gloomy. Efforts by the British Government to prevent further territorial annexations by Germany proyoked the keenest fears of desperate actions by the Nazi leaders of the Reich. There was every rea-
son to think, early in the week, that Chancellor Hitler planned to take over the Free City of Danzig and possibly encroach on the Polish corridor. The markets here drifted lower on this aspect of foreign reports. Beginning in the last hour of trading on Thursday, however, and continuing all through yesterday's session, liquidation took place at successively lower levels. In the thin markets current under the present political dispensation at Washington, offerings pressed prices lower in sensational fashion. Little rallying power was in evidence, and prices at the close yesterday were two to ten points under those current a week earlier. Lowest levels of the year were established in hundreds of stocks, and all leading average compilations confirmed these results. The depressed levels of the Munich episode of last September were approximated.
Trading on the New York Stock Exchange was close to the 500,000 -share level in each of the first three sessions of the week. The first four hours of dealings on Thursday were equally dull, but in the final hour of that day reports began to circulate that the British fully intended to draw a cordon sanitaire around Herr Hitler's Reich. The dangers of such a process were fully realized, in view of the desperate internal situation of Germany, and prices went into a nose-dive, with all leading issues affected. When the reports were confirmed early yesterday, through Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement before the House of Commons, fresh selling developed, and the most active period in several weeks followed. The decline that started late Thursday was virtually uninterrupted throughout yesterday's session. The inevitable tendency toward liquidation of securities in the face of a genuine war crisis made itself manifest. Much of the selling was easily traceable to European holders of American securities, but a good deal of local liquidation also was involved.
Listed bonds were somewhat more stable than stocks, but there also the tendency was downward in the light of the European crisis. United States Treasury obligations showed excellent resistance during most of the week, and achieved fresh highs until Thursday. The critical state of international affairs sent them lower yesterday, and highest grade domestic corporation bonds also were soft. Speculative railroad and other domestic bonds fell along with equities, but on a more modest scale. In the foreign dollar bond section sharp declines were noted, with little regard to origin or the actual status of debt service. Commodity markets were irregular throughout the week, but they were of little importance as influences on stock and bond trends. Foreign exchange markets reflected the European strain principally by enormous shipments of gold from Europe to the United States, the transfers being limited only by space and insurance accommodations. The official controls maintained sterling and French francs with relatively little variation, but some of the other currencies were sharply depressed.
On the New York Stock Exchange 27 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 641 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 27 stocks touched new high levels and 313 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

## Volume 148

Financial Chronicle

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 439,270 shares; on Monday they were 566,160 shares; on Tuesday, 676,810 shares; on Wednesday, 465,380 shares; on Thursday, 984,600 shares, and on Friday, $2,888,390$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were $\mathbf{7 3 , 1 5 5}$ shares; on Monday, 108,920 shares; on Tuesday, 126,000 shares; on Wednesday, 95,100 shares; on Thursday, 190,335 shares, and on Friday, 398,665 shares.

On Saturday last inaction ruled the course of trading. Opening steady, the market moved in a spiritless fashion up to the closing, when mild liquidation caused stocks to ease and wind up the day irregularly lower. A display of strength featured opening transactions on Monday, but soon faded, and equities from then on weakened and fol lowed a mostly irregular course. The domestic and foreign situation, long an obstacle to the market's progress, continued to influence stocks in an adverse manner and Tuesday proved to be just another day of declining prices. At the start stocks broke from fractions to within two points of former levels. At their worst, equities accumulated losses extending to three points, followed by a period of dulness. Near the close sufficient stability was attained to moderately reduce the net losses of the day. Wednesday's session was distinctive for its extreme inactivity. Beginning the day with fractional losses, stocks made moderate recovery in the first hour, converting earlier declines into fractional gains, and from then on held to a steady course. Stocks on Thursday followed much the same pattern of trading as on other days of the week until the fourth hour, when the market suffered an acute attack of weakness and prices tumbled in wholesale fashion, losing two to four points on the decline. The European situation was offered as the reason for this sudden spell of liquidation, and while those fully acquainted with developments abroad could advance no definite explanation for this action, they recognized the steps taken by England and France to keep Herr Hitler within bounds constituted a grave menace to the peace of Europe. Yesterday, in broad trading running into about $3,000,000$ shares, equities again succumbed to war threats and shed one to three points from previous levels. As compared with final prices on Friday of last week, closing figures yesterday reflected the broadest declines both for the week and year. Gen eral Electric closed yesterday at $34^{1} / 4$ against 42 on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at 29 against 32 ; Columbia Gas \& Elec. at 6 against $7 \frac{1}{8}$; Public Service of N. J. at 32 against $353 / 4$; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 75 against 83; International Harvester at 54 against $581 / 8$; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 68 against $711 / 2$; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at $433 / 4$ against $483 / 4$; Woolworth at $451 / 4$ against $471 / 4$, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1531 / 8$ against $1581 / 8$. Western Union closed yesterday at 18 against $201 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at 166 against $1681 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 1411/2 against 149; National Cash Register at $175 / 8$ against $213 / 8$; National Dairy Products at $131 / 2$ against $151 / 8$; National Biscuit at $243 / 4$ against $271 / 8$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $281 / 2$ against 30 ; Continental Can at 37 against $393 / 4$; Eastman Kodak at 165 against $1701 / 2$; Standard Brands at $63 / 8$ against $63 / 4$; Westinghouse Elec. \&

Mfg. at 94 against 105 ; Lorillard at $203 / 4$ against $227 / 8$; Canada Dry at $141 / 8$ against $161 / 2$; Schenley Distillers at $131 / 8$ against $151 / 2$, and National Distillers at $251 / 2$ against $273 / 4$.

The steel stocks were marked by wide losses this week. United States Steel closed yesterday at 50 against $571 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at 77 against $821 / 2$; Bethlehem Steel at $591 / 4$ against $673 / 4$, and Xoungstown Sheet \& Tube at 36 against $433 / 4$. In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 3 against $31 / 2$ bid on Friday of last week; General Motors at $411 / 4$ against $467 / 8$; Chrysler at $671 / 2$ against $757 / 8$; Packard at $31 / 2$ against $37 / 8$, and Hupp Motors at $11 / 4$ against $13 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 26 against $317 / 8$ on Friday of last week; B, F. Goodrich at $155 / 8$ against $205 / 8$, and United States Rubber at $365 / 8$ against $437 / 8$. The railroad shares closed this week with broad declines. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $183 / 8$ against $205 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $273 / 4$ against $333 / 8$; New York Central at $141 / 4$ against $17 \frac{1}{2}$; Union Pacific at 91 against 98 ; Soüthern Pacific at $123 / 4$ against $161 / 8$; Southern Railway at $13 \% / 8$ against $181 / 8$, and Northern Pacific at $81 / 2$ against 11. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at $451 / 2$ against $475 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at 115/8 against $121 / 2$, and Atlantic Refining at $193 / 4$ against $203 / 4$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at $231 / 4$ against $273 / 4$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $361 / 8$ against $433 / 4$, and Phelps Dodge at $311 / 4$ against $373 / 4$.

Trade and industrial indices show little change this week from the situation as established late last year and since maintained. Steel operations for the week ending today are estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $56.1 \%$ of capacity against $55.4 \%$ last week, $55.8 \%$ a month ago, and $35.7 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week ended March $2 \pi$ is reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,198,681,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. against $2,22 \check{5}, 486,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week and $1,975,239,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year. Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to March 25 amounted to 605,462 cars, the Association of American Railroads reports. This was an increase of 10,894 cars over the preceding week and 32,510 cars over the similar week of 1938.

As indicating the course of the commodity mar kets, the May option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $681 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, the close on Friday of last week. May corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $477 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against $471 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. May oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $283 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against $293 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 8.83 c . as against 8.90 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 15.80 c . as against 16.10c. the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday at $111 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In London the price of bar silver yesterday was $1915 / 16$ pense as against 20 pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4$ c., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.68$ as against $\$ 4.683 / 8$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.6413 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. as against $2.647 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

$S^{T}$TOCK markets in the leading European financial centers reflected continued uneasiness this week as to the outcome of the international political difficulties which steadily are becoming more marked. The main trend on the London, Paris and Berlin securities exchanges was toward lower levels. A mild degree of optimism seemed to prevail early in the week, but the tone thereafter was adverse, with only occasional rallies in evidence. GermanPolish differences on the problem of Danzig and the Polish corridor were reported under discussion, and the fear prevailed that hostilities might result, since the Warsaw regime is in no mood to make "voluntary sacrifices" to Herr Hitler. The reports that Great Britain was inclined to guarantee the Polish frontier did not prove helpful to the markets, since they introduced the ominous question of a general conflict in Europe. The differences between Italy and France likewise depressed the financial mar. kets. The tendency of the European markets to move entirely on political considerations merely continues the situation of the two previous weeks. Heavy shipments of gold from Europe to the United States reflect the same state of affairs. Trade re, ports are of only secondary importance, but it may be noted that there was little change this week in. the business indices of the leading industrial countries of Europe.
Trading on the London Stock Exchange was quiet in the initial session of the week, with price changes of little importance. Gilt-edged issues drifted a trifle lower, but in the industrial section small gains outnumbered the equally modest losses. Mining issues and international securities were irregular. The developing tension between the German and Polish Governments depressed the market on Tuesday. The opening was weak and the tone remained soft thereafter, so that sizable losses were recorded in gilt-edged issues and industrial stocks. Gold and other mining issues were marked downward, and Anglo-American favorites led the international department to lower Ievels. Fresh declines developed during most of the dealings on Wednesday, but a late rally offset part of the losses. Giltedged and industrial issues closed with only small losses, but the commodity section proved vulnerable and Continental securities found few buyers. Anglo-- American issues were firm on good reports from New York. Modest improvement was the rule in the early dealings of Thursday, but the international reports again took on an ominous note and prices resumed their downward drift. Gilt-edged and industrial stocks were virtually unchanged at the close, while commodity shares and international securities showed losses. The session yesterday was quiet, with prices lower despite a modest rally toward the end.

Activities on the Paris Bourse were influenced on Monday by relief over the fact that Premier Mussolini failed to make specific territorial demands in his weekend address to his fascist followers in

Rome. Prices rallied at first and lost a little of the gain in later dealings, so that net changes for the session were of little moment. Rentes and French equities were a little higher, but international securities were irregular. The Bourse was depressed on Tuesday by the insurgent victory in Spain and reports of increasing German diplomatic pressure on Poland. French securities drifted slightly lower, while larger losses were recorded in international obligations Hardly any business was done on Wednesday, as the market preferred to await the declaration by Premier Daladier, late that day. Rentes were in modest demand, while French equities and international issues remained uncertain. The tone was soft on Thursday, despite general approval of the comments by Premier Daladier. The German-Polish problem outweighed even the Italian demands and produced widespread uneasiness. Rentes were weak and French equities also drifted downard, while international issues showed the largest recessions of any group. Prices advanced yesterday, owing to the British pledge for Poland, and all groups joined the movement.
The Berlin Boerse displayed its anxiety over the international position and the German "new economic plan" by a severe drop of prices, Monday. The program of issuing special certificates for taxes collected in advance inspired fears of simple monetary inflation, and buying of securities was virtually suspended pending clarification of the issue. Losses of a point or two were common on small offerings. The tone improved on Tuesday, and the losses of the previous session were regained. Fixedinterest issues were neglected, however, and remained soft. In a listless session on Wednesday changes were altogether unimportant. $A$ few specialties advanced, but the market as a whole was dull. Banking support was extended the German market on Thursday, and the tone improved. Gains of one to four points were registered in a few issues, and a better tone was reported also in fixed-income securities. The Boerse was dull and hesitant yesterday, because of the changed international situation.

## European Crisis

WAR talk and war preparations kept all of Europe in a state of nervous apprehension this week, with the diplomatic picture changing daily and decisive actions reported imminent every. where. German Nazi intentions continued to provoke most of the distrust, although Italian gestures toward France also added to the general uncertainty. That the present moment is a critical one is hardly to be denied, even if the ominous dispatches from a score of European centers are discounted greatly. British and French strength is growing daily, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler doubtless is aware that his bloodless conquests will prove progressively more difficult in the future, if they prove possible at all. Attempts obviously were being made in Berlin this week to take advantage of the immediate situation and settle the Danzig question to the satisfaction of the Reich. With the exception of Italy, all neighbors of Germany were profoundly troubled lest they be called upon next to make "living room" for a-Fuehrer who scorns his own promises and now stands revealed as bent upon the seizure of anything that can be taken from weaker countries. The parlous economic situation

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1855
of the Reich was revealed again, through a "New Financial Plan" which amounts to nothing more than the immediate collection of future taxes. The economic pressure within Germany increased the fears of further "adventures" by Herr Hitler.
Fresh efforts plainly were being made in London to organize a counter-weight for the Rome-Berlin. )axis that would suffice to halt the brutal expansion. ism of the totalitarian regimes. This also turns out to be a factor of potential danger to peace, for if the effort shows signs of promise the German Nazis might decide to hasten and enlarge their depredations. Possibly for this very reason a good deal of mystery cloaked the diplomatic maneuvers of recent days. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made it clear in the House of Commons that the British Government is engaged in conversations with others, but until yesterday he declined to disclose any details. The Polish Government last week held aloof from the proposed agreement of the British, French, Polish and Russian regimes to join in an anti-Hitler bloc, reputedly on the grounds that firm military commitments from Great Britain were lacking, and that Great Britain was unprepared to fight a Continental war in any case. The introduction of conscription was argued in the House of Commons early this week, with Mr. Chamberlain opposing this step. He did decide, however, to increase the Territorial army, which is equivalent to our National Guard units, by $100 \%$, or almost to $500,000 \mathrm{men}$. Although this move is far short of conscription, it has considerable significance. The increase will be effected by intensive voluntary enlistment campaigns, it was indicated on Wednesday.
The question of German-Polish relations appeared to offer the most pressing threats to European peace and stability, notwithstanding the 10 -year treaty of amity signed in 1934. Having disregarded far more recent pledges, Chancellor Hitler is not considered likely to let a five-year-old promise stand in his way. The rapid absorption by Germany of the alien Czechs and the former German city of Memel aroused concern over the last week-end about possible moves for restoration of Danzig and the Polish corridor. The Polish Ambassador to Berlin, Josef Lipski, went to Warsaw to report to his Government, after a conversation in Berlin with Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Reports promptly circulated that the German authorities had suggested German-Polish conversations on Danzig. The issue was obscured somewhat by antiGerman demonstrations in Poland and counter. demonstrations in the Reich. It appears, however, that German suggestions on Danzig actually were made, as Reich officials denied an "ultimatum" but admitted a "demarche." A Warsaw dispatch of Wednesday to the Associated Press stated that conversations actually had started with a view to settling the future status of Danzig. In German quarters it was denied vigorously that any "demands", were being made upon Poland. But Poland nevertheless poured troops into the corridor and German forces in East Prussia were likewise increased day after day.
British authorities apparently decided late on Thursday that the critical situation required prompt action. Cabinet meetings proceeded througout the day, and it was intimated that a profound change in British policy might result with
respect to Continental commitments. Confusion persisted for the time being, however, as some Londay dispatches said that Great Britain would go the whole length of agreeing to guarantee the present borders of Poland, and also Danzig, while others stated that the guarantee would exclude Danzig and the Polish corridor. It was indicated that any mutual defense alignment resulting from such moves might exclude Soviet Russia, which in turn suggests that the London Government may be disinclined to interfere with any plans the German dictator entertains regarding the Russian Ukraine. The possibility was advanced, however, of an extension of the territorial guarantee to Rumania at some future date. From the diplomatic whispering galleries of London the report emanated that the German Government had suggested to Poland a settlement of the Danzig question, the construction of a German-controlled motor road across the corridor to connect the Reich and its severed province of East Prussia, and a "clarification" of Poland's attitude toward Russia. Poland's Foreign Minister, Josef Beck, is to visit London next week, and in the German press this coming event was marked by appeals to the Poles not to heed "foreign sirens."

The British Government clarified its attitude yesterday in a manner that changed the traditional British policy abruptly and brought sensationally new elements into the situation. After long consultations with Opposition leaders, and with the American and Russian Ambassadors, Prime Minister Chamberlain read to the House of Commons, late yesterday, a statement pledging British defense of Polish independence on an unqualified basis, while consultations are proceeding for a wide anti-Hitler bloc, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government had no official confirmation of rumors of a projected attack against Poland. London believes in adjustments of international differences through free negotiations, and "sees no justification for the substitution of force or the threats of force for the method of negotiation," he added." "As the House is aware, certain consultations are now proceeding with other governments," Mr. Chamberlain continued. "In order to make perfectly clear the position of His Majesty's Government in the meantime, before those consultations are concluded, I have now to inform the House that during that period, in the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, His Majesty's Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish Government all the support in their power. They have given the Polish Government an assurance to this effect. I may add the French Government has authorized me to say that they stand in the same position in this matter as His Majesty's Government."

In reply to questions from Opposition members which plainly were intended only to clarify any disputed points, Mr. Chamberlain added that the pledge to Poland is intended to cover the "interim" period of negotiations. He indicated also that the conference of anti-Hitler Powers includes the Russian Soviet. The measures that may be taken will be considered next week on the arrival in London of the Polish Foreign Minister, Josef Beck, it was added. After adjournment of the House, a British
spokesman was reported to have asserted that the pledge covers all of Poland, including the corridor, and also the Free City of Danzig, provided Poland resisted any action against Danzig with its national forces. The international effect of the address was electrifying. It was viewed with intense satisfaction in Paris and Warsaw. German official news agencies derided the statement as an attempt to create international distrust of the Reich. The German view was that Great Britain and France were pledged previously to support Poland in the event of aggression, and it was maintained in Berlin that nothing had taken place with regard to that country to justify the British declaration.

European areas directly affected by the recent German territorial acquisitions remained in turmoil this week. Hungarian and Slovakian troops clashed in the "vest-pocket war" induced by the seizure of Ruthenia by Hungarian troops and the lack of a clearly defined frontier. At the request of the Slovakian regime, however, the German authorities intervened and suggested frontier adjustments which doubtless will prove acceptable to the two small nations concerned. Rumania, possessed of a large Hungarian minority, continued to mobilize, and the Hungarians took the same course. Berlin continued to congratulate itself on the trade treaty with Rumania, but the French Government yesterday initiated a commercial pact with Ru mania which minimizes the importance o the NaziRumanian agreement. In the effort to provide a market for Rumanian products the French agreed to slash duties on Rumanian agricultural and oil exports. Yugoslavian political factions were reported to be consolidating, in order to present a united front to the Reich should the occasion arise. Lithuania, which recently gave up Memel to Germany, struggled in the throes of a Cabinet crisis until Tuesday, when a coalition Government was formed by General Jonas Cernius. Even Switzerland, the traditional neutral of Europe, found it advisable to take precautions of a military and economic nature against possible German movés. Swiss reserves were concentrated on the German border, and gold holdings of banks in any possible danger zone were shipped to places of greater safety.

## France and Italy

DESPITE a good deal of thunderous speechmaking, and the publication of some interesting diplomatic exchanges, little progress was made this week toward adjustment of the territorial disputes that have strained the relations of Italy and France. The problem has been clarified only in the sense that much of the available information on the Italian demands now has been made public. Premier Benito Mussolini treated his fascist followers to a forensic outburst, last Sunday, in which he declared that France is aware of the Italian requirements, since they had been set forth in a note last Dec. 17. Premier Edouard Daladier replied on Wednesday, with a stern declaration that no single inch of French territory will be relinquished. The French spokesman also indicated that the Italian note failed completely to set forth any Italian specifications for remaking of the political map, and the note promptly was published along with the French reply of Dec. 25. Examination of the documents bears out M. Daladier. Premier

Mussolini returned to the charge on Thursday, with a speech in which he said that Italy does not intend to remain a prisoner in the Mediterranean.

It is possible that these are portentous developments, but it seems more likely that they represent little more than idle moves on the diplomatic chessboard of Europe. Premier Mussolini doubtless feels somewhat disgruntled about the rapid territorial expansion at the other end of the Rome-Berlin axis. His position, however, is far different from that of the German Nazi regime. In order to make his demands effective, Signor Mussolini might have to risk combat with the highly-armed and well-prepared French nation, which unquestionably would receive the immediate support of Great Britain. Whether Germany would actually support Italy in such a fray remains doubtful, for the best trained observers of international affairs incline to the belief that the famous Rome-Berlin axis is a mere matter of convenience and not of steel. The German Nazis have been proceeding against relatively weak opponents in Central and Eastern Europe, probably with no expectation of Italian aid or approval, and no need of either. Premier Mussolini well may feel that the Italian position is being jeopardized by the recent developments, "for the close alliance of Great Britain and France is a product of German expansionism, but is directed also against Italy. There is some reason to believe that a coolness has developed in Italian circles on the axis question, for Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent a message to Premier Mussolini, last Saturday, which virtually urged the Italian dictator to take a firm stand. The two nations stand "shoulder to shoulder against attempts to restrict the justified will for living of the German and Italian peoples," Herr Hitler said. This assurance appeared to carry little weight, for Il Duce's speech on Sunday was relatively mild.
The occasion for Premier Mussolini's address was a belated celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of fascism. An enormous crowd gathered in Rome to hear the Premier, who dwelt long on the achievements of his regime. The need for European peace was emphasized in the address, but the world was informed that Italy will make no contributions to that peace until her aspirations are satisfied. Italo-French negotiations could not proceed while the Spanish war was in progress, but the imminent end of that conflict provided an opportunity for adjustment of differences, Signor Mussolini indicated. Those differences, he added, carried the names of "Tunisia, Djibuti and the Suez Canal." The assertion was made that France had a bill of particulars in an Italian note of Dec. 17. Signor Mussolini also made a few graceful admissions, such as a declaration that France and other nations also have rights in the Mediterranean. He said that until the "sacred rights" of Italy have been recognized, the country will continue to arm and will carry that process even to the complete extinguishment of all civil rights.

Premier Daladier replied for France in a general radio address on Wednesday evening, and he minced no words. France always is prepared to negotiate any difficulties that may unsettle relations with Italy, he said, but never on the basis of the surrender of French territory or French rights. He made impressively clear the will and the ability
of France to resist any aggression, and called for clarification of the Italian stand. The convention on Tunisia was recalled by M. Daladier as an indication of French willingness to make adjustments. As to Signor Mussolini's claim that the Italian aims had been set forth in the note of Dec. 17, M. Daladier expressed great surprise. He described the Italian note, quite accurately, as an argument that the conquest of Ethiopia created new rights for Italy, which must be examined anew. Premier Mussolini apparently found the French candor not in the least to his liking, for he resumed his speechmaking at Cosenza, Thursday, with a thunderous declaration that Italy is not to be "imprisoned" in the Mediterranean. The closely controlled 'Italian press took a most unfavorable view of the statements by Premier Daladier.

## Peace in Spain

AFTER more than 32 months of warfare, in which more than $1,000,000$ lives were sacrificed and untold material damage done, peaceful conditions were restored in Spain this week through the completion of the victory won by General Francisco Franco and his insurgent forces over the duly elected loyalist Government. The Madrid-Valencia area still held by the loyalists at the start of the week was surrendered, virtually on the terms demanded by General Franco. Madrid fell on Tuesday without the firing of a shot, and the rest of the salient went over to the insurgents on Wednesday, making it possible for the insurgents to proclaim the formal ending of the bitter struggle on that day. With this episode a new chapter opens in Spain, and possibly in Europe as a whole. Spanish reconstruction is certain to prove a long and arduous process, which the war-torn and impoverished country will find painful. It is hardly to be surmised that the resources left" after the long civil war will suffice for the numerous tasks now to be faced, which suggests that external financial aid will be sought. From the international viewpoint the end of the conflict brings up the problem of Italian troops in Spain and the extent of insurgent obligations to the Italian and German Governments, which provided active assistance for General Franco. Peace is blessed, and its return to Spain must be regarded as an occasion for profound thankfulness. But peace brings to Spain and to Europe problems of no lesser import than those of the war.

Ever since Catalonia fell to the insurgents it has been evident that the loyalist cause was lost, and the terms of surrender aroused the greatest conjecture. Peace discussions were initiated by the junta that took command in Madrid on the collapse of the loyalist regime. Late last week these discussions were advanced sufficiently to occasion formal exchanges., For this purpose loyalist airplanes bore emissaries to Burgos on March 24, and it was generally understood that the terms of capitulation would closely resemble the demand for unconditional surrender made by General Franco. The loyalists requested only that the insurgents would not oppose the departure of a number of leaders of the elected regime, and apparently this request was granted. A slight hitch may have occurred, for the insurgents started a surprise military attack in Cordoba last Sunday. They met little resistance,
and even some help from the beleaguered populace. On Tuesday the insurgents marched into Madrid, obviously through prearrangement, for the investing army distributed food to the hungry people and fired not a shot. Insurgent sympathizers appeared in great numbers and aided the Franco forces materially in the occupation of the city. On Wednesday the insurgents took over Valencia in the same manner, and the cities of Alicante, Murcia, Almeria, Jaen, Cuenca and Guadalajara likewise fell into insurgent hands. In some places the insurgent sympathizers and the populace in general simply assumed that the change was effective and established new regimes before the insurgent troops arrived. Formal termination of the conflict was announced by General Franco on Wednesday afternoon, and it was indicated that only police operations remained to be carried out. A fleet of 14 loyalist airplanes carried to the safety of Algiers a group of loyalist leaders headed by General Jose Miaja.
All reports from Spain indicate that the warweary people greeted the end of the war with relief and joy. The city of Madrid, besieged since early in the war, welcomed the insurgents, who brought food to the starving citizens. Some 18,000 political prisoners were promptly released from jails and concentration camps, and aided mightly in the transfer of the city, it is indicated. Religious and monarchist insignia appeared as if by magic. To one degree or another these manifestations were repeated in the many other cities which fell to the insurgents. There was also, however, an undercurrent of anxiety as to the new problems introduced by the return of peace. The great bulk of Spanish man-power has been enlisted in the war on one side or the other, and one of the immediate questions faced by General Franco is the return of the huge armies to peaceful pursuits. Repatriation of the hundreds of thousands of Catalonians who fled to France must be effected. The country must be brought back in general to a peace basis. Highly important will be the international relations of the new Spain, for the interventions of nearly three years will make impossible the sort of isolation enjoyed previously. Insurgent officials warned other countries on Tuesday to "keep their hands off Spain," the remarks being directed especially against countries that had maintained diplomatic representatives with the loyalists. When Madrid fell, Premier Mussolini conveyed to his insurgent allies the sympathetic response of the Italian Government. Chancellor Hitler sent the felicitations of the German Government to General Franco. The problem of foreign troops in Spain no longer can be evaded, now that the war is ended, and some baffling aspects are presented by the integration of Nationalist Spain in the present European scheme.

## Far East

POSITIONAL warfare was waged aggressively this week by the Japanese invaders of China, and some important territorial gains were reported by the aggressors. The inland city of Nanchang, long considered virtually impregnable, fell to the Japanese militarists last Monday, and there is no reason to doubt the official Japanese reports that their losses were small while those of the defenders were deplorably large. Consolidation of the im-
mense territorial gains is the obvious aim of the invaders. But the Chinese guerrilla forces kept up their harassment of the aggressors, and if the will to resist persists in the high Chinese command it is evident that the war will continue for a long time to come. Oriental diplomatic maneuvers are unpredictable, however, and experienced observers of Far Eastern affairs would not be surprised at new developments in the Sino-Japanese situation. Equally inscrutable are the negotiations between Tokio and Moscow regarding the fisheries problem which again became acute after the Soviet Government refused to set aside certain areas of territorial waters for Japanese vessels. A compromise on this difficulty was reported imminent early this week. The ominous fact remains, on the other hand, that many crack divisions of Japanese troops now are concentrated on the Manchukuo-Siberian border.
The extent of the Japanese participation in the anti-communist group appears to be under scrutiny, with some of the results extraordinarily interesting. It was stated in Tokio, last Saturday, that "unprovoked aggression", would bring Japan immediately to the side of Germany, if the Soviet Union were the aggressor. This is an undisguised bid for Reich support of Japan in the event of Russo-Japanese hostilities. But the German Government apparently took a most materialistic view of this "ideological" matter, as suggestions are said to have been made for return to the Reich of Tsingtao and the Kiaochow Bay area, which Japan took from Germany during the World War. Tokio saw little merit in such proposals, it is said, and the comforting conclusion can be drawn that there is no genuine understanding between the German and Japanese Governments.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

T
HERE 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 Mar 31 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Previous Rate | Country | Rate in Effect Mar31 | Date Established | Pteotous Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argenti | 31/2 | Mar. |  | H | 2. | Dec. 21936 |  |
| Batavia |  | July 11935 |  | Hung | 4 | Aug. 291935 |  |
| Belgium | $21 / 2$ | Oct. 271938 | 3 | India_-.-.- | 3 | Nov. 281935 | 31/2 |
| Bulgaria. |  | Aug. 151935 | 7 | Italy | 41/2 | May 181936 |  |
| Canada | $23 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.6 |
| hile |  | Dec. 161 | 4 | Java. | 3. | Jan. 141937 |  |
| Colombia | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Lithuani |  | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { July } & 1 & 1938 \\ \text { May } & 28 & 1935\end{array}$ | 51/2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3 | Jan. |  | Morocco | $61 / 2$ | May 28 1935 <br> Jand 51938  <br> 181   | 41/2 |
| Danzig | 4 | Jan. 21937 | 5 | Poland | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Denma | 31/2 | Feb. 231939 | 4 | Portugal. |  | Aug. 111937 | $41 / 2$ |
| Eire |  | June 301932 | $31 / 3$ | Rumania. | $31 / 2$ | May 51938 | , |
| England | 2 | June 301932 | 21/2 | South Africa | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 | $41 / 2$ |
| Estoni | $41 / 2$ | Oct. 11935 | 11 | Spain - |  | July 151935 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {France }}$ | 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Dec. } & 3 & 1934 \\ \text { Jan } & 2 & 1939\end{array}$ | 41/3 | Sweden_...- | 23/2 | Dec. 11933 <br> Nov. 251936 <br> 1 |  |
| German | 4 | Sept. 221932 | 5 | Yugoslavia. | $1 / 2$ | Feb. 11935 | $61 / 2$ |
| Greece | 6 | Jan. 41937 | 7 |  |  |  |  |

## Foreign Money Rates

$I^{\mathrm{N}}$LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $11 / 4 \%$ as against $11-16 \%$ on Friday of last week, and $11 / 4 @ 13 / 8 \%$ for threemonths bills as against $3 / 4 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $2 \frac{1}{4} \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement of the Bank for the week ended March 29 shows a gain of $£ 86,471$ in the value of its gold holdings, entirely due, however, to the higher rate of value placed on the gold in the latest statement. In the March 29 statement the value of the Bank's bullion was placed at 148s. 6d. per fine
ounce, while Ion March 22 the price used was 148s. 5 d .; both figures were the market rates prevailing on those days. Circulation expanded $£ 4,574,000$ in anticipation of monthend requirements, and notes outstanding now aggregate $£ 481,986,000$, compared with $£ 485,410,000$ a year ago. Reserves, as a result, decreased $£ 4,488,000$. Public deposits fell off $£ 6,-$ 823,000 , while other deposits rose $£ 6,863,076$. Of the latter amount, $£ 6,302,924$ represented an addition to bankers' accounts and $£ 560,152$ to other accounts. The reserve proportion dropped to $28.9 \%$ from $31.7 \%$ last week and compares with $25.6 \%$ a year ago. Government securities increased £2,895,000 and other securities $£ 1,634,534$. The latter consists of discounts and advances, and securities, which rose $£ 1,596,852$ and $£ 37,682$, respectively. Below we present a tabulation showing the current figures with comparisons for preceding years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT


## Bank of France Statement

THE statement for the week ended March 23 showed an expansion in note circulation of $2,508,000,000$ francs, which raised the total outstanding to $115,922,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $94,815,301,260$ francs and on Sept. 29, 1938 it rose to an all-time high of $124,428,000,490$ francs. An increase also appeared in French commercial bills discounted of 1,197,000,000 francs, while the items of advances against securities and creditor current accounts registered decreases of $8,000,000$ francs and $585,000,000$ francs respectively. The Bank's gold holdings remained unchanged at $87,265,942,141$ francs. A year ago, when the valuation rate of the franc was $43 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{g}$. gold, 0.9 fine, gold holdings totaled $55,806,989,832$ francs. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities fell off to $62.50 \%$, compared with $46.81 \%$ last year and $55.09 \%$ the year before. Below we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years;


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE quarterly statement dated March 23 showed a contraction in note circulation of $110,000,000$ märks, which further reduced the total outstanding
to $7,463,800,000$ marks. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $4,807,821,000$ marks and the year before $4,444,884,000$ marks. Reserves in foreign currency recorded an increase of 200,000 marks and other daily maturing obligations of $339,000,000$ marks. The Bank's gold holdings remained unchanged at $70,772,000$ marks, compared with $70,-$ 771,000 marks a year ago. A decrease was shown in bills of exchange and checks of $76,100,000$ marks and in advances of $11,200,000$ marks, while the items of deposits abroad and investments remained unchanged. The proportion of gold and foreign currency to note circulation is now at $1.03 \%$; a year ago it was $1.58 \%$. Following are the different items with comparisons for previous years:
reichsbank's Corporative statement

|  | Changes <br> for Week | $\text { Mar. 23, } 1939$ | Mar. 23, 1938 | Mar, 23, 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Reichsmarks | Retchsmarks | Reichsmarks | Reichsmarks <br> 67,486,000 |
| Gold and buillon. | No change | 70,772,000 | ${ }^{70,771,000}$ | $67,486,000$ $18.842,000$ |
| Reserve in forelign curr. | No change +200000 | 6,000,000 | 5,622,000 | 5,705,000 |
| Bills of exch: \& checks. | -76,100,000 | 6,992.267.000 | 4,921,760.000 | 4,405,058,000 |
| Silver and other coin..- |  | a179,472,000 | 239,830,000 | 247,996,000 |
| Advances.-. | $-11,200,000$ | 36,934,000 | 44,216.000 | 494,122,000 |
|  | No chanbe | al539,755,000 | 830,909,000 | 831,023,000 |
| Liabilities- Notes in circulat | -110,000,000 | 7,463,800,000 | 4,807,821,000 | 4,444,884,000 |
| Other daily matur, oblig | +339,000,000 | 1,303,400,000 | 832,199,000 | 834,547,000 |
| Other liabilities----- |  | a454,104,000 | 204,626,000 | 174,406,000 |
| Propor. of gold \& for'n curr. to note circul'n. | +0.02\% | 1.03\% | 1.58\% | 1.66\% |

## New York Money Market

COONDITIONS in the New York money market were unchanged from previous weeks, as rates were carried forward throughout the week now ending and business was on a modest scale. Hardly any new business develops from week to week in bankers' bills and commercial paper. The Treasury sold last Monday a further issue of $\$ 100$, 000,000 discount bills due in 91 days, and awards again ranged from slightly above par to 99.999 , which means that the borrowing was practically costless. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to $1 \%$ for all transactions, while time loans remained at $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

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

## Bankers' Acceptances

THERE has been little activity this week in the market for prime bankers' acceptances. Prime bills are scarce and the demand has fallen off. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and, $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill-buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Federal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances increased from $\$ 554,000$ to $\$ 561,000$.

## 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:

| Federal Reserve Bank | Rate in Effect on Mar, 31 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Establshed } \end{gathered}$ | Preolous Rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston | $11 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| New York- | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 27, ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 191937$ |  |
| Cleveland | $11 / 2$ | - May 11, 1935 | 2 |
| Richmond | $11 / 2$ | - Aug. 27, 1937 | 2 |
| Atlants | $13 / 1$ | Aug. 21,1937 | 2 |
| Chleago- | 13 | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City | $11 / 2$ | - Sept. 3, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas----- | $13 / 3$ |  | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues to fluctuate within narrow limits. The steadiness is due entirely to the operation of the leading exchange controls. Actual transactions except for official account continue limited and commercial interests for the most part confine their activities to the buying of future exchange. The range for sterling this week has been between $\$ 4.6713-16$ and $\$ 4.681 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.67$ 13-16 and \$4.68 7-16 last week. The range for cable transfers has been between $\$ 4.68$ and $\$ 4.683 / 8$, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.68$ and $\$ 4.68$ 9-16 a week ago.

The general trend of the foreign exchange market is unchanged from last week. The spot rate for sterling is held steady by the cooperation of the exchange funds. The ordinary seasonal factors which in less disturbed times would dominate exchange movements no longer have any effect on the market. Political conditions in Europe are the controlling influence and are responsible for the extremely heavy movement of foreign funds to the United States.
The London price for gold in the open market is kept sufficiently low through the operation of the British exchange equalization fund to permit relatively small takings of gold in the open market for arbitrage account and for shipment to New York. However, by far the major part of the gold which is now arriving represents shipments by the central banks of Europe:
The British exchange equalization fund is steadily sending gold for earmark in New York and in the past few weeks the central banks of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Sweden have done likewise. It is believed that France has also been earmarking metal in New York.

The intensification of anxiety following the events of March 14 and 16 has resulted in an increase in the war risk insurance rates on merchandise shipments. New rates were made effective in London on Mar. 24.
The revised minimum scale for goods shipped to the United States or Canada is 2 s . 6 d . per $£ 100$ and from the United States or Canada to the United Kingdom is 5 s. per $£ 100$, to the Pacific 5 s per $£ 100$, and from the Pacific 10s. per $£ 100$. The rate for gold and securities from Europe to the United States remains at 1 s .3 d . The previous minimum scale for war risk insurance rates on shipments of merchandise to the United States and Canada was 2s. 6d. per $£ 100$ for both homeward and outward voyages. Thus the new schedule leaves outward voyages from the United Kingdom to America unchanged, but the rate for European bound cargo is doubled.

While the specie rates to New York remain unchanged, the extraordinarily heavy loadings of gold in England for shipment to New York are commanding additional premiums as gold is loaded over and above the "insurance limit," which varies from vessel to vessel. As the amount of insurance increases, reinsurance is taken out with other companies to limit the risk of the original insuring companies. While the rate for specie shipments continues at 1s. 3d. per $£ 100$, it is understood that a great part of the gold coming at this time has paid a premium as high as 20 s , or $1 \%$ of the value of the gold. It is therefore believed that most of the gold is sent by central banks which regard safety of their reserves as the chief consideration. Arbitrage transactions can be effected at only a slight profit when the London dollar equivalent is $\$ 34.77$ per ounce. At the rate charged for some parts of current shipments the London gold price would have to drop below $\$ 34.50$ to make arbitrage transactions possible.

Gold placed under earmark does not enter the monetary stocks of the United States. Unofficial observers are of the opinion that slightly under $\$ 1,000,000,000$ of foreign central bank gold is earmarked here.
Other factors indicating the extreme anxiety in Europe over the imminence of war, besides the heavy gold shipments and increase in war risk insurance, are reflected in the erratic movements of security prices abroad, the limited volume and hesitant trading, and the hardening of money rates in the London open market. Call money against bills is in supply at $1 / 2 \%, 2$-months bills are $\lfloor 11 / 4 \%, 3$-months bills $11 / 4-13 / 8 \%, 4$-months bills $115-16 \%$, and 6 -months $11 / 4 \%$.
All the gold on offer in the London open market continues to be taken for unknown destination. On Saturday last there was available $£ 291,000$, on Monday 6635,000 , on Tuesday $£ 389,000$, on Wendesday $£ 938,000$, on Thursday $£ 716,000$ and on Friday £594,000.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended March 29, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, MARCH 23-MARCH 29, INCL

> Imports $\$ 26,201,000$ trom England $2,293,000$ from India $2,181,000$ from Canada 824,000 from Holland
$\$ 31,499,000$ total
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account
Decrease: $\$ 7,106,000$
Not--We have been notified that approximately $\$ 8,882,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 8.643,000$ came from Japan, $\$ 145,000$ from Australia and $\$ 94,000$ from China.
The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday: On Thursday $\$ 8,690,000$ of gold was received from England. There were no exports of the metal, but gold held earmarked or foreign account decreased $\$ 1,763,000$. On Friday $\$ 36,282,000$ of gold was received of which $\$ 34,084,000$ came from England, \$1,951,000 from Belgium and \$247,000 from India. There were exports of the metal but gold held earmarked for foreign account decreased $\$ 1,059,000$.
Canadian exchange continues relatively steady although still ruling at a discount in terms of the dollar. Montreal funds ranged during the week at a discount of $35-64 \%$ and a discount of $13-32 \%$.
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, Mar. 25_........176.82 $\mid$ Wednesday, Mar. 29_..........176.78 Monday, Mar. 27__.....-176.82 Thursday, Mar. 30_...........176.76 Tuesday, Mar. 28_-...........176.81 Friday, Mar. 31_............176.75 LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, Mar. 25_148s. 5d. $\quad$ Wednesday, Mar. 29_-148s. 6d. Monday, Mar. 27_-148s. 51/2d. Thursday, Mar. 30--148s. 61/2d. Tuesday, Mar. 28_....148s. 51/2d. Friday, Mar. 31...148s. 61/2d. PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)

| Saturday, Mar. 25 | \$35.00 | Wednesday, Mar. 29._..... $\$ 35.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Monday, Mar. 27. | 35.00 | Thursday, Mar. 30._....- 35.00 |
|  |  |  |


Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in a limited market. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.68$ 1-16@\$4.681/4; cable transfers $\$ 4.683-16 @ \$ 4.683 / 8$. On Monday trading continued dull with narrow quotations. The range was \$4.681-16@\$4.681/4 for bankers' sight and \$4.68 3-16 $@ \$ 4,683 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market was quiet and rates were steady. The range was \$4.681-16@\$4.68 3-16 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.683-16 @ \$ 4.685-16$ for cable transfers. On Wednesday sterling was easier in quiet trading. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.68 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$; cable transfers $\$ 4.681 / 8 @ \$ 4.681 / 4$. On Thursday the pound was steady. The range was $\$ 4.68 @ \$ 4.681 / 4$ for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.681 / 8 @ \$ 4.681 / 4$ for cable transfers. On Friday the exchange control continued to hold sterling steady. The range was $\$ 4.6713-16 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.68@\$4.68 3-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.6713-16$ for demand and $\$ 4.68$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.67$ 15-16; 60 -day bills at $\$ 4.663 / 4 ; 90$-day bills at $\$ 4.665-16$; documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.663 / 4$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.67$ 5-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.67$ 15-16.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

F RENCH franes continue exceptionally steady in terms of both sterling and the dollar. The discount on future franc exchange is small, indicating that there is no real pressure on the unit. However, foreign exchange transactions are limited.

The French exchange equalization fund has been obliged several times during the past few weeks to sell foreign currency in small amounts and operations seem to have been balanced by imports of gold, chiefly from London. The control has also been a buyer of dollars and sterling on a moderate scale. Despite the uncertainties created by the German political strokes Paris seems to be the only free European market which is receiving capital. These receipts seem to have entirely offset some French demand for sterling and dollars induced by apprehension that the Daladier Government might be seriously handicapped by the collapse of the Munich program.

French banking circles note the close cooperation between the English and French controls which has caused the dollar to rise and fall in Loncon and in Paris in exactly the same proportions and within narrow limits. One reason the French control is operating with great ease is the fact that there are no large foreign balances in Paris. The French Capital has not been a center for fugitive money for several years.
Revenue of the French Government during February amounted to $3,918,000,000$ francs, which was $1,007,000,000$ francs in excess of February a year ago. Of the total amount income taxes accounted for $569,000,000$ francs, an increase of $240,000,000$
francs over last year. The yield from indirect taxes was $3,201,000,000$ francs, an increase of $619,000,000$ francs over February of last year.

Despite the improved financial outlook the French wholesale price index continues to advance steadily. The index is based on 1914 averages as 100 . On March 18 the index stood at 679, against 619 a year earlier.

Belgian currency, which has been under severe pressure since January, is showing greater steadiness with respect to the spot rate. Par of the belga is 16.95 and the gold shipping point is estimated at $16.821 / 2$. Several times during the past two weeks spot belgas have been quoted at this figure. The average quotation this week was 16.83. As a result of the low ruling rates Brussels has made numerous shipments of gold to both London and New York. Like the other European countries Belgium has been sending gold here to be placed under earmark in an effort to insure the safety of its gold reserves.

The extreme pressure on the belga is reflected in the discounts on futures, which are more severe than in the case of any other important unit. Since March 21 the discount on 30 -day belgas has ranged between 10 and 17 points below spot, and 90 -day belgas have been between 32 and 53 points under the basic cable rate. A discount of even 3 points is indicative of pressure.

In February and early March the pressure on the belga resulted from internal political dissension which caused several cabinet changes. Since March 14 the threatening attitude of the German Government has aggravated the difficulties of the Belgian unit.

The German mark situation continues obscure. The so-called free or gold mark is held relatively steady and fluctuates closely in close relation to sterling, the Holland guilder and neighboring currencies. All the various blocked marks, with the same parity of 40.33 , are at severe discounts.

The latest move of the German financial authorities is a scheme evolved on March 24, providing for payment of all Federal, State, municipal, postal service, Federal railway and highway orders on a $60-40$ basis, $60 \%$ in cash and $40 \%$ in non-interestbearing tax credit bills (a form of scrip). The bills are to be used to pay future taxes, one type of draft after seven months and the other after three years. The tax credit bills are also made legal tender for the payment of current accounts between individuals other than for salaries.
Financiers both here and in Europe see in this procedure a close resemblance to currency inflation, since the certificates which will be issued presumably to the extent of about $6,000,000,000$ marks annually will serve the same purpose as legal tender. But as no reduction in the fiduciary issue is contemplated they represent supplementary buying power, An important objection which financial experts note is that if the Reich overspends and draws on future revenues now it will be necessary in the future to issue these certificates in ever increasing quantities.
The following table shows the relation of the leading European currencies to the United States dollar:

|  | Old Dollar | New Dollar |  | Range This Week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b c Fr | 3.92 | 6.63 | 2.643 | to 2.64 15-16 |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | 16.821 | to $16.831 / 2$ |
| Italy (lira) | 5.26 | 8.91 | 5.261/ | to $5.261 / 2$ |
| Switzerland (franc). | 19.36 | 32.67 | 22.41 | to $22.503 / 4$ |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | 53.08 | to 53.16 |
| a New dollar parity as before devaluation of the European currencies between Sept: 30 and Oct. 3, 1936. <br> b Francs cut from gold and allowed to "float" on June 30, 1937. <br> c On May 5, 1938, the franc was devalued on a de facto basis of 179 francs |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176.75 , against 176.83 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished at $2.643 / 4$, against $2.643 / 4$; cable transfers at $2.6413-16$, against $2.647 / 8$. Antwerp belgas finished at $16.823 / 4$ for bankers' sight bills and at $16.823 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $16.823 / 4$ and $16.823 / 4$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 40.12 for bankers' sight bills and 40.12 for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.09 and 40.10 . Italian lire closed at $5.261 / 8$ for bankers' sight bills and at $5.261 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $5.261 / 8$ and $5.261 / 4$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia is nominally quoted in New York at 3.43. Most banks, however, refuse to make commitments in Czech currency. Exchange on Bucharest closed at $0.7211 / 2$, against $0.721 / 2$; on Poland at $18.871 / 2$, against $18.891 / 2$; 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 follows the trends manifest since the Czechoslovak invasion on March 14. The Scandinavian currencies move in sympathy with sterling. The Holland guilder and the Swiss franc also move with sterling, but these units are affected in addition by the war fears engendered by the German aggression. The Swiss spot rate is ranging between 22.41 and $22.503 / 4$, below which it is not expected to go. This brings the Swiss unit in closer proximity to sterling, to which for a long while it had been allied until last. Sept. 26.

The anxiety felt concerning the future is seen in the fact that Switzerland has been earmarking gold in New York and has been removing gold from the central bank vaults to some hiding place in the Alps.
The disquiet caused by German troop concentration. in the region of Lake Constance is shown by the fact that banks in Basle, Schaffhausen, Zurich, Lucerne, and other northern Swiss towns have been shipping gold from the country or southward to Geneva and Lausanne. It is understood that about half of the Government's gold reserves totaling approximately $\$ 7.50,000,000$ has been sent to London and New York since March 14.
The Holland guilder is ruling steady between 53.08 and 53.16 for spot, rates which in view of the decline in sterling in the past several weeks, bring the guilder back into the sterling bloc. The discount on 90 -day guilders is from 10 to 13 points below spot, reflecting fears felt concerning the European situation.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at $53.081 / 2$, against 53.09 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $53.081 / 2$, against 53.09 ; and commercial sight bills at 53.02 , against 53.03 . Swiss francs closed at $22.441 / 2$ for checks and at $22.441 / 2$ for cable transfers, against $22.493 / 4$ and $22.493 / 4$. Copenhagen checks finished at 20.90 and cable transfers at 20.90, against 20.91 and 20.91. Checks on Sweden closed at 24.12 and cable transfers at 24.12 , against. 24.14 and 24.14 ; while checks on Norway finished at. 23.52 and cable transfers at 23.52 , against $23.531 / 2$ and $23.531 / 2$.

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is E quiet and steady. The steadiness is due to the strict control exercised in the various republics. Argentine foreign trade returns for February showed that the export balance increased almost 3 times
over January and almost 10 times over February a year ago, according to dispatches received by the Argentine Information Bureau at New York. Imports from the United States declined to $29,055,236$ pesos from $46,502,529$ in February of last year.

Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 31.22 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.23 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 31.22, against 31.23 . The unofficial or free market close was 23.00@23.05, against 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 20 , against $201 / 8$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features from those of recent weeks. All these currencies follow closely the trend of sterling, to which they are allied either legally or through exchange controls.

Closing quotations for yen check yesterday were 27.30, against 27.32 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 28.69@28 15-16, against 29 3-16@ $297-32$; Shanghai at $161 / 8 @ 163 / 8$, against 161/4@ 16 7-16; Manila at 49:80, against 49.80; Singapore at 54.45 , against 54.50 ; Bombay at 35.02 , against 35.07 ; and Calcutta at 35.02, against 35.07 .

## Gold Bullion in European Banks

THE following table indicates the amounts of gold bullion (converted into pounds sterling at the British statutory rate, 84 s. $11 \frac{1}{2}$ d. per fine ounce) in the principal European banks as of respective dates of most recent statements, reported to us by special cable yesterday (Friday); comparisons are shown for the corresponding dates in the previous four years:

| Banks of |  | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| aly |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nethe |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Witz | 110 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 析 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Pursuant to the Currency and Bank Notes Act. 1939, the Bank of England atements for March 1, 1939, and slnce, have carried the gold holdings of the Bank <br> the market value current as of the statement date. instead of the statutory price. <br> $r$ fine ounce), the Bank reported holdings of $£ 227,231,217$; equivalent, however, <br> to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparabie with former nods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show have had to assume that the rate used by the Bank was 148 s .6 d . per fine ounce, the absence of speciffic information. <br> a Amount held Dec. 31, 1938, 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 5550,000 . cas of April 30,1938 , latest figure avallable. Also first The value of gold theld by the 1936. <br> ith the decree rranc; previously and subsequent to July 23, 1937. gold in the Bank. was valued at 49 mg . gold, 0.9 fine, per trano; before then and after Sept. 26, 1936, there were Taking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gold of 296 franos gold in the Bank of France is now just about fl ; when there were 43 mg gold to the franc, the rate was about 190 franos to the $£ 1$; when 49 mg ., about 165 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Is Competitive Bidding for Utility Issues Ahead?

By Ernest R. Abrams
In the closing days of 1938, the Securities and Exchange Commission adopted, under the Public Utility Act of 1935, a rule designed to require affirmative proof of the reasonableness of any fee paid in connection with the issue, sale or acquisition of any security by a registered holding company or subsidiary where it appears to the Commission that an absence of arm's-length bargaining exists. Ef-
fective since March 1 st, this rule is apparently directed toward underwriter's fees with far greater force than toward finder's fees, although both forms of remuneration will be affected, since the latter play but little part under present underwriting conditions in the expenses of borrowing utilities, or in the profits of the distributors of their securities, while underwriter's fees constitute the major spring of investment banker revenues.

The principal objective of the Commission in the promulgation of this rule would seem obvious. Ever since the adoption by Congress of the Securities Act of 1933 , various SEC spokesmen have consistently contended that the continuing underwriting relationships which certain bankers or groups of banking houses have maintained with public utilities under their financial or "psychological" control have not operated to the best interests of the affected utilities or of the investing public, and that the disruption of these relationships, frequently established through direct or indirect ownership of the shares of the financing utilities, or through the presence of banker representatives on their boards of directors, or as a result of "gentlemen's agreements" between their executives, was necessary to insure arm's-length dealings between the utilities and their bankers.

Nothing, however, in the Securities Act or in the Exchange Act granted sufficiently broad regulatory powers to the Commission to permit of the attainment of this objective but, with the passage of the Public Utility Act of 1935 , the SEC secured full jurisdiction over the financial operations of at least all registered holding companies and their subsidiaries. And although the many unassociated operating companies with intrastate service areas would still appear to lie without the sphere of Commission jurisdiction, by far the greater proportion of the electric and gas utilities of the country are now subject to Commission control of their capital engagements. Accordingly, with the power to dictate the rules under which utilities may dispose of their capital issues, the SEC is now seeking to insure the actual presence of arm's-length bargaining in all future dealings between public utilities and their security underwriters.

In discussing the application of the present rule to underwriter's fees, the Commission has announced that it will be necessary for all financing utilities "to show either (1) that appropriate and diligent effort was made to obtain competitive bids, by means of publication or otherwise, and that the affiliate's bid (that submitted by any underwriter capable of exercising some degree of control over the decisions of the financing utility) was not less favorable than that of any other bidder, or (2) that it was not practicable to obtain competitive bids and that the fee to be paid is reasonable and does not exceed customary fees for similar services where parties are dealing at arm's-length, and that the service rendered is necessary." However, the Commission has expressly excluded any fee paid to an underwriter whose participation does not exceed five per cent of the total offering, provided such underwriter does not receive any commission or remuneration in connection with the issue in addition to a fee computed at the rate applicable to other underwriters taking a similar participation in the offering.

Accordingly, under any reasonable interpretation of this rule, no banker even though affiliated with the financing utility will be compelled to withhold from participation in its offerings, but he will be surrounded with such restrictions that no advantage may be derived from his affiliation. And the practical effect of its application will probably be a realignment of underwriters in many future utility financings, and the reduction of those underwriters, financially, "psychologically" or "emotionally" affiliated with specific utilities, to minor positions in any of their future security offerings.
Or its application may result in the extension of the competitive bidding device to the entire field of public utility financing since, under that method of capital engagement, the potential adversities of banker influence over utility underwritings can be held to a minimum. And for that reason, it might be well to review the merits of the competitive method of capital engagement, as well as the results obtained from its use in the past, and to appraise the probable effects of its widespread adoption in the field of public utility underwritings on the utilities and their rate payers, on security underwriters and their customers.

Competitive bidding for security issues is by no means an untested innovation in the United States for it has long been established in the field of public finance and, since 1926, in the underwriting of equipment trust obligations. But any measure of success arising from its use in those fields has been due more to the comparative sumplicity of their credits and to the standardization of their debt contracts than to any virtues inherent in the device itself.

Sovereign Governments and their political subdivisions must borrow in accordance with prescribed and interpreted rules laid down by the people themselves in their constitutions and legislative enactments, and once compliance has been had with these laws, the debt contracts of public bodies become binding obligation toward the pay; ment of which very definitely prescribed property within or revenues accruing to these public corporations are pledged. Furthermore, their financial standings and their economic stabilities are readily establishable, and the elements of risk. in their pledges susceptible of comparatively accurate determination. Likewise, railway equipment ob. ligations are relatively simple contracts whose credit ratings depend more on the type of equipment pledged and its established resale value thẳn upon any degree of solvency of the issuing corporation.

But nothing in the record of successful engagement of capital for public use or for the acquisition of railway equipment by the competitive arrangement offers any assurance that the same measure of success can be obtained through the extension of that device to the field of public utility finance, for not only are most of our public services in a state of constant flux but their debt contracts must be continually adjusted to the peculiar problems surrounding each individual undertaking, and are, therefore, unsusceptible of standardization. Nevertheless, the success of the competitive device in public and railway equipment finance has been largely responsible for its rather limited application to public utility financing in the recent past.

Mandatory in Massachusetts for approximately a decade, its practical effect there has been the development of a paucity of long-term borrowings by utilities of that State, since these undertakings have seemingly preferred, whenever possible, to issue and refund, through established underwriting channels, issues of notes running for not more than three years, which are exempted from the competitive requirement, than to risk the uncertainties of competitive sales of long-term issues. And, beginning with July of 1935, the public service commissions of New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont and the Disstrict of Columbia have compelled certain utilities under their jurisdiction to engage capital at various times under the competitive arrangement.

At first glance, the results obtained during this brief trial of the device in New England and the District of Columbia would appear to justify its further use in the field of public utility finance, for the spreads between the prices utilities have received for their issues and those at which they were acquired by the investing public have been uniformly smaller under the competitive arrangement than where issues have been engaged through the more orthodox method of negotiation between utilities and their bankers. During the four years, 1935-1938 inclusive, 11 bond isssues with an aggregate face value of $\$ 105,587,000$ and carrying coupons raging from $31 / 4 \%$ to $41 / 2 \%$, but with a weighted average of $3.4077 \%$, were underwritten under the competitive arrangement at an average price of 101.954 . And these 11 utility issues were, in turn, offered to the public at an average price of 103.406 , or at an average of 1.452 points above their cost, with individual spreads running from 0.76 to 2.26 points.

During these same years, 22 orthodoxly negotiated utility bond issues with an aggregate face value of $\$ 278,272,500$ and carrying coupons ranging from $31 / 4 \%$ to $4 \%$, but with a weighted average of $3.512 \%$, were underwritten at an average price of 100.205 and offered to the public at 102.285, resulting in an average spread of 2.080 points, although individual spreads ranged from one to three points. Accordingly, if these samples of competitive and non-competitive underwritings are a fair criterion of the results to be obtained under the two methods of capital engagement, an advantage of approximately 0.625 of a point, representing a savings of about $30 \%$ in underwriter's fees, would appear to lie with the competitive device.
However, where nearly all the competitively engaged issues in the foregoing comparison were underwritten and sold in the midst of a hungry market, a considerable proportion of the negotiated issues were distributed when the edge was off the market and bonds were not being blown "out the window" by a hurricane of orders. Furthermore, where practically all the competitively underwritten issues were distinctly high-grade, these non-competitive issues were not the cream of the offerings of the past four years but were, rather, run-of-themill securities that were not uniformly oversubscribed or bid at a premium immediately after their offering.
Accordingly, while the competitive arrangement has worked to the advantage of financing utilities of exceedingly high credit during periods of scarcity of gilt-edged offerings, nothing in this limited ex-
perience would indicate that equally satisfactory prices or distribution would result from its application to similar issues during weak or stormy markets, or that equally advantageous prices could be obtained from an extension of the competitive device, to second-grade issues.
But from the long-term point of view, there is strong probability that the apparent bargains these utilities have secured in the cost of security distribution may prove somewhat costly in the end for, although they have received a greater proportion of the total investment by the several purchasers of their securities, these benefits have been obtained largely at the expense of the successful bidders for their issues, and through denial to investors in their securities of the profit potentialities that aid so greatly in developing investor-demand for their future issues. For, by the very nature of the device, competitive bidding compels underwriters to reach to the utmost for desirable issues, and results in the forcing of these securities into the market at the very peak of prices at which it is hoped they may be absorbed, with little or no profit possibilities remaining in the securities to sweeten the purchases of investors.
In a study of the comparative market actions of nine competitively engaged and 19 negotiated utility bond underwritings by the writer two years ago, it was found that the nine competitive offerings were selling 0.64 of a point, on the average, below their original prices six weeks after their respective offerings, while only three of the nine issues were then bid above their offering prices. But the 19 non-competitive issues, underwritten and sold during the same period and under the same market conditions as the competitive issues, were selling at an average profit of 1.28 points above their average offering price six weeks after their original offering, while in no single instance would the acceptance of the open-market bid price have resulted in a loss to any original purchaser.
The recent underwriting of the Cincinnati Union Terminal $33 / 8$ s may serve as an illustration of the workings of the competitive arrangement. In this sale of bonds with a face value of $\$ 12,000,000$, bidders were permitted to name coupon rates with the result that proposals were submitted for five separate coupons ranging from $3.35 \%$ to $3.75 \%$, although each of the four bidders did not submit bids for all five coupons. At any rate, the money cost to the borrower under the nine separate proposals made ranged from $3.03 \%$ to $3.25 \%$; the lowest money-cost bid was accepted; the bonds were offered on February 14th as $33 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 107.38 to yield an even $3 \%$; the gross underwriting spread was 0.617 of a point; the syndicate was closed on March 17th with approximately a fifth of the bonds unsold; and as soon as a free market for the bonds existed, they sold as low as 1.625 points under the original offering price.
Obviously, this unimpressive record cannot be attributed solely to the frailties of the competitive method of capital engagement, for underwriters of negotiated issues have too often misjudged markets and offered securities beyond the reach of investors. But it is reasonable to assume that had the offering price in this instance not been competitively boosted to an unattractive level, the operation might have been concluded to the satisfaction of the underwrit-
ers and their customers, instead of largely to the short-term benefit of the borrower.

For, in the last analysis, the investing public is the ultimate source of all investment capital and, through its willingness or unwillingness to purchase securities at specific levels, it dictates the prices and yields at which issues must be marketed. Accordingly, any continued record of unfavorable reception or market action by competitively arranged offerings might have the effect of so discouraging investors with the operation of the device that they would refuse to buy competitively engaged issues, except at distinctly bargain prices. And, in that event, borrowers who have resorted to the competitive device may discover their apparent bargains in security distribution were dearly bought.
Unquestionably, during the era of utility expansion and frantic finance that ended with the late 1920's, bankers having financial or "emotional" control over public utilities too often charged unconscionable fees in the distribution of "their securities, with adverse effect on not only these utilities and their rate payers but on the investors in their overpriced securities as well. But the adoption of the Securities Act of 1933 , with its requirements of full disclosure of underwriter's compensation of whatever character, brought a definite end to that unhappy practice. And today we find little question among utility managements or stockholders or rate payers as to the reasonableness of the fees paid to the underwriters of their securities, or any suggestion by these affected interests that the competitive device be extended to the full field of utility finance. Rather, we find substantial opposition to its threatened extension as another political expedition for further control of utility activities and increased regimentation.

Furthermore, the disclosure requirements of the Securities Act have placed all investors on notice as to the proportion of their capital contributions. that are retained by the underwriters and distributors of utility securities, and no audible protest has been raised by the investing public that the retension of sums equivalent to $\$ 20$ or $\$ 25$ for each $\$ 1,000$ face value of underwritten securities constitutes unreasonable gross compensation for such vital services as the determination of the risks involved in utility investment, the erection of safeguards to protect investors from those risks, the acceptance of the risk of successful distribution through the original purchase of utility securities by the underwriters, and the actual task of distributing these securities to the investing public.

And in the absehce of protest from utilities, their customers and the buyers of their securities, it seems logical to assume that all question as to the reasonableness of the fees paid in the underwritingof utility issues results primarily from a lack of appreciation by public regulators of the value of the services performed by underwriters to the financing: utilities and to the purchasers of their securities.

If the successful underwriting of utility issues: involved no more than a determination of the prices. at which these securities could be successfully dis-tributed-the major service, aside from the actual security distribution, performed by the underwriters of public debts and equipment trust obligations. no valid objection to the extension of competitive bidding to the entire field of utility finance could
be sustained. But, as has already been noted, public utility issues are not susceptible of standardization and each individual borrowing presents its own peculiar problems and risks which must be expertly appraised in the preparation of debt contracts that will benefit borrowers and lenders alike. For borrowers, left to their own inclinations, will ever attempt to engage capital with the fewest possible restrictions surrounding its use, while over-cautious lenders are inclined to "hog-tie" borrowers with useless and burdensome restrictions. And, therefore, security underwriters must act as umpires in this struggle for advantage.

For that reason, the more substantial banking houses of the country, in their joint capacities as creators, underwriters and distributors of utility securities, maintain large and necessarily highpriced buying departments for the exhaustive investigation of proposed financing and the construc tion of debt contracts that will not only protect lenders from all discernible risks but will insure borrowers of a proper freedom of action as well. And they also maintain efficient and costly sales departments to advise with the buying departments in the creation of issues that will meet the requirements of careful investors, and to then distribute the actual securities. For while the buying personnel may be more expert in devising safeguards to protect investors from risk, the actual distributors of utility securities are in closer touch with the needs of investors and, consequently, both view. points are vital to the production of safe and salable securities.

Furthermore, underwriters who have had previous relations with utility borrowers and who have closely followed the results obtained by these utili ${ }_{-}$ ties from the use of the capital they have provided are better qualified to judge the needs of these utilities for additional funds and to design debt contracts that will protect both present and prospective investors without hamstringing the borrowers than are other underwriters whose acquaintance with their operating problems and financial condition is less intimate. And since their investigations of these utilities have been continuous and they do not require elaborate surveys for each individual piece of financing, these underwriters are able to engage capital at lower cost to these utilities, disregarding actual underwriting fees, than can new underwriting groups.

But the benefits of expert advice from underwriters familiar with specific utilities would be largely lost to these borrowers under any extended use of the competitive device for, while it is common knowledge that in most cases of competitive engagement of capital in recent years, the issues for which proposals were sought were set up with the adyice and assistance of bankers familiar through previous underwritings with the needs of the borrowing utilities, and that some of these bankers were the successful bidders for the issues in whose preparation they had assisted, no underwriter would be justified in risking the cost and effort required in any detailed investigation of a proposed issue, if the fruits of his labor were possibly to accrue to other underwriters who had made no contributions toward its preparation.

Eventually, then, under widespread application of the competitive arrangement, the utilities them-
selves would be forced to determine the type, terms and provisions of any contemplated securities, and since few utility executives are widely experienced in investment banking or are close students of changing investor requirements, the resultant issues might be wholly unsuited to and unsalable in the very market for which they were being created. Or issues might be created which, while without such major flaws as would render them unsalable, might still contain ill-advised provisions that would later rise to plague borrowers and lenders alike.

Of course, the utilities might turn in their predicament to the SEC itself and, through consultation with their experts in utility finance, devise security issues that would carry the implied, if not official blessing of that body, or they might consult one or more of the recognized financial information services. Yet, the resultant issues would still lack the benefit of the cushion which underwriters provide in the assumption of original risk through the purchase of underwritten securities with their own funds- the underwriters of Pure Oil preferred stock are reported to be currently carrying an unsold third of that issue, since neither Federal commissions nor statistical organizations assume any responsibility for the quality of their advice.
It would appear, then, from a perhaps too limited experience with the application of competitive bidding to the field of public utility underwritings for conclusive judgment, that the device can operate with some measure of success only in the distribution of high-grade securities in a hungry market, and then only through denial to investors of adequate profit potentialities, and to underwriters of adequate compensation for their services. But nothing in this brief experience would indicate that the competitive method of capital engagement can operate with even this measure of success during falling or stormy markets, or when applied to all high-grade issues in a given market, or when extended to second-grade issues.

Furthermore, the only benefactors of its past application would appear to be those utilities who have received a greater proportion of the sum-total of investment in their issues than would have been forthcoming under the more orthodox method of negotiation, which they may yet regret, and utility regulatory commissions who, through the adoption of this device, have succeeded in shifting responsibility for determining the fairness of underwriter's fees to the underwriters themselves. And for that reason, it would appear that any further extension of competitive bidding in the field of public utility underwriting would only serve to retard the flow of investment capital required for the expansion of utility facilities, without conferring any compensatory benefits on these undertakings.

But one result of its general application to utility financing might prove beneficial to security underwriters. Slightly more than a fifth of all corporate bond financing undertaken in this country during the past five years, and only a little less than a third of all such financing last year, were privately placed by borrowers with institutional investors, with an estimated loss in gross fees to underwriters of some eleven million dollars in 1938 alone. And approximately half of this volume of privately placed securities was comprised of utility bonds of obviously high grade.

However, if competitive bidding had been in effect during those years, these institutional buyers would have been faced with the necessity of openly bidding in competition with security underwriters for desired issues, as they have done in certain past instances in New England, or of permitting security underwriters to occupy the competitive field alone. So just possibly, like that toad William Shakespeare mentioned in "As You Like It," competitive bidding for utility securities, "though ugly and venomous," might still wear "a precious jewel in its crown."

## The Challenge to Retrenchment

The irrespressible and ironical Mr. Eccles must have enjoyed his position in the center of the stage last week. He succeeded in stealing the lime-light briefly concentrated upon the Morgenthau, Hopkins, and Hanes combination for business appeasement, and that in itself was a substantial achievement. But there was much more. On behalf of the most radical of the warring factions of the New Deal, he was permitted to address an arrogant challenge over the heads of economy-minded Congressmen and Senators, to the entire body of public sentiment that has condemned as wasteful, impotent for good, ultimately destructive and immediately foolhardy, the extravagant spending policy adopted by the Administration upon his persuasion. Mr. Eccles candidly admitted that all his arguments have failed to convince the public, that opinion everywhere is overwhelmingly against the pres ent or any comparable rate of spending, impatient over its continuance, and increasingly convinced that economy and a balanced budget are definite prerequisites to recovery. He discerned, in the Gallup polls, through the general tenor of editorial comment, and in all the current indices of public sentiment, irrefutable evidence that a large majority of the public believes that notable retrenchment in Government expenditures is not only practicable but the imperative alter. native to impending disaster. In all this, Mr. Eccles was accurate and he by no means exaggerated the truth. Furthermore, he declared, what the majority of the people plainly desire, the public is entitled to receive at the hands of Congress. But Mr. Eccles personally believes, he asserted, that the course thus indicated by popular sentiment is sure to lead to disaster:

Thus emerges a definite and clear-cut issue concisely stated. The great mass of the public, of the press, and of Congress itself is on the one side favoring economy and planned progress towards an ultimately balanced budget; Mr. Eccles and a baker's dozen, perhaps, of the youngest and most ardent New Dealers on the other.

Probably, there is at least one man in the office of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington who does not regard the respective alignments as intrinsically unequal. The challenge followed, thinly disguised as a concession to the fundamental principle of majority-rule and as an homily upon the obligations of Congress as a representative legislature. In essence and effect Congress was defied to take a single substantial step in the direction of genuine and sufficient retrenchment, being told that nowhere is there opportunity materially to diminish the current rate of Federal expenditure;
which is running at the rate of approximately $\$ 9,500,000,000$ annually. In other words, the profligate scattering of funds supplied by taxation and borrowed upon the pledge of future taxation, so dear to the heart of Mr. Eccles and those who agree with him, not long ago solely defended as a weapon voluntarily taken up and utilized in the warfare against depression, suddenly becomes, in the expressed opinions of its principal apostle, an indispensable incident of the American Government as now organized and administered. Congress is asked to face the situation of immensely increased expenditure and at the same time is plainly told that it dares not abolish nor materially curtail the performance of any function of government now exercised, that without such abolition or curtailment the present level of outlay must be sustained, that budget balancing is a dream not to be realized until a remote future when national income, in spite of enormous and poorly-adjusted taxation, has swelled beyond any precedent and any expectation now reasonably entertained. None can suppose that this utterance was not considered carefully in advance and sanctioned beforehand by the highest authority. In fact, it was unmistakably a deliberate, planned, and comprehensive challenge to the capacity and courage of the Seventy-sixth Congress. No doubt, it was regarded in the circle from which it emanated as an especially adroit and well-timed expedient to render opposition ridiculous and futile.

Such adroit and subtle planning is not always successful. The dramatic may be over-worked, and the resourcefulness and courage of a legislative body reawakening to the responsibilities and opportunities afforded by a new and extended public sentiment has frequently been under-estimated. The challenge that was intended to bring to the Congress and the public a sense of impotence in facing and attempting to correct fiscal conditions widely believed to be without warrant or justification may have an exactly contrary effect. It may prove rudely awakening and strongly provocative to independence. It is undeniable that the average legislator, Federal, State, or municipal, dearly loves an appropriation and ordinarily has little interest in economy for its own sake. But neither does he love expenditure for its own sake; rather it is for its pleasing consequences in rallying to his support those groups of citizens particularly benefiting from such outlays. Moreover, this prevalent desire liberally to finance those activities most directly pleasing to constituents is nicely balanced by a wholesome disinclination to increase taxation that may antagonize the same constituents. The struggle between these conflicting propensities is perpetual and most legislative bodies are dominated, from time to time, by a predilection favorable to enlargement of governmental functions and expenditures, or by an alternating disposition to restrict or to diminish taxation and, to that end, enforce economies in administration with sometimes actual curtailment of functions too casually assumed. It is characteristic that when Congress is in the mood first described, it yields readily to executive domination, which is natural, because the executive branch of any Government is instinctively inclined towards its own bureaucratic aggrandizement. Necessarily, every legislature lags far behind its associated executive power in such imaginative and constructive
capacity and, whenever its motivation is not limited by its responsibility for the purse-strings, yields readily to the broader vision and vaulting ambitions of the executive branch. Quite contrary is the condition when the legislature finds its public oppressed by the costs of government, the mounting dangers of heavy taxation, and the burdens of expanded and expanding public debt. It is rare indeed that, in the face of such conditions, the impulse towards economy comes primarily from the executive branch or is ungrudgingly accepted by that department as entitled to controlling force. Whenever the public that creates legislators and executives determines that taxation and public debt shall be held within definite limits effectively adapted to existing conditions, the legislative body or branch is at once strengthened in its aspirations and tends to become dominant. It has always been so in the United States, a fact very well illustrated during the life of the New Deal. In the first New Deal Congress, from 1933 to 1935, executive domination was complete and the commitment of the candidate successful in the preceding political campaign to economy in Federal administration proved immediately to be so inadequate and ephemeral that the half-hearted and temporary steps towards retrenchment in a few lines were soon abandoned and are now almost forgotten. Expenditures and debt rapidly increased throughout this period. The Seventy-Fourth and Seventy-Fifth Congresses, from 1935 to 1939, were only slightly less swayed by directions from the White House and were little influenced or restrained by fiscal considerations.

They will be recorded in history as spendthrift Congresses, almost heedless of rising costs and the augmenting requirements of debt service and taxation. The elections of 1938, however, were plainly influenced by an enlarged general consciousness of the grave fiscal dangers confronting the country. Consequently, the SeventySixth Congress, with notably reduced Democratic majorities in both its branches, is quickened by a healthy and gratifying sense of its responsibilities and obligations to the taxpaying public. Its membership has not been deaf to the public demand for economy and retrenchment in the Federal Government and its history, so far, has been marked by numerous assertions of its independence and its constitutional authority to develop and control policies. Now, instructed so clearly by Mr. Eccles that in fact and within the knowledge of the Administration there exists a heavily preponderating sentiment against continued spending upon the existing scale, it is confidently to be hoped that this Congress will be aroused to new determination to effect the economies its constituencies so strongly desire. In effect, the Administration has declared that public sentiment desires and demands that which the Exexcutive alone believes to be impossible, and has uttered the politically intolerable challenge which asks "what are you going to do about it?" The public is not convinced that the Seventy-Sixth Congress lacks the statemanship demanded by the times, or is impotent to cope successfully with their problems. It will anticipate strongly ameliorating action although it will not ask the impracticable.

## The Business Man's Bookshelf

## How to Make Money in Government Bonds

By S. F. Porter, Financial Columnist, New York "Post." Harper \& Brothers, New York and London. pp. 238. 1939. $\$ 3.00$
Before the World War the outstanding debt of the Federal Government was almost negligible in amount and anything in the nature of a Government bond market as we know it today non-existent. The debt rose rapidly during our participation in the war, and a market was made for Government obligations, but not the organized, continuing, trading market now existing. Most of the post-war years prior to 1929 were marked by a steady and substantial reduction in the debt of the National Government, and from all appearances we were headed for a return of conditions in this respect more or less comparable to those of pre-war days. The 'thirties have, of course, seen a continual rise in the public debt, and the increase even before the advent of the New Deal was substantial, but it was not until 1933 that the Government bond market as it not exists began to develop.
The book here under review undertakes, in the author's. own words, to present "the story of the creation and rapid growth of the United States Treasury's own market" during the past six years. "It is the story of the factors that were responsible for its development and the influences that today determine the price movements of billions of dollars of American Government obligations."
"This," adds the author "is a book about the profit and income opportunities that have been developed in this market for the benefit of any individual or institution interested to discover them," a book written "for the 15,000 American banks whose stability and whose earnings are closely related to the trend of Government bond prices; for the thousands of corporations. who hold large amounts of the thousands of corporations. Who hold large amounts nessmen and business women curious about the fundamental changes that have occurred in their Government during the past decade."

Feeling that "so young is the United States Government securities market, and so sudden has been the revolution in the Government's financial and economic policies, that in the Government's financial and economic poicies, that . the author sets out to fill the gap, and to this task 19 chapters
are devoted exclusive of appendices containing tables and the like, a bibliography and references.

The book is about a market, not another volume on public finance, although, of course, the volume of expenditures, deficits and the like of necessity creep into the text bere and there. After relatively brief accounts of the rise in the public dert during the past six years (and before for that matter) debd of the methods employed by the Treasury in raising new money, including such incidentals as "free riding," the author gets down to trading in United States Government obligagets down to trad the technique and practices which have tions, explaining the technique and practices which have
grown up in recent years, and even undertakes to aply grown up in recent years, and even undertakes to apply chart reading to the market, although it is admitted that "charts" as they are known in the stock market are not commonly employed in the Government market.
Then follow chapters on the factors governing prices, including excess reserves, interest rates, gold movements, and the like. The financing program of the Treasury is outlined in its relation to the market, and the efforts of the Treasury itself to control prices are not overlooked. The distribution of outstanding obligations is analyzed in some detail, life of outstanding obigateing honored with a chapter devoted insurance companies being honored with a chapter devoted wholly to them and their relation to the market. A chapter is devoted to the relation between the so-called Governmen market and the other markets, and still another to the rise of quasi-Governmental debt, i. e. the guaranteed obligations of Governmental instrumentalities, and the obligations of numerous other agencies traded in the Government market and for which the Treasury is believed by many to be morally abligated in one degree or another and whose issues enjoy obligated in

The three closing chapters are given over to discussion of tax exemption, a comparison of the U. S. bond market with corresponding markets of England, France, and Canada, and a broader discussion of the significance of the nationa debt. The size of the national debt is compared with national income, and the total burden of the debt considered in relation to the assets of the National Government.
There is a foreword by Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller the State of New York.
The book is evidently intended for the enlightenment of the rank and file, particularly, perhaps, the security dealer and banker who has not interested himself in the Government bond market. They will find a good deal of enlightenment in it.

## London Stock Exchange Official Year Book

## Thomas Skinner \& Co. (Publishers), Ltd., New York

"The Stock Exchange Official Year Book" edition for 1939 which is the 65th year of issue and published under the sanction of the London Stock Exchange has just been released. This issue contains loans representing in all more than 21,000 securities of which approximately 12,400 are quoted or dealt in on the London or Associated Stock Exchanges. Particulars of 95 companies and 27 Government and municipal loans have been added to the 1939 issue and comparative figures for the previous year's issued being 261 or 433 respectively.

In accordance with previous practice the front portion of the book includes lists of members of the various Stock Exchanges of the United Kingdom, an article on Indian finance, a summary of the year's principal legal decisions affecting companies and the tables of statistics relating to the finances of counties of England and Wales, municipalities of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, th3 British Dominions and the Sovereign States of the World.
A Supplementary Index containing reference to the many thousands of defunct and other companies which are no longer dealt with in the book is published simultaneously with this issue.
"The Stock Exchange Official Year Book" is published jointly by Thomas Skinner \& Co. (Publishers), Ltd., of London and New York and the Trustees and Managers of the London Stock Exchange.

## The Course of the Bond Market

The outstanding trend in the bond market this week has been the fractional upward movement of U. S. Government bonds to new highs. The average price index of 8 Governments stood at 115.04 on Thursday, a new top for recent years. In fact one must go back to the early part of the century for comparably high levels. The corporate section of the bond market has moved down, with some softness in high-grade issues and moderate declines in lower grades, particularly rails.

High-grade railroad bonds have displayed an irregular trend and closing prices have been mixed compared with last week's. St. Paul Union Depot 5s, 1972, were up $11 / 4$ points at $117 \frac{1}{2}$, while Pennsylvania $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1960$ dropped 1 point to 117. In spite of carloadings registering a new 1939 high of 605,000 cars together with comparatively favorable March earnings estimates, medium-grade and speculative railroad bonds have scored declines. Particularly vulnerable have been the junior bonds of Southwestern roads, whose traffic movement has been rather lethargic furing the first quarter of the current year. Southern Pacific deb. $41 / 2$ s, 1981 , at 46 lost 3 points and Missouri Kansas \& Texas 1st 4s, 1990, de clined $31 / 2$ to $421 / 2$. Following the declining pattern of the stock market, defaulted rails have been lower.
The selling wave which developed in the stock market on Thursday and was continued on Friday affected medium and lower-grade utility bonds materially. International Telephone \& Telegraph $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1952$, closed at 62 on Friday, off 4 for the week; Western Únion Telegraph 5s, 1951, at 61 off 4 for the week; western Union Telegraph 5 s, 1951 , at 61
lost 5 . Higher grades held up well, such issues as Buffalo General Electric $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1981$, Illinois Bell Telephone $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1970, and Pacific Gas \& Electric $33 / 4,1961$, advancing frac tionally. Specific developments in the industry have been lacking, however.
Industrial issues suffered along with other groups in the price break toward the week-end, but generally speaking, they have not been so hard hit as has been true of other sections of the corporate list. The better medium-grade steei oans resisted pressure well, as did oil and metal company issues. In fact, many in the petroleum group have been firm to fractionally higher, an exception to this being the Standard of New Jersey $3 \mathrm{~s}, 1961$, off $13 / 8$ at 104 . The lower medium-grade Otis Steel $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1962$, were off 4 points at 72 .
The main trend in foreign bonds has been towards lower levels. Brazilian bonds, which have been among the better performers of last week, lost most of the ground gained. Colombian issues improved but the rest of the South American group turned softer. Japanese bonds have been somewhat better while Australian issues displayed some tendency what better while Australian issues displayed some tendency
to decline. In the European group, it has been the Danish to decline. In the European group, it has been the Danish
and Polish issues which continued to lose heavily with declines and Polish issues which continued to lose heavily with declines 4 points for the Polish 7 s . German 7 s after spurting to 25 , dropped to $223 / 4$.

| $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { Daily } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { U. S. } \\ & \text { Goot. } \\ & \text { Bonds } \end{aligned}$ | All 120 Domes Cotp.*$\qquad$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Corporate * } \\ \text { by Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Aaa | Aa | $A$ | Baa | $R$ R. |  | / |
| .31- | 114.85 | 103.93 | 119.25 | 115.14 | 102.30 | 84.83 | 91.51 | 109.24 | 112.86 |
| 30. | 115.04 | 104.48 | 119.47 | 115.35 | 102.12 | 85.65 | 92.28 | 109.44 | 113.07 |
| 29 | 114.98 | 104.67 | 119.69 | 115.35 | 102.30 | 85.93 | 92.59 | 109.64 | 113.27 |
| 28 | 114.95 | 104.48 | 119.69 | 115.14 | 102.12 | 85.79 | 92.43 | 109.84 | 113.27 |
| 27. | 114.88 | 104.48 | 119.92 | 115.14 | 102.12 | 85.93 | 92.43 | 109.64 | 113.27 |
| 25 | 114.70 | 104.48 | 119.92 | 114.92 | 102.12 | 85.93 | 92.43 | 109.64 | 113.07 |
| ${ }_{23}^{24}$ | 114.70 | 104.48 | 1119.92 | 115.14 | 102.12 | 85.79 | 92.28 | 109.64 | 113.27 |
| 22 | 114.51 | 104.11 | ${ }_{119.25}^{19.4}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.72}$ | 101.76 | 85.65 85.52 | ${ }_{92.12}^{92.12}$ | 109.44 109.24 | 113.07 |
| 21. | 114.61 | 104.48 | 119.69 | 114.72 | 102.30 | 85.79 | 92.43 | 109.44 | 113.07 |
| 20 | 114.45 | 104.11 | 119.69 | 114.72 | 101.94 | 85.38 | 91.97 | 109.44 | 112.86 |
| 18. | 114.36 | 104.30 | 119.69 | 114.93 | 101.94 | 85.65 | 92.28 | 109.44 | 113.07 |
| 17. | 1114.64 | 104.67 | 119.92 | 114.93 | 102.30 | 86.07 | 92.43 | 109.64 | 113.27 |
| 16. | 114.78 | 104.85 104.85 | 120.14 | ${ }_{114.93}^{115.14}$ | 102.68 | 86.50 86.64 | 93.06 93.06 | 10984 | 113.68 113.68 |
| 14-- | 114.77 | 105.22 | 120.59 | 114.93 | 102.84 | 86.07 | ${ }_{93.53}^{93.06}$ | 109.84 | 113.68 113.89 |
| 13.- | 114.74 | 105.22 | 120.37 | 115.14 | 102.84 | 87.07 | 93.37 | 110.04 | 113.89 |
| 11 | 114.73 | 105.41 | 120.59 | 115.14 | 103.02 | 87.21 | 93.53 | 110.04 | 113.89 |
| 10 | 114.79 | 105.22 | 120.37 | 114.93 | 102.84 . | 87.21 | 93.53 | 110.04 | 113.68 |
| 9 | 114.49 | 105.22 | 120.59 | 115,14 | 102.84 | 86.92 | 93.21 | 110.04 | 114.09 |
|  | 114.89 | 104.85 | 120.37 | 114.93 | 102.66 | 86.50 | 92.90 | 109.84 | 113.89 |
|  | 114.28 | ${ }_{104.67}^{104.67}$ | ${ }_{120}^{120.14}$ | ${ }_{114.72}^{114.72}$ | 102.48. | 86.07 | 92.43 | 109.64 | 113.68 |
| 4. | 113.93 | 104.67 | ${ }_{120.14}^{120.14}$ | 114.93 | 102.30 | 85.93 85.93 | ${ }_{92} 92.28$ | 109.84 109.84 | ${ }_{113.48}^{113.48}$ |
| 3. | 113.59 | 104.48 | 120.14 | 114.72 | 102.30 | 85.52 | 91.97 | 109.64 | ${ }_{113.48}^{113.68}$ |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 113.74 | 104.11 | 119.92 | 114.51 | 101.94 | 85.24 | 91.35 | 109.64 | 113.48 |
| $1 .$ | 113.74 | 10 | 11 | 114.51 | 101.94 | 85.10 | 91.20 | 109.44 | 113.48 |
| Feb. 24 | 113.38 | 103.38 | 119.69 | 114.30 | 101.06 | 84.14 | 90.14 | 109.05 | 113.27 |
| 17- | 113.30 | 103.38 | 119.69 | 114.30 | 101.23 | 83.87 | 89.99 | 109.05 | 113.27 |
| 10.- | 113.21 | 103.20 | 119.69 | 114.09 | 101.06 | 83.60 | 89.69 | 108.85 | 112.45 |
|  | 113.16 | 102.84 | 119.47 | 113.68 | 100.88 | 83.19 | 89.10 | 108.66 | 113.48 |
| . $27=$ | 112.59 | ${ }_{103.20}^{101.94}$ | 119.03 | ${ }_{113.07}^{113.48}$ | ${ }^{99} 93$ | 82.00 | 87.93 | 107.88 | 112.86 |
| 13.- | 112.93 | 102.68 | 119 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 113.48 \\ & 113.07\end{aligned}\right.$ | 101.06 100.53 |  | 89.55 | 108.66 | 113.48 |
| 6-- | 112.95 | 102.48 | 119.25 | 112.25 | 100.53 | 883.06 | 89.10 88.80 | 107.88 <br> 107 | 113.27 112.86 |
| High 1939 | 115.04 | 105.41 | 120.59 | 115.35 | 103.02 | 87.21 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{83}$ | 110.04 | 114.09 |
| Low 1939 | 112.59 | 101.94 | 118.60 | 111.84 | 99.83 | 8200 | 87.93 | 107.30 | 112.45 |
| High 1938 | ${ }_{1} 12.81$ | 101.76 | 11860 | 11143 | 100.18 | 82.27 | 88.36 | 107.11 | 112.05 |
|  | 109.58 | 8880 | 11245 | 102.66 | 89.10 | 62.76 | 71.15 | 96.11 | 104.30 |
| Mar.31'38 | 109.71 | 88.95 | 12.86 | 103.93 | 89.25 | 62.76 | 71.36 | 96.11 | 104.48 |
| Mrs.AD <br> Mar. 31 | 107.82 | 101.58 | 112.05 | 108.46 | 99.83 | 88.22 | 96. |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { Datuy } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Domes- } \end{array}\right\|$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Cor porate } \\ \text { by Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Corp. | Aab | Aa | A | Baa | RR. | $P . U$ | Indus. |
| ar. 31 | 3.78 | 3.02 | 3.21 | 3.91 | 4.98 | 4.52 | 3.50 | 3.32 |
| 30. | 3.75 | 3.01 | 3.20 | 3.88 | 4.92 | 4.47 | 3.49 | 3.31 |
| 29 | 3.74 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 3.87 | 4.90 | 4.45 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| 28 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 3.21 | 3.88 | 4.91 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| 27 | 3.75 | 2.99 | 3.21 | $3: 88$ | 4.90 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| $25$ | 3.75 | 2.99 | ${ }_{3} 3.21$ | 3.88 | 4.90 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.31 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | 3.75 <br> 3.76 | $\begin{array}{r}2.99 \\ 3.01 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3.21 3.22 | 3.88 3.89 3.8 | 4.91 4.92 | 4.47 4.48 | 3.48 <br> 3.49 | 3.30 3.31 |
| 22 | 3.77 | 3.02 | 3.22 | 3.90 | 4.93 | 4.48 | 3.50 | ${ }_{3.32}$ |
| 21 | 3.75 | 3.00 | 3.22 | 3.87 | 4.91 | 4.46 | 3.49 | ${ }_{3} 31$ |
| 20 | 3.77 | 3.00 | 3.23 | 3.89 | 4.94 | 4.49 | 3.49 | 3.32 . |
| 18 | 3.76 | $3: 00$ | 3.22 | 3.89 | 4.92 | 4.47 | 3.49 | 3.31 |
| 17 | 3.74 | 2.99 | 3.22 | 3.87 | 4.89 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | 3.73 3.73 | 2.98 2.98 | 3.21 3.22 | 3.85 3.85 | 4.86 4.85 | 4.42 4.42 | 3.47 <br> 3.47 | 3.28 <br> 3.28 |
| 14 | 3.71 | 2.96 | 3.22 | 3.84 | 4.82 | 4.39 | 3.47 | 3.27 |
| 13 | 3.71 | 2.97 | 3.21 | 3.84 | 4.82 | 4.40 | 3.46 | 3.27 |
| 11 | 3.70 | 2.96 | 3.21 | 3.83 | 4.81 | 4.39 | 3.46 | 3.27 |
| 10 | 3.71 | 2.97 | 3.22 | 3.84 | 4.81 | 4.39 | 3.46 | 3.28 |
| 9 | 3.71 | 2.96 | 3.21 | 3.84 | 4.83 | 4.41 | 3.46 | 3.26 |
|  | 3.73 | 2.97 | 3.22 | 3.85 | 4.86 | 4.43 | 3.47 | 3.27 |
|  | 3.74 | 2.98 | 3.23 | 3.86 | 4.89 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.28 |
| 6 | 3.74 | 2.98 | 3.23 | 3.86 | 4.90 | 4.47 | 3.47 | 3.29 |
|  | 3.74 <br> 3.75 | 2.98 | ${ }_{3} 3.22$ | 3.87 | 4.90 | 4.47 | 3.47 | 3.28 |
|  | 3.75 <br> 3.77 |  | 3.23 | ${ }_{3} 3.87$ | 4.93 | 4.49 | 3.48 | 3.29 |
|  | 3.77 | 2.99 | ${ }_{3.24}$ | 3.89 3.89 | 4.95 4.96 | 4.53 4.54 | 3.48 3.49 | 3.29 3.29 |
| Web. 24- | 3.81 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.94 | 5.03 |  |  | 3.30 |
| 17 | 3.81 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.93 | 5.05 | 4.62 | 3.51 . | ${ }_{3.30}$ |
| 10 | 3.82 | 3.00 | 3.26 | 3.94 | 5.07 | 4.64 | 3.52 | 3.29 |
| 3 | 3.84 | 3.01 | 3.28 | 3.95 | 5.10 | 4.68 | 3.53 | 3.29 |
| 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 | ${ }_{3}^{3.85}$ | 3.01 | 3.31 3 3 | 3.97 3 | 5.11 | 4.68 | 4.58 | 3.30 |
| High ${ }^{6} 93$ | 3.86 <br> 3.89 | 3.02 <br> 3.05 | 3.35 3.37 | 3.97 | 5.11 | 4.70 | 3.58 | 3.32 |
| Low 1939 | 3.80 | ${ }_{2.96}$ | 3.20 | 4.01 3.83 | 3.19 4.81 | 4.76 4.39 | 3.60 3.46 | 3.34 |
| 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 |
| Mar. 31, 1938 | 4.69 | 3.32 | 3.78 | 4.67 | 6.98 | 6.09 | 4.2 | 3.75 |
| 2 Years Ad Mar. 31,1937 | 3.91 | 3.36 | 3.54 | 4.01 | 4.74 | 4.20 | 3.94 | 3.61 |

or the average movement of actual price quotations. They merely serve to bllustrate in a more comprehensive way the relative levels and the relative movement of leld averages. the latter belng the truer plicture of the bond market.
$\dagger$ The lastest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes was published in the issue of Feb. 18, 1939, pages 939 and 940 .

## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME
Friday Night, March 31, 1939.
Business activity instead of showing the usual seasonal expansion, has been slowing up to a discouraging degree, The uncertainty and apprehension concerning the political crisis abroad, not to speak of the confusion and lack of harmony at Washington and the uncompromising attitude of the President toward business-are having a telling offect in prosiness and financial circles, and this was re-
flected most strikingly in the action of the stock market late yesterday. The sudden wave of selling in a thin market caused consternation in the financial district, and at first was attributed to heavy foreign selling based on a rumor that German-Polish relations would be strained within the that German-Polish relations would be strained within the next day or two and an unconfirmed report that Great
Britain would offer a military alliance to Poland. HowBritain would offer a military alliance to Poland. How-
ever, domestic liquidation was said to be the chief factor in the day's decline of the securities markets, this seling
apparently being influenced by the discouraging change in apparently being infuenced by the discouraging change in the business and political outlook. business index figures show a decline from the preceding week, the recent figure being 85.8, as compared with a revised figure of 86.3 for the previous week and 71.6 for a year ago. All components for the index. lost ground, it is said, with the exception of carloadings which registered a new top for the year. Thus March failed completely to show any business gains, while even last year, it is pointed out, a moderate advance of 1.8 points was scored for the month.

Hesitation marks steel demand as the first quarter of 1939 closes, March business having made no substantial gain, "Iron Age" says in its current summary. Sales of some products, it is pointed out, barely exceeded those of February, a shorter month, exceptions being tin plate and structural steel. The magazine estimates ingot production slightly lower this week at $55 \%$ of capacity, caused largely by a drop to $60.5 \%$ from $72 \%$ at Birmingham as well as a decline at Detroit. "If the steel industry were solely dependent on current buying operating rates would be lower than they are," the review observes. "However, the volume of business that has been placed during the last two or three months, particularly in rails, track accessories, car material, structural steel and tin plate, is a sustaining factor in operating schedules. Despite the discouragement caused by the failure of steel business to expand in the degree that had been expected by many in the trade, there is still confidence that the second quarter will make a fairly good showing, possibly bringing some improvement over the first quarter. Though scrap is more plentiful at some points, particularly Chicago and Youngstown, prices have not eased except at Pittsburgh."

Production by the electric light and power industry for the week ended March 25 declined for the third week in succession, dropping to $2,198,681,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compared with 2,225 ,486,000 hours in the previous week and $2,237,935,000$ in the week ended March 11, according to the Edison Electric Institute. Output for the latest week, however, increased $223,442,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., or $11.3 \%$ over the total of $1,975,239,000$ in the week ended March 26, 1938.' Although the week-toweek comparison showed a decline, the yearly percentage gain increased to $11.3 \%$ from $10.3 \%$ in the week anded March 18.
The Association of American Railroads reported today 605,462 cars of revenue'freight were loaded during the w 3 ek ended last Saturday. This was an increase of 10,894 cars, or $1.8 \%$, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 32,510 , or $5.7 \%$, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 150,954 , or $20 \%$, compared with 1937
Automobile and truck output in the United States and Canada this week totaled 85,980 units, according to the estimate of Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This was a rise of $49.5 \%$ from the like week of last year and 3,420 units less than last week. The slight decline from the preceding week was principally because manufacturers balanced production against orders and field stocks. The immediate production movement will depend largely upon reports of retail sales, which have been hampered somewhat by unseasonable weather and the European war scare. Ward's said that present indications are that April output, normally the big month of the year, would amount to about 350,000 units, compared with 238,129 in April a year ago, and an estimated 382,000 units in March. The sэrvice indicated that the weekly rate will probably hold around the 85,000 to 90,000 level, but a shorter number of working days will be a'factor in reducing the total.
Retail sales were in sharp expansion this week, Dun \& Bradstreet, Inc., said today. The eredit agency said apparel items led in the advance, presumably because of the nearness of Easter; but electrical appliances, speciallypriced house furnishings, garden hardware, paint and fertilizer also were mentioned as showing sizable gains. Automobiles were reported selling in the period at a less than seasonal rate and food items declined to a point somewhat under volume for the comparable period a year ago. Some modest increase in wholesale orders also was noted in the credit agency's weekly review, but the gain in this division it said, was not impressive. Businessmen were reported continuing to express mild optimism over second quarter prospects, though at the same time making every effort to hold down invantories by producing and purchasing on a hand-to-mouth basis. The estimated retail volume for the country as a whole was larger than in the same week last year by 4 to $8 \%$.
There were no spectacular features to the weather the past week. For the country as a whole the week was characterized by abnormally warm weather and widespread, light to moderate precipitation, occurring principally during the latter part of the period. High temperatures for the season, associated with sunshiny weather during much of the week, made decidedly favorable conditions for outside operations on farms and for the growth of vegetation. Grasses, winter grains, and fruit trees responded rapidly to the warmth, with pasture lands greening well into the interior of the country. Also early fruit trees are blooming as far north as eastern Maryland, Kentucky and southern Missouri.
as eastern Maryland, Kentucky and southern litle damage to peach bloom in Georgia. According to Government adpeach bloom in Georgia. According to Government ad-
vices, in the South spring planting was very active, with
the soil mostly in favorable condition for germination. Rain is still needed along the east Gulf coast and in Florida. In the latter State showers at the close of the week were decidedly bensficial, but were inadequate to break the decidedly beneficial, but were inadequate to break more
drought. In the New York City area the weather was more drought. In the New York City area the weather
less unsettled, with moderating temperatures.
Today it was cloudy and cold here with temperatures ranging from 43 to 48 degrees. The forecast was for cloudy tonight. Partly cloudy Saturday. Overnight at Boston it was 44 to 48 degrees; Baltimore, 44 to 54; Pittsburgh, 34 to 54; Portland, Me., 34 to 36; Chicago, 32 to 38; Cincinnati, 36 to 44; Cleveland, 32 to 50; Detroit, 30 to 34; Charleston 60 to 72; Milwauke日, 30 to 40; Savannah, 58 to 82; Dallas 52 to 62; Kansas City, 44 to $56^{\cdot \cdot}$ Springfield, Mo 40 to 52 Salt Lake City, 42 to 60; Seattle, 50 to 54; Montreal, 30 to 36 and Winnipeg, 26 to 48 :

## Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 605,462 Cars in Week Ended March 25

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended March 25 totaled 605,462 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on March 30. This was an increase of 32,510 cars or $5.7 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1938, but a decrease of 150,954 cars or $20 \%$ below the same week in 1937. The Association further reported:

Loading of revenue freight for the week of March 25 was an increase of 10,894 cars or $1.8 \%$ above the preceding week.
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 252,099 cars, an increase of 9,799 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 1,143 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 153,714 cars, n increase of 1,389 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 903 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Coal loading amounted to 113,805 cars, a decrease of 2,559 cars below he preceding week, but an increase of 32,383 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Grain and grain products loading totaled 31,680 cars, an increase of 1,696 cars above the preceding week; but a decrease of 6,218 cars below the
corresponding week in 1938 . In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 25 totaled 18,646 cars, an increase of 792 cars above the preceding week, but a decrease of 5,377 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.
Livestock loading amounted to 11,315 cars, an increase of 96 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 696 cars above the corresponding week in 1938." In the Western districts alone, loading of livestock for the week of March 25 , totaled 8,394 cars, an increase of 151 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 535 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Forest products loading totaled 28,109 cars, an increase of 1,979 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 608 cars above the corre sponding week in 1938.
Ore loading amounted to 7,577 cars, a decrease of 1,355 cars below the preceding week, and a decrease of 72 cars below the corresponding week in 1938.
Coke loading amounted to 7,163 cars, a decrease of 151 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 3,067 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
All districts reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938 except the Northwestern, Central Western and Southwestern which reported decreases. All districts report corresponding week in 1937.

|  | -1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Four weeks in January | 2,302,464 | 2,256,717 | 2,714,449 |
| Four weeks in February | 2,297,388 | 2,155,536 | 2,763,457 |
| Week ended March ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | 598,691 591,691 | 556,730 <br> 508 | 744,499 |
| Week ended March 18 | 594,568 | 540,365 | 754,922 |
| Week ended March 25. | 605,462 | 572.952 | 756,416 |
| Total. | 6,990,264 | 6,635,192 | 8,464,072 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended March 25, 1939 loaded a total of 284,918 cars of revenue freight on their own lines, compared with 280,512 cars in the preceding week and 267,836 cars in the seven days ended March 26, 1938. A comparative table follows:
REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS REVEN (Number of Cars)

|  | Loaded on Own Lines Wesks Ended- |  |  | Recetved from Connections Weaks Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} M a r .18 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mat.26 } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} M a r .25 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 18 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 26 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
| Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry- | 17,962 | 18,974 | 20,340 | 5,149 | 5,235 | 4,647 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo RR. | 27,925 | 26;873 | 23,984 | 14,676 | 14,625 | 12.781 |
| Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry | 20,351 | 19,537 | 15,473 | 9.046 |  |  |
| Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. | 13,914 | 13,930 | 13,779 | 7,059 | ${ }_{6}^{6,948}$ | 6,987 |
| Chicago Mllw. St. Paul \& Pac. Ry | 17,989 | ${ }_{12}$ | 14,030 | 7,457 | 9,127 | 9,180 |
| Chicago \& North Wester | 12,282 | 3,391 | $\underset{3,455}{ }$ | 1,507 | 1,492 | 1.615 |
| International Great Northern RR | 1,687 | 1,659 | 1,945 | 2.135 | 2,468 | 2,319 |
| Missourl-Kansas-Texas RR | 3,828 | 3,738 | 4,147 | 2,668 | ${ }^{2,596}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2,568}$ |
| Missouri Pacifle RR | 12,091 | 11,982 | 12,633 | 87,259 | -8,595 |  |
| New York Central Line | 35,276 | 34,568 | - ${ }_{4}^{3}, 7182$ | 10,262 | $\begin{array}{r}36,081 \\ 9 \\ \hline 041\end{array}$ | 28,865 8,012 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Lou | 4,927 | 18,722 | - 41,628 | 10,010 4,409 | 4,131 | 3,698 |
| Norroik \& Western Pennsplvanla RR | 184,792 | 53,670 | 50,404 | 36,904 | 35,589 | 30,474 |
| Pere Marquette Ry | 4,739 | 4,902 | 4,550 | 5,155 | 4,820 | 3,969 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erle | 5.255 | 5,255 | 3,470 | 4,453 | 4,600 | 3,497 |
| Southern Paclfic Line Wabash Ry | 24,870 5,061 | 24,631 4,941 | 23,980 | 7,949 | 7,844 | 8,907 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL LOADINGS AND $\underset{\text { (Number of Cars) }}{\text { RECEIPTS }}$ FROM CONNECTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Weeks Ended- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mar. | 25, 1939 | Mar. | 19, 1939 | Mat. | 6, 1938 |
| Cnicago Rock Island \& Pacific RyILinnols Central System.. St. Loulg-San Francisco Ry | $\begin{aligned} & 23.058 \\ & 29.167 \\ & 12,379 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,935 \\ & 28,858 \\ & 11,847 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 23,524 \\ & 28,028 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 63,640 |  | 63,869 |  |
|  |  | 604 |  |  |  |  |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended March 18,
1939. During this period 89 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year.

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS (NUMBER OF CARS)-WEEK ENDED MARCH 18

| Rallroads | Total Reventue Freipht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  | Ratlroads | Total Revenue Freioht Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Recesved from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 38 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Ann Arborn Distr |  | 648 |  |  |  | Southern District-(Concl.) | 1.810 | 1,902 | 2,125 | 2.149 | 1.874 |
| Bangor \& Aroosto | 2,366 | 2,025 | 2,153 | 188 | 213 | Nashville Chattanooga \& St. | 2,824 | 1,511 | 2,125 | 2,652 | 2,535 |
| Boston \& Maine | 7,103 | 6,745 | 8,877 | 9,994 | 9.659 | Norfolk Souther | 1,206 | 1,058 | 1,293 | , 860 | 894 |
| Chicago Indlanapolis \& Loulsv. | 1,587 | 1,413 | 1,894 | 1,930 | 1,644 | Pledmont Norther | ${ }^{1}{ }^{406}$ | , 366 | ${ }^{1} 468$ | 949 | 795 |
| Central Indiana |  |  |  |  |  | Richmond Fred. \& P | 305 | 270 | 334 | 4,591 | 4,780 |
| Central Vermont | 1,202 | 1,258 | 1,443 | 1,702 | 1,529 | Seaboard Air Line. | 9,363 | 9,068 | 10,236 | 4,287 | 4,142 |
| Delaware \& Huds | 4,387 | 3,433 | 5,979 | 6,850 | 6,348 | Southern Syste | 19,793 | 17.859 | 23,836 | 13,487 | 1,873 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \& West- | 8,789 | 7,454 | 10,675 | 6.593 | 5.551 | Tennessee Central | 366 | ${ }^{348}$ | 528 | ${ }_{7} 635$ | 583 |
| Detrolt \& Mackinac | 244 | ${ }^{279}$ | 378 | 106 | 100 | Winstan-Salem Sout | 143 | 131 | 175 | 708 | 633 |
| Detroit Toledo \& 'Tronto | $\begin{array}{r}1,895 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ | 1,431 190 | 3,632 433 | $\begin{array}{r}921 \\ 3,282 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,066 2,483 | Tot | 97.020 | 89,523 | 118,282 | 64.251 | 60,888 |
| Erio | 11,323 | 10,118 | 13,955 | 10,769 | 9,653 |  |  |  |  |  | 60,888 |
| Grand Trunk West | 4,259 | 3,489 | 6,040 | 6,751 | 5,967 | Northwestern District- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lehigh \& Hudson F | 195 | 196 | 173 | 1,592 | 1,675 | Chicago \& North Western | 12.497 | 12,559 | 16,069 | 9,127 | 8,638 |
| Lehigh \& New Engls | 1,705 | 1,189 | -1,737 | 992 | 877 | Chicago Great Western | 2,325 | 2,487 | 2,386 | 2,518 | 2,379 |
| Lehigh Valley | 7,658 | 6,225 | 10,240 | 6,926 | 6,686 | Chicago Milw. St. P. \& Pacific- | 17,131 | 16,155 | 19,454. | 6,721 | 6,788 |
| Malne Centra | 2,431 | 2,547 | 3,332 | 3,114 | 3,242 | Chicago St. P. Minn. \& Omaha | 3,163 | 3,111 | 3,753 | 2,958 | 2,766 |
| Monongahe | 3,859 | 3,211 | 5,609 | 223 | 234 | Duluth Missabe \& I. R- | 415 | 556 |  | 120 | 169 |
| Montour | 2,009 | 1,166 | 2.595 | 31 | 30 | Duluth South Shore \& Atlantlc- | 288 | 455 | 748 | 227 | 349 |
| New York Centr | 34,568 | 30,863 | 46,380 | 36,081 | 30,631 | Elgin Joliet \& Eastern. | 6,288 | 4,314 | 9,720 | 5,767. | 4,335 |
| N. Y. N. H. \& Hartiord | 9,389 | 8,645 | 11,654 | 11,616 | 10,048 | Ft. Dodge Des Molnes \& South. | 408 | 440 | 386 | 195 | 158 |
| New York Ontario \& Weste | 1,199 | 1.434 | 1,659 | 1,890 | 1,454 | Great Northern. | 8,419 | 8,564 | 8,851 | 2,411 | 2,543 |
| N. Y. Chicago \& St. Louls. | 4,722 | 3,736 | 5,207 | 9,041 | 8,403 | Green Bay \& Wes | 539 | ${ }^{5} 536$ | 618 | 478 | 516 |
| Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie | 5,353 | 3,484 | 8,719 | 4,502 | 3,426 | Lake Superior \& Lish | 101 | 307 | 451 | 48 | 97 |
| Pere Marquette | 4,902 | 4,203 | 7,385 | 4,820 | 4,285 | Minneapolis \& St. Louis | 1.445 | 1,486 | 1,752 | 1,809 | 1,745 |
| Pittsburgh \& Shawmu | 365 | 310 | 619 | 32 |  | Minn. St. Paul \& S. S. | 4,080 | 4,126 | 5,159 | 1,892 | 2,202 |
| Pittsburgh Shawmut \& North | 312 | 343 | 444 | 222 | 161 | Northern Pacitle | 7.432 | 7,768 | 9,688 | 3,183 | 2,808 |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia | 648 | ${ }_{6}^{632}$ | 1,349 | $\begin{array}{r}1,359 \\ \hline 888\end{array}$ | 1,143 | Spokane Internationa | 122 | 1105 | 132 | , 212 | ${ }^{2} 26$ |
| Rutland | 541 | 464 | 607. | 988 | 756 | Spokane Portland \& Seat | 1,203 | 1,526 | 1,433 | 1.210 | 1,296 |
| Wabash. | 4,941 3 | ${ }^{4,558}$ | 5,916 | $\begin{array}{r}7,844 \\ \hline, 889\end{array}$ | 7,385 <br> 205 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheelling \& Lake | 3,490 | 2,775 | 4,702 | 2,889 | 2,325 |  | 65,856 | 64,475 | 81,593. | 38,878 | 37.015 |
|  | 132,267 | 114,496 | 174,398 | 144,391 | 128,035 | Central Western District- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Atch. Tod. \& Banta Fe System- | 18,974 | 19,735 | 21,004 | 5,235 | 4,806 |
| Akron Canton \& Youngstown.- | 422 | 369 | 549 | 767 | 657. | Alingham \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{322}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,524 \\ 318 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31082 379 |  |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio | 26,873 | 23,471 | 36,413 | 14,625 | 13,574 | Chicago Burlington \% Quincy-- | 13,930 | 12,998 | 16,787 | 6,948 | 6,998 |
| Bessemer \& Lake Er | 1,703 | 1,166 | 3,040 | 1,410 | 900 | Chicago \& Illinols Midland. | 1,873 | $\xrightarrow{1,503}$ | 1,572 | 6,679 | 728 |
| Buftalo Creek \& Gaul | 291 | 272 | 319 |  | 5 | Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific- | 10,524 | 11,070 | 11,786 | 8,712 | 8,184 |
| Cambria \& Indiana | 1,532 | 1,106 | 1,616 | 15 | 12 | Chicago \& Eastern Illinols. | 2,557 | 2,405 | 3,298 | 2,442 | 2,138 |
| Central Rr. of Ne | 5,586 | 4,957 | 7,614 | 11,019 | 10,162 | Colorado \& Southern | 740 | 719 | 940 | 1,210 | 1,352 |
| Cornwall | 548 | 549 |  | 53 | 59 | Denver \& Rio Grande | 2,034 | 1,883 | 2,924 | 2,188 | 2,087 |
| Cumberland \& P | 237 | 192 | 332 | 25 | 24 | Denver \& Salt La | 380 | 307 | 594 |  |  |
| Ligonier Valle | 150 | 114 | 209 | 25 | 30 | Fort Worth \& Denve | 1,019 | 1,181 | 1,129 | 992 | 1,039 |
| Long Island. | 518 | 509 | 701 | 3,061 | 2,830 | Illinols Terminal- | 1,569 | 1,591 | 2,118 | 1,332 | 1,037 |
| Penn-Reading Sea | 978 | 843 | 1,128 | 1,301 | 1,230 | Missouri-Illinois | 1,107 | 367 | 500 | ¢ 325 | 249 |
| Pennsylvania Sys | 53,870 | 47,417 | 72,401 | $\begin{array}{r}35,589 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,314 | Nevada Norther | 1,722 | 1,349 | 1,869 | 119 | 81 |
| Reading | 11,710 | 10,474 | 16,135 | 16,125 | 14,274 | North Western P8 | 618 | 303 | 695 | 342 | 269 |
| Union (Pittsburg | 10,153 | 6,177 | 16,042 | 1,587 | 1,206 | Peoria \& Pekin Union | 24 | 18 | 48 |  |  |
| West Virginla Northern......-Western Maryland |  |  |  |  |  | Southern Pacific (Pac | 19,784 | 18,051 | 19,940 | 4,383 | 4,860 |
|  | 3,407 | 2,767 | 4,088 | 5,855 | 5,158 | Toledo Peoria \& We | 258 | 309 | 294 | 1,143 | 1,028 |
| Total | 117,804 | 100,414 | 160,574 | 91,461 | 80,435 | Untah |  | 1793 230 | 14,159 586 |  |  |
| Pocahontas DistrictChesapeake \& Ohlo Norfolk \& Western $\qquad$ Virginian |  |  |  |  |  | est | 1,154 | 1,143 | 1,512 | 1,551 | 1,403 |
|  | 19,537 | 16,053 | 27,644 | 8,883 | 6,969 |  | 94,59 | 89,797 | 106,216 | 45,761 | 44,378 |
|  | 18,111 | 15,673 | 25,215 | 4,131 | 3,641 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,365 | 3,505 | 4,458 | 1,192 | 1,057 | Southwester |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Burlington-Rock | 122 | 133 | 99 |  | 290 |
|  | 42,013 | 35,231 | 57,317 | 14,206 | 11,667 | Fort smith \& West |  | 144 | 176 |  | 193 |
| Southern DistrictAlabama Tennessee \& Northern |  |  |  |  |  | Gulf Coast Lines. | 3,391 | 3,808 | 4,374 | 1,492 | 1,541 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | International-Great Northern.-- | 1,659 | 1,948 | 2,106 |  | 2,626 |
|  | 184 |  | 203 | 193 | 196 | Kansas Oklahoma \& Gu | 259 | 191 | 202 | 915 | 996 |
| Att. \& W.P.-W. RR. of Als-- | $\begin{array}{r}747 \\ 646 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{678}$ | 902 | 1,145 | 1,152 | Kansas City southern. | 1,906 | 1,758 | 2,067 | 1,504 | 1,689 |
| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast-- | 646 | 543 | 743 | 990 | 1,138 | Louisiana \& Arkansas | 1,415 | 1,474 | 1,619 | 1,177 | 1,078 |
| Atlantic Coast Line | 10,433 | 10,012 | 11,663 | 4,670 | 4,673 | Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas_*- | 89 | 137 | 165 | 452 | 436 |
| Central of Georgla- | 4,115 | 4.023 | 5,393 | 2,723 | 2,644 | Litchfield \& Madison | 339 | 252 | 416 | 777 | 778 |
| Charleston \& Western Carollna | 438 | 389 | 473 | 1,157 | 1,096 | Midiand Valley | 522 | 597. | 690 | 246 | 160 |
| Cllnchtileld - ${ }^{\text {Columbus }}$ - | 1,093 | 1,046 | 1,442 | 1,977 | 1,644 | Missouri \& Arkansa | 155 | 133 | 163 | 262 | 271 |
| Columbus \& Greenv | 363 | 308 | 374 | 470 | 410 | Missourl-Kansas-Texas Lines-- | 3,738 | 4,018 | 4,648 | 2,596 | 2,358 |
| Durham \& Southern | 151 | 170 | 181. | 319 | 350 | Missourl Pactilic. | 12,005 | 12,194 | 16,060 | 8,595 | 8,318 |
| Florida East Coast | 1,306 | 2,178 | 1,485 | 714 | 759 | Quanah Acme \& Pacifi |  | 126 | 120 |  | 108 |
| Gainsville Midland |  |  |  |  | 91 | St. Louls-San Francisco | 6,545 | 6,476 | 7,984 | 3,906 | 4,007 |
| Georgla ---1- | 816 | 815 | 1,040 | $\begin{array}{r}1,560 \\ \hline 509\end{array}$ | 1,334, | St. Louis Southweste | 2,239 | 2,382 | 2,433 | 2,608 | 2,365 |
| Georgia \& Florida- | 255 | 293 | 395 | 599 | 621 | Texas \& New Orlean | 6,590 | 6,366 | 7,851 | 3,017 | 3,216 |
| Gulf Mobile \& Northern | 1,585 | 1,544 | 2,014 | 1,105 | 1,145 | Texas \& Pactific | 3,727 | 4,066 | 4,885 | 4,030 | 4,199 |
| Llinols Central System | 19,468 18,878 | 18,291 15,254 | $\xrightarrow{23,890}$ | 10,155 5,136 | $\mathbf{9 , 5 9 9}$ 4,924 |  |  | 205 21 | 258 | 65 40 | 46 |
| Macon Dublin \&e Sav | $\begin{array}{r}18,878 \\ \hline 137\end{array}$ | 15,254 | 25,3211 -202 | 5,136 696 | $\begin{array}{r}4,924 \\ \hline .626\end{array}$ | Wetherford M. W. \& N, W. . | 44 |  |  | 40 | 39 |
| Missilsalppl Central. | 165 | 158 | 1.97 | 262 | 377 | Total | 45,013 | 46,429 | 56,438 | 34:588 | 4,708 |
| Note-Previous year's figures revised. * Previous figures. $\leq$ Discontinued Jan. 24, 1939, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Moody's Commodity Index Declines <br> Moody's Commodity Index declined from 142.4 a week ago to 140.6 this Friday. The only individual changes materiallylaffecting the Index were the declines in hide and hog prices. <br> The movement of the Index was as follows: <br> 

## "Annalist" Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices in Week Ended March 25 Declined to Lowest Level Since Dec. 17, 1934-Average for March Below Month Ago

Commodity prices last week fell into the lowest ground since the latter part of 1934, with the "Annalist" index closing at 78.5 on March 25 , a decline of 0.3 of a point, as compared with the previous week and the lowest since the week ended Dec. 17, 1934, when the index was 77.9. The announcement issued by the "Annalist" on March 27 further reported:

Wholesale commodity prices have now been in an uninterrupted bear market since the early part of September, 1937. The pace of the decline market since the early part of September, 1937. The pace of the decline
has been most moderate during the past year, however, so that between March 23, 1938, and last week only 3.8 points have been lost.

Beef was a soft spot last week, with our average dropping to $\$ 17.75$ per hundred pounds from \$18.75. Most pork products were also easy. exports under the proposed subsidy plan. Rubber rose with securities, but silk had another spell of profit-taking.

THE "ANNALIST"' WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INDEXES OF WHOLESALE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& $$
\begin{array}{|c}
\mathbf{M a r} .25, \\
1939
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{|c}
\mathbf{M a r} .18, \\
1939
\end{array}
$$ \& Mar ${ }_{\text {M }}$ (938, \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Macch, } \\
1939
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { February, } \\
1939
\end{gathered}
$$ \& March, <br>
\hline Farm \& 74.8 \& 74.7 \& \& . 1 \& . 4 \& 79.7 <br>
\hline Food products- \& -68.9 \& ${ }^{69.6}$ \& 72.5 \& 69.6
59.8

5 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
70.1 <br>
59.6 <br>
\hline

 \& 

72.7 <br>
59 <br>
\hline 1
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline Fuels \& 84.0 \& ${ }_{84.0}$ \& 88.8
87.7 \& ${ }_{84.1}$ \& ${ }_{84.4}$ \& 0 <br>
\hline als \& 97.5 \& 97.4 \& 102.8 \& 97.4 \& 97.4 \& 102.8 <br>
\hline Bullding n \& 67.8 \& 67.8 \& 71.2 \& 67.8 \& 69.6 \& ${ }^{71.2}$ <br>
\hline \& 86.0 \& 86.0 \& $\begin{array}{r}88.6 \\ 711 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 86.3 \& 86.5 \& <br>
\hline scellaneous-- \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline All commodities \& 78.5 \& a78.8 \& 82.3 \& 78.9 \& 79.1 \& 82.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} *Prellminary, a Revised.

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined $0.1 \%$ During Week Ended March 25, According to United States Department of Labor Index

Wholesale commodity prices, according to the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics' index number, declined $0.1 \%$ during the week ended March 25, Commissioner Lubin announced on March 30. "The decrease brought the all-commodity index to $76.6 \%$ of the 1926 average," Mr, Lubin said. "The wholesale price level is now at the low point of the year." The Commissioner added:
A sharp drop in average market prices for farm products, and smaller declines for hides and leather products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs, largely accounted for the decrease. Little change was reported in prices of the other major groups of commodities. The general level of commodity prices is $0.3 \%$ below a monis ago and $3.3 \%$ lower than a year of a ricultural complities. The group index is $0.8 \%$ below four weeks ago and $2.9 \%$ lower than last year. After remaining steady for three weols, the index for semi-manufactured commodities advanced $0.3 \%$ to an index

## Volume 148

Financial Chronicle
of $74.7 \%$. Wholesale prices of finished products remained unchanged at $80.3 \%$ of the 1926 average. The level for the group is fractionally under a month ago and $3.8 \%$ below a year ago.
Non-agricultural commodity prices were steady and industrial commodity prices declined $0.1 \%$. Compared with a year ago, the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" is $2.5 \%$ lower.

The Department of Labor, in its announcement quoting Commissioner Lubin as above, also stated:
Further reductions in wholesale market prices for livestock and poultry, cotton, eggs, and wool, contributed to the $0.6 \%$ decline in the index for farm products. Important items registering price declines were corn, rye, calves, cows, hogs, apples (New York), oranges, peanuts, cotton, eggs, flaxseed and wool. Quotations were higher for oats, wheat, steers, sheep, live poultry apples (Chicago), lemons, and white and sweet potatoss. The current farm products index, 66.7 , is $1.5 \%$ below the level of a month ago and $4.2 \%$ below last year.
Wholesale prices of foods increased $0.1 \%$, principally as a result of higher prices for dairy products and fruits and vegetables. Food items for which advancing prices were reported were butter, fresh mutton and veal, canned salmon, raw and granulated sugar, and cottonseed oil. Prices were lower for rye and wheat flour, corn meal, canned spinach, cured and fresh pons, coffee, cured fish, lard, peanut butter, edible tanow, and peand and coconu oils.
Lower prices for certain lumber and paint material items accounted for the $0.3 \%$ drop in the index for the building materials group. Yellow pine timbers and butyl acetate declined in price and linseed on, turpentine, and file prip of trick and tile, cement, plumbing and heating, and structura steel.
The index for hides and leather products declined slightly because of lower prices for hides and goatskins and sole learher. In the chemicals and drugs group weakening prices for denatured and grain alcohol, copra, and and bituminous coal prices caised a drop in the index for fuel and lighting materials. A fractional decline was also recorded for the housefurnishing goods group mainly because of lower prices for cotton blankets.
Minor price fluctuations resulved in no changes in the index numbers for extile products, metals and metal products, and the miscellanoous com modities groups. Cotton textiles showed slightly lower prices and silk and rayon tended upward. Quotations for crude rubber were down and those for cattle feed and paper and pulp rose fractionally.
The following table shows index numbers for the main groups of com modities for the past five weeks and for March 26, 1938. March 27, 1937 March 28, 1936, and March 30, 1935.

$$
(1926=100)
$$

| Commodity Groups | $\begin{gathered} M a r \\ 25, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } \\ 18 . \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} M a r . \\ 11, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a r \\ 4 . \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } \\ 25 . \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{J} \text { ar. } \\ 26, \\ 1938 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Mar 27 1937 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a r \\ 28, \\ 1936 \end{array}\right\|$ | Mar. 30 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All commodities | 76.6 | 76.7 | 77.0 | 76.7 | 76.8 | 79.2 | 87.8 | 79.3 | 78. |
| Farm produc | 66.7 | 67.1 | 68.0 | 67.2 | 67.7 | 69.6 | 94 | 8 | 77.5 |
| Foods | 70.8 | 70.7 | 71.4 | 715 | 71.4 | 73.1 | 87.5 |  |  |
| Hides \& leather products..- | 92.3 | 92.6 | 92.5 | ${ }^{92.3}$ | ${ }_{65}^{92,4}$ | ${ }_{67} 93.7$ | 78.7 | 95.3 | 85,7 |
| Textle products | ${ }_{736}^{66.1}$ | ${ }_{73}^{66.1}$ | ${ }^{66.0}$ | ${ }_{73.3}^{65.9}$ | ${ }_{73.4}^{65.6}$ | 78.1 | 78.9 | 78.4 | 74.2 |
| Fuel \& lighting materials | ${ }_{94.4}^{73.6}$ | 73.4 94.4 | ${ }_{94.5}$ | 94.5 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 85.7 | 85.0 |
| Building materials | 89.9 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 89.6 | 90.0 | 90.7 | 96.2 | 85.2 | 84.9 |
| Chemicals and drug | 76.0 | 76.2 | 76.3 | 76.2 | 76.0 | 78.1 | 87.0 | 79.1 | 80.4 |
| Houseturnishing g | ${ }_{73}^{86.5}$ | 86.6 | ${ }^{86.6}$ | ${ }_{73}^{86.6}$ | 73.0 | 74.6 | ${ }^{90.3}$ | 88.2 | 88.9 |
| Miscellaneous, | 73.9 | 73.9 70.6 | 71.2 | 70.7 | 70.9 | 72.4 | 90.0 | 77.2 | 1 |
| Rawl-manutactured articles-- | 74.7 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.5 | 74.4 | 75.0 | 90.0 | 74.5 | - |
| Finlshed products. | 80.3 | 80.3 | 80.5 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 83 | 86.8 | 2 | x |
| All commodities other than farm products. | 78.8 | 78.8 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 78.8 | 81.4 | 86.2 | 79.8 | 79.2 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods. . | 80.6 | 80.7 | 80.6 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 82.7 | 85.8 | 78.8 | 77.3 |

## New York Reserve Bank Reports Gain of $3.8 \%$ in Chain

 Store Sales in February as Compared with Last Year"Total February sales of the reporting chain store systems in the Second (New York) District were $3.8 \%$ higher than last year, the same year-to-year percentage increase as was indicated for January," states the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its "Monthly Review" of April 1. The Bank also had the following to say:

The grocery and ten-cent and variety chain stores continued to register moderate increases in sales over last year, while the shoe and candy chains recorded 0 a previous month.
Owing to reductions by the grocery and candy chains in the number of units operated, there was' a net decrease between February, 1938 and February. 1939 of about $41 / 2 \%$ in the total number of chain stores in operation. Average sales per store of all chains combined in February wers 83/2 \% higher than in February, 1938, in contrast with an inces in grocery stores.

| Type of Chain | Percertage Chanoe February, 1939, Compared with February, 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { Stores } \end{gathered}$ | Total Sales | Sales Per Store |
| Grocery | -11.1 | +3.2 | +16.1 |
| Ten-cent and varlety | +0.6 +0.8 | +4.3 | $\underline{+3.9}$ |
| Shoe- | $\pm{ }_{-0.5}^{0.8}$ | -4.1 | -4.8 |
| All types. | -4.3 | +3.8 | +8.5 |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Advanced Slightly During Week Ended March 25, According to National

## Fertilizer Association

slight increase in the general level of wholesale com modity prices was recorded during the week ended March 25 by the index of the National Fertilizer Association, which advanced to $72.8 \%$ from $72.6 \%$ in the previous week. A vear ago (based on the 1926-28 average of $100 \%$ ) it stood at $75.8 \%$, and two years ago at $88.6 \%$. During the past
nine weeks the index has fluctuated between $72.6 \%$ and $72.8 \%$. The Association's announcement, under date of March 27, continued:

The sharpest rise during the week occurred in the foodstuff group; in the preceding week the index of food prices had been at the lowest point reached since 1934. The farm product price average remained unchanged, at the year's low point, with a decline in cotton offset by higher prices for livestock. Another fractional increase took place in the average of all commodities other than farm products and foods, making the fifth consecutive week that this average has moved upward. The group indexes representing the prices of metals, building materials and miscellaneous
commodities rose fractionally. In the textile group lower prices for commodities rose fractionally. In the textile group lower prices for cotton goods, wool, burlap and silk more than ofset slight increaring the prices of woolen good.. The only other group index to decine during the week was the
in alcohol prices.
Twenty-three price series included in the index advanced during the week and 24 declined; in the preceding week there were 24 advances and 24 declines; in the second preceding week there were 25 advances and 22 declines.

WEEKLY' WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX
Complied by the National Fertilizer Association. $\quad(1926-1928=100)$

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | Latest Week Mar. 25 , - 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Preced' } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. 18, } \\ 1939 . \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Month } \\ \text { Aop } \\ \text { Feb.25, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ A 00 \\ M a r .26, \\ 1938 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | oods_-_----------------1 | 69.6 | 69.0 | 69.7 | 73.8 |
|  | Fats and oils------------ | 50.7 65.4 | 50.4 65.9 | 51.6 63.3 | 62.9 77.8 |
| 23.0 | Farm products. | ${ }_{63} 65$ | 63.5 | 64.5 | 67.6 |
|  | Cotton | 47.7 | 48.3 | 47.6 | 48.3 |
|  | Grains | 52.3 | 52.3 | 53.5 | 67.8 |
|  | Livestock | 69.8 | 69.7 | 71.3 | 72.2 |
| 17.3 | Fuels | 76.1 | 76.1 | 75.9 | 80.8 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities | 77.8 | 77.6 61 | 76.9 60.4 | 77.2 59.6 |
| 8.2. | Textlles | 60.9 90.5 | 61.1 90.4 | 60.4 90.4 | ${ }_{96.6}$ |
| 6.1 | Building materials. | 84.6 | 84.4 | 83.8 | 81.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drugs | 91.9 | 92.2 | 92.4 | 95.0 |
| 0.3 | Fertilizer materials. | 71.4 | 71.4 | 71.3 |  |
| 0.3 | Fertillzers | 77.6 94.8 | 77.6 94.8 | 77.7 94.9 | 77.8 98.0 |
| 0.3 | Farm machin | 94.8 | 94.8 |  |  |
| 100.0 | All groups combined. | 72.8 | 72.6 | . 72.8 | 75.8 |

## Electric Output for Week Ended March 25, 1939, $11.3 \%$

 Above a Year AgoThe Edison Electric Institute, in its current weekly report, estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended March 25, 1939, was $2,198,681,000$ kwh. The current week's output is $11.3 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1938 , when production totaled $1,975,-$ 239,000 kwh. The output for the week ended March 18, 1989 , was estimated to be $2,225,486,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., an increase of $10.3 \%$ over the like week a year ago.
of 10.3 o over the like whent increase from previous year


## Decrease of 5\% in Department Store Sales in February as Compared with February, 1938, Reported by New York Reserve Bank

For the month of February total sales of the reporting department stores in the Second (New York) District were about $5 \%$ lower than last year, a smaller decline than in January. In noting this in its "Monthly Review" of April 1, the New York Federal Reserve Bank also had the following to say:
In most localities department store sales showed more favorable year-toyear comparisons than in the previous month. Total sales of the leading apparel stores in this district were $51 / 2 \%$ lower than last year, also a smaller reduction than in January.
Stocks of merchandise on hand in the department stores, at retail valuation, continued to be lower than in the preceding year, while apparel store slocks recorded the first increase over a year previous since November 1937. Collections of accounts outstanding continued slower than a year ago in the departm
the apparel stores:
the apparel stores.
Total sales of the reporting department stores in this district during the four weeks ended March 25 were nearly $3 \%$ higher than in the corresponding 1938 period, the most favorable year-to-year comparison in a number of months. While the improvement in year-to-year comparisons was conoributed to by the declining tendency in sales last year, and by the some tribut earlier date of Easter this year than last, the rate of sales appears to have increaked more than seasonally between February and March.

Imports for consumption (goods which entered merchandising channels immediately upon arrival in this country, plus withdrawals for consump tion from warehouse) amounted to $\$ 152,528,000$ in February compared with $\$ 169,323,000$ in January, 1939, and with $\$ 155,923,000$ in February, 1938.
Imports of gold continued large in February. The value was $\$ 223$, 296,000 as compared with $\$ 156,427,000$ in January, 1939, and $\$ 8,211,000$ in February, 1938. Silver imports totaled $\$ 9,927,000$ in February, $\$ 10$, 328,000 in January, 1939, and $\$ 15,488,000$ in February, 1938. Gold exports in February were negligible, and silver exports were $\$ 2,054,000$.

## Exports by Classes and Commodities

The increase in finished manufactured articles over January was primarily responsible for the enlarged value of total exports in February. Their value advanced from $\$ 107,365,000$ in January-the low for this economic class in over two years- to $\$ 118,128,000$ in February. This total was, however, approximately $\$ 12,000,000$ less than the aggregate value of shipments in February, 128.. Passer automobile, moto trucks, aircraft, well-drilling machinery, and metal-working machinery, and a number of other exports in lished manufactures moved abroad in larger value in. February than in Jalue over the previous month were made in shand to Belgiam, Sweden and the Philppine riands, or motor trucks and buses, to Japan, Burma, Canada, Venezuela, Union of South Arrica and Hongkong; of airplanes to France, Pran machinery to Venczuch machinery to the Soviet Union and Japan.
Exports of semi-manufactures, valued at $\$ 34,868,000$ in February, decreased only slightly as compared with January, but were approximately $\$ 7,000,000$ less than in the corresponding month of 1938. Similarly crude material exports, at $\$ 36,485,000$, in February showed little change as compared with Januray, and were nearly $\$ 12,000,000$ under the value in February, 1938. While leal tobacco exports, particularly to Chinaamong the various crude material-increased in February as compared with January, tobacco exports as well as exports of cotton, crude petroleum, February than in February, 1938.
Principally because of a decrease in exports of grain, the crude food exports dropped in value from $\$ 26,076,000$ in February, 1938, and $\$ 16$, 443,000 in January, 1939 , to $\$ 11,402,000$ in Fébruary, 1939. Exports of manufactured foodstuffs increased from $\$ 13,365,000$ in February, 1938 , and $\$ 14,608,000$ in January, 1939, to $\$ 15,151,000$. Wheat flour and canned fruit were the principal manufactured foods exported in increased value in February
Considering broader economic classes, exports of agricultural commodities so far this year have been one-third lower in value than a year ago. Exports of non-agricultural products (which decreased less than onesixth) comprised approximately $75 \%$ of the fotal exports in the first two months of 1939 as compared with $70 \%$ a year earlier.

## Imports by Classes and Commodities

Although the value of four of the economic classes of imparts declined February from the value attained in January, for three of them it was larger than in the corresponding month of 1938. These three were crude materials, semi-manufactures, and crude foodstuffs, valued, respectively, at $\$ 48,073,000, \$ 34,047,000$ and $\$ 22,947 ; 000$, while finished manufactures, at $\$ 28,827,000$, were smaller than in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of 1938. Manufactured foodstutfifs imports, including beverages, valued at $\$ 18,635,000$, increased as compared with January, but were lower in value than in the corresponding month of 1938.
Among the various commodities, a number of the principal imports creas considerably in value from January to February. These included undressed furs, diamonds, tin, cocoa and sugar. The decline in the value of total trade was caused, principally, by smaller entries than in January of crude rubber, raw sik, unmanufactured wool, wood pulp, copper, cattle, coffee, burlaps and newsprint.
The agricultural imports, as a: group, decreased $8 \%$ in value in comparison with February, 1938, and $11 \%$ in comparison with January, 1939. The non-agricultural imports were down $9 \%$ from January; they were about $5 \%$ above the value in February, 1938.

MERCHANDISE TRADE BY MONTHS
Exports, Including Reexports, General Imports, and Balance of Trade

| Exports and Imports | February |  | $2 \mathrm{Mos}$. Ended Feb. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase }(+) \\ & \text { Decrease }(-) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 1939 |  | 1937 1938 |  |  |  |
| Exports Imports | 1,000 Dollars 261,935 162,951 | 8 1,000 <br> Dollars <br> 218,559 <br> 1 <br> 158,035 | 1,000 Dollars $\mathbf{5 5 1 , 0 0 6}$$\mathbf{3 3 3}, 639$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollarer } \\ & 431,468 \\ & 336,236 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Excess of expor <br> Excess of impor | $98,984$ | 60,524 | 217,367 |  | 95,232 |  |
| Month of Period | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| Exports, Includ Reerports- | 1,000' | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 176,223 \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \\ & 222,665 \end{aligned}$ | 1,000 | 1,000. |
| January | 172,220 |  | Dollars |  | Dollars 289,071 |  |
| February | 162,752 | 163,007 | 182,024 | 233,125 | 261,935 | 218,559 |
| March | 190,938 | 185,026 | 195,113 | 256,566 | 275.308 |  |
| May | 160,197 | 164,459 | $\begin{aligned} & 192,795 \\ & 200,772 \end{aligned}$ | 268,945 | 274,472 |  |
| June | 170,519 | 170,244 | 200,772 | ${ }_{269,922}^{281}$ | 232.730 |  |
| July | 161,672 | 173,230 |  | 268,184 | 227,527 |  |
| August | 171,984 | 172,126 | 180,390 178,975 | 277,031 | ${ }_{24,786}$ |  |
| Septembe | 191,313 | 198,803 | 220,539 264,949 | 296,579 <br> 332 | 246,337 |  |
| October | 206,413 194,712 | 269,838 | 264,949 | 332,710 | ${ }_{252,272}^{277,867}$ |  |
| Decembe | 170,654 | 223,469 | 226,800 220 | 314,697 <br> 323,403 | 268,844 |  |
| 2 mos. ended Feb | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 334,972 \\ 2,132,800 \end{array}\right\|_{2}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 339,230 \\ 2,282,874 \end{array}\right\| 2$ | $380,587$ | $\begin{array}{r} 455,789 \\ 3.349167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 551,006 \\ 3,094,223 \end{array}$ | 431,468 |
| - General Imports- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | 132753 | 152491 | 192774 | 277,709 | 162.951 | 158 |
| March <br> April | ${ }_{146.523}$ | 177,356 | 198.701 202779 | 307,474 | 173,372 |  |
| May | 154,647 | 170.533 | 191,697 | 284,735 | 148,248 |  |
| June | 136,109 | 156,754 | 191,077 | 286,224 | 145,869 |  |
| July | 127.229 | 176,631 | 195,056 | 265,214 | 140,809 |  |
| August | 119,513 | ${ }_{161} 169.030$ | 193,073 | ${ }^{245,668}$ | 165,516 |  |
| Septem | 129,635 | 161,647 189 | ${ }_{212,692}^{215,701}$ | 234,299 | 167.592 <br> 178.024 |  |
| Nove | 150,919 | 169,385 | 196,400 | 223,090 | 176,166 |  |
| De | 132,258 | 186,988 | 245,161 | 208,833 | 171,315 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { mos. ended Feb... } \\ & 12 \text { mos. ended Dec.... } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \mathbf{1 , 6 5 5}, 055 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 319,324 \\ \mid 2,047,485 \end{array}\right\|_{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 380,256 \\ 2,422,592 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} 518,153 \\ 3,083,668 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 333,639 \\ 1,960,476 \end{array}\right\|$ | 9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 336,236 |

Exports of United States Merchandise and Imports for Consumption


GOLD AND SILVER BY MONTHS

| Exports and Imports | February |  | $2 \mathrm{Mos}$. Ended Feb. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase (+) } \\ & \text { Decrease } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,000 \\ \text { Dollars } \end{gathered}$ |
| Gold- |  | 15 | 5,241 |  | 5,145 |
| Imports. | 8,211 | 223,296 | 15,365 | 379,723 | +364,358 |
| Excess of imports...- | 8,036 | 223,281 | 10,124 | 379,627 |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Exports- }]{\text { Sll }}$ |  | 2,054 | 588 | 3,724 | +3,136 |
|  | 15,488 | 9,927 | 44,196 | 20,256 | -23,940 |
| Excess of imports . | 15,255 | , 7,874 | 43,608 | 16,532 |  |


| Month or Pertod | Gold |  |  |  | stiver |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| Exports- | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\overline{1,000}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { Dollars } \end{aligned}$ |
| January... | 338 | - 11 | 5,067 | 81 | 1,753 | 2,112 | 355 | 1,671 |
| February.- | 23,637 |  | 174 | 15 | 1,341 | 1,811 | 233 | 5 |
| March | 2,315 | 39 |  |  | 2.337 | 1,546 | 191 |  |
| April | 51 | 13 | 145 |  | 535 203 | 1,668 | 317 |  |
| May | 77 | 81 | 131 |  | 197 | 1,144 | 254 |  |
| June. | 695 | 206 | 65 |  | 138 | , 214 | 193 |  |
| August | 32 | 169 | 17 |  | 143 | 278 | 401 |  |
| Septembe | 142 | ${ }_{232} 12$ | 11 |  | 1,704 <br> 1,468 | 285 | 1.259 |  |
| Oetober-- | ${ }_{127}^{117}$ |  | 14 |  | 1,611 | 527 | ${ }^{823}$ |  |
| November December | 127 .99 | 15,052 | 16 |  | ${ }^{1} .636$ | 236 | 1.344 |  |
| 2 mos. end. Feb | 23,975 | 12 | 5.241 | 96 | 3,094 | 3,922 |  | 3,724 |
| 12 mos . end. Dec | 27,534 | 46,020 | 5,889 |  | 11,965 | 12,042 | 7.082 |  |
| $\therefore$ Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January- | 45,981 | 121,336 | 7,155 | 156,427 | 17,536 | 14,080 | 28,708 | $\begin{array}{r} 10.328 \\ 9,927 \end{array}$ |
| March | 7,795 | 154,371 | 52,947 |  | 8,115 | 5,589 | 14.440 |  |
| A pril | 28,106 | 215.825 | 71,236 |  | 4.490 | 2,821 | 15,757 |  |
| May. | 169.957 | 155.366 | 52,987 |  | 4,989 | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{3} 165$ | 17,952 |  |
| June | 277,851 | 262,103 | 55,438 | , | 23,981 | 6.025 | 19,186 |  |
| July | ${ }_{67524}^{16,074}$ | 175,624 | 63,880 165,990 |  | - 6 6,574 | 4,476 4,964 | 18,326 |  |
| Septe | 171,866 | 145,623 | 520,907 |  | 8,363 | 8,427 | 24,098 |  |
| October | 218,929 | 90,709 | 562,382 |  | 26,931 | 5.701 | 25,072 |  |
| Novemb | 75,962 | 52,194 | 177,782 |  | 4.451 | 10,633 | 24,987 |  |
| Decembe | 57,070 | 33,033 | 240,542 |  | 2,267 | 23,151 | 21,533 |  |
| 2 mos , end. Feb | 52.983 | 241,663 | 15,365 | 379,723 | 76,019 | 16,9 | $\begin{array}{\|} 44,196 \\ 230 \end{array}$ | 20,256 |

Far Western Business During February ${ }^{3}$ Reveals Record of Retail Sales, Says Bank of America (Calif.)
In reviewing the history of business in the Far West during the month of February the Bank of America's (California) "Business Review" for that month, prepared by the institution's Analysis and Research Department, reveals a "record of retail business particularly outstanding when compared with results in other sections of the country." The bank's announcement in the matter further stated:

Western department and apparel stores showed an advance of $4 \%$ in the value of sales during February as compared with the same month a year earlier. The most important retail sales increases, the review notes, were in Central California, where 12 , stores showed an average gain of 13\%. In the Bay region 34 stores reported a sales increase of latter indic.
Exposition.
Dollar value of building permits issued by 50 representative Far Western eities in February was $\$ 15,090,523$, which the review notes is the begt

February performance since 1930. The gain over February a year ago was $18 \%$.

## Total Value of Exports and Imports of Merchandise

 by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries for Years 1938 and 1937The Department of Commerce on Feb. 7, 1939, issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the years 1938 and 1937. The following are the tables complete:
VALUE OF EXPORTS INCLUDING REEXPORTS FROM, AND YALUE OF GENERAL IMPORTS INTO
DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES


| Grand Division and Country (Concluded) | EXPORTS <br> 12 Mos. End. Dec. |  | IMPORTS <br> 12 Mos. End. Dec. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1937 | 193 | 1937 | 1938 |
| Asia | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 579,971 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 8 \\ 516,747 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{8}{967,261}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{569,499}$ |
| Wester | 30,327 | 35,409 | 37,201 | 29,039 |
| Aden | 363 | 304 | 814 | ${ }_{243}^{234}$ |
| Iran | 5,456 <br> 2,779 | $\mathbf{9 , 1 1 9}$ $\mathbf{2 , 7 4 2}$ | 5,946 | ${ }_{3,076}^{3,243}$ |
| Palestin | 3,240 | 3,166 | 233 | 555 |
| Saudl Ar | 1,025 | 4,171 | 547 | 705 |
| Syria | 2,548 | 2,688 | 4,863 | 2,268 |
| Turkey | 14,916 | 13,218 | 17,855 | 18,958 |
| Southern and Southeaster | 175,049 | 168,697 | 609,316 | 361,486 |
| British India (including Burma) | 43,747 |  | 95,942 |  |
| British India |  | 33,441 2,323 |  | 58,349 |
| British M | 8,836 | 8,854 | 242,872 | 112,271 |
| Ceylon. | 1,724 | 1,344 | 20,706 | 16.346 |
| Netheriands | 25,050 | 27,518 | 115,189 | 68,711 |
| French Indochina | 2,532 | 3,128 | 6,577 | 7,137 |
| Philippine Islands | 85,032 | 86,472 | 126;061 | 94,263 |
| Slam. | 3,682 | 3,267 | - 527 | 311 |
| Other A | 4,445 | 2,349 | 1,441 | 3,874 |
| astern. | 374,596 | 312,640 | 320,744 | 178,974 |
| China | 49,703 | 34,772 | 103,622 | 47,160 |
| Hongkong | 20,266 | 21,288 | 9,213 | 3,367 |
| Kwantung | 16,088 | 17,005 | 3,708 | 1,627 |
| Japan. | 288,558 | 239,575 | 204,201 | 126,820 |
| Oceania | 98,948 | 93,399 | 68,428. | 16,203 |
| Australla | 73,517 | 68,823 | 43,639 | 8,714 |
| New Zealand | 23,881 | 23,366 | 22,268 | 6,559 |
| British Oceania | 843 | 628 | 1,252 | 318 |
| French Oceania | 707 | 582 | 1,270 | 12 |
| Africa | 152,158 | 118,287 | 92,148 | 54,866 |
| Mediterranea | 26,435 | 23,135 | 21,147 | 10,969 |
| Algeria* | 2,426 | 2,699 | 3,741 | 2,434 |
| Tunisia* | 1,402 | 1,435 | 1,029 | 2,005 |
| Egypt. | - 13,712 | 13,320 | 13,533 | 4,772 |
| Itallan | 1,515 | 131 | 236 | 150 |
| Moroceo | 4,371 | 3,222 | 2,360 | 1,361 |
| Spanish Africa - Canary | 2,845 | 1,189 | 240 | 248 |
| Other Spanish Airica | , 165 | 1,138 |  | , |
| Other Africa | 125,723 | 95,152 | 71,001 | 43,696 |
| Ethiopla | 363 |  | 625 | 239 |
| Belgian Congo | 2,270 | 1,875 | 2,556 | 1,555 |
| British Africa: |  |  |  |  |
| East. | 5,138 | 3,759 | 4,764 | 5,527 |
| South-Union of South Africa | 88,723 | 70,065 | 14,402 | 15,983 |
| Other British Sou | 1,487 | 1,697 | 4,551 | 2,977 |
| West-Gold Coas | 5,591 | 2,786 | 21,562 | 6,725 |
| Nigeria 0 - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 4,012 | 2,176 | 13.302 | 4,077 |
| Other British West Africa. <br> French Africa, North, East, South: | 458 | 406 | 984 | 608 |
| French Africa, North, East, South: Madagascar*. | 494 | 508 | 1,108 | 1,821 |
| Other French Africa, * N. E. S.-. | 6,621 | 3,823 | 5,010 | 2,501 |
| Liberla...----.--- | 852 | 813 | 1,070 | 1,057 |
| Portuguese Africa-Mozamblque | 8,428 | 5,904 | 166 | 74 |
| Other Portuguese Africa.-... | 1,286 | 1,286 | 899 | 552 |

* Countries with which reciprocal agreements are in effect. c Includes Tri
tania and Cirenaica (Libya), Eritrea on the Red Sea, and Italian Somalland.


## February Truck Loadings Hold Above 1938 Tonnage,

 A. T. A. Survey DisclosesThe movement of freight by truck continued to hold above the volume of a year ago, according to loading reports compiled and issued on March 26 by the American Trucking Association. Traffic in February, 1939, exceeded the tonnage of February, 1938 , by $25.7 \%$. The February volume, however, was $3.1 \%$ under January, 1939. The Association further reported:
Comparable reports were recelved from 212 motor carriers in 40 States who transported an aggregate of 797,031 tons. These same carriers transported a total of 633,896 tons in February, 1938, and 822,452 tons in January, 1939.
The Februâry figures represent an increase of $1.9 \%$ over the 1936 monthly average. Thus, the A. T. A. truck loadings index figure for February for January, 1939. In computing the index figure, 1936 monthly average. tonnage is taken to represent $100 \%$.
The 3.1\% decrease in total tonnage under January, 1939, was attributed to seasonal trends in large traffic centers, accompanied by the fact that February is a short month.
The slightest February decrease under the preceding month was in the general merchandise class, which accounted for $74 \%$ of the total volume of reight handled by truck. This decrease was $1.5 \%$.
Petroleum products, which represented $12.8 \%$ of the total volume reported, showed a decrease of $7.4 \%$ under January, but a $13.4 \%$ increase over the corresponding month last year. Transporting of automobiles declined only $4.5 \%$ under January, but increased almost $70 \%$ over the volume of February a year ago.
While transportation of iron and steel showed a decline of $17.7 \%$ under the preceding month, the February volume represented an increase of $94.5 \%$ Reports listing to
Reports listing tonnage for household goods, heavy machinery, tobacco general total.

## Summary of Business Conditions in United States

 by Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System January Rate Withial Activity Continued at January Rate Without Showing Usual RiseIn February industrial activity continued at the January rate, without showing the usual rise, and retail trade increased less than seasonally, said the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in its monthly summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for February and the first three weeks of March. The Board added that "in the first
three weeks of March, however, industrial activity and trade showed seasonal increases. Commodity prices contrade showed seasonal increases. In its summary, issued tinued to show little change. In
March 26 , the Board further said:

## Production

Volume of industrial production was at about the same rate in February as in the two previous months, although usually there is an increase, and the Board's seasonally adjusted index declined further to $98 \%$ of the seasonal advance. Pig iron production increased, but new orders for steel were in limited volume and ingot production remained at about $54 \%$ of capacity throughout the month. There was some decline in auto$54 \%$ of capacity throughout the period of considerable increase. Output of lumber and plate glass continued to decrease in February, while cement production, which, had been curtailed in January, increased considerably. In the first three weeks of March steel production increased to about $56 \%$ of capacity, and automobile output was also in somewhat larger volume.
Textile production in February was at about the same rate as in January. At cotton and woolen mills activity increased somewhat, but at silk mills there was a marked decline. Output of shoes and tobacco products continued at high levels. In the meat-packing industry activity declined further, and there was also a decrease in activity at sugar refineries:
Bituminous coal production was maintained in February, and crude petroleum output likewise continued in substantial volume. Anthracite output declined in February, and in March was reduced further as mine owners and workers agreed on a curtailment program.
Value of construction contracts awarded declined in February, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. figures, owing principally to a further decrease in awards for publicly-financed work. Contracts for privately-financed residential building increased further, while awards for private non-residential building remained at the low level of other recent months.

## Employment

Factory employment and payrolls increased somewhat less than is usual between the middle of January and the middle of February. Changes in non-manufacturing lines were largely of a seasonal nature.

Distribution
Department store sales were in about the same volume in February as in January, although some increase is usual, and sales at variety stores increased less than seasonally, while mail order sales rose by slightly more than the seasonal amount. In the early part of March department store sales increased.
Freight car loadings declined somewhat from January to February, reflecting for the most part reduced shipments of grains, forest products, and miscellaneous freight.

Commodity Prices
Wholesale commodity prices were generally maintained, with little change during February and the first three weeks of March. As is usual at this' season, prices" of livestock and meats increased, while dairy products declined. Silk prices advanced considerably in this period. In the early part of March current prices of pig iron and of semi-finished and finished steel were reaffirmed for the second quarter of this year.
Bank Credit

Investments in United States Government obligations by New York City banks, increased considerably in February and the first half of March. In this period member banks reduced their holdings of Treasury notes and increased their bonds, reflecting in part exchanges of notes for new ond January, fluctuating largely in accordance with changes in Treasury balJanuary, fluctuating largely in accor
ances at the Federal Reserve bapks;

## Monềy Rates

Average yields on United States Government securities declined to new record low levels from Feb. 27 to March 10, following the announcement by the Treasury that no cash would be raised in the March financing. Yields rose slightly after the middle of March accompanying renewed tension in Europe. New issues of 91 -day Treasury bills continued to sell on practically a no-yield basis during March. Other open-market rates continued unchanged.

Monthly Business Indexes of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System for February
On March 26 the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued its monthly indexes of industrial production, factory employment, \&c., as follows:

BUSINESS INDEXES

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Variation: |  |  | Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} . ._{1939} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb., } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Industrial production-Tobtal | p98 | 101 | 79 | $p 99$ | 99 | 79 |
| Manufactures-Total | ${ }^{p 97}$ | - 100 | 75 54 | ${ }_{p 83}^{p 98}$ | 88 | 76 <br> 54 |
| Durable | ${ }_{p 109}{ }^{p 83}$ | 88 110 | $\stackrel{54}{94}$ | ${ }_{p 111}^{p 83}$ | 84 111 | -96 |
| Minerals. | p109. | 110 | 103 | p104 | 105 | 98 |
| Construction contracts, value-Total | $p 71{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 86 | - 51 | $p 62$ | 70 | 44 |
| Residential. | p55- | 55 | 32 | p49 | 45 | 28 |
| All other. | p85 | 111 | 66 | ${ }^{7} 2$ | 90 | 56 |
| Factory employment | ${ }^{p 91}{ }^{1} 3$ | 91.7 | 88.9 |  | 89.5 | 88.2 |
| Durable goods-- | ${ }^{283.4}$ | 83.6 | 81.0 | ${ }^{p 828.6}$ | 81.6 | 80.1 |
| Non-durable goods | $p 98.8$ | 99.4 | 96.4 |  | ${ }_{83} 97.0$ | ${ }_{76.9}^{95.9}$ |
| Factory payrolls-Tota | -- | -- | -- | ${ }^{p 858.3}$ | 78.2 | 76.9 67.2 |
| Durable goods...- |  | -- | -- | ${ }_{p 93.1}^{p 78.3}$ | 76.4 90.9 | 67.2 87.8 |
| Frelght-car loadings, total | 67 | 69 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 57 |
| Miscellaneous | 75 | - 76 | ${ }_{8}^{69}$ | 64 | ${ }^{65}$ | 59 |
| Department store sales, value | 87 | 88 | 88 | 69 | 69 | 70 |
| Department store stocks, value | 68 | 67 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 67 |

p Preliminary.
Note-Production, carioadings, and department store sales indexes based on daily
averages. To convert durable and non-durable manufactures indexes to points in averages. To convert durable and non-durable manufactures indexes to points in
total index of manufactures figures, shown in Feaeral Reserve Chart Book, multiply total index of manufactures figures, shown in
Construction contract indexes based on three-month moving averages, centered
at second month, of F . W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States at second month, of F. W. Dodge data for 37 Eastern States. To convert indexes
to value tigures, shown! $n$ Federal Reserve Chart Book, muitiply total by $8410,-$ to value figures, shown! $n$ Federal Reserve Chart Book, muitiply total
269,000 , residential by $\$ 184,137,000$, and all other by $\$ 226,132,000$
Employment index, without seasonal adjustment, and payroils index complled Employment index, without
by Bureau of Labor Stat stics.

|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Vartation |  |  | WithoutSeasonal Adjustment |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fcb. } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F e b . \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan., } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufactures Dutable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron and steel. | 87 | 94 | 50 | 91 | 90 | 53 |
| Plg fron-- | 73 | 72 | ${ }^{46}$ | 75 | 71 | 47 |
| Steel ingots | 88 | ${ }^{196}$. | 51 | 92 98 | -92 | ${ }_{62}^{53}$ |
| Automoblies | 98 |  | 19 |  | 11 | 19 |
| Cement. | 80 | 69 | 57 | 48 | 42 | 34 |
| Plate glass. | 133 | 147 | 35 | 133 | 147 | 35 |
| Tin deliverl | p5 | 6 | 8 | ${ }^{72}$ | 66 7 | 85 10 |
| - Non-durable Goods |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textiles. | p109. | 109 | 79 | $p 115$ | 114. | 84 |
| Cotton consumption | 111 | 110 | 85 | 119 | 116 | 80 |
| Silk deliveries | 97. | 107 | 88 | 104 | 122 | 94 |
| slaughterlng and meat | 83 | 87 | 86 | 83 | 101 | 85 |
| Hogs | 67. | 74 | 66 | 74 | 100 | 73 |
| Cattle | 100 | 97 | 109 | 88 | 98 | 96 |
| Calves | 108 | 111 | 111 | 100 | 104 | 104 |
| Sheep... | 157 | 150 | 164 | 147 | 151 | 154 |
| Wheat flour | 94 | 92 | 89 | 91 | 90 | 86 |
| Sugar meltings | 70 | 106 | 83 | 69 | 70 | 81 |
| Newsprint production. | -61 | 61 | 53 | 61 | ${ }^{62}$ | 53 |
| Newsprint consumption | 123 | 121 | 129 | 122 | 116 | 127 |
| Leather and product | ${ }^{p 122}$ | 124 | 103 | p124 | 114 | 104 |
| Tanning |  | - 103 | 81 |  | - 98 |  |
| Cattle hide leathers. |  | 100 | 79 |  | 101 | 84 82 |
| Call and kip leathers | * | 18 97 | 81 |  | 92 | 84 |
| Petroleum reining | * | 205 | 195 | * | 205 | 195 |
| Gasollne |  |  |  | * | 262 | 243 |
| Kerosene |  | 112 | 113 | - * | 115 | -115 |
| Fuel oll |  | - |  |  | 145 | 1145 |
| Lubricating oil. | 162 | 165 | 157 | 147 | 157 | 143 |
| Cigars...- | 77 | -79 | 73 | 67 | 61 | 63. |
| Clgarettes | 231. | 237 | 226 | 211 | 232 | 206 |
| Manufactured tobacco. | 78 | 78 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 78 |
| Minerals | p79 | 75 |  | p83 | 83 | 88 |
| Anthracite | ${ }_{p 61}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 69 | ${ }_{53} 6$ | ${ }_{p 66}$ | 74 | 57 |
| Petroleum, crud | p168 | 171 | 171 | $p 164$ | 164 | 168 |
| Lead. |  | 70 | 67 |  | 71 | 69 |
| Zinc. | 87 | +88 | ${ }_{96}^{90}$ | 93 | 94 86 | 97 104 |

$p$ Preliminary. * Data not yet avaliable,
FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS (1923-1925 Average $=100$ )

|  | Employment |  |  |  |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adjusted for Seasonal Vartation |  |  | Without Sea-sonal Adjustment |  |  | Without Seasonal Adjustment |  |  |
|  | Feb 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Jan} \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Feb} \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | Jan 1939 | $\begin{aligned} & F e b \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{san}_{1939} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F e b \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| Durable Good |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a and | 87.6 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 87.7 \\ 09 \end{array}$ | $\|85.7\|$ | $81.2$ | 85.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 85.3 \\ & 99.7 \end{aligned}$ | 79.8 | ${ }_{87}^{77.7}$ |  |
| Machinery | 93.9 | $92.2$ | 100.0 | ${ }_{96} 93.4$ | ${ }_{95}^{91.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99.7 \\ & 79.9 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{91.6}^{91.6}$ | 87.4 91.9 |  |
| Transportation equipuient.- Automoblies | $\begin{aligned} & 92.5 \\ & 99.2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{102+1}^{93.3}$ | 77.0 | 105.2 | ${ }_{105.2}^{95.8}$ | 79.9 | ${ }_{97}^{91.6}$ | ${ }^{910} 10.9$ |  |
| onterrous meta | 93.9 | 94.0 | 88.4 | 93.5 | 92.4 | 88.0 | 87. | 84 |  |
| Lumber and produ | 65.3 | 66.3 | 63.6 | 62.3 | 61.9 | 60.6 | 52. |  |  |
| Stone, clay and glas | 71.4 | 73.6 | 67.6 | 66.5 | 66.4 | 63.0 | 57.7 | 56.8 |  |
| Non-durable Coods |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textlies and prod | 98.2 | 98.4 |  | 100.9 | ${ }_{90.8}^{97.5}$ |  | 87.2 80.9 |  | 77.9 69.0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Fabrics, }}$ | 89.8 | ${ }_{116.0}^{90}$ | ${ }_{118.2}^{81.1}$ | ${ }_{119.4}^{91.9}$ | 111.0 | ${ }_{119.8}^{83.1}$ | ${ }_{96.6}^{80.9}$ | 18.7 82.4 |  |
| eather products | 92.8 | 92.8 | 89.9 | 96.6 | 92.9 | 93.5 | 83.1 | 77.5 | 77.0 |
| Food products. | 121.8 | 124.2 | 124.2 | 111.3 | 113.7 | 113.2 | 112.2 | 115.2 |  |
| Tobacco products | 63.9 | 108.5 | ${ }^{64.2}$ | ${ }_{105}^{82.7}$ | 59.2 105 | 106.1 |  |  |  |
| Paper and printing --........ | 105.9 | 108.0 | 114.4 | 105.9 | 1105.7 | 1156.1 | 1192.5 | 119.7 | 117.3 |
| Chemicals \& petroleum prods. | 111.7 117.6 | 117.7 | 122.9 | 116.4 | 117.1 | 121.7 | 132.2 | 134.5 | 138 |
| Chems. group. except petroleum refining. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber products....i... | 81.2 | 81.3 |  | 81.3 | 81.1 | 74. |  |  | 1.58 |

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement-Week Ended

 March 18, 1939The lumber industry during the week ended March 18, 1939 stood at $57 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $65 \%$ of average 1929 shipments. Production was about $60 \%$ of the corresponding week of 1929; shipments, about $63 \%$ of that week's shipments; new orders about $61 \%$ 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 were $7 \%$ greater and production was $4 \%$ heavier than in the preceding week. production was $4 \%$ heavier Reported new orders were $12 \%$ greater. For the rist time in six weeks new business exceeded that of the corresponding
week of 1938 . It was $7 \%$ above that period. Reported production was $1 \%$ above and shipments were $1 \%$ below last year's week. For softwoods, production, shipments and new orders were respectively $3 \%$ greater, $2 \%$ less and $6 \%$ greater than in corresponding week of 1938. New business (hardwoods and softwoods) was $15 \%$ above production and shipments were $12 \%$ above output in the week ended March 18. Reported production for the 11 weeks of the year to date was $18 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipto date was $18 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipments were $11 \%$ above the shipments, and new orders were
$4 \%$ above the orders of the 1938 period. New business for $4 \%$ above the orders of the 1938 period. New business for
the 11 weeks of 1939 was $10 \%$ above output; shipments were the 11 weeks of 1939 was $10 \%$ above output; ship
$11 \%$ above. The Association further reported:
During the week ended March 18, 1939, 534 mills produced 185,204,000 feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped 207.553.000 feet: booked orders of $213,847,000$ feet. . Revised figures for the preceding week were mills, 539 , production $178,660,000$ feet, shipments $194,809,000$ feet; orders, 191,119,000 feet.
All regions except Southern Cyress, Northern Hemlock and Northern Hardwood reported new orders above production in the week ended

March 18, 1939. All except Cypress and Northern Hardwood reported shipments above output. All regions reported orders above those of corresponding week of 1938 except Western Pine and Southern Cypress. All but West Coast, Wostrunche Cypress ast Cost, California Red ood Southern Cypress and Northern Hemlock reported production above the 1938 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended March 18, 1939, by 447 softwood mills totaled $204,510,000$ feet; or $16 \%$ above the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $198,256,000$ feet, or $12 \%$ above production. Production was $176,818,000$ feet.
Reports from 103 hardwood mills give new business as $9,337,000$ feet, $9,297,000$ feet, or $11 \%$ above production. Production was $8,386,000$ feet Identical Mill Reports
Last week's productiọn of 438 ' idèntial softwood mills was $175,406,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $169,663,000$ feet; shipments were respectively 196,75t,000 feet, and $200,073,000$ feet; and orders received $203,046,000$ eel, and prods, 0 lect 10278000 feet: shipments $7,844,000$ feet and $6,312,000$ feet and orders $7,681,000$ feet and $5,409,000$ feet.

## Tariff Commission Issues Compilation of Sugar <br> Statistics

The United States Tariff Commission on March 27 released a compilation of statistics on sugar, covering production in the principal sugar producing countries of the world with particular reference to production in the mainland and insular areas of the United States. Our import and export trade in sugar over a long period of years is shown in detail. An announcement in the matter further said:
Tables of imports include statistics with respect to duties and customs revenues and the tables on exports contain information with respect to drawback paid on duitable sugar used in the production of export commodities. The tables on consumption are confined to consumption in this county, emphasizing the as from our supplies are derived.
One section in the important markets of New Yoik of refined sugar and of raw sugar in the important markets of New York and London.
Washington, D. C., or may be obtained from its New York office at 712 Custom House

## Conservation Accomplishments Under AAA Farm Programs Shown in Report for Year and Half Period Ended June 30, 1938

Accomplishments in conservation of soil fertility and protection of farm income under Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm programs are shown in the report of the AAA issued March 9 for the year and a half period, Jan. 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938. The report, made to Secre tary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, is signed by H. R. Tolley, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who was AAA Administrator during the period covered by the report. The report states:
The work is not finished and perhaps is only begun, but the launching of a great social effort is in itself a significant event in the history of such an effort.

During all five years of the existence of the AAA the farm programs have been under ceaseless attack by powerful and organized forces of opposition. But because so many people have felt of agriculture and of the entire Nation.

An announcement issued by the Department of Agriculture, bearing on the report, also said
In addition to the detailed account of the application of the program in 1937, the report reviews the activities of the AAA since 1933. Adjust ment and conservation programs in effect from 1933 to 1938 are reviewed and the objectivés of each are outlined. A chapter is devoted to the progress made in administration of the programs. The effects of the program on farm prices and income are appraised' and the experience of the AAA in marketing adjustment is recounted.
The report makes public complete and detailed figures on the results of the AAA program for 1937. In the summary of results of the 1937 agricultural conservation program, the report shows that the program applied to $282,629,000$ acres, or nearly $65 \%$ of the total crop-land in the United States. The number of owner-operators, tenants and landlords who took part in the program totaled $3,743,904$ and the number of farms participating was $3,020,037$.
The emphasis placed on soil-building and soil-conserving crops and practices in the 1937 program is evidenced in the results contained in the report. These practices included new seedings of legumes and grasses, planting of green-manure and cover crops, applying lime and fertize to soil-conserving crops, forest and orchard ty

Seeding of soil-improving crops was the practice most widely carried out. The report shows that approximately $29,000,000$ acres were seeded - to legumes and grasses and $12,287,000$ acres were seeded to green-manure
and cover crops. and cover crops.
Another practice carried out on a large scale was the use of lime and fertilizer to encourage the growth of soil-conserving crops. The report states that farmers applied nearly $5,000,000$ tons of limestone, and approximately 400,000 tons of phosphate and other fertilizers, in connecapproximately tion with soil-onserving crops and pastures.
Range conservation and improvement practices encouraged under the 1937 program were carried out on 37,455 ranches in 17 Western States. These ranches covered $154,500,000$ acres with a total grazing capacity of $6,584,000$ animal units. The report shows that natural and artificial seeding was carried out on more than $15,000,000$ acres including $12,841,000$ acres reseeded by deferred grazing.
Farmers participating in the 1937 program diverted $26,362,538$ acres from soil-depleting crops, which was almost $13 \%$ of the normal or base creage of soil-depleting crops on the participating farms.
For improving their soil by diversion from soil-depleting crops and rrying out soil-building practices under the 1937 program, cooperating farmers earned $\$ 306,744,000$. The average payment was $\$ 81.93$.

The report features the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, giving the provisions of the new law and pointing out its objectives. It describes as a significant change in emphasis the provision of a mechanism for developing an ever-normal granary. As to the report, the department further notes:
Sources of agricultural disadvantage and the search for a farmers' tariff are given in an historical review of the background of agricultural adjustment, and a summary of all recent farm legislation is added.
The administration of the adjustment programs locally by farmer committeemen is described in a review of AAA administration. The educational work of the AAA is explained, and the basic character of the informational program is presented in its relation to the democratic process of governmeent.
In addition to protecting and improving their soil resources, farmers are taking the lead in developing and operating programs designed to improve marketing conditions for their products, the report points out. These measures have been put into effect through marketing agreement and surplus removal programs.
Through marketing agreement programs, producers of fruits, vegetables and milk have been able to establish more orderly selling conditions for their products. These programs affected approximately $1,500,000$ proucers.
Surplus removal programs, the report explains, are designed to improve marketing conditions for producers by taking out of commercial channels price depressing supplies which result in low prices and waste of products which otherwise could not be used. The products bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are distributed to State agencies for use of the needy and unemployed in addition to commodities received from other sources. Surplus removal operations Rave also sought to develop ew uses for farm products and encourage domestie and export sales.
on the report. Activities of the AAA in behalf of also discussed in the re
Alfred D. Stedman and Harold B. Rowe are given particular credit by Mr. Tolley for their help in preparing the report.

Petroleum and Its Products-Texas Seen Remaining on Five-Day Production Week-Louisiana's Move to Join Compact Seen Responsible-Oklahoma and California Hold Crude Allowable Down-Daily Average Output Still Above Federal Forecast Crude Stocks Gain-Bell Oil Advances Petroleum Prices
Texas moved to abandon its recently adopted April-6-day production week as the threat of a substantial increase in crude output in the Lone Star State was reported to have bsen the deciding factor in Louisiana's announced decision to join the Inter-State Oil Compact Commission.
Although the order by which production in Texas would be maintained on the 5 -day week schedule which has ruled for several months was ready for the signature of Ion A. Smith, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, his absence from Austin held up formal confirmation of Commissioner E. O. Thompson's statement early in the week that the Saturday shut-down would be maintained during April.
Late in the week, Chairman Smith and Commissioner Sadler of the Tכxas Railroad Commission signed an order amending the original April proration rules which had restored production to a six-day week, rather than rescinding the April production schedule as had been thought likely. The allowables for Refugio, Harris, Neuces and Midland counties were slashed 302,000 barrels daily below the present allowable. Giving effect to these reductions, the April 1 Texas quota will be $1,253,005$ barrels daily, against the Bureau of Mines estimate of $1,412,700$ barrels. No change was made in the East Texas allowable.
Disclosure of the change in the attitude of the Louisiana Administration, which thus far has refused to become affiliated with the Inter-State Oil Compact group, came on March 25, when J. E. Farrell, Fort Worth oil man and closa Marsonal friend of Governor Leche, announced that the Gersonal friend of Governor Leche, announced that the
Governor would issue the necessary order within a week or so.
Governor Leche's decision to enter Louisiana in the InterState Compact group came, following a conference, attended by Mr. Farrell, Charles F. Roeser, President of the Independent Petroleum Association of America and W. R. Boyd, Executive Vice-President of the American Petroelum nstitute. With Louisian joining the Ancan Petroelum group, it is considered likely that California and Arkansas also will swing into line and join the Commission. Illinois' recent rise in importance as an oil-producing State makes it recent rise in importance as an oll-producing State makes it necossary for the Commissi
Louisiana's refusal to join the Inter-State Oil Compact Commission, in addition to encouraging other producing States to remain out of this group, has long been a source of rritation to Texas oil men. Oil operators in the Lone Star tate have long complained of the fact that large quantities of Louisiana crude hit the Texas markets, much of the time at cut price levels.
Issuance of an executive order by Governor Leche is the only step necessary for Louisiana to become a member of the Inter-State Oil Compaye Commission. Under Louisiana laws, approval of this action by the Legislature is not necessary with the Govrnor possessing authority under the State Constitution to take such action. The State Conservation Department set April allowable for Louisiana on March 25 of 257,920 barrels, up 3,700 barrels from the previous month's figure.
The daily average crude oil allowable for California during April was set at 575,000 barrels in orders issued by the Cen-
tral Committee of California Oil Producers in Los Angeles on March 28. Off 25,000 barrels from the March figure of 600,000 barrels, this is the lowest allowable recommended by the Central Committee in two years. Thr new allowable also represents the first time in months that the quota set by the Committee has been below the monthly market demand estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines, which for this April was 592,000 barrels daily.
As expected, the Oklahoma Corporation Commission on March 29 approved the recommendations of W. J. Armstrong, Chief Conservation Officerr, and set the April allowstrong, chjer Conservation 4 fitcer, and set the April allowthe figure which has ruled for several months past. The oil conservation department of the Commission issued figures showing February production totaled 452,168 barrels daily, which is nearly 25,000 barrels over the figure set by the Corporation Commission but more than 30,000 barrels under the daily market demand estimate released by the United States Bureau of Mines.
Daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended March 25 was off 1,800 barrels to a daily total of $3,382,350$ barrels, according to the mid-week report issued by the American Petroleum Institute. Despite report issued by the American Petroleum Institute. Despite market demand figure fixed by the Bureau of Mines in its monthly forecast. The Federal agency set the probable March demand at a daily total of $3,340,000$ barrels.

A decline of 15,500 barrels in California production failed to offset gains in other States, and a net gain for the week was thus established. California's 15,500-barrel reduction pared the total there to 624,600 barrels daily. Louisiana also showed a loss, production there easing 1,150 barrels to a daily total of 261,900 barrols. The sharpest gain was shown in Kansas, where output rose 5,600 barrels to a daily total of 166,750 barrels. Texas was not far behind with a gain of 5,200 barrels, production there rising to $1,324,900$ barrels. Oklahoma was up 4,950 barrels to 451,450 barrels.
Inventories of domestic and foreign erude oil gained 493,000 barrels during the week ended March 18, totaling 273,345,000 barrels, according to a Bureau of Mines' report issued in Washington on March 29. Domestic crude oil stocks advanced 415,000 barrels while foreign crude holdings gained vanced 415,000 barrels.

A 4-cent a barrel increase in the posted price for crude oil in the Burkburnett, North Texas, and Texas-Oklahoma River Bed areas was announced by the Bell Oil and Gas Co. of Grandfield, Okla., on March 29, effective April 1. Under the new schedule, prices start at 79 cents a barrel for 28 to $28: 9$ gravity, and advances 2 cents for each degree to a top of $\$ 1.03$ for 40 and above.

Another step in the tangled legal battle over the seizure of foreign-owned oil properties by the Mexican Government a year ago developed on March 30 when the Second Federal District Court denied all petitions of the American and British companies filed in an effort to recover their expropriated properties. The oil companies have five days after they have been formally notified of the decision to appeal the court's ruling before the Supreme Court. Major point cited by the lower court was the failure of the companies to take action in early 1936 when the expropriation law was passed, and waiting until March, 1938, "when a subsequent act of authority enforced it."

Price changes follow:
March 29-A 4-cent a barrel increase in crude ofl prices in the Burkburnett, North Texas, and Texas Oklahoma River Bed area, was posted by the Bell Oil and Gas Co., effective April 1.-

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


REFINED PRODUOTS-MID-CONTINENT GAS PRICES ADVANCE
AGAIN-MOTOR FUEL STOCKS SHOW NOMINAL GAINREDUCED
Wholesale gasoline prices advanced $1 / 8$ cent a gallon in the mid-continent area upon news of the maintenance of the fiveday production week for Texas plus the $5 \%$ increase in demand for motor fuel during the first three months this year as compared with the like 1938 quarter.

The advance, the third this month, lifted prices to the best level since last fall. Under the new price schedule, which became generally effective in mid-week, third-grade gasoline is held at 3.875 to 4.25 cents a gallon at Oklahoma, with regular grade held at 4.625 to 5 cents a gallon. While these levels do not provide any profit according to oil men, these levels do not provide a
they do cut the loss margin.

Rising seasonal demand, aided by a slight slackening of refinery operations, held down the increase in stocks of finished and unfinished motor fuel to 270,000 barrels during the week ended March 25. Total stocks were shown at $87,561,000$ barrels in the mid-week report of the American Petroleum Institute.

Refinery operations were off 0.9 point during the March 25 week, dropping to $78.6 \%$ of capacity with a decline in daily average runs of crude stills of 25,000 barrels to $3,225,000$ barrels. Production of gasoline during the period was off

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1877

231,000 barrles to $9,423,000$ barrels. Stocks of gas and fuel oils were off $1,333,000$ barrels to $129,038,000$ barrels.
Feature of the local refined products market during the week was the March 29 announcement by Standard Oil Co of New York of a reduction of $1 / 8$ cent a gallon in tank car prices of fuel oil to $43 / 8$ cents, New York harbor. The decline was seasonal and not unexpected in view of the somewhat topheavy statistical position of gas and fuel oils.
Improvement in the wholesale and retail price structure for gaoline developed in the Camden area during the past week. An advance of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in the dealer tankwagon posting was quickly followed by an advance of 1 cent a gallon in the general retail price level, making quotations 14.9 cents a gallon, including State taxes.

Representative price changes follow:
March 29-A general advance of $1 / 8$ cent a gallon in wholesale gasoline prices in the mid-continent area was posted.
March 29-Standard Oil of New York posted a $1 / 8$ cent a gallon reduction in the tank-car price of kerosene in New York harbor to $4 \frac{3}{8}$ cents a gallon.
U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery New York-
Stand. Oil


Kerosene, $41-43$ Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery
 Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
N. Y. (Bayonne)


27 ${ }^{7}$ plus (Bayonne)Gas OiI, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal
$\quad$ Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included
z New York
z Brooklyn
and $z$ Not Including $2 \%$ city sales tax.

Daily Average Crude Oil Production During Week Ended March 25, 1939, Placed at 3,382,350 Barrel's
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production for the week ended March 25, 1939, was $3,382,350$ barrels. This was a loss of 1,800 barrels over the output of the previous week, and the current week's figure was above the $3,340,000$ 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 March. Daily average production for the four weeks ended March 25, 1939, is estimated at $3,358,600$ barrels. The daily average output for the at $3,358,600$ barrels. The daily average output for the ther details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United States ports for the week ended March 25 totaled 433,000 barrels, a daily average of 61,857 barrels, compared with a daily average of 136,857 barrels for the week ended March 18 and 105,429 barrels daly for the four weeks ended March 25.
There were no receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended March 25, compared with a daily average of 8,857 barrels in the week ended March 18 and 13,929 barrels daily for the four weeks ended March-25.
Reports received from refining companies owning $85.8 \%$ of the $4,268,000$ barrel estimated daily potential refining capacity of the United States indicate that the industrty as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines basis, $3,225,000$ 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, $87,561,000$ barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline; $21,487,000$ barrels of gas and distillate fuel oil, and $107,551,000$ barrels of heavy fuel oil.
Total gasoline production by companies owning $84.9 \%$ of the total daily refinery capacity of the country amounted to $9,423,000$ barrels. DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OLL PRODUCTION
(Figures in Barrele)

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { B. or M. } M \\ \text { Calceu } \\ \text { Reared } \\ \text { Require- } \\ \text { ments } \\ \text { (March }) \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { Mar., } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Ened } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ 1939 \\ 1929 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { Mar. } 26, \\ & 1938 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oklahom <br> Kansas | $\begin{aligned} & 473,200 \\ & 150,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,000 \\ & 156.850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 451,450 \\ & 166,750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +4,950 \\ & +5,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 446,350 \\ & 152,950 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504,800 \\ & 178,750 \end{aligned}$ |
| Panhandle Tex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North Texas |  |  |  | +100 | 80,600 <br> 80 |  |
| West Texas. |  |  | - $\begin{array}{r}30,600 \\ 212,200\end{array}$ | 72.200 | 20, 2100 |  |
| East Central T |  |  | ${ }^{987,100}$ |  | ${ }^{95,850}$ | ${ }_{99} 300$ |
| East-Texas, |  |  | 年372,850 |  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 429,150 \\ & 223\end{aligned}$ |
| Southwest Te |  |  | 2517,500 <br> 250 |  | ${ }_{217}^{248}$ | 199,7 |
| tal 1 | 1,363,900 | b1,805,757 | 1,324,900 | +5.20 | 1,321,20 | 1,317,400 |
| stal |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70,550 \\ 191,350 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} +100 \\ -1,250 \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,650 \\ 192,500 \end{array}$ | 77,100 183,600 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Lou | 259.700 | 254,22 | 261,900 | -1,150 | 264,15 | 260,700 |
| Arkansa |  | 53,090 | 53,200 | $-100$ | 53,150 163850 1 | 52,050 40,800 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lex }}^{\text {Llinois }}$ | 125,500 100,300 |  | 163,800 94.400 | -4,400 | 163,85 | 0 |
| Michigan | 47,700 |  | 58,350 | -650 | 57,950 | 52,150 |
| Wyoming | 53,600 $\mathbf{1 3} 50$ |  | 57,600 <br> 13 <br> 13 | +6,700 | ${ }_{13}^{52}$ | 12,950 |
| Montana- | 13,500 4,200 |  | ( $\begin{gathered}13,100 \\ 3,7800\end{gathered}$ | $\square_{-200}^{550}$ | 13,800 <br> 3 <br> 1 | 12.250 4.200 |
| New Mexico | 109,700 | 109,700 | 108,600 |  | 107,750 | 104,950 |
| Total east of Callf California | $2,751,600$ |  | $2, \overline{2,757,600}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +13,700 \\ & -15,500 \end{aligned}$ | $2,733,050$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,681,100 \\ 724,500 \end{array}$ |
| Total United States. | $3{ }^{3.340 .000}$ |  | 3,382,350 | -1.800 | 3.358,600 | 3,405,600 |

a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude
on based upon certain premses ourased upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of
March. As requirements may be supplied either from stocks or from new production, contempplated wtithdrawals from crude oil inventories must be deducted from produced.
b Base allowable effective March 14. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during March. Calculated net basic seven-day allowable for wee nded Saturday morning, March 25, approximately $1,298,500$ barrels dally. c Recommendation of Central Committee of Californis Oll Producers.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED (Figures in thousands of barrels of 42 gallons each)


## Buying of Major Non-Ferrous Metals in Moderate

"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of March 30, reported that political tension, abroad and here, made for cautious buying in the market for non-ferrous metals during the last.week. Copper and zinc were dull, but lead and tin sold in fair volume. Quotations on major items were unchanged. A downward revision in cadmium resulted from selling pressure from abroad. Tin was moderately higher for the week, with quicksilver and bismuth also up. The publication further reported:

## Copper

Domestic trade in copper was quiet, sales for the last week totaling 5,441 tons. Producers are counting on some good business here as soon as the tension over the foreign situation eases. The so-called outside market appears to be strengthening, as cheap offerings of copper for nearby deivery are gradually drying up. The producers held their quotation at 11/4.
Fabricators shipped products during February that contained 53,500 tons of copper. - This was viewed as a good showing.
Advices from Chile received here on March 28 stated that the Senate has agreed on a $10 \%$ tax on profits instead of the original plan to impose an export tax on copper. The Chamber of Deputies and the President will have to act on the bill before it becomes law.
Sales of copper outside of the United States have been satisfactory. Bookings abroad have amounted to about 66,000 tons so "far this month, which means, that the Cartel is selling its current production.

## Lead

Demand for lead was fair, notwithstanding the áctivity early in March, and sales for the last week amounted to 4,428 tons, which compares with 4,230 tons in the preceding seven-day period. Producers feel satisfied that actual consumption of lead is moving upward. Consumers have been taking larger quantities than in February, and there is a strong possibility, producetrs say, that deliveries for the current month will rise to about 40,000 tons. Books have been opened for May-shipment lead, and a substantial tonnage remains to be bought for that position. With any encouragement from London, the price s
appreciably, market authorites contend. Quotations continued at 4.85c., New York, which was also the contract
settling basis named by the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and 4.70c., St. Louis. St. Louis.
Workers at the Avalos lead smelter of the American Smielting \& Refining Co., in Chihuahua, accepted a new contract during the last week, ending a strike that lasted a little more than a day. The Federal Labor Depart-
ment of Mexico intervened and induced the workers to accept the new ment of
contract.

## zine

Buyers were intimidated by the poor showing of the London market, and sales of the common grades for the last week amounted to only 1,400 tons. The quotation on Prime Western continued at $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis. Foreign metal was offered here at a shade above $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., New York. Zinc concentrate advanced $\$ 1$ per ton in the Tri-State district because of a tight situation in the ore market.
Imports of slab zine during February amounted to 3,142 tons, against 340 tons in February last year. Imports in the first two months of the current year amounted to 4,877 tons, which compares with 1,211 tons in the same period of 1938. Out of the total quantity imported in the January-February period, 1,200 tons came from Canada; 1,833 tons from Mexico; 1,743 tons from Belgium, and 101 tons from Poland.
Imports of zinc in ore in the first two months of 1939 amounted to 3,182 tons, against 25 tons in the same period last year. Shipments from Mexico accounted for 2,031 tons in the Janualy erruary period this year,
and Argentina contributed 1,151 tons. and Argentina contributed 1,151 tons.
Zinc manufactures exported in the first two months of 1939 contained about 3,570 tons of $z$ inc against 2,763 tons in the same period last year.

Tin-plate mills came in for a fair tonnage on Friday and Saturday (March 24 and 25), but trade over the remainder of the week was
inactive. The news that Malaya's quota for the second quarter has been fixed at $281 / 2 \%$ for the purpose of liquidating excess exports from that country was favorably received and inspired some confidence on the buying end. The tin-plate industry of the United States is operating at fully $60 \%$ of capacity, which reveals an upward trend in actual consumption of tin here.
Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: March 23, 44.650 c .; March 24, 45.025c. ; March 25, 45.100c. ; March 27, 25.100c. ; March 20, 45,000 c.

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

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stiatis Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic, Refinety | Export, Refinery | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| Mar. $23 \ldots$ | 11.025 | 9.925 | 46.250 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4.50 |
| Mar. 24. | 11.025 | 9.950 | 46.625 | 4.85 |  |  |
| Mar. 25...- | 11.025 | 9.950 | 46.700 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4.50 |
| Mar. 27. | 11.025 | ${ }_{9}^{9.975}$ |  | 4.85 485 | 4.70 4.70 |  |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {Mar. }} 29$ | 11.025 11.025 | 9.975 <br> 9.950 | 46.500 46.600 | 4.85 4.85 | 4.70 4.70 | 4.50 4.50 |
| Averave | 11.025 | 9.954 | 46.563 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4.50 |

Average prices for calendar week ended March 25 are: Domestic copper,
Po.b.
Definery
11.025 c . refinery, 11.025 c .; export copper, $9.921 \mathrm{c} . ;$ Straits tin, 46.275 c. ; New York
$4.850 c$.; St. Louis lead, 4.700 c .; St. Louis zinc, 4.500 c. : and silver, 42.750 c .
The above quotations are "'M. \& M. M's" appralsal of the major United States
The the basis of cash, New York or St. Louls, 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, deIvered at consumers' plants. As delivery charges vary with the destination, the
figures shown above are net prices at refineries on the Atlantic seaboard. Dellvered prices in New England avemge 0.225 c . per pound above the refinery basis. Export quotations for copper are reduced to net at refineries on the Atlantic sea
ooard. On foreign business in copper sellers usually name a c.i.1. price-Hamburg Havre and Liverpool. The e.1.f. basis commands a premilum of 0.325 . per pound Have $1.0 . \mathrm{b}$. refinery quotation.

Daily London Prices


Prices for lead and zinc are the official buyers' prices for the first session of the
London Metai ExcDange; prices for copper and tin are the offictal closing buyers' London Metar excoange; prices sor copper and ( $2,240 \mathrm{lb}$.)

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The current weekly report of the National Bituminous Coal Commission reported that the total production of soft coal in the week ended March 18 is estimated at $7,670,000$ net tons. Compared with the output in the preceding week, this shows a decrease of 330,000 tons, or $4.1 \%$. Production in the corresponding week of 1938 amounted to $5,814,000$ tons.
Cumulative production of soft coal in the present year to date is $9.3 \%$ below that in the same period of the 1937-38 years; cumulative production of hard coal, $12.3 \%$ below that in 1937-38.
The United States Bureau of Mines reported that anthracite production in Pennsylvania for the week ending March 18 is estimated at 791,000 tons, or 131,800 tons per working day, an increase of 22,000 tons, or nearly $3 \%$, when compared with tonnage in the preceding week. 'In comparison with the week of March 19, 1938, there was an increase of more than $29 \%$.

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 re
and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.]

|  | Week Ended- |  |  |  |  | Mar. <br> Avge. <br> 1923 e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 11 \\ 1939 \mathbf{p} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\operatorname{Mar}_{1939}{ }^{4}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a r .12 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 13 \\ 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 9 \\ 1929 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |
| Alaska | 2 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 2 |  |  |
| Alabama. | 269 | 274 | 225 | 312 | 392 | ${ }^{423}$ |
| Arkansas a | 45 | 56 | 23 | 46 | 129 | 77 |
| Colorado | 134 | 154 | 96 | 156 | 181 | 195 |
| Georgla and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Illinois | ${ }_{993}^{993}$ | 1,106 | 699 293 | 1,571 | 1,170 | 1,684 +575 |
| Indiana | 396 | 443 97 | $\begin{array}{r}293 \\ 65 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 502 119 18 | 401 | 575 |
| Iowa: | 95 119 | $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 162 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65 <br> 94 | 1193 | $\begin{array}{r}98 \\ 157 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 122 |
| ,Kentucky-Easte | 617 | 719 | 498 | 883 | 935 | 560 |
| Western: | 159 | 203. | 153 | 264 | 302 | 215 |
| Maryland. | 30 | 30 | 26 | 39 | 58 | 52 |
| Michigan. |  | 5 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 32 |
| Montana | 59 | 64 | 40 | 63 | 76 | 68 |
| New Mexi | 25 | 26 | 20 | 41 | 54 | 53 |
| North and South | 57 | 57 | 38 | 42 | 831 | 834 |
| Ohio --. - | 457 | 450 | 363 | 645 | 410 | 740 |
| Pennsylvania bltuminous | 1,934 | 1,880 | 1,527 | 2,855 | 2,772 | 3,249 |
| Tennessee. | 96 | 111 | 71 | 139 | 112 | 118 |
| Texas. | 16 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 23 | 19 |
| Utah | 73 | 68 | 39 | 101 | 101 | 68 |
| Virginis | 239 | 262 | 235 | 318 | 263 | 230 |
| Washington |  |  | 26 |  | 51 | 74 |
| West Virginia Northern. b | 1,495 | 1,560 | 1,338 450 | 2,091 | 1.892 689 | 1,172 |
| Wyoming | 105 | 112 | $\bigcirc 90$ | 131 | 132 | 36 |
| Other Western States |  | 2 |  |  | s4 | s7 |
| Total bltuminous coa | 8,000 | 8,442 | 6,439 | 11,343 | 10,447 | 10,764 |
| Pennsylvania anthracite. | 769 | 915 | 1,012 | 1,028 | 1,176 | 2,040 |
| Total, all coal | 8.769 | 9,357 | 7,451 | 12.374 | 11,623 | 12,804 |

a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O., Virginla, K. \& M., B. C. \& G.;
 Including the Panhandle. District and Grant, Mineral and Tucker countles. c In-
cludes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania cludes Arizona, California, Idaho. Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania
anthracte from published records of the Bureau of Mines.' e Average weekly rate anthracite from published records of the Bureau of Mines. e Average weekly rate
for entire month. $p$ Prelminary. s Alaska, Georgia, North Carolina, and South
Dakota included with "other Western States." * Less than 1,000 tons.

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

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Coal Year to Date c |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} M a \tau .18 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 19 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938-1 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937- \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1929- \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bituminous Coal aTotal, including mine fuel | 7,670 | 8,000 | 5,814 | 346,946 | 382,432 |  |
| Daily average...-.-.-.-------- | 1,278 | 1,333 | ${ }^{5} 818$ | 1,180 | 1,302 | 1,707 |
| Crude Petroleum b-- ${ }_{\text {Coal equivalent of weekly output. }}^{\text {Col }}$ | 5,421 | 5,371 | 5.500 | 263.210 | 281,891 |  | | Coal equivalent of weekly output_- $\quad 5,421$ | 5,371 | 5,500 | 263,210 | $281,891 \mid 219,768$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the |  |  |  |  | production of lignite, semi-anthracite and anthracite outside of Pennsylvania. b Total barrels produced during the week converted to equivalent coal assum-

ing $6,0 \mathrm{CO} 000 \mathrm{~B}$ B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. csum ing 6,0C0,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oil and 13,100 B.t.u. per pound of coal. c Sum
of 50 full weeks ending March 18,1939 , and corresponding periods in other coal years ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND (In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \operatorname{Mar} .189 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 11 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Mar. } 19 \\ 1938 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 1938 c | 1929 c |
| Penna. AnthraciteTotal, incl. colliery fuel a |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily average | 131,800 | 128,200 | 101,800 | 172,200 | $10,824,000$ 167,800 | 16,410,000 |
| Commercial productionb Beehive Coke- | 751,000 | 731,000 | 580,000 | 10,550,000 | 10,283,000 | 16,228,000 |
| United States total.... | 15,400 | 14,600 | 23,600 | 189,500 | 282,800 | 1,322,300 |
| Daihy average. | 2,567 | 2,433 | 3,933 | 2,871 | 4,285 | 20,035 |

## Steel Orders Sagging in Some Lines-Operations Lower

The "Iron Age" in its issue of March 30 reported that the steel industry winds up the first quarter on a note of hesitation. March business made no substantial gains. Scales of some products barely broke even with those of February, exceptions being tin plate and structural steel. The "Iron Age" further reported:
Production of ingots is estimated by the "Iron Age" to be slightly lower this week at $55 \%$ of the industry's capacity. The change in the average is insignificant; but of importance is the fact that in the Birmingham district, where operations have been steady for several weeks, there has been a drop of three furnaces, reducing the rate from $72 \%$ to $601 / 2 \%$, while in Detroit, where buying by the automobile industry has been below expectations, one plant has reduced to 10 open hearths out of 16 available. While Pittsburgh district operations remain steady at $52 \%$, the Chicago district has dropped three points to $531 / 2 \%$, the Cleveland-Lorain district stwo points lower at $53 \%$ and the St. Louis district has dropped sharply to $45 \%$.
Partly offsetting these losses are gains in the wheeling-Weitron area. which is up 11 points to $76 \%$, and in the Youngstown district, which is up one point to $51 \%$.
If the steel industry were solely dependent on current buying, operating rates would be lower than they are. However, the volume of business that has been placed during the epast two or three months, particularly in rails, track accessories, car material, structural steel and tin plate, is a sustaining factor in operating schedules.
Despite the discouragement caused by the fallure of steel business to expand in the degree that had been expected by many in the trade, there
is still confidence that the second quarter will make a fairly good showing is still confidence that the second quarter will make a fairly good showing. possibly bringing some improvement over the first quarter.
a price for No 1 heavy melting steel at pittsburgh. A slight easing in he price for No. 1 heavy melting steel at Pittsburgh has brought a reducrerage advance of $25 c$ at Philadelphia reflecting small purchases by an umers. The Philadelphia situation has been mare greatly influenced by export shipments than by domestic demand. Negotiations with representatives of the International Scrap Convention, who are in this country have reached no conclusion, being held up, it is said, by a difference in views as to price. The Japanese, however, are expected to make further purchases soon. Though scrap is more plentiful at some points, particularly Chicago and Youngstown, prices have not eased except at Pittsburgh: Because of the rise at Philadelphia, the "Iron Age". scrap composite price is up 12 c . to $\$ 15.29$, the highest figure since October, 1937 .
The sagging of steel orders has probably been more pronounced in sheets and strip than elsewhere. Whether this is a result of inventories built up by consumers from coverages made last fall at low prices is not clear.
At least two automobile companies in the Detriot district appear to have sufficient steel to complete their runs on 1939 models. Some other companies may require only fill-in lots. Buying of steel for try-0ut runs on 1940 models is not expected before May.
New structural steel work this week is in light volume, a wards totaling only about 12,000 tons, none taking as much as 1,000 tons. Inquiries total only 15,400 tons, of which 3,000 tons is for a school in Chicago, 2,500 tons for two briages at Pollock, cal., 1,200 tons for an infirmary at willowbrook, N. Y., and 1,000 tons for a pumping station in Chicago. Reinforcing steel lettings of about 1,000 tons include 2,600 tons for work at Grand Ooulee Dam and 1,440 tons for U. S. Engineers at Huntington, ${ }^{6}$. Vaying
Buying of rails and rolling equipment by the railroads has dropped to a low point, though a considerable number of cars are pending.

Price developments include an advance of $\$ 2$ a ton on lawn fence, the reat set cap screws slightly higher, and a firming up in prices of reinforcing bars in several markets.

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSITE PRICES





211e. ${ }^{\text {Low }}$ oct.  

Pig Iron
Mar. 28, 1939, $\$ 20.61$ a Gross Ton $\$ 20.61 \begin{gathered}\text { (Based on average of basic fron at Valley } \\ \text { furnace and foundry irons at Chicago }\end{gathered}$



Steel Scrap
Mar. 28. 1939. $\$ 15.29$ a Gross Ton (Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel
 One month ago. $\qquad$ and Chicago.


The American Iron and Steel Institute on March 27 announced that telegraphic reports which it had received indicated that the operating rate of steel companies having $96 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry will be $56.1 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning March 27, compared with $55.4 \%$ one week ago, $55.8 \%$ one month ago, and $35.7 \%$ one year ago. This represents an increase of 0.7 point, or $1.3 \%$, from the estimate for the week ended March 20 , 1939. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since March 7, 1938, follow:

| 1938- |  |  |  | , |  | - |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 7 | 29.9\% | June 20 | 28.0\% | Oct. 3 | $47.9 \%$ | Jan. 2 | \% |
| Mar. 14 | 32.1\% | June 27 | 28.7\% | Oct. 10 | $51.4 \%$ | Jan. 9 | .7\% |
| Mar, 21 | 33.7\% | July. 5 | 22.4\% | Oct. 17 | 49.4\% | Jan. 16 | $7 \%$ |
| 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\% | Feb. 20 | 53.7\% |
| May 2 | $30.7 \%$ | Aug. ${ }^{15}$ | 40.4\% | Nov. 28 | $60.7 \%$ | Feb. 27 | 55.8\% |
| May | 30.4\% | Aug. 22. | 42.8\% | Dec. 5. | $59.9 \%$ | Mar. 6 | 55.1\% |
| May 16 | 30.7\% | Aug. 29. | 44.0\% | Dec. 12 | 57.6\% | Mar, 13 | $55.7 \%$ |
| May 23 | 29.0\% | Sept. ${ }^{6}$ | $39.9 \%$ | Dec. 19- | $51.7 \%$ | Mar. 20 | 55.4\% |
| May 31 | $28.1 \%$ | Sept. 12 | 45.3\% | Dec. 26 | 38.8\% | Mar, 27 | 56.1\% |
| June 6 | 26 | Sept. 19. | 47.3\%\% |  |  |  |  |

"Steel" of Cleveland, in its summary of the iron and stéel markets, on March 27 stated:
Steel business this month has fallen short of expected levels. Demand shows further small gains in some directions, but hesitancy is noted in others, and ingot production has slipped one point to $55 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
Sufficient business is at hand and in prospect to prevent any marked letdown in operations immediately. In fact, some producers look for better business next quarter than during the current period. Production of rails and tin plate will help to sustain steel making in April and May, while requirements of building and engineering construction, shipbuilding. and the automotive industry will also provide considerable support.
Some unsettlement in steel markets is attributed to foreign developThis reflects partly the Government rearmament program which is aiding not only builders of heavy machinery but also smaller companis such as not ons of light stampings. At the same time private industry is busier and is giving tangible evidence in an increasing amount of small industrial construction programs.

In most other districts business shows little change from the volume a month ago. Tin plate demand has improved more slowly than was anticipatad, but production is up to $60 \%$ and can requirements of packers are counted on for additional increments in coming weeks.
An English producer has received a contract for $5,000,000$ boxes of tin plate for delivery over the next five years to American Can Co. of Canada, according to foreign reports. The business is said to have been obtained in the face of keen competition from mills in this country.
Steel orders from the automotive industry continue small in most in stances, although some parts makers are more active. Motor car assemblie last week reached a new peak for the year at 89,400 units, a gain of $\mathbf{2 , 6 7 5}$ over the preceding week and more than $57 \%$ larger than a year ago. This latest upturn resulted from an increase by Ford from 17.950 units to 22,350 . General Motors dropped from 36.515 to 35.230 ; Chrysler wa practically unchanged at 20,825 ; While all others curtailed from 11.690 to 10,995 .
Except for an order from the Wabash for 7,500 tons of rails, little new business has appeared from railroads. Action still is awaited on the contemplated purchase of a fairly large volume of equipment by various roads.
Public building projects still figure prominently in structural shape and concrete reinforcing bar markets. Shipbuilding also continues an important outlet for heavy steel products. About 13,000 tons of steel wil e required for a navy airplane carrier on which bids recently were tak while a St. Louls barge line has ordered 15 barges involving 5,800 tons.
Steel exports are steady but are lagging behind the 1938 volume. Feb134,788 shipments, excluding scrap, totaled 134,777 tons, compared with declined from 93,096 tons in January to 90.136 in February.
Warehouse sales of steel products so far this month are slightly ahead of the February rate. Minor revisions have been made in warehouse prices and quantity differentails in some districts. Mill quotations generally are steady, one change being a new simplified list of discounts on bolts and nuts. This results in little variation in net prices from former levels.
Last week's one-point drop in steel ingot production leaves output well ahead of the $35 \%$ prevailing a year ago. Responsible for the lower output were reductions of 2 points to $48 \%$ at Pittsburgh, 10 points to $63 \%$ at Wheeling, 2 points to $521 / 2$ at Cleveland, and 4 points to 72 at Detroit.
Buffalo increased 4 points to $371 / 2 \%$, while other districts were unchanged. These included Chicago at $561 / 2$, Birmingham at 78. Cincinnati at 55 , St. Louis at $571 / 2$, Youngstown at 54, eastern Pennsylvania at 40, and ow England 65.
Scrap markets are less buoyant in certain areas, but prices are steady or higher. An advance in the East has raised the scrap composite 8 cents
$\$ 15.04$. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $\$ 56.50$
Steel ingot production for the week ended March 27, is placed at $56 \%$ of capacity, unchanged from the previous week, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of March 30. Two weeks ago the rate was $551 / 2 \%$. The "Jourmal" further reported:
U. S. Steel is estimated at better than $541 / 2 \%$, against nearly $55 \%$ in the week before and $521 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. I eading independents are credited with $57 \%$, compared with $561 / 2 \%$ in the preceding week and $571 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago.
The following table gives a comparison of the percentage of production with the nearest corresponding week of previous years, together with the approximate changes, in points, from the week immediately preceding:


## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended March 29 member bank reserve balances increased $\$ 136,000,000$. Additions to member bank reserves arose from decreases of $\$ 21,000,000$ in Treasury cash, $\$ 21,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and \$7,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and increases of $\$ 85,000,000$ in gold stock, $\$ 5,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit and $\$ 3,000$,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by an increase of $\$ 7,000,000$ in money in circulation. Excess reserves of member banks on March 29 were estimatid to be approximately $\$ 3,520,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 160,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended March 29 will be found on pages 1908 and 1909.
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

$$
\text { Increase ( }+ \text { ) or Decrease ( }- \text { ) }
$$



|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Governme |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Industrial advances (not including |  |  |  |
| Other Reserve bank credit_-.---.-- | 4,000,00 |  | $+3,000,000$ |
| Tota، Reserve bank credit Gold stock <br> Treasury currency | 2,578,000,000 | 5,000,000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 837,000,000 | +3,000,000 | +157,000,000 |
| Member bank reserve balances <br> Money in circulation <br> Treasury cash <br> Treasury deposits with F . R. bsnk <br> Non-member deposits and other Fed- <br> eral Reserve accounts. $\qquad$ | 9,125,000,000 | +138,000,000 | 1.813 |
|  | 6.765,000,000 |  |  |
|  |  | .000.000 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 762.000,000 | -7,000,000 | +184,000,000 |

## Returns of Member Banks in New York City and

 Chicago-Brokers' LoansBelow 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 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
(In Millions of Dollars)

|  | ${ }^{1-}$ New York City- |  |  | Chicago |  | Mar. 30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -1939 | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 | 1939. | 1988 |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | 8 |  |  |  |
| Loans and investments-total... | 7.895 | 7,942 | 7,576 | 1,974 | 2,091 | 1,883 |
| Loans-total | 2,864 | 2,896 | 3,158 | 541 | 529 | 614 |
| Commercial, industrial and | 1,360 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,360 | 1,366 | 1,649 | 363 | 355 | 416 |
| Open market paper- | 118 | 119 | 150 | 15 | 16 | 25 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers... Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 611 | 644 | 542 | 32 | 30 | 34 |
| carrying securities........- | 190 | 190 | 205 | 70 | 68 | 71 |
| Real estate loans. | 108 | 108 | 119 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Loans to banks_ | 77 | 75 | 66 |  |  |  |
| Other loans | 400 | 394 | 427 | 48 | 47 | 56 |
| Treasury bills | 68 | $88)$ |  | 123 | $240)$ |  |
| Treasury notes | 742 | $749\}$ | 2,829 | 212 | 210 | 896 |
| United States bonds | 1,981 | 1,975) |  | 664 | 684 |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by | 1.054 | 1,052 | 434 | 109 | 124 | 1 |
| Other securities. | 1,186 | 1,182 | 1,155 | 325 | 324 | 282 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res, banks.- | 4,390 | 4,282 | 2,958 | 708 | 672 | 543 |
| Cash in vault | 55 | 53 | 55 | 24 | 25 | 22 |
| Balances with domestic banks.- | 128 | 92 | 76 | 154 | 193 | 84 |
| Other assets-net_ | 392 | 386 | 476 | 50 | 49 | 53 |
| Liabilltes- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted | 7.135 | 6,958 | 6,100 | 1,265 | 1.439 | 1.110 |
| Time deposits | 629 | 620 | 648 | 471 | 472 | 465 |
| United States Govt. deposits..- | 111 | 113 | 288 | 83 | 83 | 116 |


|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nat. } 29 \text { Mar } 222_{\text {Mar }} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Chicåo <br> Mar. 22 Mar. 30 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Llabulites |  | 8 | 8 | \$ | 8 | 8 |
| Inter-bank Domestic debaskiss: | 2,651 | 2,724 | 1,956 | 806 | 754 | 814 |
| Forelgn danks | 540 | 544 | 312 | 10 | 10 |  |
| Borrowings |  | 314 |  | 17 |  | 11 |
| Capital accoun | 1,480 | 1,482 | 1,476 | 258 | 257 | 242 |

## 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 March 22 :
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended March 22: Decreases of $\$ 81,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, $\$ 85,000,000$ in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks $\$ 87,000,000$ in balances with domestic banks, $\$ 167,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 156,000,000$ in deposits credited to domestic banks. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 11,000,000$ Loans to brokers and dealers in securities decreased $\$ 71,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 81,000,000$ at alf reporting member banks.
Holdings of Treasury bills decreased $\$ 40,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 39,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings of Treasury notes decreased $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 10,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 53,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. HoldYork City, $\$ 16,000,000$ in the Clevelands district $\$ 37,000,000$ in New Yorkting, $\$ 10,000,000$ in reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations guaranteed by the 513 000,000 and ncreased $\$ 20,000,000$ in New Yoer City and $\$ 21,000$ on nember banks,

## Demand dep.

Demand deposits-adjusted decreased $\$ 89,000,000$ in the Chicago district, $\$ 34,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 167,000,000$ at all $\$ 108,000,000$ in New $\cdot$ York City and $\$ 156.000,000$ at all reporting decrease banks. Deposits credited to foreign banks increased $\$ 40,000,000$ member banks. City.
York City
Borrowings of weekly reporting member banks amounted to $\$ 1,000,000$ on March 22.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended March 22, 1939, follows:

| Assets- | Mar, 22, 1939 | $\text { Mar. 15, } 1939^{\text {Sin }}$ | Since |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Commerclal, industrial and agri- |  |  |  |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| securities | 79 | 81 |  |
| Other loans f |  |  |  |
| carrying securities |  |  |  |
| Other loans. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Treasury bills.................... $434,000,000-39.000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| States Govern | 36,000,000 | 13,000,00 | 70,000,000 |
| Other securities................. $3,259,000,000$ +21,000,000 +194,000,000 |  |  |  |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. banks ...- $7,379,000,000$Cash in vailta |  |  |  |
| Cash in vauit |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Y-Lhabilities- |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits: |  |  |  |
| is Domestlc banks ...---.-.-. $6,501,000,000-156,000,000+1,316,000,000$ |  |  |  |
|  | 612,000,000 | +39,000,000 | +258,000,000 |
| orrowlngs | 1,000,000 |  | +1,000,000 |

## Exports from Memel Territory to Be Subject to German Duties Rules Commissioner of Customs

On March 24 James H. Moyle, Commissioner of Customs sent a telegram to all United States Collectors fo Customs advising them that since the Lithuanian Government has ceded the territory of Memel to Germany they should regard products exported from thij area as products of Germany products exported determining applicable rates of duty.
The following is the telegram sent on March 24 to all United States Collectors of Customs:
Treasury Department today advised by State Department that it has been informed by the Lithuanian Minister that his Government has for mally ceded the Memel Territory of Lithuania to Germany and State Department accepts such transfer as a fact. Products of the area mentioned exported from any country on or after March 25, 1939, shall be regarded as products of Germany for the purposes of the marking provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 and for determining applicable rates of duty. Give importers all possible notice. Apply provisions Article 822 (e) Customs Regulations 1937 in determining dates exportation.

JAMES H. MOYLE
Commissioner of Customs
Reference to similar action taken by the Customs Department last week with regard to products shipped from the former territory of Czechoslovakia was made in our issue of March 25 , page 1730 .

Chilean Senate Approves $10 \%$ Mining Profits Tax in Reconstruction Bill
The Chilean Senate on March 30 approved a $10 \%$ tax on profits from mining operations as proposed by the Finance Committee last week to replace the export tax on copper in the Government's earthquake reconstruction-national dethe Government's earthquake reconstruction-national de-
velopment bill. The committee eliminated the export levy from the measure on March 21, as was reported in our issue of March 25, page 1723. United Press advices of March 30 from Santiago added:
All companies employing less than 200 workers would be exempt from payment of the profits tax.
Approval of the project came during Senate consideration of the bill, rticle by article, after the measure had passed the first reading yesterday. The profits tax, according to his proponents, would not affect nitrate operations, but would be levied on profits from iron as well as copper mining. Revenue from such a tax was estimated at between $\$ 4,000,000$ and $\$ 5,000,000$.
The Senate changes in the bill must be approved by the Chamber of Deputies, which already has passed the measure, including the copperexport tax.

City of Cordoba (Argentina) for Payment on $7 \%$ External Gold Bonds of 1927-Time for Depositing Bonds Extended to April 15
The bondholdors committee for City of Cordoba (Argentine Republic) $7 \%$ external.sinking fund gold bonds of 1927 due Aug. 1, 1957, headed by Fred J. Young as Chairman, on March 29 announced, in connection with its actions against the municipality concerning $\$ 1,014,000$ of these bonds, the receipt of advices that attachments and final judgments have been granted for the entire amount for which suit was brought. In a letter sent to bondholders the committee states:
As a result of these attachments and judgments, as soon as the prior attachments obtained in respect of pending coupon collections have been satisfied, we can immediately apply for collection of our pro rata share of the pledged revenues. We feel that an excellent precedent has been estabished in regard to other suits which we may institute with respect to addioubts deposited bonds. In order that bondholders who may have had miay still deposit their bonds, we have extended the period for deposit from March 27 to April 15, 1939.

## Odd-Lot Trading on New York Stock Exchange During

Week Ended March 25
On ${ }^{\circ}$ March 30 the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a summary for the week ended March 25, 1939, of the corrected figures on odd-lot stock transactions of odd-lot dealers and specialists on the New York Stock Exchange, continuing a series of current figures being published weekly by the Commission. The figures for the week ended March 18 were given in our March 25 issue, page 1724.
The data published are based upon reports filed with the Commission by odd-lot dealers and specialists.
ODD-LOT STOCK TRANSACTJONS OF ODD-LOT DEALERS AND SPECIAL-
ISTS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE-WEEK ENDED ISTS ON
MARCH
25,1939

| Trade Date | (Customers' Orders to Buy) |  |  | PURCHA SES (Customers' Orders to Sell) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. Ord | Shates | Val | No. Or | Shares | Value |
|  | 6,607 | 174 | \$6.4 | 5,953 | 154,808 | \$5,4 |
| ${ }_{\text {Mar. }} 22$ | ${ }_{9,230}^{4,581}$ | 123,4850 | 4,617,564 | 3,847 | 195,457 184,719 | ${ }^{3,456,618} \mathbf{6 , 0 5 5 4 2}$ |
| Mar | ${ }_{5,158}^{9,15}$ | 137,474 | 4,774,704 | 4,104 | 110,616 | - |
| Mar. 24 \& 25 | 6,909 | 185,965 | 6,961,598 | 5,502 | 140,250 | 4,879.20 |
| 1 fo | 32,485 | 867.851 | 30.692.332 | 25.820 |  |  |

## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York

Curb Exchanges During Week Ended March 11
An increase during the week ended March 11 in trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the account of all members, except odd-lot dealers, in relation to total trading, was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (March 31). During the same week, Commission yesterday (March 31). During tbe same week, Yowever, the percentage of trading by members of the New tions was below the previous week ended March 4.
During the week ended March 11, according to the SEC the total roundlot volume of trading for the account of members of the Stock Exchange was 2,542,985 shares, which was $21.12 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of $6,019,850$ shares. In the preceding week ended March 4 the Stock Exchange members' transactions of $2,066,785$ shares was $20.27 \%$ of total trading of $5,096,810$ shares. On the Curb Exchange, member trading for their own account Curb Exchange, member trading for their own account
during the week ended March 11 was 408,315 shares, or during the week ended March 11 was 408,315 shares, or
$19.04 \%$ of total trading of $1,072,270$ shares; this compares with a percentage during the previous week of $19.47 \%$ member trading during that week having amounted to 370,245 shares and total volume to 950,920 sbares.

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 figures for the week ended March 4 were given in our issue of March 25, week ended March 4 were given in our issue of March 25 ,
page 1723. The Commission, in making available the data parg the week ended March 11, said;

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

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York } \\ \text { Exchangen } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total number of reports received $\qquad$ <br> 1. Roports showing transactions as specialists |  |  |
|  | ,208 |  |
| g ther transetions initiated on the floor- howing other transactions initiated on | 261 | 59 |
| 3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the floor. <br>  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

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 spectalists on the New York Curb Exchange perform the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd-lot
dealer. as well as those of the Cealer. as well as those of the specialist.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received bec ause, at times, a single reportmay carry entries in more than one classification.
sTOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES) Week Ended March 11, 1939

|  | Total for Week |
| :---: | :---: |
| A. Total round-lot volume | 6,019,850 |
| B. Round-lot transactions for account of members (except transactions for odd-lot accounts of specialists and oddlot dealers): |  |
| 1. Transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which they are registered-Bought <br> sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 595,110 \\ & 617,810 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 1,212,920 |
| 2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Bought...-- <br> sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 433,800 \\ & 461,580 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 895,380 |
| 3. Other transactions Inftlated off the floor-Bought...... Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 215,195 \\ & 219,490 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 434,685 |
| 4. Total-Bought sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,244,105 \\ & 1,298,8 \varepsilon 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 2,542,985 |
| C. Transactions for the odd-lot accounts of speciallsts and odd-lot dealers: <br> 1. In round lots-Bought... ...................................... <br> Sold. | $\begin{array}{r} 140,500 \\ 185,660 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total | 326,160 |
| 2. In odd lots-Bought <br> Sold $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 801,453 \\ & 762,719 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,564,1 |

[^1] ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)

Week Ended March 11, 1939

*The term "members" includes all Exchange members, their firms and their a Shares in members' transactions as percent 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 members transactions incl
volume includes only sales.

## New York Stock Exchange Adopts Rules Regarding Statistical and Investment Advisory Services Supplied by Members

The Committee on Member Firms of the New York Stock Exchange has adopted rules with regard to the furnishing of statistical and investment advisory services by members to other members and non-members. In a circular sent to members on March 24, the rules were described as sent to

1. A member may furnish to a non-member a statistical or investment disory service

## (a) prepared by the member,

(b) prepared by another member and given or sold to the member
(c) prepared by a wholly-owned corporate affiliate of the member, or
(d) purchased from a non-member statistical or investment advisory organization.
Where such service is not prepared by the member, it must be furnished to the non-member directly by the member; except that, with the prior approval of the Committee, arrangements may be made for the furnishing of such services directly to the non-member by the organization by which such services are prepared, provided duplicate copies of such material are
furnished to the member at the same time, so that the member is fully furnished to member at the same time, so that the member is fully member. In any event, the member must assume the same responsibility therefor as if said services were prepared by his own organization.
2. The amount of fee paid by a member of such service, where such service is not prepared by the member, shall be commensurate with the service rendered and based on comparable fees charged by other organizations for the same or similar services, and shall be on a stated annual or other periodical basis.
3. Such service may be furnished by a member to a non-member free of cost or on a fee basis. If such service is furnished on a fee basis, the fee may be adjusted in accordance with commission business received from the non-member.
The fee for investment advisory service may be based on a percentage of the principal amount of the funds involved but may not be based upon the profits realized.
Different fees may be charged to different customers for the same or equivalent statistical service.

Where a member furnishes a statistical or investment advisory service to another member for a fee, said fee may be waived or remitted or adjusted between them to compensate for commissions received.
from the non-member may be paid to emper from the non-member may be paid to employees of the member.
business of rendering any is in contravention of the office Firms (Directory and Guide page G-342).
6. If a member or any organization in which the member or any of his partners have an interest furnishes statistical or investment advisory service, and the member or any of his partners is substantially interested in any security recommended, a full description of such facts shall be made to customers who subscribe to the service.

## New York Stock: Exchange Postpones Rule Placing

Restrictions on Members' Margin Accounts
The New York Stock Exchange announced on March 25 that the effective date of the rule designed to restrict margin trading of members has been postponed from April 1, as originally planned, to about July 1. The Exchange explained that in their 15 -point program to afford additional protection to the public, adopted by the Board of Governors last October, the section dealing with members' margin accounts was only a statement of policy. The announcement of the Exchange in the matter follows:
Section VIII of the Exchange Program to Afford Additional Protection to the Public in Its Brokerage Dealings with Member Firms, adopted by the Board of Governors on Oct. 26, 1938, reads as follows:
"After April 1, 1939, no member firm carrying margin accounts for others than
members of a national securities exchange or registered brokers or dealers, as the terms 'member' and registered 'broker' and 'deater' are defined in the Securities margln accounts with their own firm or with any other member firm. This pro hibition will not prevent the obtaining of bank loañs with which to purchase or carry securitles nor embrace such activities as underwritilngs, \&c. Appropriate on the floor."
This was a statement of policy. To effectutate the policy the adoption by the Board of Governors of an implementing rule is required. No such rule has as yet been promulgated. The effective date of such rule will not be April 1, 1939, as contemplated in the original program, policy described above will be adopted by the Exchange to be effective on or before July 1, 1939.. A reasonable period of time will be provided between the promulgation of the rule and its effective date.

A general summary of the program adopted last October was given in our issue of Nov. 5, page 2806.

Amendments to New Rules Under Section 17 (c) of the Holding Company Act Adopted by SEC-Affects Interlocking Relationships of Directors of Holding Companies
The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24 announced the adoption of several minor amendments to the new rules under Section 17 (c) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 , which were announced March 1, 1939. The new rules, as amended, go into effect on April 1. In part, the Commission's announcement said:
Section 17 (c) of the Act makes it unlawful for a registered holding company or any of its subsidiaries to have as an officer or director any person Who serves in a similar capacity for a bank, trust company, investment
banker or similar financial insticution. The Commission is authorized under banker or similar financialinstivution. The Commission is authorized under the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers will not be adversely affected.
All of the exemptions granted by the new rules are subject to two limitations, one of which prohibits a company from selling its securities either directly or indirectly to a financial institution if an officer or director of the company has had a financial connection with the purchasing institution at any time during the preceding 12 months. Generally speaking, the new amendments provide the following exceptions from his prohibition:
(1) Both operating and non-operating companies may renew notes, \&c. connections. This exception expires Jan. 1, 1941 and is applicable only to loans made to the company by the partcilar bank prior to April 1,1939 ; banks despite interlocking directorates provided that the common directors have no financial connections except with local banks; may sell securities to and borrow from banks if the company's only representqtive among the officers and directors of the particular bank is a full time employee of the company who has no investment banking connections.
The probision which allows regular employees of utility holding companie ${ }^{\mathbf{s}}$ and subsidiaries to act as directors of commercial banking institutions has been widened to apply to all such employees whose only other employment, if any, is with a public-uclly hclding-company system. Previousilinis exemployees of the particular holding-company system involved.
time employees of the particular holding-company system involved.
The definition of "bank, trust company, investment banker, or banking association or firm" has been amended so as to remove from the purview of the prohibition in Section 17 (c) situations in which a registered holding company or subsidiary has officers or directors who are also officers or company or subsidiary has officers or directors who are also officers or
directors of banks which, although they do not quite meet the Federal directors of ansurance Corporation requirements set forth in the definition, are nevertheless not ordinary banks, but primarily trust companies, savings banks, \&c. This amendment and that in the preceding paragraph are expected to affect only a few exceptional cases.

The Commission also adopted several other amendments clarifying the new rules.
The new rules announced March 1 were reported in these columns of March 4, page 1242.

## SEC Reports Sales on National Securicies Exchanges During $\$$ February Decreased $\mathbf{3 9 . 3} \%$ from January and $\$ 1.6 \%$ from February, 1938

Announcement was made on March 30 by the Securities and Exchange Commission that the dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in February, 1939, amounted to $\$ 781,252,481$, a decrease of $39.3 \%$ from the value of sales in January and a decrease of $1.6 \%$ from February, 1938. Stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of $\$ 654,563,087$, a decrease of $42.0 \%$ from January. Bond sales were valued at $\$ 126,686,964$, a decrease of $19.5 \%$ from January. The Commission added:
Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, in February were $26,056,805$ shares, a decrease of $45.0 \%$ from January's total Total principal amount of bonds sold was $\$ 166,855,182$, a decrease of $25.7 \%$ from January.
The two leading New York exchanges accounted for $94.6 \%$ of the value of all sales, $93.6 \%$ of stock sales, and $99.5 \%$ of bond sales, on all registered exchanges.
Total value of eales on all exempt exchanges in February was $\$ 806,211$, an increase of $32.8 \%$ over January.

## Effect of Prices on Business Recovery Noted by Guaranty Trust Co.

It is pointed out by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York that the vital importance of prices as a factor in business recovery was emphasized by the statement of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 12 disapproving any legislative attempt to bring about and maintain a given price level and"by the report of the Federal Trade Commission on March 7 to the Temporary National Economic Committee. The trust company makes this observation in the March 27 issue of the "Guaranty Survey," its monthly review of business and financial conditions. In part, the "Survey" adds:

The report of the Commission apparently marked the beginning of the Economic Committee's inquiry into prices, which seems to be generally regarded as the principal feature of the so-called "anti-monopoly" investi gation. The main object of this phase of the study appears to be to determine whether the alleged "decline of competition" has resulted
in price rigidities that have unduly curtailed demand and reduced em in price
ployment.

## Possible Causes of Price Rigidity

A glance at business and economic developments in recent years shows that many factors other than "concentration of economic power" have tended to interfere with the price elasticity that is apparently regarded as desirable. Some of these factors are governmental in origin. In the very early days of the depression the Federal Government used its influ ence to prevent reductions 'in wage rates and secured pledges from many industrial executives that no such reductions would be made. The result was that and the exis are levels and that business concerns were reluctantly forced to lower the aggregate of these costs by the only means left available to them-reducing employment as the demand for their products declined. This, in turr, threw the buik of group consisting of those who had lost their jobs, instead of distributing the loss more lightly over a larger section of the population.
The most thoroughgoing attempt at price maintenance, and output restriction was made under the National. Indistrial Recovery Act, which aimed to eliminate or modify free competition over practically the entir business field. It was an avowed intent of the Act to promote the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among rade groups, and amons ing minimum price schedules.

## Costs the Vital Problem

In most sections of the industrial field competition still appears to be a very potent force. The tendency of industrial output to respond "promptly to variations in demand is probably due more largely to the progress that has been made in gauging markets than to a growth of monopolistic control, and it is an open question whether this prompt adjustment of supply is not more desirable from a broad economic point of view than a slower adjustment resulting in overproduction and drastic price recession As far as prices themselves are concerned, kusiness men generally would gladly expand the markets for their products by reducing prices if they could do so without wiping out their profit margins.
In the final analysis, the problem of prices, in so far as it is related to business recovery, is largely a problem of costs. Competition that tends to reduce or hold down prices can be blocked by unyielding cost factors. If costs can be reduced, both prices and production can be relied

FDIC Reports Record Assets of $\$ 56,800,000,000$ for 13 , 569 Insured Banks as of Dec. 31, 1938-Total Is $\$ 2,594,000,000$ Above Dec. 31, 1937, Total-Compar ative Statement of Assets and Liabilities
Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insur ance Corporation announced on March 29 that 13,659 in sured commercial banks reported total assets of $\$ 56,800$, 000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1938, the highest ever reported to the Corporation. Since Dec. 31, 1937, total assets increased $\$ 2,594,000,000$, or about $5 \%$.

The comparative statement of assets and liabilities of all insured commercial banks issued by the Corporation also revealed the following significant changes during the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1938:

1. Holdings of United States Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the United States Government amounted to $\$ 14,507,000,000$, an increase of $\$ 837,000,000$, or $6 \%$.
2. Holdings of obligations of States and political subdivisions increased $16 \%$ since Dec. 31, 1937, and amounted to $\$ 3,011,009,000$. Holdings of other securities decreased during the year.
3. Loans and discounts, at $\$ 16,024,000,000$, were $\$ 719,000,000$, or $4 \%$ lower than on Dec. 31,1937 , but were $\$ 305,000,000$, or about $2 \%$ higher than on June 30, 1938.
4. Cash and funds due from banks continued to increase, and on Dec. 31, 1938, amounted to $\$ 17,176,000,000$, the highest figure on record, an increase for the year of $\$ 2,245,000,000$, or $15 \%$.
5. Total deposits increased about $5 \%$ during the year to $\$ 49,779,000,000$, the highest figure since inauguration of deposit insurance. All major classes of deposits showed increases for the year except United States Government and postal savings deposits.
6. Total capital accounts of the insured commercial banks increased by $\$ 31,000,000$ during 1938, and amounted to $11.3 \%$ of total assets on Dec. 31,1938 , as compared with $11.8 \%$ on Dec. 31,1937 .

The comparative statement of assets and liabilities follŏws:
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITTIES OF INSURED COMMERCLAL BANKS AS OF DEC. 31, 1938; JUNE 30, 1938, AND
DEC. 31, 1937. (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 31, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June 30, } \\ & \text { 1938* } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. 31, } \\ \text { 1937* } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number | 13,659 | 13,723 | 13,795 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 950,394 | 909,727 | 789,5 |
| In pro | 1,813,703 | 1,945,536 | 2,319,081 |
| With Federal Reserv | 8,694,388 | 8,004,090 | 7,005,209 |
| With other domestic | 5,663,962 | 5,392,446 | $4,744,785$ 72,250 |
| With forelgn bank | 53,638 | 118,931 | 72,250 |
|  | 17,176,085 | 16,370,730 | 14,930,844 |
| U. S. Government obligations and obligations guaranteed by the U. S. Government. |  |  |  |
| Obligations of States, political subdivisioas, territorial and insular possessions. |  | 2,679,696 |  |
| Foreign securitieg..- | 214,512 | 207, | 217 |
| Other securitle | 3,583,522 | 3,732,227 | 3,870,011 |
| Loans and discounts (including overdrafts) -a-.-- $16,024,318$ 15,719, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total loans and securities | 37,474,986 | 35.997, | 7,2 |
| Guarantees and securities of customers and banks on account of acceptances. | 122,371 | 111,499 | 7,41 |
| Other real estate, acquired in settlement of debt; <br> not used as bank premises. | 1,123,363 | 1,150,487 | 1,158,464 |
|  | 89,55 | 505,129 | 11 |
| Investments and other assets indirectiy representing bank premises owned or other real estate_a $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 227 |  |
|  | 2,149,183 | 1,99 | 2,05 |
|  | 56,800,254 | 54,363,062 | 54 |
| Liabilities- <br> Deposits: <br> Individuals, partnerships, and corporations, payable on demand |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 23,476,863 | 21,986;370 | 22,10 |
| Individuals, partnerships, and corporations, deposited for periods of time | 14,012,540 | 14,021,180 |  |
| United States Government and postal savings.- | b924,062 | 670,562 |  |
| States and political subdivisions.........-. | 3,516,769 | 3,420,500 | 3,256,196 |
| Domestic banks, certifled and cashlers' checks outstanding, cash letters of credit and travelers' checks_ |  | 7,022,078 |  |
|  |  | 332,429 |  |
| Total depos | 49,778,676 | 47,453,119 | , |
| Borrowed mo | 17,584 | 26,929 | 30. |
| Outstanding acceptances and bilis of exchange.... Other Liabilities. | 140,404 | 122 | 176.128 |
|  | - 428,336 |  |  |
| Total miscellaneous liabilities...-........- | 586,32 | 517,450 |  |
| Total liabilities (excluding capital accounts) .-- | 50,365,000 | 47,970 | 47,80 |
| Capital stock, notes, arid debentures --...- | 2,981,666 | 3.018 | 3,03 |
| Surplus (paid in by stockholders or accumulated from earnings as an added protection for depositors) |  |  |  |
|  | 2,346,708 | 2,292,137 | 2,268,179 |
|  | 741,674 365.206 |  |  |
| A mounts set aside for contingencies, \&c $\qquad$ <br> Total capital accounts | 6,435,254 | 6,392,493 | 6,40 |
|  |  |  |  |

Total liabilities and capital accounts

* Revised.
a Investments of $\$ 102,252,000$ and other assets of $\$ 53,891,000$ (chiefly loans) indirectly representing bank premises owned or other real estate, were reported
separately for the first time by all insured banks for Dec. 31. 1938. For earlier dates these items were reported chiefiy under securitles and under loans


## Losses of FSLIC During Five Years' Existence Reported

 Less Than $2 \%$ of Premium IncomeIn a statement with reference to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, on March 25, Nugent Fallon, its general manager, reported that the Corporation's losses during its five years of existence have totaled less than $2 \%$ of its premium income. According to Mr. Fallon, the Corporation thus far has been called upon to make good in but seven cases, with contributions to protect investors totaling but $\$ 140,000$. The total assets of the Corporation are $\$ 117,800,000$, said an announcement issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which further quoted Mr. Fallon as follows:

Undoubtedly there are more losses ahead, but the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is completely liquid financially. It has a well-selected, well-trained organization, and profits from the continued assistance of the agencies of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board through out the country, and the cooperation of the competent supervisory forces of the various States and of the Federal Government.
By promptly and effectively handling each difficulty as it arises, the Corporation already has demonstrated it is a real aid to the whole financial structure of the country.

Financial Chronicle
1883

Although not established by Congress until 1934, the Corporation, Mr. Fallon indicated, now insures the savings of $2,200,000$ investors in 2,115 institutions, operating under both Federal and State charter. Insured associations include 1,365 "Federals" with assets of approximately $\$ 1,330$,000,000 and 750 state-chartered associations with resources of about $\$ 835,000,000$
The potential liability of the Corporation, Mr. Fallon said, is estimated at $\$ 1,525,000,000$. It is added that through its capital and reserves it has $\$ 1.00$ in cash or Government securities for each $\$ 13.00$ of insured risk. Its present annual income approaches $\$ 6,000,000$, more than $19 / 20$ of which is currently being placed in the reserve fund.

Savings and Loan Associations Accounted for $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ of Number and $27 \%$ of Amount of Mortgages Recorded in January
Savings and loan associations accounted for $30 \%$ of the number and $27 \%$ of the amount of all mortgages of not more than $\$ 20,000$ recorded in cities and towns throughout the United States in January, it was reported on March 11 by the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Nationally, these associations recorded more mortgages than any other class of lender, advices from the Board stated. From the Board's announcement we also quote:
The mortgages recorded on non-farm property numbered 90,555 and were valued at $\$ 244,015,000$, the officials stated. The estimate was based upon reports of recordings received by the Board from counties in 44 States and the District of Columbia. This study of mortgage recordings was begun recently and is the only complete survey of mortgages, listed in the United States. Cooperating with the Board are many hundreds of savings and loan executives, the United States Building and Loan League, the National Association of Title Companies, and the National Association of Mortgage Bankers.
"Groups of lenders which accounted for the total mortgages recorded were:

| GToup | Number | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Savings and loan a | 27.283 | \$66,114,000 |
| Insurance companies. | 4.866 | 22,704.000 |
| Banks and trust companies | 20,003 | 62.697 .000 |
| Mutual savings b | 2.143 | 7,525,000 |
| Individuals | 24,974 | 49,032,000 |
| Other mortga | 11.286 | 35.943,000 |

Insurance companies recorded the highest average size mortgages in January, $\$ 4,700$, and other average size mortgages were: mutual savings banks, $\$ 3,500$; banks and trust companies, $\$ 3,100$; other mortgagees, 3,100 ; savings and loan associations, $\$ 2,400$, and individuals, $\$ 2,000$. December, figures were in keeping with the customary seasonal decline.

Board of Covernors of Federal Reserve System Interprets Three-Day Clause in Margin Ruling Holds That Application Under Regulation $T$ for Extension of Period May Not Be Approved by Business Conduct Committee of Securities Exchange
The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on March 20 issued a ruling interpreting Section $3(\mathrm{~b})$ of Regulation T, which provides that when a customer effects certain transactions in a general account the creditor must obtain the deposit of cash or securities before the expiration of three full business days after the transaction. The interpretation said that, in the Governons' opinion, an application for an externsion of time or transfer of a transaction may not be approved by a Business Conduct Comaction may not be approved by a Business Conduct com-
mittee of a securities exchange after the expiration of the mittee of a securities exchange after the expiration of the
period originally applicable to the transaction. The following is the text of the ruling of the Board of Governors:
Extension of Time by Committee of Exchange After Original Period Has Expired
Section 3(b) of Regulation $\mathbf{T}$ provides that when a customer effects certain transactions in a general account the creditor must obtain the deposit of certain cash or securitics in the account, and must obtain such cash or securities before the expiration of three full business days. following the date of the transaction. Section 3(e) 'provides that if such cash or securities are not obtained within the specified period, certain liquidations must be effected in the account during the period. Section 3(f) provides, however, as follows:
"Extensions of Time-In exceptional cases, the three-day period speciffed in Section 3(b) may, on application of the creditor, be extended for one or more limited periods commensurate with the circumstances by any regulariy constituted comnittee of a national securities exchange having jurisdistion over the business conduct
of its members, of which exchange the creditor is a member or through which his of its members, of which exchange the creditor is a member or through which his
transactions are effected, provided such committee is satisfied that the creditor is acting in good faith in making the application and that the circumstances are in exceptional and warrant such action.'
Section 4(c) relating to the special cash account provides that, in general, if a customer does not make full cash payment for a security purchased by him in the account within seven days after the date on which the security was purchased the creditor shall promptly cancel or therwise liquidate the transaction. Another paragraph of the section pecifies different periods of time for certain special types of transactions and the section then provides:
jurisdiction over the business conduct ot its of a national securities exchange having is a member or through which his transactions are effected, is satisfied that the is a member or through which his transactions are effected, is satisited that the relates to a bona fide cash transaction, and that exceptional circumstances warrant uch action, such committee, on application of the creditor, may (a) extend any
period specified in the two preceding paragraphs for one or more ilmited periods period specified in the two preceding paragraphs for one or more the case of the purchase of a egistered or exempted security which has been effected by the customer in the account, authorize the transfer of the transaction to a general account or special of this regulation relating to such accounts."

The Board has recently been asked whether an application for such an extension of time pursuant to Section 3(f), or for an extension of time or transfer of a transaction pursuant to Section 4(c), may be approved by a Business Conduct Committee after the expiration of the period originally applicable to the transaction
It is the view of the Board that such an application may not be granted after such period has expired.
Thus an application for an extension of the three-day period applicable to a transaction in the general account could not be approved by the committee after midnight of the third full business day following the date of the transaction. Similarly, in the case of a transaction in the special cash account to which the standard seven-day period is applicable, an application for an extension of time or for a transfer of the transaction should be passed upon by the committee not later than midnight of the should be passed upon by the committee not later than midnight of the scventh calendar day after the date of the transaction. In case an exten
sion of time has been granted for a particular transaction, any application for a further extension or for a transfer of the transaction should be received and acted upon before the expiration of the prior extension. In order to facilitate its consideration of the applications, each Busines Conduct Committee may; of course, further limit the period following a transaction within which it will receive any such application.

Tenders of $\$ 320,261,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100$, 000,000 of $91-$ Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,495,000 \mathrm{Ac}$ cepted at Average Price. Fractionally More Than 99.999

A total of $\$ 320,261,000$ was tendered to the offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills dated March 29 and maturing June 28, 1939, it was announced on March 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau March 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau
Jr . Of this amount, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,495,-$ Jr. Of this amount, Secretary Morgenthau said, $\$ 100,495,-$ 99.999.

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, March 27. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of March 25, page 1727 The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of March 27: Total applied for, $\$ 320,261,000$; Total accepted, $\$ 100,495,000$.
The accepted bids were tendered at prices ranging from 100,001 down 09.999 , the average price being fractionally more than the latter price $32 \%$ of the amount bid for at the low price was accepted.

## New Offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or Thereabouts, of 91

 Day Treasury Bills - To be Dated April 5, 1939 Announcement of a new offering of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills was made on March 30 by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. The bills will be dated April 5 and will mature on July 5, 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 April 5 in amount of $\$ 100,722,000$.The tenders to the new offering, announced March 30 will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches
thereof, up to 2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, April 3. thereof, up to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} .$, Eastern Standard Time, April 3.
Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department; Washington. In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau also said:
They (the bille) 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., 99.25. Frac ions must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companiès and from responsible and recognized dealers in invest ment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on April 3, 1939, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible therealter, probably on the folly ing moring. or all tonders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the oment appled for and his action in any such respect shall be final Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately a vailable funds on April 5, 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 ift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Thea 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.

## President Roosevelt Issues Proclamation Designating April 6 as Army Day

On March 16 President Roosevelt issued a proclamation declaring April 6 as Army Day and inviting the Governors of the States to issue similar proclamations. The President ordered military units in the United States and its possessions to assist civic bodies in the appropriate observance of the day. Referring to the congressional resolution designating Army Day, the President added:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the aforesaid concurrent resolution, do hereby declare April 6, 1939, as Army Day, and I hereby invite the Governors of the several States to issue Army Day proclamations; and, acting under the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief, I hereby order military units throughout the United States, its Territories and possessions, to assist civic bodies in the appropriate observance of that day.

## President Roosevelt Tells National Rivers and Harbors

Congress That Proper Development of Waterways Is Essential
The 34th Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington adjourned on March 24 after recommending construction of flood, harbor improvement and soil erosion projects costing $\$ 696,689,946$. President Roosevelt told the Congress that proper development of waterways was "essential to the safety and defense of the nation.'
The suggestion and recommendations of some of the principal speakers were described briefly in Associated Press dispatches from Washington, Mar. 23, as follows:
Senator Bailey suggested today that the National Rivers and Harbors Congress set an example of "seli-imposed restraint" in preparing plans for Federal waterway projects.
At a luncheon meeting of the organization's annual convention, Mr. Bailey recommended that the delegates keep economy in mind, and in addition approve only projects which would provide opportunity for the people to increase and improve production by their own efforts.
President Roosevelt told the congress that proper development of waterways was "essential to the safety and defense of the nation."
For at the to the organization "in no small message in which Mr. Roosevelt credited o re organizacion in no small measure. the great strides we have made uring thelution of food control problems." Chairmation of flood control problems.
Chairman horized by past sessions of the United States Congress were imperatively eeded.
He said flood control authorizations under the 1936 and 1938 acts contemplated expenditure of $\$ 140 ; 000.000$ annually, in addition to authorizaions for the Lower Mississippi Valley, but that the Bureau of the Budget had recommended appropriation of only $\$ 10,000,000$ for the next fiscal

## President Roosevelt Says Migratory Relief Problem Calls for National Action-Transmits Findings of California Report

On March 28 President Roosevelt sent to Representative Elliott of California the findings of a special committee suggesting methods of dsaling with the California migratory relief problem, which he later discussed at his press conference relief problem, which he later discussed at his press conference that day. The President in explaining the report said that the problem was national in scope and not confined to California.
From a Washington dispatch of March 28 to the Now York From a Washington dispatch of
"Times" the following is taken:
No existing Federal agencies, the report asserted, could deal effectively with the problem and special legislation would be necessary to create a nation-wide program to deal with the situation.
This legislation, the report suggested, might take three lines, as follows: 1. The resettlements of migrants who are now in California and other states in areas where they could become self-supporting.
2. The return of migrants who are willing to go back to their States of origin and assisting them with public funds to reestablish themselves in heir former environments
3. The resettlement of other migrants in areas where suitable employ-
ment for them is most likely to be found ment for them is most likely to be found.
For broad national action, the President said at his conference, legislation would be required and that was something for Congress to decide. Something could be done immodiately through existing agencies for the migrants a California and he suggested to Representative Elliott that this might be worked out in cooperation with State agencies. The Federal Government
could give some assistance.

## President Roosevelt Leaves Washington for Two-Weeks

 Stay at Warm Springs, Ga.-Addresses En Route Students of Tuskegee Institute, and Alabama Polytechnic Institute-Speaks of Endeavors to Make Southern States Self-Supporting and Says it Means "Getting South Out of Hock to the North"President Roosevelt left Washington on March 29 for his proposed two weeks' stay at Warm Springs, Ga. En route the President delivered two speeches on March 30,-one before the students of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala. and the other at the Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala, founded by the late Booker T. Washington. In his address at the Polytechnic Institute the President said "I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these southern States to make them self-supporting." It means a lot of work" he said; "it means incidentally getting the South out of hock to the North." In part the President's address at the Polytechnic Institute follows:
I have been talking with your Governor and the Senator and the Congressman from this district, driving over from Tuskegee, about land. I have been horrified, as I am always horrified, at all that needs to be done in the future to conserve the soil of the South.
That is one of the great problems that lies with this generation and with you of the coming generation. That is part of the necessary economy if the South is to survive.
I think that we have done more in those six years than in the previous 60 years all through these Southern States to make them self-supporting,
to give them a balanced economy that will spell a higher wage scale, a greater purchasing power and a more abuudant life than they have had, in all their history.

It means a lot of work. It means, incidentally, getting the south out of hock to the North. It means establishing your own enterprises down here with your own capital. I don't believe that the South is so broke that it cannot put its own capital into the establishment of its own eterprises. You young men and women who go through Auburn and go out into every country in this State have a great responsibility, a responsibility not only to put into practice what you have learned here but also the responsibility
of trying to devise new methods, new means-experiments, if you likeof trying to devise new methods, new means-experiments,
in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime.
in order to improve the conditions during your own lifetime.
I believe you can do it because you are getting the fundamentals, the I believe you can do it because you are getling the fundamentals, the personal capacity to use your imagination We will never get anywhere until we do more and more of that
I have been called an imaginative person, an experimenter, a seeker of new ideals and, generally, when I have been called that, I have been called something else that does not sound so good.
I believe that this country is going somewhere, but it must depend for its future progress and prosperity very largely on the younger generation, the people under 30, the people who have got American ideals and are not afraid of trying new things.
I would like to live long enough to see soil erosion completely stopped in this State and a lot of other States. I would like to live long enough to see the products of factories supplying local needs, State needs. I hope to be able to come back to this State and to the State of Georgia before I do and see at least a part of that ideal come true. For the achievement of that ideal you are going to be responsible in large part
I am glad to have been with you here today and next Fall I shall-
vell, perhaps I shall lean a little bit more toward Auburn than I have before.
At Tuskegee, the President, according to the Associated Press, spoke as follows:
Governor Dixon, Dr. Patterson and you, the students of Tuskegee:
some of my more conservative friends in the North accuse me of being Some of my more conservative friends in the North accuse me of being
very persistent when I once make up my mind that a thing ought to be done very persistent when I once make up my mind that a thing ought to be done
for the good of humanity. They say that it is because I am part Scotch and part Dutch. I am afraid they are right. I try to be persistent and and part D
I am fulfilling today a piece of persistency that began nearly 30 years ago when I had my first talk with Booker Weshington. He asked me at that time to come to Tuskegee and see what he was doing and what his boys and girls were doing.
I could not go then and I kept purting it off and then, for a good many years, Dr. Moton kept coming to see me, saying, "Why don't you come to visit us in Tuskegee ?" I kept on saying, "Yes, I am going to come." And then Dr . Patterson in these later years has been saying, "Come and see us." Well, I am persistent and consistent and here I am, I am proud to come to Tuskegee because I am proud of what Tuskegee has dore. I wish
I do not know whether in any individual institution the members of that institution, the faculty and the students, realize how much they are being watched by the outside world.
The things that they do in their institution count, but, more than that, the things that their graduates do are things that count very greatly, not only among the body of graduates, not only among their immediate neighbors, but also throughout their State and throughout their nation.
f his who had said that no graduate of Tuskegee had ever go a predecessor of his who had said that no graduate of Tuskegee had ever gone either to a penitentiary or to Congress.
As a mater around the country a good deal, I notice the graduates of Tuskegee more than some of you who are right here.
I har about a man or a woman, not only in the Lower, South but in the middle of the country and in the North, somebody who is making good, And then I hear that an influence over human service in his community. counts
Idid not come here to make a formal address to you. This is a homely gathering. Tuskegee is a homely place. We think, necessarily and rightly, in terms of the American home. You are doing much, through your great body of graduates to improve and bring up to higher standards the American home.

Alabama Cannot Hoe its Row Different from other Stales.
That home today is not the old home of half a century ago. Because of necessity and modern invention it must extend its interest, its contacts with neighboring communities in its own community and with other people in entirely self-contained or be as self-contained as it was 20 or 30 years ago. More and more we are becoming a part of a nation which, because of changing conditions, means that we have to take part, all the way down to the smallest community and the home, in national affairs. Alabama cannot hoe its own row different from other States: Neither can my State of Georgia.
More and more they have got to plan, plan for the future, plan for the present, plan to work with the other fellow.
There is one thing you are learning and that is that you have got to cooperate with your fellow-men and women, cooperate in your own community, in your own State and throughout the country.
That is why I have been not only interested but very proud of all that your graduates are doing, of the fine spirit of humane service that
helming majority of them carry with them throughout their lives.
Dr. Moton was talking about getting old. There is one thing that he exemplifies and that is the thought that it is a terrible thing for anybody osay, "Why should I keep on living?"
We are coming to the realization that it is a great privilege to be alive, no matter what the number of years we have covered. As somebody has said, it is grand no matter how old you get to want to keep on living because here is still so much to be done.
That is the spirit of you youngsters; it is the spirit of us in middle life and it is the spirit, increasingly of the older people in our nation.
And so, my boy and girl friends, keep the ideals of your youth all through your lives.
I am happy to have been here. I want to come back some day in the future and I will if I can. In the meantime
regards. Good luck in all the days to come:
The President reached Warm Springs in the evening of March 30.

## President Roosevelt Approves Plans for Construction

 of 45,000 -Ton BattleshipsThe White House announced on March 28 that President Roosévélt" had approved Navy Department plans for the construction of two 45,000-ton battleships. With regard
to the President's action a Washington dispatch March 28 to the New York "Times" had the following to say:
The new ships will be streamlined giants approaching 900 feet in length but of about the same beam as the six 35,000 -ton battleship
construction, thus assuring easy transit of the Panama Canal.
Each of the 45,000-ton ships, which are two of three such vessels provided or in the $\$ 1,000,000,000$ Naval Authorization Act of 1938 . will be about 880 feet long, 108 feet abeam and 36 feet in draught. They are to be 130 feet longer than the Washington, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Indiana, Alabama and South Dakota, the six battleships now under construction. Each of the latter is estimated to cost between $\$ 70,000,000$ and $\$ 75,000$,000 . The cost of the 45,000 -ton ships has not been disclosed, but it is said to be between $\$ 85,000,000$ and $\$ 100,000,000$, probably nearer the first than the latter figure.
The fact that the President has told the navy to go ahead with its plans or the larger capital units is interpreted in Washington to mean that the Government has evidence of the truth of reports that the Japanese are building three battleships, each of more than 40,000 tons displacement. The Japanese Government has refused to confirm these reports.
A reference to action taken by the United States last year invoking the escalator clause of the 1936 London Naval Treaty, thus permitting this country to construct larger'ships Treaty, thus permitting this country to construct larger ships than the $35,000-\mathrm{t}$
1938 ; page 2141 .

President Roosevelt Advises Senator Harrison That Plan to Increase Tax on Oils and Fats Would Run Counter to Trade Agreements-Attached as Rider to Bill Taxing Federal Employes Would Result in Veto of Measure Says President
President Roosevelt, who, earlier in the month (March 14) had indicated at a press conference his disapproval of proposals to increase the excise taxes on imports of vegetable oils and fats, declared in a letter on March 30 to Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, that the amendments "run directly counter to the provisions of reciprocal trade agreements already in force with such important countries as the United Kingdom, Canada, The Netherlands and Brazil." The increases proposed by Senators Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas; Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, and Guy M. Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, are called for in amendments attached as riders to the pending bill for reciprocal taxation of the salaries of stato and Federal employees, a measure which has Administration support. The President in his advices to Senator Harrison states that "the adoption of the amendments would make it my clear duty to veto H. R. 3790 howments would make it my clear duty to veto H. R. 3790 however meritorious the bill may be." Under date of
Associated Press advices from Washington said:
Senator Harrison read the President's letter to the Committee and soon afterward, Senator Connally's amendments were rejected by a vote of 12 to 6 , and Senator Bailey's were beaten, 11 to 7 . Senator Gillette thereupon withdrew'his amendments.
While Senator Connally's friends predicted that he would endeavor to attach the amendments to the bill when it came before the Senate, the Senator himself said that the next move depended upon a conference which he expected would be held within a few days.

Both Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Agriculturə appeared before the Senate Committee during the month (the former on March 6 and the latter on March 7) and voiced opposition to the increased tariffs, contending that they would violate trade agreements with other countries.
President Roosevelt's letter to Senator Harrison follows: My Dear Senator Harrison:

- Ifeel impelled to write to you in regard to certain amendments now under consideration before your committee which would amend $\mathbf{H}$. R. 3790 , a bill which deals with the important and entirely separate subject of reciprocal taxation of incomes of Federal and State employees. These amendments fats and oils. I am addressing this letter to you because the amendments have been referred to the committee of which you are the chairman.

I, of course, know that the Senators who introduced these amendments acted in good faith. But there should be no illusion about the vital importacted in good faith. But there should be no llusion about the vital import-
ance or the issue the amendments present. We are not dealing here with ance of the issue the amendments present. We are not dealing here with
bona fide excise taxes for revenue purposes, but with what in purpose and bona fide excise taxes for revenue purpo
effect are tariffs of the embargo variety.
The amendments run directly counter to the provisions of reciprocal trade agreements already in force with such important countries as the United Kingdom, Canada, The Netherlands and Brazil. If enacted, they would destroy or at the very least seriously impair these agreements under which we have obtained concessions benefitting more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of American exports of agricultural products alone, and they would hamper our efforts to conclude additional trade agreements in the interest of American agriculture and industry.
The issue is clear. It is whether to sustain our present policy or to return now, or during the pendency of the Trade Agreements Act, to the embargo tariff policy exemplified by the disastrous Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.
The private interests who seek to benefit from the amendments apparently ignore the fact that on the basis of 1938 import values the rates as they now stand have an ad valorem equivalent of $89 \%$ in the case of palm oil, $96 \%$ on edible palm kernel oil, and $65 \%$ on inedible palm kernel oil.

Under the proposed amendments these ad valorem equivalents would be increased to $149 \%, 151 \%$ and $108 \%$, respectively.
In the pla ce of present rates on wool grease, ranging from $43 \%$ to $93 \%$. the proposals would substitute rates of from $60 \%$ to $146 \%$. By and large these proposals call for $50 \%$ increases over the already high rates. The resulting rates could be described by no other word than "embargoes. other
one industry is thus to receive an embargo, all will demand it. Then other one industry is thus to receive an embargo, al win xeman.
nations will inevitably impose embargoes on our exportt.
At first, the proposals called for these tax increases immediately, which At first, the proposals called for thess tax increases immediately, which
would have meant outright violations of our trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Canada, The Netherlands and Brazil. Now it is sugUnited Kingdom, Canada, The Netheriands and brazi. No postiponed until the four agreements mentioned, which are of such great value to American agriculture and industry, can be modified and terminated at the American agricuiture and industry, cans porsible moment under the terms of agreements.

Let no one be lulled into thinking that this modification of the amendments would remove the basic conflict between them and the trade agreements program. The real issue would remain exactly the same. Alt this modification means is that we would not be con still inevitably lose a subfour of our ind the grave risk of losing all of them.
the grave risk of losing all of them. every one in all walks of life, to know how great the cost would be if these every one in all walks of life, to know whould like them to know that the enactment of these amendments would seriously jeopardize trade agreements by means of which concessions have been obtained on more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of our agricultural exports and on several hundreds of millions of dollars worth of our exports of factory and other products.
I should like them to know that these amendments, if passed, would sooner or later expose this huge volume of trade to the danger of retainatory trade restrictions in the countries adversely affected.
I should like them to know that these amendments would hamper our efforts to obtain additional benefits for our agricultural and industrial producers.
And I should like them to know that the power for leadership of this country in the great task of rebuilding international trade under the principles of equality and mutual profit, without which full and stable economic recovery in this country and in other countries cannot be realized, would be virtually destroyed.

These amendments would seriously undermine a program which already has proved of great benefit to American agriculture, notwithstanding the depressed state of our foreign market. Our exports of farm products to trade-agreement countries increased by 5 to non-trade-agreement countries increased by only $3 \%$ over the same period.
This comparison, striking as it is, does not take into account the agricultural benefits obtained recently in the agreement with the United Kingdom or in the new agreement with Canada. In 1936 the United Kingdom dom or in the new agreement with canara. products we sold abroad. Concessions covering $92 \%$ of those purchases were obtained in the agreement, effective Jan. 1 of this year.
In other words, we have obtained in one single trade agreement improved or more stable markets for nearly a third of our total agricultural exports. including such key products as wheat, cotton, corn, lard and tobacco.
Our trade agreements with 19 foreign countries have done more for American agriculture than to improve and stabilize foreign markets for many of our agricultural products. They have increased purchasing power in the domestic market for our farm crops.

When, for example, our exports of automobiles to Brazil under a trade agreement concession increase, as they have done; by $\$ 4,500,000$, there is more purchasing power available for our workers to buy meat, butter, milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables
Our total exports to 17 agreement countries in the two-year period 1937-38 were greater in value by $61.2 \%$ than the average for the pre-agreement period 1934-35, while exports to all other countries increased by an average of only 37.9

Such tariff or tax increases, when proposed, obviously should be treated as amendments of existing tariff legislation and should receive the kind of consideration that would be given to specific tariff legislation. This would include study of the proposals on their own merits by experts of the Tarif commission and other agencies of the governmene the Congress, as elements in the general tariff' structure and in relation to the country's commercial policy as a whole.

Veto of Bill if Rider is Included
The inclusion of tariff revisions as parts of or as riders on other legisla tion creates a difficult situation for the Congress and a much more difficul situation for the Executive. It imposes upon the President the necessity of accepting tariff rate revisions which he may consider contrary. to the public interest in order to preserve the main legislation. His only alterna tive is to veto the whole act and thereby delay and pernaps endanger the desirable and major portions of the Act. In this case the adoption of the amendments would make it my clear duty to veto H. R. 3790, howeve meritorious the bill may be.

Let me repeat, the trade-agreements program is an essential part of our general program for economic recovery in this country. It is also, particularly at this critical stage of world aflains, a Attacks on new din erome disarmaefforts $v o$ attain full prosperity at home and to prom
ment and peaceful relations throughout the world.

Very sincerely yours, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

## Export Subsidy Plan for Loan Cotton Proposed by President Roosevelt

Among the developments incident to the plans in behalf of the cotton industry was a suggestion made on March 28 by President Roosevelt for a plan embodying an export program for cotton, which would include a payment on all potton exported during the life of the program. According to the President, the details of such a plan remain to be worked out, but it probably would include:

1. A payment of $\$ 1.25$ per bale to producers who release their loan cotton to the market.
2. A moderate payment on all cotton exported aitter the plan goes into operation.
The President pointed out that the stocks of cotton total more than $11,000,000$ bales, and carrying charges alone he said "on the cotton already in the loan approximate $\$ 45,000,000$ annually." The President likewise said that $\$ 45,000,000$ annually." The President rate our shipments "if our exports continue at their present rate our shipments
of cotton abroad for the year ending Aug. 1, 1939, will be the lowest in more than 50 years."
From its Washington bureau the "Wall Street Journal" of March 29 reported advices which said in part:
General outline of the plan was announced late yesterday by President Roosevelt, and a short time later, the State Department issued what appeared to be an unenthusiastic statement that the proposed subsidy would not be in conflict with the reciprocal trade policy.
The export program, however, ran into immediate difficulty on Capitol Hill. The House rejected, by a vote of 195 to 98 , an Administration proposal which would have made $\$ 15,000,000$ available for the program at this time.

President Roosevelt estimated this amount would be necessary to finance the plan until Aug. 1 and that from $\$ 60,00 \mathrm{C}, 000$ to $\$ 90,000,000$ a year would be necessary thereafter
There was no definite indication of the amount of cotton which the Administration will try to place on the world markets with the aid of the
subsidy. The President said the objective should be "our fair share" of subsidy. The Presid
the world market.

At the Department of Agriculture, officials hinted this "fair" share might be as high as $6, C 00,000$ bales, or about $1,000,000$ bales less than the 1928-37 a verage. For the first seven months of the current marketing season, exports amounted to only $2,465,000$ bales
ing year, exports amounted to $5,598,000$ bales.
The effort to provide funds immediately for the cotton program was made by Chairman Jones of the House agriculture committee. Mr. Jones offered an amendment to the Agriculture Department appropriation bill which would have made $\$ 60,000,000$ a vailable for increaing consumption of farm commodities. Of this amount, $\$ 15,000,000$ could have been used for cotton.
President Roosevelt's statement on cotton, issued at his press conference on March 28 follows:
The cotton situation requires prompt and effective action. Loan stocks total more than $11,000,000$ bales and if our exports continue at their present rate, our shipments of cotton abroad for the year ending Aug. 1, 1939, Will be the lowest in more than 50 years. And unless we build a spillway crop to the mass overhanging the market. Carrying charges alone on the cotton already in the loan approximate $\$ 45,000,000$ annually.
The present status of the cotton industry goes back in large part to the almost $19,000,000$ bales of cotton we grew in 1937. This record crop followed the invalidation by the Supreme Court of the control provisions of the original Agricultural Adjustment Act. Since that time another law enabling an effective control program has been enacted, but several years of adjustment will be necessary to bring our supplies to normal.
So great is the cotton surplus that the current loan of 8.3 cents a pounda loan only a little more than half of parity-has proved a price-pegging loan. Foreign cotton is underselling our cotton in world markets, and is likely to continue to do so until we restore American cotton to its normal competitive position.
This might be done by abandonment of the loan if we did not take the welfare of the growers into account. But abandonment of the loan for this year means a sharp drop in the already pitifully meager income of producers. The continuance of protection for the growers necessitates the continuance of the loan for 1939, and with that continuance action to prevent the loan from doing more harm than good.
A cotton program at this time should include the following objectives:

1. The merchandising in an orderly fashion of our excess supplies of
2. The maintenance of our fair share
3. The accomplishment of our aims with the least possible cost to the
Treasury.

Various proposals are pending which aim at the retention and expansion
of our foreign markets for cotton and the reduction of loan stocks. Of of our foreign markets for cotton and the reduction of loan stocks. Of
them, I believe the best plan is an export program for cotton, a program which would include a payment on all cotton exported during the life of the plan.
The details of such a plan remain to be worked out but it probably would include:
to the market. $\$ 1.25$ per bale to producers who release their loan cotton 2. A moderate payment on all cotton exported after the plan goes into operation.
Such a plan would protect mill inventories by fixing a rate at wh ich cotton could be released from the loan. I bolieve there is ample authority under existing ligislation to establish import quotas which would protect facturers as well from foreign of raw cotton and probably domestic manuexports of manufactured goods so the exports of ma in the Fin the world markets.
Frankly, I wish it were possible immediately to expand domestic uses of cotton to the point where our own people would absorb the surplus. That time has not yet arrived and pending its arrival our farmers, and con-
sumers, too, will be injured unless we protect our The, too, will be injured unless we protect our foreign markets.
average exports over a representative period in the parts in excess of our proposing is to restore the normal competitive position of American cotton and our normal share of the world market.
An export plan for cotton should cost a good deal less than proposals to pay the growers to keep their cotton out of the loan. The export program calls only for payments on cotton sold abroad; the other plan calls for payments on all the crop. And the export proposals promises to be more effective in retaining and expanding our foreign markets
As you know, an export program has been in effect for wheat for several months. This program was adcpted to retain our share of the world wheat market. I believe the majority of wheat producers will agree the plan is one of the reasons why wheat prices in this country are more than 20 cents higher, as compared with the normal relationship, than Liverpool prices. The rejection of an export plan for cotton is certain to raise doubts as to the advisability of its continuance for wheat:
I want to emphasize that the proposal for cotton export program is in no sense a repudiation of the reciprocal trade programs. If the spirit behind these trade programs had prevailed in the post-war era it would not be necessary now to take steps to protect our export markets. The reciprocal trade programs are an effort to restore order out of the chaos prevailing in international trade. They should be pressed vigorously. only help the cotton farmers, but will help the entire industry it, this plan would not do away with the long established system for handling cotton, bui would eventually reduce surpluses and restore trade so that this system could be put on a firmer basis.

## President Roosevelt Asks Congress to Provide $\$ 19$,574,500 More for Navy Department

President Roosevelt on March 27 asked Congress for an additional $\$ 19,574,500$ appropriation for the Navy, to be spent largely for airplanes and artillery. The supplementary budget estimate was sent by the President to Speaker
of the House Bankhead. Regarding the items included in of the House Bankhead. Regarding the items included in
the request, United Press Washington advices of March 27 said:
Under the supplemental estimate he outlined the following major projects: $\$ 14,298,000$ for airplanes and air navigation equipment; $\$ 4,348,000$
for guns and other ordnance material; $\$ 300,000$ for tools and machinery at Norfolk, Va., training station; $\$ 225,000$ for improvements at the New London, Conn., submarine base; $\$ 354,000$ for naval reserve additions, and $\$ 45,000$ for Naval Academy repairs.

## Senate Approves $\$ 513,188,882$ War Department Appropriation Bill-No Dissenting Vote Cast Against

 Greatest Defense Allotment in Peace-Time History of United StatesMembers of the Senate this week resumed discussion of national defense appropriations and of proposals to revise the neutrality law. The Senate on March 27, without a single dissenting vote from the 20 members who were present, approved the largest peace-time War Department appropriation bill in history, carrying a total of $\$ 513,188,882$, and containing allotments for the purchase of 784 war planes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940. Following its adoption this week by the Senate the bill was sent to conference to adjust the differences between the Senate measure and that passd by the House on March 3, reference to which was made in our issue of March 4, page 1247. Before the adoption of the bill by the Senate, on 1247. Before the adoption of the bil by the Senate, on
March 27, Senator King, Democrat of Utah, expressed himMarch 27, Senator King, Democrat of Utah, expressed him-
self as "so much opposed to the enormous appropriations we are making that I think it is time that we should try to bring about a little economy." "I therefore move," he added, "to recommit the pending bill with instructions to the committee to reduce the appropriations to the extent of $10 \%$." The motion was, however, rejected and the bill was passed without a roll call. From Washington, March 27 , United Press advices had the following to say, in part, regarding the bill:
The Senate's meager debate contrasted sharply with the verbal fireworks attending most measures bearing on Administration foreign policy.
The War Department bill contains appropriations for the regular operation of the military establishment during fiscal 1940, appropriates $\$ 95$, 737, 281 for the Army Air Corps, and gives it authority to contract for $\$ 32,205,938$ to enable a quick start on expansion of the corps to 6,000 first line planes.
The bill was reported to the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee on March 24, at which time the United Press stated:

As passed by the House, the bill appropriated $\$ 499,857,936$, of which $\$ 94,737,281$ was for the Air Corps. An additional contractual authority of $\$ 19,505,988$ was provided to accelerate the Air Corps expansion program.

The Senate committee added $\$ 6,000,000$ for replacement of machinery in arsenals, $\$ 332,480$ for modernizing old French 75 millimeter guns, $\$ 1,375,000$ for construction of National Guard camps, $\$ 1,000,000$ for Air Corps experimental research, $\$ 1,500,000$ for construction at Albrook Field,
Canal Zone, and $\$ 2,183,298$ for 54 new Reserve Officers Training Corps Canal
units.
units.
Several smaller additions raised the bill $\$ 50,804,330$ above the appropriation for the present fiscal year.

## Text of Bill Extending Life of RFC to June 30, 1941

While congressional action on the bill extending the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to June 30, 1941, has already been noted in these columns, we are giving here the text of the bill as approved by President Roosevelt on March 4. The bill went to the President for his signature after the Senate had on Feb. 22 concurred in amend ments made in the measure as passed by the House on Feb. 20. The bill had previously passed the Senate on Feb. 16. The only distinction between the Senate and House bill, it was indicated had to do with a paragraph inserted by the House which the Senate accepted. The amendment, said Senator Glass in the Senate on Feb." 22, increased the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation from $\$ 20,000,000$ to $\$ 40,000,000$, and extended the authority for loans because of floods or other catastrophes through the year 1940. In explanation of the provisions of the bill, Representative Sabath stated in the House on Feb. 20 that "the bill authorizes the RFC and the Electrical Home and Farm Authority, which is operated in connection with the RFC, to continue to perform their respective functions until Jan. 15, 1941." He added:
Furthermore, the bill increases the capital stock of the Disaster Loan Corporation, also operated in connection with the RFC, to $\$ 40,000,000$, and it authorizes it to make additional loans which may be necessary, or to appropriate, as the result of possible disaster in 1939 or 1940. It also amends Section 9. It is a statutory affirmation. The question has been raised as to the validity of the jurisdiction, by certain owners and groups, owning some of the bonds. Consequently that section has been inserted.
The text of the bill as enacted into law follows:

## [S. 1102]

AN ACT
To continue the functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That (a) section 1 of the Act Sapes of America
approved Jan. 26,1937 (50 Stat. 5), is hereby amended by striking approved $\mathrm{Jan}, 26,1937$. 50 Stat. 5 ), is hereby amended by striking
therefrom "June 30,1939 " and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30,1941 " (b) section 1 of the Act approved March 31, 1936 (49 Stat. 1186), as (b) section 1 of the Act approved March 31, 1936 (49 Stat. 1186), as
amended, is hereby further amended by striking from the first sentence amended, is hereby further amended by striking from the first sentence
thereof "June 30, 1939" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1941"; (c) section 9 of the Recoustruction Finance Corporation Act (47, Stat. 9) as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting after the second as amended, is hereby further amended
sentence thereof the following sentence: "Such obligations may mature
subsequent to the period of succession of the Corporation as provided by section 4 hereof."; and (d) the Act approyed Feb. 11, 1937 (50 Stat. 19), as amended, is amended by striking from the first sentence " $\$ 20,000,000$ " and inserting in lieu thereof " $\$ 40,000,000$ "; and by striking from the second paragraph "or 1938" and inserting in lieu thereof "1938, 1939, or 1940."

Approved, March 4, 1939.
Text of Bill Passed by Congress and Approved by President Roosevelt Extending Functions of Ex-port-Import Bank and CCC Until 1941 - Borrowing Power of Corporation Increased from $\$ 500,000,000$ to $\$ 900,000,000$
We are giving herewith the text of the bill passed by Congress, and signed by President Roosevelt on March 4, continuing the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington until June 30,1941 . The bill was finally disposed of by Congress on Feb. 24, when the House accepted amendments incorpiorated in the measure as passed by the Senate on Feb. 23 In the text of the bill, as given further below, it will be noted that it contains an amendment to Section 4 of the Act relative to the Corporation as passed by Congress a year ago, and signed by President Roosevelt on March 8, 1938. that Act was given in these columns April 2, 1938, page 2135. The amendment which is made effective under the measure just enacted by Congress affects the resources of the CCC and changes its borrowing authority from $\$ 500$, 000,000 to $\$ 900,000,000$. This was explained by Representative Steagall in the House on Feb. 21, as follows:
This sum . . . $\$ 900,000,000$, mentioned in the amendment
is the amount fixed by the amendment in this bill increasing the resources of the CCC from $\$ 100,000,000$ capital, plus its borrowing power of $\$ 500$, 000,000 , to make its borrowing power $\$ 900,000,000$, making its resources $\$ 1,000,000,000$ instead of $\$ 600,000,000$
The bill also restricts the lending power of the Export Import Bank to $\$ 100,000,000$. While the adoption of the bill by Congress was noted in our issue of Feb. 25, page 1101, press accounts at that time were somewhat mislead ing as to some of its provisions. The text of the bill as signed by President Roosevelt on March 4 follows:

## [H. R. 4011$]$

AN ACT
To continue the functions of the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and Hoise of Representatives of the United. States of America in. Conigress assembled, That (a) section 7 of the Act approved Jan. 31, 1935 ( 49 Stat, 4), as amended, is hereby further mended by striking from the first. sentence thereof "June 30, 1939" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1941"; (b) section 9 of the Act approved Jan. 31,1935 ( 49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking from the first sentence thereof "June 30, 1939" and nserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1941"; (c) section 9 of the Act approved Jan. 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting before the period at the end of the last sentence thereof a colon and the following: "Provided further, That the ExportImport Bank of Washington shall not have outstanding at any one time loans or other obligations to it in excess of $\$ 100,000,000$, the capital for which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, when requested by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President, may continue to supply from time to time through loans or by subscription to preferred tock"; and (d) section 4 of the Act approved March 8, 1938 ( 52 Stat. 108), is hereby amended by striking from the first sentence therent " $\$ 500,000,000$ " and inserting in lieu thereof " $\$ 900,000,000$."
Approved, March à, 1939.
Senate Committee Approves Bill to Permit Cotton Giowers to Reclaim 3,000,000 Bales Held as Collateral for Government Loans-Frazier "Cost of Production" Bill Reported Out of CommitteeGeorge Resolution on Cotton Subsidy Given Right of Way in Senate
In addition to the export subsidy plan for cotton suggested this week by President Roosevelt (and to which further reference is made elsewhere in today's issue of our paper) various other measures affecting cotton growers have been before Congress this week. On March 30 it was stated that the so-called Senate bloc brought forth a domestic subsidy plan of its own (sponsored it is said by Senator Bankhead) which would cost the Treasury about $\$ 90,000,000$ a year. As to this Washington advices March 30 to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
The cotton bloc plan, embodied in two bills reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee, would permit cotton growers tóswepossess up to ,000,000 bales of loan cotton on payment of three cents a pound and would reduced acreage in accordance with the acreage allotment agreements of the soil conservation program.
The advantage to the growers under the plan proposed by the Southern Senators would be twofold. At a cost of three cents they would gain possession of cotton on which they now owe the Government up to 12 cents and they would receive a bounty of three cents a pound on their next crop.
On the same day (March 30) the Senate Agriculture Committee reported out the "cost of production" farm bill sponsored by Senator Frazier (Republican) of North Dakota and 16 other Senators. According to a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" the bill would substitute government price-fixing on a long list of farm commodities for the present program of crop and marketing controls. The same advices said:
Also, legislation was introduced in, the senate to provide the $\$ 250,000 ; 000$ in additional farm benefit payments which the House eliminated from the

Agricultural Appropriations Bill. The payments were notrrecommended by President Roosevelt.
According to special advices March 27 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from its Washington bureau the George resolution to block Administration plans for subsidizing exports of cotton was made the unfinished business of the Senate that day, but a vote on passage was deferred pending further developments in the House on the controversial parity payment appropriation and Department of Agriculture plans for encouraging cotton exports. From the account to the "Journal of Commerce" we also quote:
The measure was given right of way without a dissenting voice being raised, although there were indications that the leadership was against it ras well as some farm State members who feel that if there are opportunities available for getting rid of some of the 11

Senate Hearings Open Today
Another new development bearing on the cotton problem today was announcement by Chairman Wagner (Dem., N. Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee that hearings would be held resolition authering for to redeem such commodities upon payment of the market value.
The resolution is sponsored by Senator McKellar (Dem., Tenn.) and will e discussed before the Committee by Chairman Jesse H. Jones of R. F. C. and head of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

A reference to proposals to increase cotton exports appeared in these columns a week ago, page 1736 .

## Reorganization Bill Sent to White House Following

 Congressional Approval of Conference ReportCongressional approval of the conference report on the Government reorganization bill was completed on March 29 when the House adopted the report by a voice vote. The Senate had passed the report the day befora (March 28) and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. Agreement on minor differences in the Senate and House measures was reported by the conferees on March 27. Reference to was reported pas of the bill was made in our issue of last week enate passag W ashington dispatch of March 29 to the New page "1731. A Washington dispatch or Marces" noted passage of the report by the House as follows:
Most important of the accepted Senate amendments were those adding three to the 18 quasi-judicial agencies which may not be abolished, conolidated or transferred under any reorganization plan. They are the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Board of Governors of the ederal Reserve System and the Mississippi River Commission.
Other accepted senate amendments provide that no reorganization plan may continue any agency or function beyond the period authorized by law or authorize any agency to exercise a function not otherwe exp to per authorized. A compromise was reached on one Senate mit abolition of any agency when thase to bo
In essence the bill authorizes Government agencies, with the 21 exceptions, as nears by consolidating those
 havis simment ind to eliminate overlapping and duplication of offort. Any
 60 days, adopt a concurrent resolution rejecting it.

## New Transportation Bill Introduced by Senator Wheeler

A bill laying down a national transportation policy and extending the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission over bus and motor freight lines, water carriers; pipe lines and sloeping car companies was introduced on March 30 by Senator Burton K. Wh 氵eler, Democrat, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee.
The measure embraces the recommendations made by President Roosevelt's committee of six representing railroad management and labor. 'The measure is the key bill of a series of legislative proposals, some of which have already been introduced.
The I. C. C. is given powers, for rate-making purposes, over transportation by air.
The seven major points of the bill are:
It directs the I. O. C. to investigate the "relative economy" and fitness of rail, water and motor carriers and submit recommendations to eliminate "wastoful and destructive" competition.
It directs the I. C. C. to investigate the entire subject of governmental subsidies to all carriers, including rights-of-way, transportation facilities and special services provided them from public funds.
It grants the Commission permission to prescribe "just and reasonable" tates to be charged by all carriers.
It lays down a national transportation policy, the basis of which is impartial regulation of all lines.
It provides that all carriers make regular reports to the I. C. C.
It sets up joint Federal-State boards for treatment of local situations.
It grants the I. C. C. power to determine qualifications and maximum hours of employ
all companies.
${ }^{\text {all }}$ "This bill revises the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the amendments thereto, and will make the act more logical and more orderly," ments thereto, and will make issued by Senators Wheeler and Harry s. Truman, Democrat, of Missouri
The measure is designed to place the regulation of other forms of transportation on the same basis as the regulation extended to railroads. "The bill," Mr. Wheeler said, "does not create new boards or agencies, only a single independent body to be charged with the reguation of all forms of transportation, rather than different agencies regulating different carriers." This is in line with the President's views, who asserted a year ago that it is not efficient and economical for many Government agences to regulate transportation
Under the bill, the I. C. C.is directed to proceed immediately to investigate two broad questions of transportation service and cost.

The first is the relative economy and fitness of carriers by rail, water and motor for transportation service, or for any particular sort of transportation, with the view of determining the service for which each form of transport is especially fitted, so as to lessen wasteful and destructive competition.
1- The Commission is directed, also, to investigate the whole subject of overnmental aid of subsidy to rail, motor or water carriers. This investigation is to include the extent to which right-ol-way or other transportation facilities and special services have been, or are being, provided from adequate compensation to the Government therefor.
"The bill contains a rate-making rule applicable to all forms of transportation, and for all purposes is the same as the rule now contained in Section 15-A of the Interstate Commerce Act," the statement said.

House Kills Resolution Which Would Have Called for Investigation into Impeachment Charges Against Secretary of Labor Perkins-Finds Sufficient Facts Not Presented to Warrant Action
The House of Representatives on March 24, in tabling the adverse report of its Committee on the Judiciary, which unanimously agreed that there was no ground to justify an investigation of impeachment charges against Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins, thus killed the resolution, which had charged, it is said, failure to enforce the deportation laws in the case of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader. The resolution was offered by Representative Thomas of New Jersey, Republican. Others named in the resolution were Gerard D. Reilly, Solicitor of the Labor Department, and James L. Houghteling, Commissioner of Immigration. In the Washington "Post" of March 25 it was stated:
The 26 -man Judiciary Committee, headed by Representative Sumners of Texas, stated in a lengthy document that there is no competent evidence. to support the charge that the Labor Department officials had conspired "to defer and defeat"" Mr. Bridges's deportation.
The committee denied Mr. Thomas's allegation that the Department was, not acting in good faith in carrying the Joseph Strecker deportation case to the Supreme Court. " (The, Department has deferred action on. Mr. Bridges pending final decision of the Strecker case.) There is no evidence, said the committee, that the accused officials had purposely appealed a weak case.
The committee declared that it was clear there was no intention on the part of the Labor Department officials to abandon prosecution of Mr. Bridges.
From Washington, March 24, advices to the New York "Times" said, in part:
While the full committee report, in seven findings, completely exonerated the officials, : the Republican minority issued an additional report criticizing Miss Perkins and her aides:

## Findings of Committee

The findings of the committee were:

1. That there is no competent evidence to support the charge of conspiracy. The committee appreciates fully that conspiracies are difficult to prove, may rarely be established by direct evidence, and that such cases prove, may rarely be establish
, 2 . That there is no competent evidence to support the charge that the accused "unlawfully conspired to defer and to defeat the deportation of Harry Bridges."
2. That there is no evidence that the accused "conspired together to clease Harry Bridges after his arrest on his own recognizance, and without requiring a bond of not less than $\$ 500$."
3. That there is no competent evidence to support the charge that the accused "have committed many overt acts to effect the object of said. conspiracy."
4. That there is no evidence that the appeal in the Strecker case to the Supreme Court was venal or not in good faith.
5. That there is no evidence from which a reasonable inference may be drawn that the accused have failed, neglected or refused to enforce Section 137, United States Code, against other aliens illegally within the United States.
6. That, after a careful consideration of all evidence in this case, this committee is unanimous in its opinion that sufficient facts have not been presented or adduced to warrant the interposition of the constitutional powers of impeachment by the House.
The minority report of the subcommittee was signed by. Representatives Guyer, Hancock, Michener, Robsion, Reed of Illinois, Gwynne, Graham, Pierce, Monkiewicz and Springer, said the same paper, which quoted the minority as saying "we are in general agreement with the findings and recommendations contained in the report of the committee, but disagree to the extent and in the particulars contained in these additional views."

A reference to the action of the Judiciary Committee appeared in our issue of a week ago, page 1732, and an item bearing on the testimony of Miss Perkins was given in these columns March 25, page 1733.
Speaking before the Democratic Women's Club in Philadelphia, on March 27, Miss Perkins is reported as saying that she was "sincerely grateful" to the House Judiciary Committee for its action. Associated Press advices further reported Miss Perkins as follows:

When the charges were made, she said, she "reexamined" her conscience and found she had done nothing wrong.

House Passes \$1,067,274,427 Agricultural Appropriation Bill After Rejecting Proposal for Appropria-
tion for Farm Parity Payments of $\$ 250,000,000$
On March 28 the House passed the $\$ 1,067,274,427$ Agricultural Appropriation bill after rejecting by a vote of 191 yeas to 204 nays, an amendment by. Representative Cannon of Missouri, calling for an appropriation of $\$ 250,000,000$ for farm parity payments

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was sent to the floo of the House on March 23 by the House Appropriations Committee, as was indicated in these columns a week ago, page 1732. In noting that action on the bill had been deferred on Saturday March 25 until the present week, advices to the New York "Herald Tribune" March 25 said in part:
After four hours of turbulent debate over the $\$ 1,006,000,000$ agricultural supply bill, the House broke away from Administration leadership tonight and adjourned suddently in the midst of a fight over an unbudgeted $\$ 250$.000,000 appropriation for farm-parity payments.
The unexpected adjournment put over until next week the anticipated showdown on efforts to organize an urban-rural bloc under which support for the $\$ 250,000,000$ in parity payments might be traded for votes for the $\$ 150,000,000$ requested by President Roosevelt for the Works Progress Administration.
Majorty leader Sam Rayburn's plea to stay in session was ignored when Democrats and Republicans alike, in violent temper after hours of wrangling, responded quickly to a motion by Representative C. Arthur Anderson, Democrat, of Missouri, to cease consic fournment followed.
There appeared to be no suggestion of strategy in the overwhelming esponse to the suggestion to quit.
Mr. Rayburn had said that he expected to hold the House to its task the bill. Some a vote on the parity payment item and final passage of the bill. Some opponents of the farm parity item thought they could defeat the provision by holding the House in session for a vote tonight. and working behind the scenes over the week end.
Just before the reading clerk reached the parity provision and while the House was still wrangling over an amendment to decentralize the soilconservation service, Representative Anderson moved that the committee of the whole arise and cease consideration of the bill for today.
On a division vote, the motion carried 109 to 84. Immediately Representative Rayburn leaped up to demand a teller vote. Representative Anderson won again by a 25 -vote margin, 129 to 104 .
Representative Clarence Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, pilot of the bill, asked for a roll-call vote in the House on a mction to adjourn, "to discover and show just which ones of us are leaning on the shovels.":
When Mr. Rayburn took the chair to preside, Mr. Cannon immediately moved to adjourn until Monday.
Earlier 'in the day it had been conceded by the members of the Appropriations Committee that the parity rider as drawn would be subject to a point of order. An amendment has been prepared to place the funds or the parity payment. under the same conditions that govern them under the current appropriation. . This unexpected admission gave the big city eregatens a
 politan suppo
An Associated Press advices from Washington March 28 it was stated:
Representative Ferguson, Democrat, of Oklahoma, asked the House today to double the $\$ 250,000,000$ fund in the Ag
appropriation bill for parity payments to farmers.
In the face of administration objections even to the $\$ 250,000,000$ unless offsetting revenue is tapped. Mr. Ferguson remarked that the question of economy never is raised when Congress appropriates money for the army Mr. Ferguson's move came immediately after the provision for the $\$ 250,000,000$ already in the bill was stricken on a technicality and Representative Cannon, Democrat, of Missouri, Chairman of the agriculture appropriations sub-committee, sought to restore the amount by changing the language of the section,
Mr. Cannon attempted to limit debate on the whole parity question to an hour and a half, but failed when Representative Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, objected.
As' proposed in the House on March 28, Representative Cannon's amendment read:

Parity Payments
"To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make parity payments to producers of wheat, cotton, corn, rice and tobacco pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, \$250,$000,000:$ Provided, however, that, in expending the appropriation in this paragraph the rate of payments with respect to any commodity shall not exceed the amount, by which the average farm price of the commodity is less than $75 \%$ of the parity price."
In reporting the action by the House on March 28 as, Washington advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" said in part:
A coalition of economy bloc members, Republicans and urbanites forced rejection by the House tonight of the Cannon amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill to appropriate $\$ 250,000,000$ for payment of parity benefits to growers co-operating in the farm adjustment program during the next fiscal year.
As the bill goes to the Senate it provides an appropriation for the department for the fiscal year 1940 of almost. $\$ 900,000,000$ which is under the appropriation bill of last year by approximately $\$ 439,000,000$, due chiefly to the fact that last year's bill carried an appropriation of $\$ 175,000,000$ for rural rehabilitation loans which are now proposed to be taken care of in therelief bill and the $\$ 212,000,000$ fund of last year for parity benefits.
Rejection of the parity appropriation left leaders of the farm bloc and the Administration in the House dumbfounded. The farm bloc had felt certain of their position throughout the fight and had flatly refused to accept overtures of members from urban centers that they "trade" votes on the parity and relief appropriations
They believed their position to be even more secure when the House, oy a vote of 226 to 70 , rejected the Ferguson amendment to boost the parity appropriation to $\$ 500,000,000$. There had been reports that the Republicans and urban that even the farm bloc could not support it on a roll call vote.

House Passes Measure Providing for $\$ 100,000,000$ Appropriation for WPA-Endorses Action of Committee in Cutting Funds from $\$ 150,000,000$
Cutting from $\$ 150,000,000$ to $\$ 100,000,000$ the additional relief appropriation requested by President Roosevelt, the House Appropriations Committee, on March 29, by a vote of 25 to 13 , reported to the House the resolution, making
provision for the appropriation for the Works Progress Administration during the fiscal year ended June 30, next. Yesterday (March 31) the House passed the resolution by a vote of 290 to 110 , retaining the amount $(\$ 100,000,000)$ fixed by the committee. In Associated Press advices last night (March 31) it was stated that by a 205 to 156 teller vote, the House rejected an amendment by Representative Fitzpatrick (Dem., N. Y.) to add $50,000,000$ to the bill's total. Just before this vote it refused to cut the fund to $\$ 54,293,575$; it is further stated that the House also refused to raise the amount to $\$ 125,000,000$ and cut it to $\$ 75,000,000$. President Roosevelt's message to Congress requesting the $\$ 150,000,000$ additional relief funds wais given in our March 18 issue, page 1566. In Associated Press advices from Washington March 29 it was stated:

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's request, the committee said in a report criticizing some of WPA operations that it felt that its proposal was on the side of liberality

Shortly after the Appropriations Committee action, Representative Sabath, Democrat. of Illinois, Chairman of the Rules Committee, said at the White House that he had asked the President how he could get along ith the reduced appropriation
The President replied, Mr. Sabath asserted, that his aides had reported that $\$ 150,000,000$ was needed, but that if the smaller sum were finall approved the WPA would have to stretch it out and do the best it could Mr. Sabath's committee granted the measure legislative right of way,
barring all amendments to it except those which would change the amount of money involved. Debate on the bill is expected to start tomorrow.
The $\$ 100,000,000$, it is said, would make the total available for WPA in the present fiscal year $\$ 2,163,868,406$, compared with $\$ 1,427,701,994$ the preceding year and $\$ 1,833,456,971$ in the year before
"This expense should not be building up," the committee said. "However, recognizing that time is the essence just now because of the pressing need, however brought about, to project administrative procedure for the remainder of the fiscal year, the committee, perforce, has pursued a more liberal policy than a searching inquiry would justify.
A Washington dispatch March 21 to the New York "Herald Tribun ${ }^{\prime}$ " discussing the deliberations of the House Appropriations Committee on that ${ }_{n}$ date said, in part:
With the "economy" bloc of Democrats, five or six in number, on the ubcommittee in immediate charge of the bill leading a light for a cut to $100,000,000$ or even $\$ 75,000,000$, the 20 -odd Democrass unexpectedly. called into conference today found themselves confronted with a variety of views. One member sald the situation changed somewhat after Chairman Edward T. Taylor mentioned the $\$ 125,000,000$ figure
But it became apparent that the subcommittee Democrats made a strong impression when they agreed to support a bill carrying $\$ 100,000,000$ if given assurance that the leadership would not atcmpt to rn wo loor. such assurance, the meeting ended in a deadlock.
Hearings in the subcommittee were terminated late today after members had heard Representative Robert Allen. Democrat, of Pennsylvania, report WPA activitios in his state Before the full committee is asked to pass on the bill, testimony at the executive hearings last week" will be made available to members of the House
Meanwhile WPA officials drafted orders to cut 400,000 people from the relief rolls by April 1 unless the additional appropriation is granted. There would be a further 600,000 cut in May and an additional 200,000 reduction in June, under this plan. Mayor LaGuardia of New York City announced on March 20 that unless Congress appropriatos the mount asked by President Roosevelt, 25,000 WPA employees would be dropped in New York on April 3.

## Investigation of WPA Called for in Resolution Passed by House-No Action on Resolution Required by Senate or President

The House of Representatives on March 27, by a vote of 351 to 27, adopted a resolution sponsored by Representative Cox for an investigation of the.Works Progress Administration, to be conducted by the House Appropriations Committee. This marked the first time since the creation of the WPA, in 1935, that the committee was granted the authority to make an independent survey of relief requirements and administration. The findings of the committee are expected to result in a policy to guide the House in future relief appropriations. The House Rules Committee on March 21 voted favorably, 7 to 4 , on the resolution, according to the Washington "Post" of March 23 , which said, in part:
In the Rules Committee meeting Representative Sabath vainly demanded In the Rules Committee meeting Representative Sabath vainly demanded the committee voted on the investigation.
The vote on approving the resolution was: For-Representatives Cox, Howard Smith, Dies, Lawrence Lewis and Dempsey (Democrats), and Howard Smith, Dies, Lawrence Lewis and Dempsey (Democrats), and Representatives Mapes and Alen (Republicans); against-Representatives Sabath, Delaney, Colmer and Nelson (Democrats). Representative Dies was making his first appearance in the Capitol since an appendectomy a month ago.
Speaker Bankhead said that he had "no objection to the investigation if a majority of the House wants it," but added that the Appropriations voting it was intending to conduct an extensive inquiry into WPA before hearings held for the past few days on the question of appropriating $\$ 150$,00,000 for the remainder of the current fiscal year.
In Associated Press advices from Washington, March 27, it was stated:

The investigation resolution, introduced by Representative Cox, Demoffective.
The measure was supported by the Democratic leader, Representative Rayburn of Texas, who said he was convinced that the inquiry would reflect credit of the administration of the WPA."
Mr. Cox assured the House it would not be a political investigation and that there would be no atetmpt to whitewash anybody or anything.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, also upported the inquiry with the declaration that the American demand that this agency be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. Political activities in the WPA were an outstanding issue in his congressional district at the last election, he continued.

The resolution does not stipulate what fields the Appropriations Committee shall study. It requests the committee to submit a report to the House during the present Congress, along with any recommendations for legislation it may deem advisable.

The resolution as adopted by the House reads as follows: House Resolution 130
Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining information necessary as a basis for legislation the Committee on Appropriations, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct a thorough investigation and study of the Works Progress Administration and the administration of laws, regulations and orders administered by it.
The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems desirable.
For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the committe or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person esignated by such Chairman or member. The Chairman of the committe or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committe or any subcommittee thereof, wilfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the matter herein athorize, shall be 102 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (U, S. C. 1934 ed itle 2, sec. 192).

## Objections by IBA to Revised Barkley Trust Indenture Bill Favorably Reported by Sub-Committee of Senate Banking Committee

Revisions to the Barkley trust indenture bill proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission do not meet the objections of tha Investment Bankers Association of America to the measure, according to a joint statement issued at Chicago on March 30 by Jean C. Witter of Dean Witter \& Co., San Francisco, President of the Association, and John K. Starkweather of Starkweather \& Co., New York, Chair man of its Federal Legislation Committee. Informed that the SEC had submitted a revised bill to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, accompanied with a statemen that changes in it met tha principal objections raised by the Association, the officials of the Association telegraphed Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chairman of the Senate committee and every member of it that this is not the case. The revised bill, sponsored by Senator Barkley, the case. The revised bill, sponsored by Senator Barkley,
was approved by the sub-committee on March 30.. The Was approved by the sub-committee on March 30.. The
following is the telegram addressed on that day to Senator following is the telegram addressed on that da
Wagner by Messrs. Witter and Starkweather:
Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Chairman Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Senate Office Building; Washington, D. C.
We understand your sub-committee has reported favorably on a revised Barkley bill (s. 477) similar in form to confidential draft number two and to the Cole bill now before the House. We also understand a statement has been made by the SEC to the Senate Committee that the principal objections raised by us and others have been met. If these facts are correct, we wish to state emphatically that while the form of the bill has been radically altered, the practical aspects of it remain virtually unchanged in our opinion and we find this new draft highly objectionable to our business and a serious deterrent to business expansion. Appreciating as we do the fairness of the hearings which you granted us, we hope you will in fairness to your Committee and to business explain that we do not consider legitimate business objections have been met. We find it hard to believe that the Senate is preparlng to add stin furthe to the burd now hamperts bus have presented

INVESTMENT BANKERS ASSOCLATION OF AMERICA Jean C. Witter, President,
John K. Starkweather, Chairman, Federal Legislation Committee.
Mr. Witter and Mr. Starkweather were in Chicago to attend the fourth annual conference March 30 and 31 of the Central States group of the Association. In an address at a luncheon meeting, Mr. Witter summarized the Association's objections to the measure as follows:
We opposed che bill at the last session of Congress and the changes made have not met the objections we had then. We approve most of the objectives of the measure and will gladly work to accomplish them. Naturally we want invescors to have every reasonable protection under trust identures. We are obliged, however, to oppose this particular measure on the grounds that it dangerously substitutes the theory of "commission approval for the principle of judgment and for established statutory rules of conduct. It injects a Federal commission into business negotiations, with power to dictate terms according to its own opinions and changing personnel. It would add tremendously to the expense of financing, already over-burdensome, and particularly so as to small industries. It would be an added incentive for private placement.
From its Washington bureau the "Wall Street Journal" of March 31 reported the following advices:
The measure is a redraft of the Barkley bill to embody clarifying pro-
visions contained in the bill on which hearings will be held by the House Committee on next Tuesday.
Under the new bill much of the discretionary regulatory authority with respect to trust indenture standards is removed and specific statutory requirements substituted.

The bill contains a new provision agreed to yesterday which provides an exemption for issuers from criminal or civil liability under either the inden, ture bill or the Security Act for statements or omissions in analysis of the ffects of certain indenture provis. bill.
This means that where an issuer analyzes or summarizes effects of a trust indenture for inclusion in a pro
Another provision agreed to yesterday makes definitely mandatory the Amption from the bill of all issues of $\$ 1,000,000$ or less. Under the bill as it entered the Committee yesterday the SEC was given authority to exempt up to a $\$ 1,00,000$ issue
Stull a third change provides that the $\$ 1,000,00 G$ exemption applies to the total issues of an issuer under the same indenture in one year so as to prevent avoidance of the indenture legislation. This would prevent an ssuer from dividing a $\$ 2,000,000$ issue under a single debenture into two $81,000,000$ issues in order to avoid coming under the provisions of the act

A reference to previous objections to the bill by Mr. Starkweather appeared in our Feb. 11 issue, page 816.

United States Supreme Court Rulings End Tax Im munity for Federal and State Employees-Decisions Permit Federal Government to Tax State Workers and Vice Versa-Two Justices Dissent-Findings Overthrow Century Old Doctrine
The United States Supreme Court, in two decisions, one rendered by a vote of six to two, ruled on March 27 that a State may tax the income of an employee of a Federal agency and that the Federal Government may also tax the income of a State employee. These findings reversed previ ous leral precedents of almost 100 years and, in the opinion f legal authorities, makes it unnecessary for Congress to ferse the Federal statutes to permit reciprocal taxation of revise the Federal statutes to permit reciprocal taxation of dent Roosevelt had recently urged that move, as indicated in our issue of Jan. 21, page 368, in which we gave his mes sage to Congress of Jan. 19, reviewing his recommendation for the enactment of legislation to remove the exemption from the taxation of both Government securities and sal ries of Government employees. On Feb. 9 the Hous as the Doughton bill proposing reciprocal taxation o alaries ${ }^{\circ}$ Dederal and State employees and the Senat salaries, ${ }^{\text {af }}$ Federal and State employees, and the bill. Refrence to the action in each of these cases was made in erence to the action in each of these cases was made
these columns Feb. 11, page 814, and Feb. 25, page 1100.
In commenting on the effect of the Supreme Court rul ings this week, a Washington dispatch, March 27, to the New York "Herald Tribune" said:
Without waiting for passage and legal testing of an Administrationponsored measure which seeks to effect the same result, the Supreme Court, divided six to two, gave sweeping indorsement to the constitutionality of State taxation of the salaries of Federal employees. There was flat implication, in line with the decision last May in the New. York Port authority case that Federal taxation of the salaries of State employees lso was constitutional
By its action today the court whittled down the issue of tax exemption a constitutional matter to the single question of tax-exempt securities The matter of whether the Federal Government may tax state bonds and State governments may tax Federal bonds was not directly touched upon

## Low Salaries Still Exempt

Theoretically some $2,600,000$ state and local employees, with an indiated payroll of $\$ 3,640,000,000$ a year, suddenly become subject now to Federal taxation. At the same time some $1,200,000$. Federal employees retting $\$ 2,000,000,000$ in pay become liable to state income taxes. As practical matter, however, the great bulk of state and local bover. workers who average about $\$ 1,400$ a year do not earn enough to be subject the existing Federal tax and the rederal enpes whe the rates朝 ar the the residences be in State among those requires
The Treasury figures that $\$ 16,000,000$ a vear will be the Federal revenue rom levies on State and local salaries, while the amount of the reciprocal from levies on State and local salaries, while the amount of the
revenue to the States is so indefinite as to be beyond estimate.

The opinions of the Supreme Court, handed down March 27, were rendered on attempts by New York and Utah to tax the income of Federal employees, and wer described by Government attorneys as among the most momentous "in many a year." Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented from the majority decision in the New York case, which was delivered by Justice Stone, who said that the Supreme Court had "refused to imply a constitutional prohibition of Federal income taxation of State em ployees" to the 1938 decision in the case of the New York Pork Authority, holding that Federal taxation of the sal aries of State employees also was constitutional. Justice Frankfurter, in a concurring opinion, indicated that the ruling went back to the days of Chief Justice John Mar shall in the noted case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, and after remarking that "for 120 years" the Supreme Court had been concerned with claims of immunity, he said that "the refinement" of this thesis had been constructed upon the "unfortunate" remark by Chief Justice Marshall that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy.'
From Associated Press advices from Washington, March 27 , we quote the following with reference to the Supreme Court's findings:
Today's decision was made in the case of James B. O'Keefe, a Home Owners' Loan Corporation atlorney whom New York State eought to tax. Justice Stone, reading the majority opinion, declared that previous decisions were overruled "so far as they recognize an implied constitu ployees of the National or a State Government or their instrumentalities."

Justice Frankfurter ioined in this decision, but wrote an individua pinion in which he said that previous decisions setting forth immunity could not 'stand appeal to the Constitution and its historic purposes." Justices Butler and McReynolds dissented. Appearing to hint that the ew tax powers might some day be used for destructive purposes.
Specifically overruled by today's decision was the noted 1871 decision "Collector vs, Day," a case in which the Federal Government tried to tax the income of a Massachusetts probate judze. Ruling against this the court referred at time to the "great law of self-preservation," and said that if a govermment is "subject to the control of another and dis tinct government," the former "can exist only at the mercy of the latter." However, Justice Stone held in today's decision tbat there is no basis "for the assumption that any such tangible or certain economic burden imposed on the Government concerned as would justify a court's declar ing that the taxpayer is clothed with the implied contitational tax im munity to the govermment by which he is employed. That assumptio an no longer be made.
In another simiiar decision today, the court held that W. Q. Van Cott counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Utah, had no con titutional immunity from the Utah income tax. The court merely ruled on the Federal issue involved and sent the case back to the state.
or decision'as to whether Utah wanted to tax Federa employees.
Justice Black siad, in the court's opinion in the Utah case, that "fal ries of employees or officials of the Federal Government or its instru mentalities are no longer axation by the States."
Chief Justice Hughes, who has been ill, did not participate in the Utah ase. No dissent was announced.
Justice Hughes is said to have concurred in the O'Keefe case without writing

Justice Stone's opinion in the O'Keefe case said, in part
It is true that the silence of Congress, when it has authority to speak inctimes give rise to an implication to the congression pop The nature and extent of that implication depend
(1) But there is little scope for the application of that doctrine to the tax immunity of governmental instrumentalities. The constitutional im tax is silent, elts its gource in an implied restriction upon the powers of the is silent, has taxing government. so far as the lmplication rests upone or the impo avoid sition upon Gure unsubstantial or which courts are unable to discern
Silence of Congress implies immunity no more than does the silence of the Constitution. It follows that when exemption from State taxation is claimed on the cround that the Federal Government is burdened by th tax and Congress has disclosed no intention with respect to the claimed immunity, it is in order to consider the nature and effect of the alleged burden, and if it appears that there is no ground for implying a constitu tional immunity, there is equally a want of any ground for assuming any purpose on the part of Congress to create an immunity.
-The present tax is a non-discriminatory tax on income applied to sal aries at a specified rate. It'is' not in form or substance a tax upon the Home Owners' Loan Corporation or its property or income, nor is it paid by the corporation or the Government from their funds. It is laid upon ineome which becomes the property of the taxpayer when received as com pensation for his services, and the tax laid upon the privilege of receiving it is paid from his private funds and not from the funds of the Govern ment either directly or indirectly.

The theory, which once won a qualified approval, that a tax on income is legally or economically a tax on its source, is no longer tenable, New York ex rel Cohn Graves, 300 U. S. 308, 313, 314; Hale v. State Board 302 U. S. 95, 108 ; Helvering v. Gerhardt, supra: cf. Metcalf and Eddy v Mitchell, 269 U. S. 514 ; Fox Film Corp. v. Doyal, 286 U. S. 123 ; James v Davo Contracting Co., supra 149 ; Helvering v. Mountain Producers Corp. 03 U. S. 376, and the only possible basis for implying a constitutiona immunity from state income tax of the salary of an employee of the National Government or of a governmental agency is that the economi burden of the tax is in some way passed on so as to impose a burden on the National Government tantamount to an interference by one govern ment with the other in the performance of its functions.
In the four cases in which this court has held that the salary of an ificer or employee of one government or its instrumentality was immun rom taxation by the other it, was assumed, without discussion, that th mmunity of a government or its instrumentality extends to the salarie of its officers and employees.
(2) This assumption, made with respect to the salary of a govern mental officer in Dobbins v. Commissioners of Erie County, 16 Pet. 435 and in Collector v. Day, 11 Wall. 113, was later extended to confer im munity on income derived by a lessee from lands leased to him by the Government in the performance of a governmental function, Gillespie v Oklahoma, 257 U. S. 501 ; Burnet v. Coronado Oil \& Gas Co., 285 U. S 393, and cases cited, although the claim of a like exemption from tax on the income of a cortractor engaged in carrying out a Government projec was rejected both in the case of a contractor with a State, Metcalf \& Eddy . Mitchell, supra, and of a contractor James V. Dravo Contracting Co., supra.
: So much of the burden of a non-discriminatory general tax upon the incomes of employees of a government, State or national, as, may be passed on economically to that government, through the effect of the tax on the price of labor or materials, is but the normal incident of the organization within he laxing power
The burden, so far as it can be said to exist or to affect the Govern ment in any indirect or incidental way, is one which the Constitution presupposes, and hation upon and State government and then has confirmed to the other.
The immunity is not one to be implied from the Constitution, becaus if allowed it would impose to an inadmissible extent a restriction on the axing power which the Constitution has reserved to the State governments.
In his concurring opinion, Justice Frankfurter said, in part:
For 120 years this court has been concerned with claims of immunity from taxes imposed by one authority in our dual system of government intervention in this field has not been any explicit provision of the Con

## Volume 148

Financial Chronicle
stitution. The States, after they formed the Union, continued to have the same range of taxing power which they had before, barring only duties affecting exports, imports, and on tonnage. 2. Congress, on the other hand, to lay taxes in order "to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," Art. I, Sec. 8, can reach every person and every dollar in the land with due regard to constitutional limitations as to the method of laying taxes. But, as is true of other activities of the State and National Governments, the fact that we are a federalism raises problems regarding these vital powers of taxation. Since two governments have authority within the same territory, neither through its power to tax can be allowed to cripple the operations of the other. Therefore, State and Federal Governments must avoid exactions which discriminate against each other or obviously interfere with one anothers opcrief. Justice to strike down the Maryland iderations that led the great Chier Justice to sisinatio arainst the use by the United States of the Bank of the United States as one of its by the United States of the
instruments or government. The arguments upon which McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, The arguments upon which McCulloch ${ }^{\mathbf{V}}$. Meryland, ben distorted by sterile refinements unrelated to affairs. These refinements derived authorsterile refinements, unrelated to afrairs. opinion in McCulloch v. Maryland. Partly as a flourish of rhetoric and partly because the intellectual fashion of the times indulged a free use of absolutes, Chief Justice Marshall gave of the times indulged a free use of absolutes, Chief Justice Marshall gave currency to the phrase
stroy." Id. at p. 431 .
stroy". Id. at p. 431. This dictum was treated as though it were a constitutional mandate.
But not without protest. One of the most trenchant minds on the MarBut not without protest. One of the most trenchant minds on the Marshall court, Justice William: Johnson, early analyzed the dangerous in-
roads upon the political freedom of the States and the Union within their roads upon the political freedom of the states and the Union withe genrespective orbits resulting from a doctrinaire application of the gen-
eralities uttered in the course of the opinion in McCulloch $v$. Maryland. (3) The seductive cliche that the power to tax involves the power to (3) The seductive cliche that the power to tax involves the power to
destroy was fused with another assumption, likewise not to be found destroy was fused with another assumpdoctrine that the immunities are in the Constitution itself, namely, the the National Government implies correlative-because the existence the existence of State Governments im immunities from State taxation, immunities from Federal taxation. When this doctrine plies equivalent immunities from Federal taxation. When applied, Mr. Justice Bradley registered a powerful dissent, (4) the force of which gathered rather than lost strength with time. Collector v. Day, 11 Wall. 113, 128.

The dissenting opinion, by Justice M. 13utler, said :
Mr. Justice. McReynolds and I are of the opinion that the Home Own ers Loan Corporation, being an instrumentality of the United States, heretofore deemed immune from State taxation, "it necessarily results," as held in New York, ex rel. Rogers v. Graves (1937) 299 United States 401 "that fixed salaries and compensations paid to its officers and employes in their capacity as such are likewise immune"; and that the judgment of the State court, unquestionably required by that decision, should be af firmed.
From the decisson just announced it is clear that the court has overruled Dobibins v. The Commissioners of Erie County (1842) 16 pet. 435, Collector v. Day (1871), 11 . Wall. 113, New York ex rel. Rogers v. Graves, supra, and Brush v. Commissioner (1937) 300 United States 352. Thus now it appears that the United States has always had power to tax salaries of State officers and employes and that similarly free have been the States to tax salaries of officers and employes of the United States The compensation for past as well as for future service to be "taxed and the rates prescribed in the exertion of the newly disclosed power depend on legislative discretion not subject to judicial revision.
Futile, indeed, are the vague intimations that this court may protect against excessive or destructive taxation. Where the power to tax exists, legislatures may exert it to destroy, to discourage, to protect or exclusively for the purpose of raising revenue. See e. g. Veazie Bank v Fenno, 8 Wall. 533, 548 ; McCray. v. United States, 195 United States 27 , 53 et seq. ; Magnano y. Hamilton, 282 United States 40, cinnati Soap Co. v. United States, 301 . United States 308
'Appraisal of lurking or apparent implications of the court's opinion can serve no useful end for, should occasion arise, they may be ignored or given direction dirng fly safely it may be said that prese ly of reciprocal immunity that, by recent decisions here, has been so much impaired.

The other opinion, in the case of the effort of the State of Utah to tax the salary of W. Q. Van Cott, delivered by Justice Black, said, in part:

After careful review of this court's decisions on the question of intergovernmental immunity; the State, court concluded that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation were "instrumentalities" performing "essential governmental duties" and that State taxation of respondent's salaries violated the Federal Constitution as interpreted by the Graves case. Anticipating that this court might re-examine that interpretation and apply a "different test," the State court said that "until such is done the States are bound by the, decision of the Sppreme Court in ** * Rogers v. Graves, supra."
We have now re-examined and overruled the doctrine of Rogers $\mathbf{v}$. Graves in No. 478, Graves v. O'Keefe, this day decided. Salaries of employes or officials of the Federal Government or its instrumentalities are no longer immune, under the Federal Constitution, from taxation by the States. Whether the Utah income tax, by its terms, exempts respondent, can now be decided by the State's highest court apart from any question of constitutional immunity, and without the necessity, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, of attempting to divide functions of gove
We have frequently held that in the exercise of our appellate jurisdiction we have power not only to correct error in the judgment under review but to make such disposition of the case as justice requires. And in determining what justice does require, the court is bound to consider any change, either in fact or in law, which has supervened since the judgment was entered. We may recognize such a change, which, may affect the result, by setting aside the judgment and remanding the case so that the State court may be free to act. We have said that to do this is not to review, in any proper sense of the term, the decision of the State court upon a non-Federal question, but only to deal appropriately with a matter arising since its judgment and having a bearing upon the right disposition of the case.
In the Associated Press adrices from Washington, March 27, it was noted:

Just before the March 15 deadline for filing 1938 Federal returns, an fficial Treasury statement informed State and local employes that they need not file returns on 1938 income. The statement was made in view of the Treasury's expectation that Congress
all doubt about the question for the future.
Today's decision apparently wiped out The Treasury intends to levy taxes on 1938 income
employes. These taxes will be due in March, 1940 . There was no word here tonight as to when the State would start taxing Federal employes. They might conceivably levy on incomes received in 1938, or even earlier, but it was considered unlikely that they would do so, in view of the Federal Government's decision not to make its In retroactive.
In the case of the 33 States having income tax laws, experts said the taxation of Federal workers.

Cash Receipts from National Forests in Fiscal Year 1938 Amounted to $\$ 4,673,133-25 \%$ Returned to States
Nearly one-fifth of the 3,070 counties in the United States shared, in the distribution of receipts paid into the United States Treasury last year by the 158 National Forests administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, it was announced on March 5. Cash receipts from the sale of National Forest timber, use of National Forest range, and other forms of land use, amounted to $\$ 4,671,133$ of which $25 \%$ was turned over to 38 States, as well as Alaska and Puerto Rico, for apportionStates, as well as Alaska and Puerto Rico, for apportion-
ment on an area basis to the counties in which National ment on an area basis to the counties in which National ther stated:
The funds thus made available to local Government units are used for public schools and roads and are supplemented by an additional $10 \%$ used by the Forest Service for building and maintaining roads and trails within the National Forests of the State from which the income is de rived. The Forest Scrvice also assumes a large share of the cost of constructing and maintaining public improvements such as roads, trails, campground developments, and winter sports areas within the National Forests, using other funds appropriated by Congress in addition to one tenth of the receipts.

## FSA Announces Over 7,000 Small Farmer Groups Bor rowed $\$ 4,404,132$ Under Community Servic Program from July, 1935, to January, 1939

The Farm Security Administration announced, on March 3 , that more than 7,000 groups of small farmers had borrowed a total of $\$ 4,404,132$ to purchase equipment and services for group use from the beginning of its Community Service Loan program in July, 1935, up to Jan: 1, 1939. Such loans have enabled 128,856 farm families, composing 7,183 borrowing groups, to expand and improve the effici ency of their farming operations through purchase of equipment or services not previously available in their com munities. This was reported in a Department of Agriculture announcement which went on to say: These services include combines, silage cutters, purebred sires, cold
storage plants, bulldozers and terracing equipment, syrup mills, hay balstorage plants, bulldozers an
ers, hatcheries, and tractors.
These loans, financing group purchase and use of equipment which no single individual could afford, have enabled small farm operators to comsingle individual could afford, have enabled small farm operaters to com-
pete on more equal terms with the large, mechanized corporation pete on more equal terms with the large, mechanized corporation mirms. ing equipment to lighten the burden of the farm home work.
Average size of the loans made during the first three and one-half Average size of the loans made during the first years of FSA's Group Loan program, has been $\$ 594.51$ per group, or $\$ 34.10$ for elch farmer participating. The loans may be retired over a period of five years and low-income farmers, who cannot obtain adequate credit from needy and low-ine
any other source.

Non-Farm Real Estate Foreclosures Declined 3.2\% in January from December, According to FHLBB
Except for October, 1938, non-farm real estate foreclosure activity was less in January ( 8,733 cases) than in any month since the 1933 peak days, according to an announcement issued March 2 by Corwin A. Fergus, director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the United Home Loan Bank Board. "However," Mr. Fargus' said, "the $3.2 \%$ decline from December, which lowered the index (1934 equals 100) from 46.9 to 45.4, falls somewhat short of the $7.3 \%$ drop manifested by the December to January four-year average movement. Also the $\mathbf{1 4 . 5 \%}$ decrease from January of last year is not so favorable as the $18.1 \%$ decrease shown by a similar comparison for December." Mr. Fergus further reported:
There were 26 States reporting declines from December aggregating 1,018 foreclosures ( $60 \%$ of which was due to Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania) ; 20 States reporting increases totaling 724 ; and two States and the District of Columbia showing no change in the numbe from December. Eleven States reported more foreclosures this January than for the same month of 1938.
All four groups by size of community showed declines from December (small communities the least), but in each instance the decline was less than that shown for this period by the four-year average. In relation to January, 1938, the group of smallest communities revealed the greatest decrease. Similar decreases for the larger groups were progressively smaller.
The January foreclosure rate for the United States on an annual basis, 5.6 cases per 1,000 non-farm dwellings, compares favorably with the 6.3 rate for the year 1938.

FHA Has Insured 1,899,242 Loans Totaling \$765,583,161 for Property Improvements Since Housing Act was Enacted in June, 1934
The Federal Housing Administration has insured 1,899, 242 loans amounting to $\$ 765,583,161$ for property improvement purposes since enactment of the National Housing Act in June, 1934, of which more than $\$ 200,000,000$ has been insured since Feb. 3, 1938, when this type of insurance was revived, Administrator Stewart McDonald announced on March 18. It was further reported:
Under Title 1 of the National Housing Act, the FHA insures "character" loans on, monthly payment terms for repair, modernization, and improvement of property, including certain limited types of new construction. Authority to insure loans of this nature expired on April 1, 1937, but it was renewed by last year's amendmen
mand and as a stimulus to employment.
mand and as a stimulus to employment.
On March 11, loans insured under the restored provisions of ritle it numbered 439,834 in the amount of $\$ 203,736,852$. This total represented loans made by private lending institutions which are insured against loss up to $10 \%$ of the volume of advances for improvement of residential, farm, and commercial properties.
Particularly significant, Mr. McDonald pointed out, was the fact that during the last half of 1938 loans accepted for insurance under Title I for modernization and new construction purposes was the largest amount for any similar. period during the FHA's operations. In that period 268,805 loans were accepted for insurance in the amount of $\$ 120,425,069$. He explained, at the same time, that the proceeds of Title $I$ insured loans
can no longer be used for installation of movable equipment and can no

Report of Operations of RFC Feb. 2, 1932, to Feb. 28, 1939-Loans of \$13,144,541,707-\$2,194,143,219 Can-celed-\$7,308,992,228 Disbursed for Loans and In-vestments- $\$ 5,375,023,264$ Repaid
In his monthly report, issued March 23, Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, stated that authorizations and commitments of the RFC in the recovery program during February amounted to $\$ 81,594,807$, rescissions of previous authorizations and commitments amounted to $\$ 333,915$, making total authorizations through Feb. 28, 1939, and tentative commitments outstanding at the end of the month, of $\$ 13,144,541,707$. This latter amounts includes a total of $\$ 1,054,501,066$ authorized for other governmental agencies and $\$ 1,800,000,000$ for relief from organization through Feb. 28, 1939.

Authorizations aggregating $\$ 3,864,417$ were canceled or withdrawn during February, Mr. Jones said, making total cancellations and withdrawals of $\$ 2,914,143,219$. A total of $\$ 822,490,196$ remains available to borrowers and to banks in the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and debentures.
During February, $\$ 18,193,107$ was disbursed for loans and investments and $\$ 31,433,734$ was repaid, making total disbursements through Feb. 28, 1939, of $\$ 7,308,992,228$ and repayments of $\$ 5,375,023,264$ (approximately $73.5 \%$ ).

The Chairman continued:
During February, loans were authorized to three banks and trust companies (including those in liquidation) in the amount of $\$ 37.309$. Cancellations and withdrawals of loans to banks and trust companies (including these in liquidation) amounted to $\$ 361,579, \$ 219,039$ was disbursed and 7,535 banks and. Through Feb. 28; 1939, loans have been authorized to gating $\$ 2,546,812,198$. Of this amount $\$ 505,961,756$ has been withdrawn $\$ 20,128,781$ remains available to borrowers and $\$ 2,020,721,661$ has been disbursed. Of this latter amount $\$ 1,896,092,772$, or $93.8 \%$ has been repaid. Only $\$ 8,775,440$ is owing by open banks and that includes $\$ 7,597.314$ from one mortgage and trust company.
During February, authorizations were made to purchase preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of four banks and trust companies in the aggregate amount of $\$ 6,600,000$. Through Feb. 28, 1939, authorizations have been made or the purchase of preferred stock, capital notes and de-
bentures of 6,776 banks and trust companies aggregating $\$ 1,332,596,959$, and 1,121 loans were authorized in the amount of $\$ 23,237,755$ to be secured by preferred stock; a total authorization for preferred stock, capital notes and debentures of 6,854 banks and trust companies of $\$ 1,355,834,714$. $\$ 169,593,552$ of this has been withdrawn and $\$ 39.561,700$ remains available the banks when conditions of authorizations have been met.
four closed banks in the amount of $\$ 2,487$ for distribution to depositors of four closed banks in the amount of $\$ 2,487,309$, cancellations and withrepayments amounted to $\$ 2,349,271$ Through . repayments amounted to $\$ 2,349,271$. Through Feb. 28, 1939, loans have gating $\$ 1,334,302,068$. $\$ 327,873,560$ of this amount has been withdrawn and $\$ 22,507.681$ remains available to the amount has been withdrawn been disbursed and $\$ 920,855,222$, approximattly $93.5 \%$ has, 920,827 has During February the authorizations to finance drainage , tion districts were increased $\$ 254,500$, authorizations in the amount of $\$ 367,386$ were withdrawn and $\$ 255,228$ was disbursed. Through 1939, loans have been authorized to refinance 634 drainage, levee and irrigation districts aggregating $\$ 143,100,495$, of which $\$ 20,848,145$ has been withdrawn, $\$ 36,396.688$ remains available to the borrowers and $\$ 85,855,662$ has been disbursed.
Under the provisions of Section 5 (d), which was added to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act June 19, 1934, and amended April 13 1938, 110 loans to industry aggregating $\$ 3.291,836$ were authorized during February. Authorizations in the amount of $\$ 1,816,778$ were canceled or withdrawn during February. Through Feb. 28, 1939, including loans to mortgage loan companies to assist business and industry in cooperation with the National Recovery Administration program, the Corporation has authorized 6,061 loans for the benefit of industry aggregating $\$ 297,875,793$. or hiss amount $\$ 1,328,679$ has been withdrawn and $\$ 77,751,305$ remains chase participations amounting to $\$ 501$. 507 in Corporation agreed to pur-
ing February and similar authorizations aggregating \$994,823 were with drawn. Through Feb. 28, 1939, the Corporation has authorized or has agreed to the purchase of participations aggregating $\$ 100,371,363$ of 1,322 businesses, $\$ 16.347,149$ of which has been withdrawn and $\$ 70,531,182$ remains a vailable
During February, seven loans in the amount of $\$ 302.000$ were authorized to public agencies for self-liquidating projects. Cancellations and withdrawals amounted to $\$ 521,000$, disbursements amounted to $\$ 253,500$ and repayments amounted to 1 have ben. ing roug te. 28. 1939. 276 loans $\$ 40,704243$ of this anount 1 $\$ 4$ vailable to the borrowers $\$ 345.255195$ has been disbursed and $\$ 156$ 9 available to the borrowe
During February the Corporation purchased from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works one block ( 1 issue) of securities having a par value of $\$ 57,000$ and sold securities having par value of $\$ 4,202,900$ at a premium of $\$ 16,763$. The Corporation also collected maturing Public Works Administration securities having par value of $\$ 458,909$. Through Feb. 28, 1939, the Corporation has purchased from the PWA 4,021 blocks ( 2,971 issues) of securities having par value of $\$ 632,005,549$. Or this amount securities having par value of $\$ 440,798,796$ were sold at a premium of $\$ 12,817,795$. Securities having a par value of $\$ 166,821,767$ are still held. In addition, the Corporation has agreed with the Administrator to purchase, to be held and collected or sold at a later date, such part of sěcuritites having an aggregate par value of $\$ 61,830,000$ as the PWA is in a position to deliver from time to time.
The report listed as follows disbursements and repayments for all purposes from Feb. 2, 1932, to Feb. 28, 1939:
Loans under Section 5:
Banks and trust companies (incl, receivers). Railroads (locluding receivers)
Federal Land banks-
Reglonal Agricultural Credit corporations
Building and loan assoclations (Incl. receivers):-
Insurance companies
Jolnt Stock Land banks
State funds for insurance of deposits of pubic
moneys Livestock Credit corporations.-
Federal Intermediate Credit banks
Agricultural Credit corporations.
Flshing Industry
credit unlons
processors or distributors for payment or

Total loans under Section 5
ans to Secretary of Agriculture to purchase

tion districts.............-.-.......................... Loans to public school authorities for payment
of teachers' salaries and for refinancing out-
 oans to aid in financing seif-liquidating construe-
tion projects. Loans protects repair and reconstruetion of property
damaged by earthquake. fire, tornado, flood and other catastrophes....-. surpluses in forefgn markets................... Loans to business enterprises...
Loans to mining businesses................-Loans on and purchases of assets of ciosed banks ing of agricultural commodities and Hvestock: Commodity Credit Corporation. Loans to Rural Electriftion Administration.-.
Total loans,excl. of loans secured by pref,stock
Purchase of preferred stock. capital notes and
debentures of banks and trust com debentures of banks and trust companies (in-
cluding $\$ 18,063,730$ disbursed and $\$ 1,082$-. 738.32 repaid on loans secured by pref. stock) Purchase of stock of the RFC Mortgage Co
Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nat. Mtge. Assn Purchase of stock of the Fed. Nat. Mtge Assn.-
Loans secured by preferred stock of insurance
companies (including $\$ 100,000$ disbursed for
companles (including $\$ 100,000$ disbursed for
the purchase of preferred stock).............
Total. $\qquad$ $46,679,461.56$
$25,000,000.00$

568,534,468.59 $25,000,000.00$
$11,600,000.00$
$34,475,000.00$
7,666,955.13

Federal Emergency Administration of public
Works security transactlons Total. $\qquad$ 596,090,209.49 459,351,131.08 $\overline{7,308,992,227.74} \cdot \overline{5,375,023,263.79}$
Allocations to Governmental agencies under provisions of existing statutes:
secretary of the Treasury to purchase:
Capital stock of Home
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capital stock of Home Owners' Loan Corp:-. } & \text { 200,000,000.00 }\end{array}$ Farm Loan (now Land Bank) Commissione. Farmers....
Farmers.-.
Jotnt Stock Land banks
Federal Farm Mtge. Corp. for losns to $\begin{aligned} & \text { tarmers. }\end{aligned}$ Federal Farm Mtge. Corp. for loans to farmers.
Federal Housing Administrator:
To create mutual mortgage insurance fund. To create mutual mortgage insurance fund-
For other purposes. Sec. of Agricul. for croploans ofarmers (net)
Governor of the Farm Credit Administratton for revolving fund to provide capital for pro duction credit corporations.-....... Stock-Commodity Credit Corporation.
Steck-Disaster Ioan Stock-Disaster Loan Corporation.-......-.
Regional Agricultural Credtt corporations for
Purchase of capital stock (Incl. $\$ 39,500,000$ Expenses in Proving fo fund)


For relle
For rellef-To States directly by Corporation.-
To States on certifcation of Federal Administrator-- Appron of Friation Act-1935... Under Emergency Approprlation Act-1935...-
Under Emergency Rellef Appropriation Act,

Total for rellef
Interest on notes issued for funds for allocations
and rellef advances............................
145,000,000.00 $25,600,000.00$
$55,000,000.00$
10,000 $10,000,000.00$
$58,021,074.55$
$40,500,000.00$ $97,000,000: 00$
$14,000,000.00$ $\qquad$
$44,500,000.00$ $3,108,278.64$
$13,53,102.92$
$114,921.13$
$126,871.85$ 923,275,249.09 299,984,999.00 $499,999,010.22$
$500,000,000.00$ $500,000,000.00$
1,799,984,009.22 17,159,232.30 33,177,419.82
 - Does not include \$5,155.000 represented by notes of the Canadfan Pactfc Ry.
Co., Which were accepted in paymment for the balance due on loan made to the
Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Merie Ry. Co.

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle

In addition to the repayments of funds disbursed for relief under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, the Corporation's notes have been canceled in the amount of $\$ 2,702,277,445.83$ equivalent to the balance of the amount disbursed for allocations to other governmental pursuant to provisions of an Act (Public No. 432) approved Feb. 24, 1938.

The loans authorized and authorizations canceled or withdrawn for each railroad, together with the amount disbursed to and repaid by each, are shown in the following table (as of Feb. 28, 1939), contained in the report:

Authorizations
Canceled or
Withdravon

|  | Authorized | Authortzations Canceled or Withdravon | Disbut | Repatd |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 127 |  |  | 27,000 |
| Ala. Tenn. Northern RR | 275,000 |  | 275,000 |  |
| Alton RR. ${ }^{\text {co}}$ | 2,500,000 |  | 2,500,000 |  |
| Ann Arbor RR. Co. (recelvers | 634,757 |  | 634,757 | 434,757 |
| Ashley Drew \& Northern Ry. | 400,000 |  | 400,000 | 400,000 |
| Baltimore \& Ohio RR. Co. (not | 95,358,000 | 14,600 | 95,343,400 | 12,171,721 |
| Blrmingham \& So'eastern RR. | 41,300 |  | 41,300 | 41,300 |
| Borton \& Maine RR | 11,069,437 |  | 10,553,437 | 11,204 |
| Butfalo Union-Caro | 53,960 |  |  |  |
| Cariton \& Coast R | 649,000 | 13,200 | 635,800 | 139,909 |
| Carolina Clinchffeld a Ohlo Ry. <br> (Atlantic Coast Line and Louis- |  |  |  |  |
| ville \& Nashville. lessees) | 14,150.000 |  | 14,150,000 |  |
| entral of Georgia Ry | 3,124,319 |  | 3,124,319 | 220,692 |
| entral RR. Co of | 500,000 | 35,701 | 464,299 | 464,299 |
| harles Clty Western |  |  | 140,000 | 32.000 |
| hicago \& Eastern III. | 3,916,500 |  | 5,916.500 | 155.632 |
| Chicago \& North Western RR. | 46,589,133 | 1,000 | 46,588,133 | 4.338.000 |
| Chicago Great Western RR. C | 1,289,000 |  | 1,289,000 | 838 |
| Chic.Gt. West. Rr Co. (truste) | 150,000 |  | 150,000 | 40.000 |
| Chic. Miw. St.P. \& Pac. RR. Co. $12,000,000$ ( $500,00011,5$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Trust | 3,840,000 |  | 3.840 | 3,840,000 |
| aic. No. Shore \& Milw | 150 |  |  |  |
| Ghicago R. I. \& Prac. Ry | 13,718.700 |  | 13,718,700 |  |
| Cinelnnati Union Termin | 10,398,925 | 098,925 | 8,300,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Colotado \& Southern Ry. C | 29,504,400 | 53,600 | 29,450,800 | 1,560,912 |
| Copper Range RR Co |  |  |  |  |
|  | 53,500 |  | 53,500 | 0 |
| Denver \& Rlo Grande W RR Co. | 2.000,000 |  | 2,000,000 |  |
|  | 8,300,000 | 219,000 | 8,081,000 | 00 |
| Denver \& Rio Grande W.RR.Co. (trustees) $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 00 |  | 1,800 | 800,000 |
| Erle Rr. ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | 182,1 |  | 3.182.150 |  |
|  | 582,00 |  | 16,582.000 | 582.000 |
| Eureks Nev | 3.000 | 3,000 |  |  |
| Fla. E. Coast Ry. Co. (recelvers) | 717.075 | 90,000 | ${ }^{627,075}$ | 6 |
| .Smith \& W.Ry.Co. (receive | 227,434 |  | 227,434 |  |
| t. Worth \& Den. City Ry. Co | 8,176,000 |  | 8.176.000 |  |
| Fredericksburg \& North. Ry. C | 15,000 | 5.00 |  |  |
| Gainesville Midland RR. Co.-Galnsille Mid'd Ry (recelvers) | 78,0 |  |  |  |
|  | 10.539 | 10.539 |  |  |
| Galv. Houston \& Hend RR. Co. | 3.183.000 |  | 3183.000 | 00 |
|  | 546.000 |  | 546,000 |  |
| Georgia \& Fla.RR.C0. (receivers) | 354,721 |  | 354,721 |  |
| Great Northern Ry. Co Green County RR Co. | 105,422,400 | 99,422,400 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
|  | 13,915 |  | 13,915 |  |
| Gulf Moblle \& Northern RR. Co.Ilinols Central RR. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 520,000 |  | 520.000 | 520.000 |
|  | 35,312,667 | 22,687 | 35.290,000 | 115,000 |
| Lehigh Valley RR. Co <br> Litchfleld \& Madison Ry. <br> Co.... | 10,278.000 | 1,000,000 | 9.278,000 | ,500,000 |
|  | 800,000 |  | 800,000 | 800,000 |
| Loulsiana \& Arkansas Ry. Co... <br> Malne Central RR. Co- <br> Maryland \& Penna RR. Co | *350.000 |  |  |  |
|  | 2,550,000 |  | 2,550,000 | 550,000 |
|  | 200,000 |  | 197,000 | 50.000 |
| Meridian \& Bigbee River Ry. Co. (trustee) |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,729,252 | 744,252 | 985.000 |  |
| Minn St. P.\& S S.Marie Ry. Co. | 6,843,082 |  | 6,843,082 | 3,843,082 |
| Mississipdl Export RR. Co.... | 100,000 |  | 100,000 | 100.000 |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR. Co. | 5,124,000 |  | 5,124,000 | 2,300,000 |
| Missourl Pacifle RR. Co....... | 23,134,800 |  | 23,13 |  |
|  | 99.200 |  | 99,200 | 99,200 |
| Moblie \& Ohlio RR. Co -Moblle \& Ohio RR. Co (recivers) | 785,000 |  | 785,000 | 785,000 |
|  | 1,070.599 |  | 1,070,599 | 1,070,599 |
| Murtreesboro-Nasbville Ry, Co.. | 25,000 |  | 25,000 |  |
|  | b32,499,000 |  | 27,499,000 | 27,499,000 |
| New York Central RR. Co <br> N. Y. Chic. \& St. L. RR. Co <br> N Y. N. H. \& Hartiord RR. Co: | 18,200,000 |  | 18,200,000 | 18,200,000 |
|  | 7,700,000 | 21 | 7.699,778 | 786,937 |
| Pennsylvanis RR. Co Pere Marquette Ry Co | 29,500,000 | 600,000 | 28,900,000 | 28,900,000 |
|  | 3,000.000 |  | ,000.000 | 3;000,000 |
| Ploneer \& Fayette RR. | 17,000 |  | 17,000 | 11,500 |
| Plttsburgh \& W. Va. RR. ${ }^{\text {cole }}$ | 4,975,207 |  | 4,975,207 | 7.58,600 |
| Pt. Louls-8an Fran. Ry. Co | 300,000 |  | 300.000 | 300,000 |
|  | 7,995,175 |  | -7.995,175 | 2,805,175 |
| St. Louls-Southwestern Ry. Co | 18,790,000 | 117.750 | 18,672,250 | 18.672.250 |
| Sait Lake \& Utah RR. (recelvers) | 200.000 |  | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Salt Lake \& Utah RR Corp.-.--Sand Sorings Ry. Co. | 400.000 |  | 400,000 |  |
|  | 162.600 |  | 162,600 | 162,600 |
| Savannah \& Atlanta Ry., Co-...- | 1,300,000 |  | 715,000 |  |
| Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co (recetv.) | ) 640.000 |  | 640,000 |  |
|  | 87,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 36.000.000 | 22,000,000 |
| Southern P | ,405,000 |  | 46,625,000 | 2,297,672 |
| ump | 100.000 |  | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Tennessee Central Ry. Co--..- | 5,147.700 |  | 5,147,700 | 147,700 |
| Texas Okls. \& Eastern RR. Co.-Texas \& Pactic Ry. Co...... | 108,740 | 108,740 |  |  |
|  | 700,000 |  | 700,000 | 700,000 |
| Texas South-Easter | 30,000 |  | 30,0 | 30,000 |
| Wabash Ry. Co. (reeelvers) ---. 15,731,583 |  | 6,000 | 39,000 | 0 |
|  |  |  | 15,731,583 |  |
|  |  |  | 4,366,000 | 1.403.000 |
| Western Pac. RR. Co. (trustees)- | 13,502,922 |  | 13,502,922 | 3,600,000 |
| ichita Falls \& Southern RR.Co | 750,000 |  | 150,000 |  |
| rightsville \& Tennille RR | 22,525 |  | 22,525 | 22.525 |

Total

Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, based upon information obtained from about 50 insurance companies having more than $90 \%$ of the assets of all such companies in the United States. The Board further stated:
Farm mortgage loans made by all insurance companies in 1938 totaled $\$ 111,853,000$, which was $3.1 \%$ of estimated new investments of these companies. The amount in 1937 was $\$ 90,430,000$, while in 1934 it was mortgages aggregating $\$ 869,000,000$, or $4.2 \%$ of the total of all invest-
met ments held by the companies.
Mortgages held by the companies on city and town property on Dec. 31,1938 , totaled $\$ 4,500,000,000$, with $\$ 630,146,000$. being added during the year 1938. This 1938 figure was a slight increase over 1937 when gage loans made were equal to about $17.8 \%$ of the total estimated new investments in those years.
New investments of all kinds by life insurance companies in 1938 were estimated at slightly over $\$ 3,500,000,000$, which was about $\$ 54,000$, 000 over the 1937 placement of funas. The total investments held on Dec. 31,1938 , aggregated about $\$ 20,936,000,000$, of which $23.6 \%$, or $\$ 4,844,000,000$, were in United States Government bonds.
For the second consecutive year, the ratio of real estate owned by the companies to total assets showed a decline, after having risen steadily from 1927 to 1936. The estimated figure of the total of real estate held at the end of 1938 was placed at $\$ 2,150,000,000$, including real estate taken over; real estate sold on contract, and business propertics used by the companies in their official functions. This was taken as further evidence of the considerable improvement in the mortgage foreclosure situation.

## Farm Mortgage Interest Bill Has Declined During <br> Past 10 Years, Governor Hill of FCA Announces

According to the Farm Credit Administration, the farmer is paying a lower average interest rate on his farm mort gage today than at any time on record, and an average rate lower than the long-term interest charge paid by any major industrial group except the railroads and public utilimajor industrial group except the railroads and public utili-
ties. Governor F. F. Hill of the FCA was reported as statties. Governor F. F. Hill of the FCA was reported as stat-
ing on March 20 that the total farm mortgage interest bill has dropped during the past ten years from $\$ 568,000,000$ in 1928 to $\$ 372,000,000$ in 1937, and approximately $\$ 365$, 000,000 last year. Mr. Hill added:

The annual interest bill of $2,250,000$-odd farmers who have mortgages on their places now averages above $\$ 160$ per mortgaged farm.' The number of dollars the farmer has to pay is not only smaller than for a long time, but also the interest bill takes a smaller part of his income
The average interest rate on all farm mortgages dropped from approximately $6 \%$ in 1929 to $5.25 \%$ in 1937 , and available data indicate a further decline during 1938, according to figures given by Mr. Hill, who said this was the lowest level on record. The average interest rate of $5.25 \%$ paid on farm mortgages in 1987 was lower than the aver age of $5.90 \%$ paid on mortgages on urban properties and $5.28 \%$ for all industrial enterprises, it is stated. It is added that the average farm mortgage rate was lower than for any important enterprise except the $4.55 \%$ paid on long term indebtedness of railroads and $4.71 \%$ on public utilities. :These figures, according to the announcement of the ICA, are taken from a recent 'Department of Commerce FCA, are taken from a recent Department of Commerce
publication. The FCA also reports that Mr. Hill also said publication. The FCA also reports that Mr. Hill also said was smaller than that of any of the private-debt group. The farm interest bill of $\$ 372,000,000$ in 1937 compared with $\$ 410,000,000$ on the long-term debts of industrial enterprises, $\$ 596,000,000$ for railroads, $\$ 653,000,000$ for public utilities, and $\$ 1,682,000,000$ for urban properties.

At the same time Governor Hill indicates that the farm mortgage debt itself has declined steadily for more than a decade and is smaller now that the long-term debt of any of the five principal groups of private debtors. The FCA also says:
According to a recent publication of the Department of Commerce, the total long-term private debt is about $\$ 70,000,000,000$, of which farm mortgages account for about one-tenth, or slightly more than $\$ 7,000$, 000,000 . This compared with a $\$ 7,800,000,000$ long-term debt of industrial enterprises; railroads, $\$ 13,100,000,000$; public utilities, $\$ 13$, $900,000,000$, and urban properties, $\$ 28,500,000,000$.
Approximately $33 \%$ of all farms in the United States carried mortgages at the beginning of 1938. The debt amounted to $\$ 7,082,000,000$, of which $\$ 2,835,900,000$, or about $40 \%$, was held by the Federal Land banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Their holdings were greater than those of any other group of creditors. In 1928 the Land banks held about $12 \%$ of the total farm mortgage debt. Most of the increas occurred in the period 1933-35, when the Land banks and the Commissione refinanced large numbers of mortgages formerly held by other creditors.

## Work of Department of Agriculture Research Laboratories Is Described by Dr. Henry G. KnightChemist Discusses Efforts to Find More Profitable Use for Waste Farm Products

The Department of Agriculture is conducting an intensive course of industrial research in the four research laboratories provided by Congress as a means to develop more profitable uses for waste and surplus farm products and by-products, Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Depart ment's Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, said on March 29 in an address delivered before the fifth annual meeting of the National Farm Chermurgic Conference at Jackson, Miss. Dr. Knight said that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has appointed a committee to decide how the country should be divided into major farm producing areas as the law directs, and also has selected the commodities on which each laboratory is to work. He continued, in part:

Of first timportance were the natural boundaries determined by the long established agricultural practices and the principal crops grown. But it was not possible, as most of you know, to follow the boundaries of those rop areas because of the overlapping and variations in agricultural conditions. Therefore, we considered various other factors-farm population, value of farm property, cash income from crops and livestock, land in than $7 \%$ of the farm population nor more than $34 \%$. None has so little of the total value of farm property as to be considered of minor importance, and no area has enough so it might be consildered overwhelmingly dominant. The same can be said of cash income. Crop income is fairly evenly divided as to the Southern, Eastern and Western areas. The Northern area, with $42 \%$ of the cash income, is not considered too much out of line when we take into account the other criteria, especially when we consider the type of agriculture and the surplus problems found there.
Although the Eastern area has only $14 \%$ of the land in farms, it has $28 \%$ of the farm population: On the other hand, the Western area is the largest geographically, but the smallest in farm population.
After painstaking study of all the selected factors we decided that our final grouping involved less total divergence among the four areas than any other grouping. But if you who haven't already tried it want some entertainment to compete with a combination of cross-word, Chinese and jigsaw puzzles, I recommend this regional-laboratory-area game,
We had to balance the research loads of the four laboratories, since by law the funds are allocated equally among them. That fact explains why you will find a certain crop worked on in one laboratory when it might just as well have been in another. Tobacco, for example, is allotted to the Eastern region, but it would not have been out of place in the Southern.
Once the geographic areas for the laboratories had been marked off by the committee, we had other fish to fry and for a time, as I remember, the men who worked on the job of selecting the definite locations for the "labs" were right in with the fish, frying to a crisp. I think we considered about 200 localities and visited about 80 of them, out of which we could use only four. But it is all over now and the fire has ied down. We selected locations at New Orleans, yydmoor, Pa. (near Philadelphia), Peoria, Ill., and Albany, Calif. (near San Francisco). We kept certain requirements in mind for every one of these locations-the stimulus of proper environment and professional contacts, the need for technologic assistance and services of the various kinds all laboratories need. We considered transportation; the relation of the city or town to producing areas or points of concentration for the farm commodities of those that have been developing new processes and new materials through research; accessibility of the State agricultural experiment stations of the espaing supplies, services and equipment Also we had to consider the availability of good sites and housing and living conditions.
When it came to the selection of crops to be studied, we were again faced with the lack of a simple two times two method. All our important crops are now and then in surplus, and some of those that are not so important. Under the law we might consider any number of crops that so far we haven't. But we could not use the shotgun method no hope to bring down big game. So we concentrated. For first work we picked out commodities that seemed most in need of attention because them or the number of acres used in producing them.
For the Southern area, after consultation with all groups concerned, the Secretary's committee decided on cotton, sweet potatoes and peanuts; for the Eastern area, tobaceo, apples, Irish potatoes, milk products and vegetables; for the Northern area, corn, wheat and agricultural waste products, and for the Western area, fruits (other than apples), vegetables, Irish potatoes, wheat and alfalfa. Later I will touch somewhat on our program and indicate by means of a few -samples the directions research will take on some of these commodities.
By and large, you know fairly well why we selected these crops. Cer ainly they are all important at first glance. You see at once that there is a lot of starch involved in corn, wheat and potatoes; that there are great quantities of by-products, and that our big surpluses seem to be ncluded. But don't misunderstand me-there are plenty of people who will say they are not all here. Who knows what is big and what is small?

## New York Superintendent of Banks, in Annual Re-

 ports, Reveals Real Estate Constituted Greatest Savings Bank Problem in 1938-Says Rehabilitation Expenditures May Not Justify Original In-vestment-Finds Cost of Mortgage Foreclosure Among Highest in New YorkWilliam R. White, New York State Superintendent of Banks, in two separate annual reports submitted to Governor Lehman and the State Legislature March 15, discussed the status of savings banks, investment companies, safe deposit companies, licensed lenders, savings and loan associations, the Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York, and credit unions. The regular annual report by $\mathbf{M r}_{\text {. White was }}$ noted in these columns Jan. 21, page 364 . His latest reports abserve that the management and liquidation of real estate constituted the greatest problem confronting savings banks in 1938, and said that the real estate accounts has been a heavy burden on income. The report revealed that approximately $\$ 3,200,000$ in railroad bonds had been removed from the legal investment list for savings banks as a result of a law passed in 1939. It also noted an increase in result of a law passed in 1939. It also noted an increase in
Government bond investments and continued decline of Grovernment bond investments and continued decline of interest on mortgage loans. The report on savings and loan
associations said that the cost of foreclosing mortgages in associations said that the cost of foreclosing mortgages in
New York State is higher than in any other jurisdiction, with one exception.
The report on savings banks said in part:
During the year 1938, deposits in savings banks increased approximately $\$ 112,700,000$, which was $\$ 8,500,000$ more than the amount of dividends credited. It appears that this was the first year in several in which cash withdrawals did not greatly exceed cash deposits. These. State-wide figures, of course, are not applicable to each institution. In some com munities"a slow but steady decrease in deposits is evident.
Continuing the recodification of the Banking Law initiated in 1937, the last session of the Legislature passed a bill sponsored by this Department.
which effected a complete revision of the statute applicable to savings banks. The principal purpose of this amendment was to reconcile conflict ing provisions and eliminate obsolfte and impractical requirements, but it also effected a number of substantive changes which deal principally with loan and investment powers. Among the more important of these changes were:
(a) An increase in the amount permitted to be loaned on residential real property, from $60 \%$ of appraised value to $662-3 \%$ of such value; (c) A reduction of the total amount that may be loaned on mortgages,
exclusive of mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administrator, from $70 \%$ of resources to $65 \%$ of resources; corporate obligations which may be added to the legal list by the Banking corporate oblgations which may be aded o the legal , by the Banking (e) A restatement of the tests under which obligations of railroad corp-
orations qualify as investments. The
The provision relative to railroad obligations had the effect of substantially reducing the volume of rail securities eligible for savings bank purchase. Since 1931, it had not been necessary for a railroad corporation The 1938 amendment provides that fixed charges must be earned at least The 1938 amendment provides that fixed charges must be earned at least of the fajlure of a number of roads to meet this requirement, approximately $\$ 3,200,000,000$ par value of railroad bonds were removed from the legal list on July 1, 1938, a reduction of $48 \%$ of the total rall securities previously eligible for purchase. The amendment further provides that fixed charges must be earned at least one and one-half times in the year 1938 and in subsequent years, a requirement which is expected to effect further reduction in the volume of qualifying securities.
In considering railroad obligations, it is intersting to observe that savings banks have been steadily reducing their holdings in this class of investment since 1931. The following table shows the par value of all railroad bonds held by savings banks in each year since 1931, and the percentage of railroad holdings to total investments and to total resources.

During this eight-year period, savings banks have been adding to their total security holdings, which on the basis of par values now aggregate $\$ 2,393,000.000$, or $38 \%$ of resources, which compares with $\$ 1,672,000,000$, or $30 \%$ of resources on Jan. 1, 1931. New investments have been confined largely to United States Government issues. The increase in this class of obligations exceeds the total reduction in railroad securities plus the total
increase in all other obligations, indicating some liquidation of securities ocher than those of railroads.
In the report on savings and loan associations, Mr. White said in part:

Reports' submitted by savings and loan associations as of Dec. 31, 1938, reflected a moderate increase both in the mortgage loan account and in the amount of unpledged shares outstanding.
Developments which characterized savings and loan operation during the year included reductions of interest charges on mortgage loans, an increased tendency to make the degree of risk a factor in determining loan rate, and a more widespread adaptation of terms of repayment to meet the needs of individual. borrowers. The movement toward lower interest charges 'on mortgage loans has had an adverse effect upon income which has been offset only in part by an increased volume of business. Some associations, therefore, have effected minor reductions in dividends paid on shares. While it is impossible to predict future dividend policies, it is indicated that the movement toward more moderate dividend rates will continue:
Savings and loan associations have given attention to the possibility of reducing or eliminating some of the miscellaneous costs incidental to the making of mortgage loans. The high cost of foreclosure in this State has also been the subject of much discussion and criticism, but amendments to the statutes are necessary before any fundamental reform in this field will be possible. A survey of Home Owners Loan Corporation foreclosures higher with one axception than in higher, with one exception, than in any other jurisdiction, and that it is 10 foreclosure costs are an ond to hom because a lending institution is forced to charge higher rates and to make smaller loans in order to provide for possible future expenditure shakld foreclosure become nee provide inform mortgage law sponsored by savings and loan leaders has been proposed as a solution to this problem. Of the 216 State chartered associations whose assets aggrecate $\$ 258$, 000,000 , only 30 have subscribed to the share insurance offered by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an increase of five pver last year. Many assoclations are still desirous of organizing a share insurance fund under the provisions of State law. The number of institutions however, which have signified a willingness to assume responsibility for the organization of such a fund, is less than the one hundred required by the statute. It is believed by some associations that the law should be amended to permit a lesser number of associations to organize such a fund.

There is considerable interest on the part of State associations in broadening the scope and expanding the services of the Savings and Loan Bank. This institution with proper support might profitably function as a central bank to assist members in the investment of idle fupds, manage a share insurance plan and co-operate in the formulation of standards governing management and operating policies.
During the year 1938, the number of associations subject to State supervision was reduced from 220 to 216. Two institutions were absorbed by mergers and two others went into voluntary dissolution. There were no conversions from State to Federal charter or from Federal to state charter during the year.

Issuance of Report on Study of Stock Transfer Taxation in New York-Committee Headed by Senator Mastick Points to Effect on Functioning of New York Stock Exchange and Loss of Revenue to

## State-Remedial Measures Proposed

According to a report of a study of stock transfer taxation in New York, released March 21 by a committee of which former State Senator Seabury C. Mastick is Chair man, the present New York State tax on security transactions is driving business out of the State, and if this trend continues for any appreciable length of time it will cause serious impairment to the effective functioning of the New York Stock Exchange, in addition to causing a substantial loss of revenue to the State. Reference to the forthcoming report appeared in these columns March 18, page 1574, at which time it was noted that the preliminary report would shortly be made public. The report, which is based on' an
investigation made for the committee by Dr. Paul Studenski, Professor of Economics at New York University, states that stock trading is leaving New York for three major reasons
(1) The higher rate of the transfer tax in this State than in other States having stock exchanges, which is especially pronounced in the case of transfers of stock in less than 100 shares, commonly known as "odd-lots."
(2) Encouragement given to the out-of-State exchanges by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
(3) The extensive advertising programs carried on by other exchanges, particularly in reference to the tax advantages to be gained by trading outside of New York.
The committee concludes that this diversion will produce the following four effects:
(a) A loss of revenue to the State of New York from the stock transfer ax 'and other sources
(b) Impairment of the economic basis of New York City and New York State.
(c) Increased cost of trading to the public in general and reduction of the efficiency of the national security market.
(d) The loss by the New York Stock Exchange of its position as a world market.

The Mastick Committee states:
It is obvious that the diversion of stock tracing from New York to other States, resulting from the factors just described, has an unfavorable effect on New York's revenue from the State stock transfer tax. That the State is already losing some revenue as a result of this diversion can hardly be doubted. The diversion has only recently begun, If it continues, particularly by extending still further into round-lot tradin

The considerable diversion of trading from the New York Stock Exchange in odd-lots, according to the committee's report, results from the fact that the odd-lot customer is required to pay the New York stock transfer tax on both his purchase and sale, whereas the round-lot customer is required to pay the tax only on his sale. This double taxation of odd-lots, it is observed, doubles the tax savings which an investor may obtain by placing his orders on the exchanges of Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other ities rather than in New York. Furthermore, it is stated, ities ratre and Exchange Commission by granting to the Securities and Exchange ommission, by granting to these exchanges, the privilege of unlisted odd-ot trading in securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange, has
enabled small investors to make the most of these tax savings.
To alleviate the condition described, the committee suggests "passage by the State of New York of an amendment o the stock transfer tax law exempting the odd-lot sales by odd-lot dealers from the tax, so that only the sales by the public to odd-lot dealers would be taxed thereunder.
The committee goes on to say:
In this way the double taxation of odd-lot sales would be brought to an end, odd-lot trading would bear the same burden of taxation as round-lot trading, and the unfavorable tax differential on odd-lot transactions effected in New York would be halved. Concurrently with such an amendment, or subsequently, the State may repeal its present emergency rate of the stock transfer tax (amounting to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 2 c . per share, depending on the value of the shares), leaving only the normal rate of the tax in effect. This would still further reduce the unfavorable tax differential, referred to above, thus removing the primary cause of the diversion of stock trading from this State."
In addition to Mr. Mastick the membership of the committee making the study is composed of Louis K. Comstock, President of the Merchants Association of New York; former State Senator Martin Saxe; Jules I. Bogen, editor the "Journal of Commerce"; Howard Froelick of DeCoppet \& Doremus, and Howard B. Smith, Chairman of the New York Stock Transfer Association.

## National Association of Manufacturers Proposes Eight <br> Amendments to Wagner Labor Act-Seeks Equality <br> of Employer and Employee

Labor unrest will continue in the United States until all persons "stand equally before the law," the National Association of Manufacturers said on March 25 in a statement urging amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act on eight major counts. The Association's proposed changes would place unfair labor practices on the part of employees under the law; would restrain the National Labor Relations Board from alleged encouragement of unionization, would prohibit union members from coercing others to join unions, would outlaw the closed shop and the check-off, would protect individuals and minorities among workers who do not wish to join unions, would compel unions to respect contracts, would permit employers to confer with workers on tracts, would permit employers to confer with workers on
labor problems, would prevent the NLRB from favoring one type of union against others, and would assure fair trial and judicial review for persons accused of violating the law.
In summarizing its statement the Association added, in part:
The Association emphasized that it believed the purpose of the Act to safeguard the right of collective bargaining "a thoroughly justified" one. "We have no desire," the statement said, "to curtail in any way the right of men who wish to bargain collectively to do so through their right of men who wish to bargain
Recalling that proponents of the Act had advanced it as a method for peaceful settlement of industrial disputes, the Association asserted: ${ }^{\prime}$ 'The country has witnessed since the National Labor Relations Act went into' effect a wave of sit-down strikes and other strikes involving
violence and intimidation, such as it has never before seen. In none of its decisions or public statements by its members has the NLRB taken a stand against such conduct on the part of unions and their members. On the contrary, in numerous decisions the Board has ordered employers to reinstate-in many cases with back pay-employees who engaged in sitdown strikes and other forms of unlawiul coniuct during the course of disputes with their employer. This clearly wrong construction of the National Labor Relations Act by the Board continued until the Supreme Court of the United States, in its decisions of Feb. 27, 1939, called a halt. "The clear-cut declaration by the Supreme Court that the sit-down
strike 'was a high-banded proceeding without a shadow of legal right' strike was a high-handed proceeding without a shadow of legal righ
is properly hailed as an utterance of the greatest significance. There is is properly hailed as an the decision of the dupreme Court in this important matter has rendered unnecessary conupesional revision of the National Labor Relations Act. On the contrary, the decisions of the court have emphasized the necessity of congressional the decision these decisions deal only with one or two outstanding situations which have arisen in the course of administration of the Act. There re many defects in the Act and its administration which are not in any way corrected by the decisions of the court.
"Aside, however, from the fact that the NLRB has been reversed in everal respects by the Supreme Court, it is obvious that the Act should be amended so that the Board will no longer have any grounds for forcing those wronged by its decisions to go to court in order to secure redress. Many employers and organizations of employees adversely affected by decisions of the Board cannot afford the lurden of long-drawn-out and expensive litigation. The statute itself should be so clear that the Board no longer has the excuse to pervent it into a punitive and appressive instrument.
"Furthermore, all those who have a stake in preserving the integrity of our judicial system should join in urging the Congress to clarify the National Labor Relations Act. It is unfair to the courts that they should have thrown upon them the burden of interpreting a vague statute when the Congress could so easily clarify the statute to express in definite terms the rights and obligations it embraces. Failure on the part of Corgress to discharge this responsibility places the courts in the unenviable position of being the recipients of criticism and abuse when they discharge what must be a very unwelcome duty. If the Congress will make its. statute clear and definite, it will serve the public interest by defining and clarifying the area of Labor Board discretion and obviating the necessity of court interpretation of "what should have been clear enough that it needed little interpretation.'
Howard Coonley, the Association's President, in a letter to Senator Thomas of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, proposed on March 7 that hearings on the Wagner Act be held by the committee "at the earliest convenient date." He said, in part:
There is conclusive evidence of a widespread public interest in prompt consideration by Congress of the necessity for important revision of the National Labor Relations Act. While there have been some complaints by certain branches of organized labor that the NLRB discriminated against them in tavor of other branches of organized labor, they are by no means the only complainants against the Act and its administration. The employers of the country have, we believe, a legitimate and convincing case to lay before Congress, Polls of public opinion disclose that the overwhelming majority of the people of the country desire amendment of the Act. The press of the country is almost a unit in asking the Congress to review and revise the Act. We continue to firmly believe that the public stake in coonomic recovery, from the interest, of consumers, employees and employers alike, demands early and full open hearings on the question of possible amendment of the Wagner Act.
We feel that unfess your committee gives early consideration to this subject there is little likelihood of congressional action this session. Such an outcome, we believe, would be deplored not only by employers but by the public at large, because confused and uncertan emplations continue to be a real obstruction to improved business.
We urge, therefore, that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor announce hearings on the sct and its administration at the carlest convenient date, and we assure you that this Associs wil be pleased to produce witnesses to testify as to the necessity for amendments.

## Opposition to Legislation to Create Wage-Hour Law in New York State Voiced by Merchants' Association of New York

The Merchants' Association announced on March 24 that it had filed with the Committee on Labor and Industries of the Assembly at Albany its condemnation of the legislation now pending which would create a wage-hour law for New York State, somewhat in line with the Federal WageHour Act The proposal for a wage-hour law is contained in a bill introduced in the Senate by Philip M. Kleinfeld and in the lower house by Assemblyman Garcia-Rivera. Examination by the Association's Industrial Committee, it is said, disclosed that the provisions of the proposed State law are more drastic than those of the Federal law. The Association takes the view that it would be a real hardship for employers of the State to be compelled to comply with the terms of the proposed State Act, and that there should be no State wage-hour legislation until there has been further experience with the Federal law. In its letter to the Committee on Labor and Industries at Albany the Association said:
In the proposed measures the requirements are more extensive than those designated in the Federal Act. While both the State bills and the Federal Act set employees' wages at 25c. per hour the first year, the Federal Act sets a minimum at 30c. per hour for the next six years, but the State bills prescribe 30 c . per hour for the next two years, 35 c . an hour for the following two years, and 40 c . an hour thereafter. The minimum rate of 40 c . per hour would be reached under will not be reached until 1943, while under the Federal Act this rate will not be reached until Oct. 24, 1945.
The requirements of the New York State bills concerning the minimum hours also are more exacting and more adverse to employers than those prescribed in the Federal Act. They set up daily maximum hours as well as weekly maximums, while under che Federa Federal requirements allow
employers in emergencies to work employees, without penalty, for extended periods during specific days of the week, provided the weekly maximum is not exceeded. Under the State bills the daily work period for employees would be limited to eight hours and all working time above this period would have to be compensated at the rate of time and a half, a condition which is not required by the Federal Act except on a weekly basis.
New York State employers, whether engaged in interstate or intrastate activities, would have to meet the more exacting requirements of the State Act, if the bills became law. They wonld be compelled to meet the increased costs proposed by the State bills, and would unquestionably be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with employers of other States.
Because of the present adverse business conditions most employers in New York State would undoubtedly experience considerable hardship as a result of the requirements of the proposed law.

## National and State Banks Advised to Consider All

 Employees Subject to Fair Labor Standards Act Interstate Motor Carrier Employees Also Subject to ActThe Wage-Hour Administration on March 24 (as briefly noted in our issue of last week, page 1740) notified all State and National banks that their employees were subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act and that because of the penalties they might be subject to, advised that all employees should be considered as coming under the Act.
The ruling was issued by Calvert Margruder, general counsel for the Administration (on behalf of Administrator
Elmer F. Andrews) who notified the banks of the ruling by letter in which it was stated:
In addition to the question of what employees must be considered as engaged in interstate commerce because of the activities in which the particular employee engages, the further question is being investigated whether the activities of all the employees of banks are so closely interwoven, with activities in interstate commerce, as to be a part thereof.
At this time, therefore, in view of Section 16 (B) of the Act, which gives employees the right to recover double the amount of any unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation, it would seem advisable to con-
sider all the employees of banks to be subject to the Act.
Mr. Magruder, on March 24, likewise ruled that employees of private, common and contract carriers, other than drivers are not exempt from hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This ruling was referred to in Washington dispatches to the New York "Herald Tribune" under date of March 24 as follows:
Such employees, of course, must be engaged in interstate commerce or Act at all.
Mr. Magruder's opinion was contaned in an interpretative bulletin on the scope of an hour's exemption provided in the Act for employees "with respect to whom the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to estabish qualifications and maximum hours of service pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the motor carrier act, 1935"
The opinion said that the scope of the Interstate Commerce Commission's power under Section 204 had not been fully determined by the Commission. The opinion therefore is subject to revision if future action by the Commission so requires and merely indicates the course which Administrator Andrews will follow unless directed otherwise by the courts or unless the bulletin itself is later revised

## Conference of Representatives of A. F. of L. and

 C. I. O. on Labor Peace Again Transferred from Washington to New York-Both Messrs. Cireen and Lewis Indicate That Neither Witl Surrender PrinciplesThe conferences held by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organ zations, with a view to effecting peace within the ranks of labor, were resumed in New York City on March 30, the meeting scheduled for Washington on March 24 having recessed for six days after a brief session. On March 24 United Press advices from Washington said, in part:
The conversations will be resumed in New York, where John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and President of the C. I. O., is negotiat ng for a new wage contract with the Appalachian soft coal operators.
The two peace groups met at $10: 10$ a. m , and were joined by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. She passed three and a half hours with the conferees, and on emerging said that "some progress" was being made. She cautioned reporters against forecasting an early settlement in riew of the multiple problems involved.
"So far as I can make out, they are getting along in some fashion," she said. "There have been certain fundamental problems defined-and hat means progress."
Harry C. Bates, Chairman of the A. F. of L. negotiators and spokesman or the conferees, was not as optimistic as Miss Perkins, but he indicated that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and that a real "Whas being made to end the labor schism.
"We discussed at some length the situation that confronts us and the propositions submitted," he said. "Both sides bave endeavored to explore he situation thoroughly, and the viewpoint advanced by each side has Although consideration by the others."
hat the conversations tod go beyond that statement, it was understood xecutive Council to the Covelved about the reply of the A. F. of L.
 eadmitted as constituted today, or wherly were in the Federation would be new members recruited in fields outside their original jurisdiction
The answer, it was said, was neither "yes" nor "no." The A. F. of L. group is reported to have pointed out that the constitution of the Federation does not give the peace committee or even the A. F. of L. Council he right to sign away to one union certain jurisdiction previously granted to another.
The position of the A. F. of L. negotiators was that in cases where jurisdiction assumed by C. I. O. unions overlaps the field held by a Federation union, the waiver of jurisdictional rights weuld have to come from the A. F. of L. union involved before it could be formally approved by the Federation.

Earlier references to the conversations between representatives of the two groups appeared in these columns March 11, page 1414, and March 18, page 1576. On March 22 Chairman Lewis of the C. I. O. was reported as declaring that the C.I.O. and its affiliates would never agree to dissolve as the price of peace with the A. F. of L. The New York "Times" of March 23 reported this and added :
Speaking before the tristate convention of anthracite miners, members of the United Mine Workers, at the Hotel Commodore, Mr. Lewis discussed the problem of labor peace, declaring that "the C. I. O. and its many organizations do not propose to dissolve themselves into a multitude of pieces as the quid pro quo of becoming associated with the A. F. of 'L."
In Boston, on March 26, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, stated, according to Boston advices to the New York "Herald Tribune," that his organization stood ready to welcome back the "prodigal sons" who left to form a "rival, rebel union," but added that the A. F. of L., its structure and its philosophy must be preserved. In part, these advices further quoted Mr. Green as follows:
The A. F. of L. disavows any responsibility for the division created within its ranks," he said. "We stand now as we have always stood, in the home of labor; we never moved from it, never deserted it. We still stand where Gompers and other leaders stood.
The A. F. of L. continues extending those who left a welcome to come back again. We want to reestablish a unified labor movement, adding the economic power of each worker to the strength of another, making the whole invincible.

## Death of W. H. Meese, Vice-President of Western Electric Co.-Had Formerly Served as Chairman of Industrial Rehabilitation Committee for Federal

 Reserve District of RichmondWilliam H. Meese, Vice-President of the Western Electric Co. and manager of its Point Breeze Works in Baltimore, Md., died on March 26 at the Union Memorial Hospital in Baltimore. Mr. Meese was co-receiver and co-trustee of the United Railways \& Electric Co., Baltimore, from 1933 to 1935. He was President of the Baltimore Association of Commerce from 1933 to 1935, and was President of the Baltimore Community Fund from 1932 to 1934. He also served as a member of the National Committee and Chairman for the Fifth (Richmond) Federal Reserve District man for the Fifth (Richmond) Federal Reserìe District
on the Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation. Mr. Meese, who was born at Michigan City, Ind., on Sept. 3, 1883, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1905 with the degree of B.S. in electrical engineering. The same year he entered the employ of the Western Electric Co. as a member of the student course at its Hawthorne Works in Chicago. Further advices as to his career state, in part:
In 1910 Mr . Meese was advanced to chief of the inspection investigation department. The next year he went to England as chief inspector of the London plant of the International Western Electric Co.. In 1913 he was ransferred to the Antwerp, Belgium, plant in the same capacity. When the advent of the World War closed the plant, Mr. Meese directed the
installation of telephone systems in the Scandinavian countries, in France, installation of telep.
and in Switzerland.
$\mathrm{He}_{\mathrm{e}}$ returned to the Lnited States in 1916 and was made assistant He returned to the Lnited States in 1916 and was made assistant
general foreman of the machine division at the Hawthorne Works. He general foreman of the machine division at the Hawthorne Works. He
was promoted to general foreman the next year and advanced to assistant was promoted to general foreman
operating superintendent in 1920 .
The following year Mr. Meese came to the company's headquarters in New York as assistant superintendent in the installation department. In 1924 he was made operating superintendent at the Hawthorne Works, and three years later was advanced to assistant works manager there.
In 1928 Mr. Meese was elected a Vice-President of Western Electric, and the following year was in addition made works manager at its Point Breeze plant, third of the company's three main factories, and at that time under construction. He has remained its head executive since.
Among his other activities Mr. Meese served as a member of the Construction and Civic Development Department Committee, United States Chamber of Commerce; member of the late Governor Ritchie's Advisory Committee on Unemployment Relief; director and member of Executive Committee, Hopkins Place Savings Bank of Baltimore; member Maryland State Recovery Board, \&c.

Death of Colonel F. S. Greene, Recently Resigned be Superintendent of Public Works of New York State
Colonel Frederick Stuart Greene, whose resignation as New York State Superintendent of Public Works, was announced March 23 by Governor Herbert H. Lehman died in Emergency Hospital, Washington, on March 26 He was in his 69th year Governor Lehman in his an nouncement, said that Col. Greene had intended to resign because of ill health. One of the oldest members of the State Cabinet in point of service, Col. Greene was first appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith in 1919 and, with appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith in 1919 and, with Miller Administration, had served continuously as supervisor of the State's public works program and highway system.
From a Washington account of March 26 to the New York "Herald Tribune" the following is taken:
Governor Alfred E. Smith appointed Col. Greene State Superintendent of Highways in April, 1919. When Governor Smith was succeeded by Nathan L. Miller in 1921, Col. Greene resigned, but was réappointed by
Governor Smith following the latter's election in 1923 . Subsequently Governor Smith following the latter's election in 1923. Subsequently
Governor Smith appointed Col. Greene Superintendent of Public Works
and he had ser
and Lehman.
AlthoughrCol. Greene has been prompt in turning in his own resignation in 1921 when the Democratic Governor who appointed him was succeeded by a Republican, he refused throughout his career as a State official to permit any Democratic leader or organization to dictate appointments in his department or interfere in any way with his policies. Under his direction New York State embarked upon an extensive road-building program which was carried out without hint, of scandal.
Governor Lehman had reappointed him last January.
President Roosevelt Nominates F. I. Thompson as Member of Federal Communications Commission
Frederick I. Thompson, of Mobile, Ala, was nominated by President Roosevelt on March 28 as a member of the Federal Communication Commission to succeed Eugene O. Sykes, who has resigned. He will serve the unexpired seven-year term of Mr. Sykes, which runs until 1941. Mr. Thompson is a former Southern newspaper publisher and a former member of the United States Shipping Board.
N. K. Parker Elected President of Bond Club of Pittsburgh
The Bond Club of Pittsburgh has elected the following officers who will serve for the ensuing year:
President-Nathan K. Parker; Kay, Richards \& Co.
Vice-President-Alan G. Clifford, James H. Scott \& Co Treasurer-Robert' B. Reed, Jr., Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh Secretary-William G. Simpson, H. M. Byllesby and Co., Inc.
The Board of Governors consists of the following members: Robert R. Crookston, Singer, Deane \& Scribner.
Robert C .
Wilson A. Scott, Grubbs; Scott \& Co.
s. Davidson Herron, Harriman, Ripley \& Co.

John P. Woods, Mellon Securities Corp.
Investment Bankers Association Issues Directory of Membership
The Investment Bankers Association of America has issued its March, 1939 "Directory," designed to provide information regarding each member of the Association; The publication contains explanatory data on members main offices, registered branch offices and exchange memberships. Also included are alist of the officers and governors, national committees, group committees and constitution and bylaws. Reference to the Association's volume containing the proceedings of its 1938 annual convention held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. in October last, was made in our March 11 issue, page, 1417.

Fred H. Brown Named by President Roosevelt as Comptroller General of United States
President Roosevelt, on March 30, nominated Fred H. Brown, former Senator from New Hampshire, as Comptroller General of the United States, succeeding John R. McCarl, who retired on June 30, 1936, after serving 15 years in that post. Mr. Brown will serve a term of 15 years at a salary of $\$ 10,000$ a year. He will take over the duties that have been performed by Richard N. Elliott, who became Acting Comptroller General after Mr. McCarl's retirement. Mr. Brown was elected to the Senate in 1932 and was de feated for re-election last Fall by Representative Charles W . Tobey The retirement of Mr. McCarl, in 1936, was W. Toported in our issue of July 4, page 41 .

New York Curb Exchange Partners Association Elects Five New Governors to Board-A. F. Clear Named Chairman
At the annual meeting of the New York Curb Exchange Partners Association, March 24, the following new Governors were elected to the Board: Victor N. Barton of Barton \& Barton; George D. Cronin of Dean Witter \& Co.; H. Lawrence Jones of Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; Sterling Nordhouse, and Albert G. Redpath of Auchincloss, Parker \& Redpath Governors reelected to serve on the Board were David Z Andrews of Andrews, Posner \& Rothschild; An David Z. Andrews of Andrews, Posner \& Rothschid, An-
drew J. Fox Jr., and Henry L. Heming of L. F. Rothsdrew J. Fox
At a meeting of the Board, following the annual meeting, Albert F. Clear of Hirsch, Lilienthal \& Co. was elected Chairman; Henry L. Heming of L. F. Rothsehild \& Co. was elected Vice-Chairman; Andrew J. Fox Jr. was elected Treasurer: Thomas E. Quinlan of Johnston \& Quinlan was elected Secretary, and George H. Dunkle was reappointed Executive Secretary.

## American Chemical Society to Hold 97th Convention in Baltimore Next Week

In Baltimore, next week, some 4,000 chemists, it is stated, will gather for the 97 th convention of the American Chemical Society. According to the announcement more than 500 papers and addresses in 17 major fields will be delivered at 60 sessions opening with a general meeting at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon (April 3) in the main ballroom of the Lord Baltimore Hotel. The announcement also states:
Outstanding presentations of new developments evidencing American
Outstanding presentations of new developnsents evidencing American
individual and community welfare, industrial expansion, and conservation of natural resources will be sponsored in particular by the cellulose, petroleum, rubber, biological, medicinal, organic, microchemical and physical and inorganic, and agricultural and food divisions.

## R. A. Drysdale Resigns as a Governor of New York Stock Exchange

Robert A. Drysdale, a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange since 1935 and a partner of Drysdala \& Co. since 1928, resigned March 29 as a Governor of the Exchangэ at a meeting of the Board of Governors. Mr. Drysdale was Chairman of the Arbitration Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Committye on Stock List. He had also served a s a member of the Finance Committee.

## United States Building and Loan League to Hold <br> Annual Convention in Atlantic City Sept. 27-29

The 47 th annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League will be held in Atlantic City, Sept. 27-29, it was announced March 25 by Clarence T. Rice, President. It will be the second time in the history of the League that the national meeting has been held in Atlantic City, and the third time in New Jersey. Conventions were held in Atlantic City in 1912 and Newark in 1918.

Dr. A. R. Burns Appointed Research Director of Twentieth Century Fund's Survey of Problems Arising Out of Government Relations with Light and Power Industry
Dr. Arthur Robert Burns, Columbia University economist; has been appointed Research Director of the Twentieth Century Fund's survey of the problems arising out of Government relations with the light and power industry, it was ernment relations with the light Clark, the Fund's Executive announced March 20 by Evans Clark, the Fund's Executive
Director. Dr. Burns is an Assistant Professor of Economics in the Columbia Graduate School. The announcement of the Twentieth Century Fund says:
The Fund's non-partisan appraisal of these controversial issues in the electrical utilities field will be made under the guidance of and in consultation with a special Fund committee headed by J. Henry Scattergood, former Public Service Commissioner of Pennsylvania and a director of several corporations. After Dr. Burns and his staff have completed their fact-gathering, the committee will review the findings and formulate a series of concrete recommendations for action. The Fund will then publish the factual materials, together with the recommendations, in book form.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The final meeting of the Special Libraries Association, New York Chapter, Financial Group, will be held on April 15. The program arranged for this meeting includes a visit to the library of the Bankers Trust Co. and a dinner at Busto's Restaurant, 11 Stone Street, New York City. A talk on the work of the Corporation Files Committee will be given by Miss Frances Walsh, Chairman.

After an active banking career of over 50 years, Lewis E. Pierson resigned as Chairman of the Board of Irving Trust Co., New York, at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, on March 30. In accepting the resignation, following his reelection as Chairman last January, the Board abolished the office of Chairman created that of Honorary Chairman, and elected Mr. 'Pierson to the latter post. As a result of this action, Harry E. Warta, who has been President and administrative officer of the Company since 1919, assumes in addition, those duties which hereto fore have been performed by the Chairman. Mr. Pierson remains a Director of the Company, and will continue to maintain his office in the Irving's Headquarters Building at One Wall Street. Mr. Pierson has been an outstanding figure in American banking for many years. A sketch of his career, issued by the Irving Trust follows.
In 1885, he entered the Hanover National Bank, where he remained until 1898, when. he was elected Cashier and Vice-President of the New York National Exchange Bank, the parent institution of the present Irving Trust Co. In 1904, he was elected President of that institution and in 1916 Chairman of the Board from which position he retires.
Mr. Pierson's activities have extended into many fields. He was President of the New York State Bankers Association from 1903-to 1904; the Amierican Bankers Association, 1909 to 1910 ; the Merchants Associa tion of New York, 1922 to 1923; the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1927 to 1928 and is now a member of its Senior Council and Chairman of the Governing Board of lits publication, Nation's Busi ness. He has also been Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Amer ican Bankers Association Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers Univer sity, since the School was founded.
Mr. Ward, who was born in New Haven, Conn., entered the employ of the New York National Exchange Bank in October, 1901, a few months after his graduation from Yale University. Rising successively through the grades of Assistant Cashier, Cashier and Vice-President, he became President in 1919 of the institution which is now Irving Trust co From 1924 to 1926 and from 1930 to 1932, he served as a member of the Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House Association, and at present is Chairman of that Committee. He is director of the American Smelting and Refining Company; a Director and a member the Executive Committee of the Missouri-Kansas--Yexas Ray a and a Director of the Merchants Refrigerating Company. Among other affiliations, Mr. Ward is a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank a member of the Governing Board of the National Industria Conference of the Advisory Council, New York Chapter, American Institute of Bankof the
ing.

Pliny Fisk, former head of the investment banking firm of Harvey Fisk \& Sons, New York, died at the Home for Incurables, New York Cíty, on March 30 . He was 78 years old. A native of Jersey City, N. J., Mr. Fisk was graduated from Princeton University in 1881 and entered the investment banking house of Fisk \& Hatch, which was founded by his father, Harvey Fisk, during the Civil War. In 1884, the firm's name was changed to Harvey Fisk \& Sons and Pliny Fisk later became head. Having played an important Pliny Fisk later became head. Having played an important part in the work of refunding maturing Civil War bonds, the firm, during this period, dealt als, in the main, were banks and large investors. One of the firm's clients was Hetty Green, to whom Pliny Fisk sold millions of dollars worth of securities. Around 1900, Mr. Fisk consolidated a group of railroad locomotive building companies into the American Locomotive Company and also financed the building of the Hudsor tubes connecting railroad terminals in Jersey City and New York. He retired from active business in 1919.

To mark the completion of 40 years of service, officials and employees of The National City Bank of New York gave Harry D. Hall, Assistant Cashier, a buffet supper at Block Ha 1, 23 South William Street, on March 27. A testimonial scroll, signed by the 250 guests present, was presented to Mr. Hall as well as an electric wood working outfit. Among the guests were Gordon S. Rentschler, President of the National City Bank; W. Randolph Burgess, ViceChairman of the Board and William Gage Brady, Jr., Senior Vice-President. Mr. Hall entered City Bank as a messenger, March 27, 1899. After passing through nearly every department, he was appointed Assistant Chief Clerk on July 13, 1917, which position he filled until November, 1918, when he was appointed Division Head. In 1919 he went to the Foreign Department and became Division Head of several of the foreign departments. He was appointed As sistant Cashier June 28, 1920.
The Board of Trustees of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York City, announced, on March 23, the election of Richard L. Brower as auditor. Mr. Brower joined the Bowery organization three years ago. He was formerly connected with Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co.

The Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York, has applied to the State Banking Department for permission to open a branch office at 11-13-15. West 51st Street, New York City, conditioned upon the discontinuance of the branch now located at 54th Street and Fifth Avenue, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" issued March 24.
The retirement, effective yesterday, March 31, of John Hazen as Manager of the credit information department of the New York Agency of the Royal Bank of Canada (head office Montreal) was announced on March 28. Mr. Hazen, who has been with the agency for 20 years, is succeeded by Archibald J. O'Brien, who has been in the credit information department for several years.
The New York State Banking Department, on March 18, approved an increase in the capital stock of the Farmers' $\&$ Merchants' Trust Co. of Bath, N. Y., from $\$ 105,000$ (consisting of 3,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 35$ each) to $\$ 162,500$ to be made up as follows:
(1) $\$ 75,000$ par value of preferred stock $A$, divided into 5,000 shares of the par value of $\$ 15$ each.
(2) $\$ 57,500$ par value of the preferred stock $B$, divided into 1,150
shares of the par value of $\$ 50$. shares of the par value of $\$ 50$ each.
(3) $\$ 30,000$ par value of common stock, divided into 3,000 shares of the
value of $\$ 10$ eache par value of $\$ 10$ each.

Directors of the Union Old Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mass., announce the death of their President, John P. Sawyer, on March 25, 1939.
Several changes" were made recently in the personnel of the Doilar Savings Bank Co. of Niles, Ohio. William A. Hutchings, heretofore Chairman of the Board of Directors and First Vice-President, was elected President, succeeding William H. Stevens, who resigned because of impaired health after holding the office for 18 years; Joseph Fullerton, formerly Second Vice-President, was advanced to Chairman of the Board and First Vice-President, and William Cunnick was elected Second Vice-President. A. W Kirkbride continues as Treasurer and Executive Officer and C. E. Morris as Secretary. Mr. Hutchings, the new President, has been a director of the institution since the bank was organized some 35 years ago. He is a retired merchant.
Net profits of the Banca Commerciale Italiana (head office Milan, Italy) for 1938, increased to $35,800,000$ lire from $34,900,000$ lire in 1937 and $18,300,000$ lire in 1936, the Board of Directors reported to stockholders at the annual meeting in Milan, Italy, according to cable advices received in New York on March 30. The directors proposed the distribution of a $4 \%$ dividend and to carry the balance of the earnings to undivided profits, which now amount to $10,600,000$ lire: "During 1938 the bank intensively participated in the country's economic life and developed a greatly
increased activity in handling the business which comes
within its sphere of operations," the directors' report stated. "This increased activity is graphically illustrated by the fact that the index figures, reflecting the extent to which the bank's credit facilities have been utilized by its customers, rose, in 1938, to 181.9 (1936 equals 100) from 140.6 in 1937."

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Curb market stocks were generally lower during the early part of the week, and the decline became more precipitate as the week progressed. Many of the popular trading issues in the public utilities have tumbled to lower levels, and there has been little demand for the oil shares, mining and metal issues, and aircraft stocks. The industrial specialties have attracted most of the speculative buying, but the transfers have generally been small.
Higher prices prevailed during the forepart of the abbreviated session on Saturday. The advances were small, and while there were occasional gains of a point or more, they were without special significance. Public utilities were irregular, Cities Service pref. advancing $21 / 2$ points to a new top of $541 / 2$, while United Light \& Power pref. dipped 2 points to 29. Aircraft stocks did not participate in the advance and oil shares were quiet with little change either way. Industrial specialties were active but the gains were light and mining and metal stocks were unchanged from the preceding close. As the end of the session approached the market fell off, the declines exceeding the gains as the day ended. Among the advances were U. S. Playing Card, $1 / 2$ points to $34 \frac{1}{2}$; North American Light \& Power pref., 1 point to $551 / 2$, and Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie, $11 / 2$ points to $561 / 2$.
Small sales and irregular prices were the outstanding characteristics of the Curb market trading on Monday. The transfers were down to a low level as early firmness gave way to late weakness. Industrial specialties were in demand, and while the interest in this section was more pronounced than in other groups, the sales were small. Aircraft stocks and oil issues were inclined to move against the market trend but again climbed upward as the day progressed. Public utilities were irregular and mining and metal issues were weak. Outstanding among the advances were Brown Co. pref., $11 / 2$ points to $141 / 2$, Jones \& Laughlin Steel, 2 points to 26; Singer Mfg. Co. 2 points to 184; Dayton Rubber Co. A 11 points to 26 , and Newmont Mining Co., 1 point to $721 / 4$. The transfers for the day were 103,970 shares with 280 issues traded in. Of these 103 closed on the side of the advance, 81 declined and 96 were unchanged.
Stocks were gen rally lower as the market closed on Tuesday. There was some pick-up in the number of transfers but there was considerable selling apparent throughout the day, the losses ranging up to 2 or more points. Aircraft shares continued to move toward lower levels and there was little change from the previous close in the oil stocks and mining and metal issues. The industrial specialties were generally weak, Mead Johnson declining 4 points to 137 on a small turnover; Royal Typewriter, 2 points to $561 / 2$; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $21 / 2$ points to 105 , and Niles-BementPond, $25 / 8$ points to $557 / 8$. Public utilities were irregular and closed with advances and declines about evenly divided with most of the changes in minor fractions. The transfers for the day were 126,050 shares, against 108,970 on Monday.

Brisk rallies following early declines carried Curb prices to higher levels on Wednesday. Some of the gains were partly canceled in the final hour but the market, as a whole, was higher at the close. Fractional gains were registered by the leading stocks in the aircraft group and minor changes on th 9 side of the adyance were recorded by the public utilities. Industrial specialties again moved ahead but the movements. were less pronounced. Prominent among the stocks closing at higher levels were Aluminium, Ltd.; $11 / 2$ points to 113 ; Niles-Bement-Pond, $11 / 8$ points to 57 ; Pa. Power \& Light $\$ 6$ pref., $21 / 4$ points to $98 \frac{1}{2}$; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, $11 / 2$ points to $1061 / 2$, and United Light \& Power pref., $11 / 2$ points to $293 / 4$ -
Following a firm start in which prices were marked up a point or more, Curb stocks tumbled sharply downward on Thursday, and in many instances the losses ranged from two to three points. The early dealings were rather light, but the volume gradually increased, and in the closing hour liquidation was unusually heavy. . During the morning trading the aircraft stocks were in demand at higher prices, but most of the gains were cancelled as the trend turned downward. In the industrial specialities Singer Mfg. Co. registered a decline of 4 points to 181 , and Sherwin Williams fell off $21 / 2$ points to 101 . Mining and metal shares were weak, Lake Shore Mines slipping back to a new low for the year at 37, while Aluminium, Ltd., dipped $\overline{3}$ points to 108.
Heavy liquidation, due to disturbing conditions abroad, swept into the market on Friday, the declines ranging from 2 to 8 or more points. The losses extended to every section of the list, but were especially noteworthy among the industrial specialties and the public utility preferred stocks, which were the weak points in the list. The declines in these groups included, among others, Mead Johnson, 8 points to 129 ; Chicago Flexible Shaft, $43 / 4$ points to $661 / 4$; Pepperell Mfg. Co., 4 points to 61 ; Aluminum Co. of America, $41 / 4$ points to $1001 / 4$; Bell dircraft, $31 / 4$ points to 21 ; Childs Co. pref., 6 points to $\mathbf{3 6}$; General Public Service pref., $31 / 4$ points to $413 / 4$; Jones \& Laughlin Steel, $31 / 4$ points to 21; Alamaba Power pref (7), 3 points to 81 ; Cities

Service pref., $33 / 4$ points to $451 / 2$, and Duke Power, 4 points to 65 . As compared with Friday of last week, prices were lower all along the line, Aluminum Co. of America closing last night at $1001 / 4$ against $1093 / 4$ on Friday a week ago; Aluminium, Ltd., at 104 against $1171 / 2$; American Gas \& Electric at 32114 against $361 / 2$; Babcock \& Wilcox at $181 / 2$ against $213 / 4$; Bell Aircraft at 21 against 26 ; Childs Co. pref. at 36 against 48; Chicago Flexible Shaft at $661 / 4$ against 72; Fairchild Aviation at $101 / 2$ against 13; Gulf Oil Corp at 337/8 against $361 / 2$; Humble Oil (new) at $561 / 2$ against $591 / 8$; Lake Shore Mines at $345 / 8$ against $403 / 8$; Lockheed Aircraft at $253 / 8$ against $293 / 4$; New Jersey Zinc at 50 against 53 ; Niles-Bement-Pond at $525 / 8$ against $591 \frac{1}{2}$; Technicolor at $141 / 2$ against $171 / 8$, and United Shoe Machinery at $763 / 4$ against 79 .
daily transactions at the new york curb exchange

| Week Ended Mar. 31, 1939 |  | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic | Foreion Government | Foretgn Corporate | Total |
| Saturda | 73,155 | \$851,000 | \$36,00 | \$15,070 | \$902,000 |
| Monday | 108,920 | 1,021,000 | 25,000 | 23,000 | 1,069,000 |
| Tuesday | 126,000 | 1,262,000 | 4,000 | 7,000 | 1,273,000 |
| Wednesd | 95,100 | 1,123,000 | 9,000 | 15,000 | 1,147,000 |
| Thursda | 190,335 | 1,582,000 | 13,000 | 23,000 | 1,618;000 |
| Friday | 398,665 | 2,150,000 | 25,000 | 37,000 | 2,212,000 |
| Total.......------ | 992,175 | 87,989,00 | \$112,00 | \$120,000 | \$8,221, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sale at } \\ & \text { Now York Curb } \\ & \text { Exchange } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Mar. 31 |  | Jan. 1 to Mar. 31 |  |  |
|  | 1939 1938 |  | 193 |  | 1938 |
| Stocks-No. of shares Bonds <br> Domestic | 992,1 |  | 11,660,20 |  | 11,705,576 |
|  | \$7,989,000112,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,168,00 \mathrm{C} \\ 201,00 \mathrm{C} \end{array}$ | C : \$130,976,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 77,921,000 \\ 2,068,000 \end{array}$ |
| Foreign government..--Foreign |  |  | (1,643,000 |  |  |
|  | 120,000 - 202,00 |  |  |  | 1,897,000 |
| Total...... | \$8,221,000 | 00 \$8,571,001 | ( \$134,107,000 |  | \$81,886,000 |

## 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 TARIFP ACT OF 1930
MARCH 25 , 1939, TO MARCH 31, 1939, INCLUSIVE

| Country and Monet ary | Noon Buyino Rate fot Cable Transfers in New Yotk Value in Untied States M oney |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. 25 | Mar. 27 | Mar. 28 | Mar. 29 | Mar. 30 | Mar. 31 |
|  |  | 168225 | 168225 | 168252 |  |  |
| Belgium, belga Bulgaris | $\begin{aligned} & .168225 \\ & .012075^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .168225 \\ & .012125 * \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .168225 \\ & .012125 * \end{aligned}$ | .168252 <br> .012125* | $\begin{aligned} & .168225 \\ & .012125^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .168227 \\ & 012125^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| Bulgaria, lev---2-- |  |  | . $012125 *$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {. }}$, |  | .012125* |
| Denmark, krone | . 208968 | 20¢000 | . 209006 | . 208993 | 208943 | 208900 |
| Engl'd, pound sterlg | $4.682^{2} 91$ | 4.682569 | 4.682222 | 4.681250 | 4.681527 | 4.680069 |
| Finland, markka | . 020587 | . 020565 | . 020554 | . 020565 | . 020565 | . 020560 |
| France, franc | . 026475 | . 026477 | . 0264781 | . 026475 | . 026477 | .026477 |
| Germany, relchsmark | . 4008383 | ${ }^{.400983}$ | . 0008571 * | . $00085855^{*}$ | . 00085878 | . $0008585{ }^{*}$ |
| Greece, drachms | ${ }^{.00808125 *}$ | . $196000{ }^{*}$ | .196000* | .196000* | . $196000 *$ | .198000* |
| Italy, ura | . 052600 | . 052600 | . 052600 | . 052600 | . 052800 | . 052600 |
| Netherlands, gull | . 530800 | . 531072 | . 530794 | . 530783 | . 530766 | . 530788 |
| Norway, kron | . 235256 | . 235237 | . 235225 | . 235175 | . 235192 | . 235156 |
| Poland. zloty | 188560 | . 188475 | . 188380 | . 188425 | . 188475 | . 188475 |
| Portugal; escu | . 042495 | . 012443 | . 042468 | . 042465 | . 042440 | . 042440 |
| Rumania | .008821* | .006985* | .007071* | .007029** | .007042* | .007014* |
| Spain, peseta | 241337 | 241335 | 241293 |  | 2412 | 241193 |
| Sweden, krona | . 241337 | . 241335 | . 241293 | . 241268 | . 241275 | ${ }_{22425}$ |
| Switzerland, franc | . 22488380 | . 22248865 | .224661 .022600 | . 22226850 | . 22220650 |  |
| Yugoslavia, dinar Asia- | . 022866 | . 022866 | . 022600 | . 022650 | . 022650 | . 022650 |
| Chetoo (yuan) dol'r |  | .159916* | 159916* | 159750* |  | 159750* |
| Cheloo (yuan) dolr | .160333* | .159916* | .159916* | .159750* | .159916* | .159750* |
| Hankow (yuan) dol Shanghal (yuan) dol | .161031* | .160406* | .160250* | .180437* | .160250* | .159968* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) dol | .159625* | .159000* | .159000* | .158875* | .158687* | .158875* |
| Hongkong, dollar. | . 290484 | . 290250 | . 290328 | . 290125 | . 289093 | . 286875 |
| British India, rupee. | . 350327 | . 350293 | . 350295 | :350131 | . 350212 | . 349873 |
| Japan, y | . 272900 | . 272885 | . 272814 | . 272800 | . 272800 | . 272728 |
| Straits Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- <br> Australia, pound | . 543500 | 0 | . 543500 | . 543312 | . 543500 |  |
|  | 25 | 3.730437 | 3.729950 | 3.728750 | 3.728662 | 3.727734 |
| New Zealand, pound. Africa - | 3.7 | .745187* | . 7 | 3.744750 |  |  |
| Union South Africa, $\varepsilon$ North America- | 4791 | 4.634500 | 4.634375 | 4.634062 | 4.633375 | 4.625000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canads. dollar | . 995214 | . 995703 | . 994785 | ${ }_{79933} 99530$ | ${ }_{9}^{.9954333}$ | ${ }_{999333} 99535$ |
| Cubs, peso.- | . 9999000 | .999333 | .999333 |  | .$_{200240 *} 9$ |  |
| Mextco. peso--1.- | 200260* | .200240* | . 992343 | :992968 | . 20930007 | . 2993046 |
| Newfoundl'd, dollarSouth America- | . 992734 | . 99324 |  |  | .993007 |  |
| Argentins. peso. |  | .312137* | .312106* |  | .312065* | .312040* |
| Brazll, milrel | .058580* | .058775* | .058600* | .058580* | .058580* | .058600* |
| Cblle, Deso-offlclal | .051733* | .051733* | .051733* | . $051733 *$ | .051733* | .051733* |
| "̈̈*"export. | . 040000 * | .010000* | .040000* | . $040000{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . 010000 | $.040000^{*}$ $.569840^{*}$ |
| Colombia, peso Uruguay, peso. | No rates avallable. |  |  | ${ }_{.616016}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {. } 615989812 *}$ | ${ }^{.515854 * *}$ |
| Nominal rates. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 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.. <br> March 25 | Mon. March 27 | Tues., March 28 | Wed., March 29 | Thurs., March 30 | $\stackrel{\text { Fri., }}{\text { March }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sllver, per oz_- 20d. | 19 15-16d | 19 15-16d. | 19 | $197 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. | 15 |
| Gold, p. fine oz. 148s.5d | 1488.51/2 | , 1488.51/2d. | 1488 |  |  |
| Consols 23/2\%. Holid | £68 | £671/ | £67 | ¢67 | c673/8 |
| British $31 / 2 \%$ | £9614 | £951/4 | £951/2 | 951 | 951/4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { British } 4 \% \\ & 1960-90 \end{aligned}$ | 106 | £1051/2 | 105 | £105 | £1051/2 |
| - The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United |  |  |  |  |  |
| States on the same | days have been: |  |  |  |  |
| BarN.Y.(for'n) Closed U. S. Treasury | 423/4 | $423 / 4$ | 423/4 | 42 | 423/4 |
|  | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 64.64 | 84.64 |

THE ENGLISH GOLD ${ }^{\prime}$ AND*SILVER ${ }^{+}$MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co, of London, written under date of March 15, 1939:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on March 8 th was
$£ 226,033,091$ at 1488 . 2 d . per fine ounce, as compared with $\mathrm{E} 226,414,475 \mathrm{a}^{\mathrm{t}}$
 daily fixizig auring the past week. The price showed hardly any change nentil today whedr following the firmer tendency or the dollar due to develo ments in enere were made on Continental account, but a substantial proportion of the suppiies was provided by the autorities; offerings were readily
absorbed by purchases for the Continent and tor shipment to New York.


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid-day on the Exports
 Netherland Switzerland

13,193,873 £8,627,472 Gold shipments from Bombayy last week amounted to about $£ 17,000$, of
which $£ 95,000$ was shipped by the SS. Stratheden and $£ 76,000$ by the Which $£ 95,000$ was shipped by the SS.
SS. President Polk.
SILVER
The market has maintained a steady tone and prices have shown a slight improvement during the week. made further purchases of forward, but there was also some re-selling by the latter as well as by other operators.
Sales for near delivery were made by America, although the harder tendency of the dollar yesterday and today caused orders from this quarter to be limited to slightly higher rates.
Reluctance on the part of sellers
Reluctance on the part of sellers contributed to the steadiness of the market which, at the moment, offers little prospect of any important The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver; registered from mid-day on the 6th inst. to mid Exports

|  | Imports |  | Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States | of America-- $£ 37,394$ | United States | of America .-. $£ 31,360$ |
| Australia | 15,241 | Denmark | , |
| Hong Kong | 36,836 | Sweden |  |
| Belgium. | 22,245 | France | 2,928 |
| France | 41,885 4,016 | Other countr | 4,853 |
| Eire | a2,800 |  |  |
| Aden and de | encies.-.-- b3,062 |  |  |
| British West A | Africa_------ 6 c, 230 |  |  |
| Other countrie | es--------- 1,932 |  |  |

a Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. b Coin not of legal tender $\overline{£ 42,556}$ in Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom. c Sundry coin.


## 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, April 1) indicate that for the week endea tho United States from which bank clearings from all. cities of the United States from which
it is possible to obtain weekly clearings will be $1.8 \%$ below those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,543,714,112$, against $\$ 5,644,655,315$ for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $1.7 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns oy Telegraph Week Ending April 1 | 1939 | 1038 | ${ }_{\text {arer }}^{\text {Cent }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,516,952,126 | \$2,475,812,136 | +1.7 |
| Chicago | 240,365,423 | 244,388,858 | -1.6 |
| Philadelphia | 287,000,000 | 273,000,000 | ${ }_{-0.1}^{+5.1}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston }}$ Kansas | 161,954, $65,408,419$ | 62,253,044 | +5.1 |
| St. Louls. | 65,800,000 | 66,100,000 | -0.5 |
| San Francis | 95,569,000 | 99,820,000 | 4.3 |
| Pittsburgh | 75,780,438 | ${ }_{64,764,065}^{82,020}$ | - 8 -175 |
| Detroit. | $76,099,806$ $68,853,034$ | $64,764,602$ $62,627,677$ | +17.5 +9.8 |
| Cleveland Baltimore | 57,467,339 | 54,931,322 | +4 |
| Eleven cittes, five days. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,711,250,552 \\ 700,177,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 3 , 6 4 8 , 3 1 0 , 6 6 8} \\ 662,163,380 \end{array}$ | +1.7 +5.7 |
| Total all cities, five day | \$4,411,428,427 | \$4,310,474,048 | +2.3 |
| All cities, one day | 1,132,285,685 | 1,334,181,267 |  |
|  | \$5,543,714,11 | 85,644,655,3 | -1.8 |

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 present further below, we are abs the week ended March 25. results for the week previous-e increase of $8.4 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,490,316,453$, against $\$ 5,063,495,641$ in the same week
in 1938. Outside of this city there was an increase of $10.5 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a gain of $6.9 \%$. 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 a gain of $7.0 \%$, in the Boston Reserve District of $9.6 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve totals are larger by $17.7 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve Dis trict by $15.9 \%$, but in the Richmond Reserve District the totals are smaller by $0.5 \%$. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $9.3 \%$, in the St.
Louis Reserve District of $6.1 \%$, and in the Minnespolis Reserve District of $3.9 \%$. In the Kansas City Raserve District the increase is $5.0 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District $11.5 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District $9.3 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve Districts:

| Week End. Mar. 25, 1939 | 1939 | 1938 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc.or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ped | ${ }^{3}$ |  | \% |  |  |
| ${ }_{28}{ }^{\text {d }}$ New York ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 13 | ${ }_{3,266,186,50}^{24,5050}$ | 3,003,62, $2 \times 19$ | +7.0 | 3,863,677,644 | 3, $2,38,9387,845$ |
| ${ }^{30}$ Phaladelphtaio : | -378,082,518 | 325,984,243 | +16.0 | 337,597,100 | 339,402,535 |
| ${ }_{\text {fth }}$ th Cleveland-- 7 \% | 258,320,056 | 219,54,937 | +17.7 | 300,63,2888 | ${ }^{241,23,076}$ |
|  | - | 108,807,615 140,215070 | -0.5 | 120,570,066 | $104,721,425$ $118,932,463$ |
| 7th Chleago.... 18 | 425,780,504 | 389,470,376 | +9.3 | 524,052,061 | 425,562,052 |
| 8 8th St. Louls.-- ${ }^{4}$ | 132,444,008 | 124,834, | +6.1 | 143,823,222 | 123,467,788 |
| ${ }^{\text {9th }}$ Minneapoilis 7 | 88,744,169 | ${ }^{83,44}$ | + |  |  |
| 10th Kangas Clty10 | 123,227,946 | 117,331,783 | +5.0 | 142,7130 | 723 |
|  | 69,54, ${ }^{695}$ $230,669,27$ | $621,361,975$ <br> 211,21958 | +9.3 | - $\begin{gathered}\text { E4,000,433 } \\ \text { 24, }\end{gathered}$ | 52,176,114 $206,126,101$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outside N , Y . City $\ldots-\ldots$ | 2,318,233,721 | 2,097,304,031 | +10 | 2,541,148,407 | ${ }_{2,13}$ |
| Canada-........ 32 citle | 285,50 | 291,690,276 | -2.1 |  | 5,07 |

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

| Clearings at | nde |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 1937 | 1936 |
|  | Reserve Dist -343,080 |  | \% |  | \$ |
| First FederalMe.-Bangor...Portland |  |  | - ${ }^{-38.4}$ |  | 近 $\begin{array}{r}535,848 \\ 1.651787\end{array}$ |
|  | - 1 1,672,342 |  |  |  |  |
| Mass - Boston.:- Fail River. | $\begin{array}{r}\text { rer } \\ \text { 623, } \\ 454 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}+10.4 \\ +1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $241,479,125$636,999357439 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 048,085 \\ & 285.80 \end{aligned}$ |
| New | 3,023,8 |  | +8.8 <br> +3.2 <br> +8 | 357 529,513 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 529,513 <br> $3,016,930$ |  |
| Worcester-.--- | 1,601, | 1,608,225 | ${ }_{-0.4}^{+3.2}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 10,549,343 \\ 3,560,359 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| (enn, Hartiora | 3,713,454 |  | $\begin{gathered} +5.6 \\ +4.6 \\ +1.6 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,477,040 \\ & \mathbf{2}, 747,807 \end{aligned}$ |
| It.erovidenee | $\begin{array}{r} 10,024,400 \\ 531,122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,875,500 \\ 420,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} +12.9 \\ +26.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,512,000 \\ & 943,046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & , 902,600 \\ & 385,185 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total (12 elttes) | 248,325,625 | 226,632,657 |  |  | 24,022,583 |
| Secon |  | istrict-New | York | 274,549,894 | $5,672,982$ |
| ${ }^{\text {N }}$. Ying | 293 | 26,1 | +27.4 | - $6,582,680$ |  |
| 1 Butfala. | 31,300,0 |  |  | 34,600,000 | 27,800,000 |
|  |  |  | +48.6 |  |  |
| Jamestown |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 3,172,082,261578}}$ | 2,986,191,610 | $\begin{array}{r}+6.9 \\ +8.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $3,757,3088,141$ <br> 66731 |  |
| Rochester |  | ${ }_{3,348,656}$ |  | - ${ }_{\text {3,697,115 }}$ | 5,989,735 3 $3,232,049$ |
| Westch |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,990,669 \\ & 4,057,411 \end{aligned}$ | -2.8 +9.7 |  | - ${ }^{2,042,9682}$ |
| Conn.-S | - 4.0700 .681 |  | +0.3 <br> +30.9 | - ${ }_{\text {2,995, }}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,057.41 \\ 2433.223 \\ 15.804 .179 \end{array}$ |  | $3,957,608$ <br> 294,195 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,866,637 \\ 279,168 \\ 14,683,196 \end{array}$ |
|  | 541, | ,804,1 | $\begin{array}{r} +30.9 \\ +4.7 \\ +4.7 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{26,833,773}$ |  |
| Total (13 cit | 3,266,196,550 | 3,053,623 |  |  | 39,937, |
|  |  | trict-Phila de |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { delph } \\ +34.1 \\ +4.6 \\ +5.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}370,757 \\ 327,993 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}1.130,3 \\ 3660 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{1,063,508}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} +12.6 \\ +120.6 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 206,329 \\ & 203,39 \\ & 2775 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 369,000,000 | 0 |
|  | ${ }^{366,000,0} 1132,3$ | 317,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & +15.5 \\ & +13.4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | 2:028,096 | 1,7988.380 | + 12.8 <br> +2.8 <br> +5.7 |  |  |
|  | 1,126,251 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,665,339 \\ 1,240884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 830,05 \\ 1,172,274 \\ \mathbf{2 , 3 8 3 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{2,162}^{1}$ | +111.2 | ${ }_{2,276}^{1,2}$ |  |
|  | 378,082 | 325,984,243 | $+18.0$ | 78,597, | 9;402,53 |
| Ohio-Canton |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,027,834 \\ 54,500,876 \end{array}$ | 1,58 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 48,036 | 13.5 | , | , ${ }^{\text {2,266,174 }}$ |
| Columbus |  | $\begin{array}{r}66,277,90 \\ 8,603 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +26.2 +0.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $2.120,791$ <br> 2.752 .222 <br> 1 | + ${ }^{9.062 .600}$ |
|  | ${ }_{105,906,777}^{2,02817}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,449,965 \\ 92,199,753 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} +39.9 \\ +14.9 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Pa.-Piltsburgh. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 258,320,056 | 219,554,937 | +17.7 <br> ond | 300,633,288 | ,223,076 |
| Fifth Federal W. Va.-Hunt'ton Va, Norfolk |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} \text { rict-Richm } \\ 264,333 \\ \text { Ond- } \\ +21.9 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  |  |
|  | Reserve Dist 322,274 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,355,000 |  |  |  |
| Richmond | - ${ }^{34,294}$ | ${ }_{1}^{32,47}$ |  |  |  |
| Md.-Bal | 49,78 |  |  |  |  |
| D. C.-Wash'b' | 20,625,70 |  |  | 22,64 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ith Federal |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tenn.-Kn |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ga.-A | -17,336 <br> 5680 | 16,98 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1.26 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Macon }}$ | 1806 21,029 | - ${ }^{675}$ |  |  |  |
| Ala.-Birm | 20,581, |  |  | 1,2 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{-16}$ |  |  |
| -New Orieans |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal (10 cities) |  |  |  |  |  |



Volume 148
Financial Chronicle

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND

 NOTICESBelow will be found a list of bonds, notes and preferred stocks of corporations called for redemption, together with sinking fund notices. The date indicates the redemption or last date for making tenders, and the page number gives the location in which the details were given in the "Chronicle":
Company and 1ssue-
*Algoma Central $\&$ Hud
*Algoma Central \& Hudson Bay Ry. $6 \%$ gold certifs....May
*American European Securities Co. coll. trust $58 \ldots .$. May


 Citizen Water Co. of W asinington, Pa.
First mortgage $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series A.
First mortgage $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ series. A
First mortgage $5 s$ series B.-

 Consumers Power Co. $18 t$ mtge. 4\% bonds
 Family Loan Societv. Inc.. partic. pref. stock. Family Loan societ. Inc. partic. pret. stock
Federal Light \& Traction Co. 1st lien bonds
(M. H.) Fishman Con (M. H.) Fishman Co. Inc. preferred stock. *Godchaux Sugars; Inc., 1 st mtge. 5 s .-...... H. L. Green Co., Inc. 7\%. preferred stock Hackensack Nace Co., preferred stock
Holvand Furnatia Coal Mining Co. 1st mtge. 5 s Helvetia Coal Mining Oo. 1st mtge. 5 s .
Illinois Iowa Power Co., 1st \& ref. mtg Illinois Iowa Power Co, 1st \& ref. mige. gold bond
Ilinois Northern Utilities Co. 1st \& ref. 58.1957 .


International \&alt Co. 1 st mtge. 5 s
International Salt Co. 1st mtge. 5 s
International Salt Co. 1st mtge. Lawrence Portland Cement Oo. $51 / 2 \%$ debs. *Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Corp. $7 \%$ gold bonds.--Mpr. MacLaren-Quebec Power Co.:
 -Apr. Metropolitan (orp of Canada, Ltd., $6 \%$ gold bouds. Metropolitan Stores Ltd. $4 \%$ notes -
 Nord Railway Co. $61 / \%$ bon
North American Edi
 Northeastern Water \& Electric Co. col. . trust 6s-


Paranount Pictures, Inc. 29 -year $6 \%$ debs..........-----Apr. Procter \& Gamble Co. $5 \%$ preferred stock Procter \& Gam \& San Joaquin Valley Ry. $5 \%$ bonds.-...-. Apr.
San Francisco

* San Jose Water. Works 1st mtge. $3 \%$.
 *South Pittsburgh Water Co.
1st mtge. $5 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$ -
1 st lien 5 s, series A
Spang Chalfant \& Co Inc. first mortgage 5 -

Timken Detroit Axle Co. $7 \%$ preferred stock -.--
* 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:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 8 National Shawmut Bank, Boston, par $\$ 12.50$ |  |
| 12 Nastiua \& Lowell RR |  |
|  |  |
| Providence \& Worcester |  |
| ${ }_{1}^{2}$ Plymouth Cordage Co., par |  |
|  |  |
| 1 Kansas Clty stock Yards common |  |
|  |  |
| 8 New England Power Association prefrred, par $\$ 100$................................... $631 /$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Shares Stocks |  |
| Berkshire Fine Sp |  |
| 1 Boston Athenaeum, par |  |
|  |  |
| merican Lanoin |  |
| Hampton (N. H.) Water Works $6 \%$ preferred, par $\$ 100 \ldots . .$. |  |
|  |  |

## CURRENT NOTICES

-Announcement is being made of the formation in Philadelphia of W. H. Bell \& Co., Inc., to conduct a business in general investment securities. The new firm will continue a business started in 1926, retaining the same offices at 1500 Walnut Street and a majority of the personnel.

William Howard Bell, head of the new organization, has been engaged in the securities business in Philadelphia for a number of years and since 1928 has managed the business to which the new firm succeeds.

Besides a large retail distributing staff in Philadelphia and respreentatives in principal cities in Eastern Pennsylvania, a statistical deparment and active trading department will be mainvained, together with private wires to New York and other facilities to provide a comprehensive service in investment securities.
-Robart Sealy Jr. and Gerard P. Tameling announce the formation of Tameling \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange to conduct a general inwestment and brokerage business. Mr. Sealy and Mr. Tameling, who is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, were in the securities former firm of J. E. Baker
-Granberry \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange and other principal security and commodity exchanges, announce the opening of an principal security and commodity exchanges, announce the opening of
office in the Hotel St. Moritz, 50 Central -Park South, New York City.

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

> PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED
$\underset{\text { (sold to RFC) }}{\text { Mar. }}$ National Bank in Greenville, Greenville, Il. Amount PREFERRED STOCK "A" ISSUED
$\underset{\text { (class " } \mathrm{A} \text { " sold to RFC) }}{\mathrm{Mar} \text { sational Bank of Washington, W ashington, Iowa }}$
PREFERRED STOCK "B" ISSUED
Mar. 20 -The Cheltenhrm National Bank, Gheltenham, Pa
(class "B" sold locally)-. Mar.20-B" she National Bank of Washington, Washington, Iowa
(class "B" sold locally) 20,000 15.000

## BRANCH AUTHORIZED

Mar. 21-The Citizens National Trust \& Savings Bank of Riverside, Riverside. Calif. Location of branch 201 North Eighth Certificate No. 1427-A.

COMMON CAPITAL STOOK INOREASED
Mar. 22-The First National Bank of Coudersport, Coudersport, Pa. From 50,000 to $\$ 1 G 0,000$ amount of increase-
Mar .24 The First Nationai Bank of Schellsburg, Schelisburg,
Pa.

## 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 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | Holders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams (J. D.) Mfg. Co | 15 c |  |  |
| Ad | 10c |  |  |
| Amerada Corp. (quar.) |  | Apr. 29 | Apr. 15 |
| American Cities Power | 75 c | May | Apr. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | \$144 |  |  |
| nerican states Utilitie |  |  |  |
| ppleton Co. (quar) | \$134 |  |  |
| A P W Proper |  |  |  |
| kansas | 10 c |  |  |
| Associated Electrical Industries ord. r | 10\%. | Apr. 13 |  |
| Associated Telephone Co., Ltd., pref | 314 | M |  |
| t |  | ${ }_{\text {A pr }}$ |  |
| Autoline Oill Co. (quar.) - | 75 c |  | Mar. 20 |
| Aadger Paper Mills, Inc., $6 \%$ pr | 75 c |  |  |
| Barnsdall ${ }^{\text {Pi }}$, Co | - \$1/3 | Ma |  |
| Bell Telephone of Pens |  |  |  |
| Boston Storage Ware |  |  |  |
| 俍er Reller Bearin |  |  |  |
| Bunker Hill \& Sullivan | Oc |  |  |
| Burdin's. Inc., \$2.80 | 11/2 |  |  |
| Butler MPg. |  |  |  |
| Byers (A. M |  |  |  |
| alaveras Cement co. | \$1 $1 / 2$ | Apr |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred, series of |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar. |  |  |  |
| California Water \& ${ }^{\text {T }}$ |  |  |  |
| anadian Brewer | 50 c |  |  |
| entral Hudson Gas \& | 200 |  |  |
| $41 / 2$ p preferred (qua | ${ }^{513}$ |  |  |
| kefer | \$1/2 |  |  |
| Central Power \& Ligh | +\$134 |  |  |
| 6\% pref |  | Apr. |  |
| Collyer Insulated Wire | 10 c 10 c | Apr. 1 |  |
| Connecticut Investment |  |  |  |
| Connecticut River Pow | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Continental Gas 8 | 15 c | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred | \$134. |  |  |
| rn Products |  |  |  |
| Creamery Pack | 30 c |  |  |
| Cresson Consolida |  | M |  |
| Crystalite Products |  |  |  |
| Cuneo Press, Inc. | \$15/8 | ane |  |
| Decca |  |  |  |
| Detroit Gasket \& M | 50 c |  |  |
| Dominguez Oil Ci | 250 |  |  |
| Driver-Harris | 18 c |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Eastern }}$ | c | May |  |
| Eureka Pipe Line Co - - ${ }^{\text {Earar }}$ | 614 |  |  |
| Fenton United Cleaning | + ${ }_{\text {S1 }}$ |  |  |
| Fribreboard P |  | Apr. |  |
| Fisk Rubber preferred (quar | \$1/2 | Apr. 20 |  |
| Forbes \& Wallace, Inc., class A | \$23/4 |  |  |
| Franklin Telegraph (semi-annual |  | Ma |  |
| Frick Co. 6 | 10 c |  |  |
| Prefert |  |  |  |
| ardner-Denv | $\begin{aligned} & 25 c \\ & 75 c \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ conv. preferred |  |  |  |
| General Brewing Corp. $6 \%$ conv, | 24 c | Apr. 10 | Mar. 31 |
| oneral Telephone Ailied Corp. | \$1/2 | May | Apr |


| Name of Company | Per Share | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { When } \\ \text { Payablers } \\ \text { Of Record } \end{array}$ | Name of Company |  | When Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Publi |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Thea |  |  |  |  | Mar. 31 |
| Glen Alden Coal Co. ${ }^{\text {com }}$ |  |  | ille |  |  |
| ebel Brewing (div. omitted) |  |  | inton |  |  |
| diblatt Bros. stock div, of 1-60th shs. of com. for each com. share held |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Goodman |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Southern Life Insurance |  |  | $\sin$ E |  |  |
| Hartford Electric Light (quar.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prefey |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holly sugar Corp. | 81 | May 1 |  |  | Sept. 1 Aug. 19 |
| rn \& Har |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imperial Chemical ${ }_{\text {Amer. dep. rec. for }}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{24}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Aprr}$ |
| Interchemical | 21/2 |  | 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. |  |  |
| \$313, preferred, series 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investors Fund \% ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| estors Mortgage Co. (Bric | 371/2c |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nson-steph |  |  | Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { e } \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|l} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable } & \text { Holders } \\ \text { of Record } \end{array}\right.$ |
| amazoo Allega |  | Aprer Mar. |  | \$11/6 Apr. 15 Apr. 1 |  |
| Kennedy's, In |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kirkland | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \mathrm{c} \\ & 1 \mathrm{c} \\ & 4 \mathrm{c} \\ & 1 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | May ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ | Acadia Sugar Rerining Co. $6 \%$ pref Aero Supply Mfg. Co. class A (quar.) |  | Apr. 10 Mar (20 |
| Kootenay |  |  | Aero Supply Mfg. Co. class A (quar.) <br> Aetpa Casualty \& Surety (quar.) | $\begin{aligned} & 750 \\ & 40 \mathrm{c} \\ & 80 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | Apr: $1{ }^{\text {Apar. }}$ |
|  | 13\% |  | Aetna Insurance Co. (quar.) <br> Aetna Life Insurance (quar. |  |  |
| Lane Bryan |  |  | Aetna Life Insurance (quar.)-Affiliated Fund, Inc. (irregular) |  |  |
| Prefe |  |  |  | S10 ${ }^{6 \mathrm{c}}$ | Apr. 15 |
| tre Long Lac | \$15.8. |  | Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores, proferred (quar.) Agricultural Insur. Co.(Watertown, N.Y.), (qu.) | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \mathrm{c} \\ & 80 \\ & 810 \\ & 814 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| raine Telephone | \$11/2 | Apr. 13 Mar. 31 | Ahlberg Bearing Co., class A (quar.) <br> Air Assoc.. Inc.. $\$ 7$ cum. preterred (quar.) |  |  |
| low Typographic |  |  | Air Assoc. Inc.. $\$ 7$ cum. preferred (quar.) Air Reduction Co.. inc. (quar.) |  |  |
| M |  | pr. 1 Mar | Alabama Fuel \& Iron Co. (quar.) |  | Apr. ${ }^{15} \mathbf{H a r}$ Mar. 31 |
| Manning, Maxwell \& Moo |  | Apr. 3 Mar. 31 | Alabama Power Co. $\$ 7$ preferred (quar.) $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Maritime Telephone \& ' | c | Apr. 15 Mar. 20 |  |  |  |
| Massachusetts U ${ }^{\text {tilities }}$ A |  |  | $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) |  |  |
| ${ }^{5 \%}$ participating pref |  |  | Alaska Juneau Gold Mining (quar.) |  |  |
| Michigan Public Ser | 62 |  | Allied Laboratories, Inc. (quar.) <br> Allied Products (interim) | $12150$ |  |
| prefer |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Montrana Powe |  | May 1 Aprr 11 | Aluminum Goods MPg |  |  |
| utual Investment |  |  |  |  |  |
| ation Power |  |  | Quarterly <br> Quarterly. | 20 c50 c50 c |  |
| Neisner Bros., | 81.1884 |  |  |  | Sept. 30 Sept. 15 |
| New Bedford $G$ |  | Apr. 14 Mar. 31 | Quarterly. | 50 c 50 50 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 18 \\ & \$ 18 \\ & \$ 13 \\ & \$ 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| New York Trap Rock |  |  | $7 \%$ pren Bakeries Co., class B <br> American Bank Noto |  | ( Dec. 31 Dec. 15 |
| Norfolk \& Wes |  |  |  |  | Apr. 1 Mar . ${ }^{13 *}$ |
| North American Finan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oumul. prior |  |  | American Can Co. preferred (quar.)................... $183 \%$ |  |  |
| Northern Indiana Pub | $\begin{aligned} & 871120 \\ & 8120 \\ & \$ 111 \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred. |  |  |  |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| North Penn Gas | \$1\% |  | Opt. div.cashor 1-16th sh. of cl. B Btock. |  |  |
| Northwestern National |  |  | American District Telegraph ( N . J.) pref (quär.) | \$134 | Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apmar }} 15$ Mar. 15 |
| Northwestern Title Insu |  |  |  |  |  |
| hio Loan \& Discount (qu | \% $\begin{aligned} & 10 \mathrm{c} \\ & 812 \\ & 50\end{aligned}$ |  | American Envelope Co. $7 \%$ pref. A (quar.) -...- | $\$ 1$$\$ 13$$\$ 13$$\$ 13 / 2$8 | June 1 |
| ${ }^{6} \%$ propererred ( l (exar.) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Apr. |
| erred (quar.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  | American Fork 8 Hoe, pref. (quar.) | $\begin{aligned} & 121 / 20 \\ & \$ 120 \\ & \$ 102 \end{aligned}$ | Apr. 15 |
| Gas \& Electric |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 11 / 2 \\ & 400 \\ & \$ 114 \\ & 815 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Pacific Portland Cement pr |  | Apr: 15 Mar 24 | Preferred ( |  | Ap |
| Parkersburg Rig \& Reel, pref | + ${ }^{2} 310$ | June 11 Ma | American Hardw |  |  |
| Payne Furnace es supply |  |  | American Hawailian Steam |  |  |
| Philadel phia Electric Co. |  |  | American Indemnity Co. |  |  |
| Philippine Long Distance Tele | d | Apr. 29 Apr. 20 | ${ }_{\text {American }}{ }_{\text {Extra }}$ Insur |  |  |
| Prentstice |  | ar. | American Investiment |  |  |
| rentice |  | Apr. ${ }^{15}$ Apr. 1 |  |  |  |
| Reada Pum |  | May 11 Apr 13 | \$2 pref |  | Apr. ${ }^{\text {apar }}$ Mar. 20 |
| Richmond Insurance |  |  | American Light \& Tr |  | May 1 Apr. 14 |
| Rochester Button prefe | 371/c | 1 May 20 | ${ }_{\text {American }}$ | 371/c |  |
| Roses 5-10-25c. store |  | May 1 Apr. | American Moto |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 15 \mathrm{Apr}$ A ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | American Powe |  |  |
| t. Louis Investment |  |  |  | +621/2c | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| \% preferred |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 25 | merican Radiat |  |  |
| ${ }_{7}$ Antonio Public Se |  | Mar | American Scre |  |  |
| san ${ }^{\text {D }}$ Dego Consolidated | \$13/4 |  | American Sea |  |  |
| Preferred (quar |  |  | American Ship Bui |  | 15 |
| anta Cruz Portla |  |  | American Snu |  |  |
| \$6 preterre |  | May 1 Apr. $20^{*}$ | Preferr | $13 /$ |  |
| haler Co., class B (irre | 20 c |  | American States In |  |  |
|  |  |  | American Superp |  |  |
| Southern Acid |  | ${ }^{\text {Apr. }}$ Mar. ${ }^{1} 7 \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar. 23 | American Te |  |  |
| outhern Indiana Gas \& Elec | \$1.20 |  | ican |  | May 11 Apr .20 |
| outhern New Engl |  | Apr. 15 Mar. 31 | Preterre | 87 | r. 1 Mar. 22 |
| pringrield City Wa |  | Apr. ${ }^{5} 5$ Apr. 5 | American 10 | 11/2\% | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| $6 \%$ preferred C |  |  |  |  |  |
| pring field Fire \& Marine İnsüra | \$1.13 |  | ${ }^{\text {\$6}}$ |  |  |
| quibb (E. R.) \& Sons, 1 st 86 pr | \$11/2 | May $1{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Amoske }}$ |  | July 5 JJune 24 |
| tete St-Teet Investment | 50 | Ap | Anchor Hocking |  |  |
| $713 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$17/8 |  |  | \$159 |  |
| teen (A.) \& Co. (quar) |  |  | Apexalach |  |  |
| Class B (interim) | 564.c |  | Arkanasas | +\$1 |  |
| un Glow Indu | $122^{25 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { May } \\ \text { Apr. } & 1 \\ 1 & \text { Apr. } \\ \text { Mar. } \\ \text { 22 }\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{86 \mathrm{pr}}{ }$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{un}_{\text {Preferr }} \mathrm{Ray}$ |  | May 1 Apr. 15 | Armour |  |  |
| uperheater Co | 371/2c | May 1 Aprr 15 | Art Meta |  |  |
| uner-MMold Corr | 12, 2 c |  | ${ }_{\text {Artloo }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |
| Texamerica Oil | 1-3c | Apr. 1 Mar. 28 | Arsociat |  |  |
| intic Standard Mining | 10 c | June $15 . \mathrm{May}$ | Atlant |  | Mar |
| roy Sunshade- | 105 | Mar. ${ }_{\text {Apr }} \mathrm{Mar}$ Mar. | Allantic |  | May 1 Apr. 5 |
| Union Electric Co. of | \$1/4. | May 15 Apr. 29 | Autocar Col, $\$ 3$ cumul. and partic. preer. (quar.) |  | 2 |
| $6 \%$ prior prefarred |  | May 1 Apr | Automatic Voting |  |  |
| $6 \%$ prior preferred (monthly | 50c | June 1 May 15 | Automobile Finance Co. (Greenwood, S.C.) (qu.) |  |  |
| $6.36 \%$ prior preferred (month |  | May $1 / \mathrm{Apr}$ | Automobile Insurance (Hartf |  |  |
| . $6.36 \%$ prior preferred (month |  |  | Avery (B. F. $)^{8}$ s fons, preferre | 37\% | Apr. 1 Mar. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| prior prefeired (mm |  |  |  |  |  |
| (m |  |  |  |  | Ap |
| ed |  | pr | Baker (J. T.) Chemical Co. $51 / 2 \%$ p |  |  |
| ont \& Massachuset |  |  | angor \& Aroostook |  |  |



| Name of Company | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { Pr } \\ \text { Share }\end{gathered}$ | When Payabte of He Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cincinnati |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal $5 \%$ pre |  |  |
| $5 \%$ preterred (quar.) |  |  |
| 5\% preferred (auar.) |  | 1-1-40 Dec. 18 |
| Bakng Co. ${ }^{7} \%$ \% ore |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 28 |
|  | \$1 |  |
| ring Machine Corp- |  |  |
|  | 8114 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ |
| Cleveland mlectric lluminating |  |  |
|  | 750 |  |
| Clinton Water Works Co |  |  |
| Cluett, Yeabody \& Co., inct preris (qu |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | Apr. |
| Colgeman Lamp \& Stove | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | . |
| Preferred (quar.) | $111 \%$ | Mar. 31 |
| Colonial Ice Co. 37 | S1 |  |
| Series B profer |  | Mar. 15 |
| Columbus \& Southern Ohio E | \$11/3 | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
|  |  | 15 Apr. 1 |
| Commerclal Investment Trust (quar. | 81/ |  |
|  | $8_{2}$ | Apr. 1 Mar. 22 |
| Commonwealth \& Souther | ${ }^{7515}$ |  |
| Commonwealuh Utilities Cos | ${ }_{\$ 1} 1$ | Ap |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) |  | 5 |
| ommonwealth Water \& Ligh |  | Mar. 20 |
| Coniarum Mining, Litd |  | 1 Mar .15 |
| Connecticut Gas \& Coke Secu | $\begin{array}{r}70 \mathrm{c} \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ | Apr. ${ }^{\text {apr. }}$ Mar. |
| onnecticut General | 75 c | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Consolidated Bakeries (Canada) , quar.) | +155c | Apr. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar} .15$ |
| Consolidated Coppermines--- 7 - preferred--:- | 1\$23/6 | Apr. 1 Mar. 24 |
| Consolidated Edison Co. (N. Y.) In |  | ay 1 Mar. 31 |
| Consolidated rim Industries, | 90 c | 5 |
| $5 \%$ prefe | 14 |  |
| onsolidated Laundries pre |  | Apr. 29 Apr. 8 |
| Extra- | 30 c <br> 20 c | Apr. $29 .$Apr. <br> May <br> Apr. <br> 8 |
| Consolidated Oil (quar.) |  | Apr. $1 / \mathrm{Mar} .10$ |
| Consumers Gas (Toronto, Ont.) | 813/4 | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| \$41/2 preferred (quar.) | \$1/1/ | Mar. 10 |
| Continental Baking Co. preferred (a |  | Apr. 1 Mar. 17 |
| Continental Bank ${ }^{\text {Continental Can Co.. }}$ Inc., $843 / 2$ pree. | \$1/8 | Apr. 1 Mar. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Continental Gas \& Eliectric pref. (qua | \$15 | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Continental Steel Cor Preferred (quar.) | ${ }^{\$ 113}$ | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Continental Telephone Co. | \$1\% | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Cooper-Bessemer, ${ }^{\text {a }} 3$ | 75 c 83 | Mar. 24 |
| Corroon \& Reynolds, prefer | \$114 | 4pr. 15 Mar: 31 |
| Coty, Inc | cc | 4pr. ${ }^{\text {pay }}$ |
| Cream of Cork International | +25c | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| Crown Zellerbach Corp | 25c | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }} 15 \mathrm{Ampr}$ A ${ }^{\text {apr }}$ |
| Crum \& Forster. ${ }_{8}$ preferred (quar.) |  | Iune 30 June 20 |
| Cunningham Drus store | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | Apr. 20 Apr. ${ }^{\text {Apr. }} 20$ Apr. 5 |
| ${ }^{\text {Prererred }}$ - ${ }^{\text {artis Publishin }}$ |  |  |
| Daniels \& Fisher | 50 c | fune 15 Ju |
| Quarterly | 5 | ipr. 1 Mar. 22 |
| Davidson-Bontel | $81 / 2$ |  |
| Dayton \& Michigan RR. | 87 次 | tor. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Dayton Rubber MPg. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ 2 class |  | May 1 |
| Dejay Stores, Inc | 10 c | (pr. ${ }^{\text {pre }}$ - Mar. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| De Long Hook |  | May 1 Apr. 20 |
| Dentists Supplv Co. (N. Y. ${ }^{\text {dem }}$ | - 81 | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Preferred |  |  |
| Deposited B |  | Apr. 15 Mar. ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Detroit Edison Co | 25 c | Apr. 10 Mar. 31 |
| Detroit ${ }^{\text {Devoe }}$ R Rayno | \$13/4 | Apr. 1 Mar. 20 |
| Diamond Matç | 50 c 50 c | t. 1 Aug, 10 |
| Commo | 25 c | Dec. 1 Nov. 10 |
| Participating prefer | 75 c | Sept. ${ }^{1}$ Aug. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (1-40 |
| Participating prefe |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {D }}$ - $6 / \% \%$ praperred (a | \$13\% |  |
| Discount Corp. (N. Y.) (quar.) - $5 \%$ pref. (quar.) | +\$1/2 | May 11 Apr. 20 |
| Distillers Corp.-seagram | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Apr. 1 Mar. 10 |
| Dr: Pepper Co. (increased q |  | June 1 May 18 |
| Quarterly | 30c |  |
| Dome Mines. | $\pm 50 \mathrm{c}$ | Apr. 20 Mar. 31 |
| Dominion Coal | $\pm 25$ | Apr. 1 Mar. 20 |
| Dominion Glass Co . | st | Appr 1 Mar. 15 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  |
| Dominion Tar \& Chemic | \$1 1 | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| $\underset{\text { Preferred (quar.) }}{ }$ | \$13/3 | Apr. 15 Mar. 31 |
| Dover \& Rockaway RR. Co. |  |  |
| Draper Cor | 75 c | Apr. 1 Mar. 20 |
| Driver-Hartis Co., 7 | \$1 |  |
| Duke Power Co. (qu | \$15/4 | Apr. 1 Mar. 15 |
| Dunean Mills $7 \%$ prepe (quar.) | ${ }^{813}$ |  |
| Dunlop Rubber Ltd. Amer. dep | $1 \%$ | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }} \mathrm{Appr}$ Mar. 23 |
| Duonus Silk Corp-, preferred (qu |  | 2 Apr . ${ }^{1}$ Mar. 20 |
| du Pont (E. (1) Dé Nemours, deben | \$1 | ${ }^{\text {Appr. }} 255$ |
| Preferred (quar).-- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | Apr. 15. |
| Eagle Picher Lead, preferred (quar | \$1 | Apr. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ |
| Karil \& Daniel Co ., pref | ${ }^{81}$ | 5 |
| Eason Oil Co. S1/2 cum. | +50 | Apr. 3 Mar. 24 |
| Eastern Steamstin | 81 | Apr. ${ }^{1}$ M |
| Eastman | \$1 | ${ }_{\text {Apr. }}^{\text {Apr. }} 1{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {Mar. }}$ Mar. ${ }^{4}$ |
| Teferr |  | 1 Apr . 1 Mar. 4 |
| Electic |  |  |
| tric |  | , |





| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iders } \\ & \text { Record } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tr |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Traders }}$ Prefered | \$13/2 |  |  |
| Travelers Insuran |  |  |  |
| Trico Products ${ }_{\text {ctal }}$ |  |  |  |
| oy \& Green |  |  |  |
| Tuckett Tobacco Co., pref. (quar.) | \$13/4 | Apr. 1 |  |
| Twin Disc Clutch-siotric |  |  |  |
| Union Carbide \& C |  |  |  |
| Union Investment |  |  |  |
| Preferred | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  |
| nion Premier | 5 |  |  |
| Union Twist D | \$13/4 |  |  |
| Onited Bond \& |  |  |  |
| Quarreer |  |  |  |
| United Carbon | 75 C |  |  |
| United Dyewood Corp | \$1/4 |  |  |
| United Light \& Ry \% | $581-3 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{6.36 \%}$ prior |  |  |  |
| ited Milk |  |  |  |
| Participating preferred (quar.) | 75 c |  |  |
| United New Jersey RR. \& Canal | \$201 |  |  |
| nited Profit sharing, pref. (se |  |  |  |
| United Shoo Machinery (quar.) | ${ }^{62} 32$ |  |  |
| United states kidelity \% | ${ }^{35}$ |  |  |
| United States Gypsum | 50 c |  |  |
| United States Hoffma | 6830, |  |  |
| United States Pipe |  |  | May 31 |
| Quarterly | 50 c 50 c |  |  |
| United States Play | 50 c |  |  |
| United States Rubber | $2 \% 1$ |  |  |
| Preferred |  |  |  |
| United States Suga |  |  | 5 |
| United States Trust C |  |  |  |
| United Stockyards |  |  |  |
| iversal Le. |  | Mas |  |
| Upressit Metal |  |  |  |
| Utah Power |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3} 86$ |  | Apr |  |
| $\checkmark$ an Camp Milk preferred |  |  | Mar. 27 |
| Vapor Car Heating Co, In |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qu | S1 |  |  |
| Vermont \& Boston |  | Juy |  |
| Vicksburg shreveport ${ }^{\text {Preferred (semi-ani) }}$ | $2{ }_{2}{ }^{1} \%$ | ${ }^{\text {Appr }}$ |  |
| Victor-Monoghan Co . | \$18 |  |  |
| $\checkmark$ Virginia Rail | \$1 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ureferen }}$ | \$118 | ${ }^{\text {Apry }}$ July | July 10 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$1 |  |  |
| Wagner Baking Cor |  |  |  |
| Ward Baking Co., breferre |  |  | M |
| arren RR. (semi-annual | \$134 |  |  |
| ashington Ry. \& Electric Co..5\% pref. (s.-a.) |  |  |  |
| Waukesha Motors Co | ${ }^{2} 5$ | Ap |  |
| Wayne Pum |  |  | Ma |
| Weich Grape Juice | ${ }_{51}{ }^{1} 14$ |  |  |
| Wells Fargo Bank \& | \$31/4 |  |  |
| esson Oil \& Sno |  |  |  |
| West Coast Utilitie | , | Ap |  |
| west ${ }^{\text {P6 }}$ preferred ( quar. | ${ }_{5} 18$ |  |  |
| West Penn Electric C |  |  |  |
| 6\% preferred (a | \$13/3 | May |  |
| ${ }_{6} \mathbf{\%}$ preferred ( q | \$1/2 | May |  |
| West Point Mfg |  | Apr | Mar. 22 |
| West Texas Utilities | \$1/2/ | Ap |  |
| West Virginia Puld |  | Apr | Ma |
| West Virginia W | \$11/2 |  |  |
| Western Commo |  |  |  |
| Western Grocers, | \$13 |  |  |
| Western Tablet | 1213 |  |  |
| Westinghouse Air | 12/2, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Westmoreland Wate | \$1/2 | Apr |  |
| Weston Electric Instru |  |  |  |
| Weston (Geo.) | \$100 | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| Wheeling steel. prior pre | +50c | Apr |  |
| hite Rock Mineral |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2 \text { 2nd }}^{1 s t}$ preferred ( ${ }^{\text {preferred }}$ | \$134 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| Whitaker Paper C |  | ${ }^{\text {Ap }}$ |  |
| 7\% preferred (quar.) | \$13/ |  |  |
| Whitman (Wm.). $7 \%$ pr | \$134 |  |  |
| Wieboldt stores, prior | \$1/4 |  |  |
| Preferred |  | Ap |  |
| \& Ba | \% 8 | Apr. | Mar. 15 |
| Winn \& Lovett | 50 c | Apr |  |
| Class B (qua |  | Apr. |  |
| Winsted Hosiery | \$1 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
| Extra |  | May |  |
| Quart | \$15. | ${ }_{\text {Aug }}$ |  |
|  | \$13/4 | Nov | Oc |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Ap |  |
| Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd | 10 c | Ap |  |
| tra |  | apr |  |
| Wrigley (Wm.) ${ }^{\text {Wurlitzer (Rudol }}$ | 25 c | Apr. | Mar. 20 |
| Preferred |  | Apr |  |
| Yale \& Tow | 115 | Apr. |  |
| Un |  |  |  |
| Prefe |  |  |  |
| Youngstown Sheet \& |  |  |  |
| Zion's Co-ope |  |  |  |

## * Transfer books not closed for thils dividend.

- On account of accumulated dividends.

T Payabale in Canadian funds, and in the case of non-residents of Canada.
deduction of a tax of $5 \%$ of the amount of such dividend will be made.

## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

The foliowing shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Mar. 29, 1939, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | Mar. 29, 1939 | Mar. 22, 1939 | Mar. 30, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$ | \$ | S |
| ssets- |  |  |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury_x. | 5,678,286,000 | 5,564,848,000 | 3,984, 256,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. notes | 1,745,000 | 11,853,000 | 1, 13,74,000 |
| Other cash †.... | 109,010,000 | 109,917,000 | 113,153,000 |
| Total reserves | 5,789,041,000 | 5,676,618,000 | 4,099,123,000 |
| Uls discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed | 1,029,000 | 1,229,000 | 2.484,000 |
| Other bills discounted.---.----.------ | 81,000 | 133,000 |  |
| Total bills discount | 1,110,000 | 1,362,000 | 2,748,000 |
| Bllls bought in open mark | 223,000 | 216,000 | 215,000 |
| Industrial advances. | 3,834,000 | 3,834,000 | 4,320,000 |
| United States Government securitles: | 257,500,000 | 257,500,000 | 211,515,000 |
| Treasury note | 332,401,000 | 332,401,000 | 336,228,000 |
| Treasury blls | 134,762,000 | 134,762,000 | 191,811,000 |
| Total U. S. Governme | 724,663,000 | 724,663,000 | 739,554,000 |
| Total bills and secur | 729,830,000 | 730,075,000 | 746,837,000 |
| Due from foreign ban | 55,000 | 62,000 | 65,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes of | 3,069,000 | 2,782,000 | 4,047,000 |
| Unoollected items | 156,060,000 | 143,969,006 |  |
| Bank premises | $9,005,000$ $13,481,000$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,005,006 \\ 13 ; 143,006 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,940,000 \\ \mathbf{1 2 , 6 6 9 , 0 0 0} \end{array}$ |
| Total asse | 6,700,541,000 | 6,575,654,000 | 5,002,552,000 |
| Lsabustes |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation. | 1,017,788,000 | 1,001,652,000 | 910,304,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve | 4,921,363,000 | 4,825,440,000 | 3,475,091,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General accou | 200,924,000 | 194,819,000 | 173,556,000 |
| Foreign bank | 86,434,000 | 84,027,000 | 42,005,000 |
| Other deposits | 195,329,000 | 207,095,000 | 152,541,000 |
| Total deposits | 5,404,050,000 | 5,311,381,000 | 3,843,193,000 |
| Deferred avallability item | 158,167,000 | $142,208,000$ $1,340,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 127,773,000 \\ 1,612,000 \end{array}$ |
|  | 6,581,459,000 | 6,456,581,000 | 4,882,882,000 |
| Captt |  |  |  |
| Capital paid in | 50,990,000 | 50,989,000 | 50,944,000 |
| 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 capltal accounts | 8,172,000 | 8,164,000 | 9,039,000 |
| Total liabilities and capital accounts | 6,700,541,000 | 8,575,654,000 | 5,002,552,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilitles combined | 90.1\% | 89.9\% | 86.2\% |
| Contingent liablity on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents |  |  | 22,000 |
| Commitments to make industrial ad- | 2,646,000 | 2,646,000 | 4,251,000 | $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal

Reserve bank notes. Reserve bank notes.
These are certiticates given by the Untted States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve banks when the dollar Was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from
100 cents to 59.08 cents, these certificates belng worth less to the extent of the 10 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the
difference, the difference itself havlng been appropriated as proflt by the Treasury difference, the difference itseil having been appropriate
under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Aet of 1934.

## Weekly Return of the New York City

 Clearing HouseThe weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoon is given in full below: statement of members of tae new york clearing house association at close of business thursday, march 30, 1939

| Clearing House | * Capltal | *Surptus and Undioided Proftts | Net Demand Deposits, Average | $\begin{gathered} \text { TYme } \\ \text { Deposits. } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,000,000 | 13,716,400 | 168,958,000 | $10,005,000$ |
| Bank of Manhattan Co- | 20,000,000 | 26,178,200 | 456,968,00 | 45,713,000 |
| National City Bank | 77,500,000 | 60,054,900 | ,692,063,00 | 168,742,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co- | 20,000,000 | $55,632,700$ | 553,858 | 5,103,000 |
| Guaranty Trust Co | $90,000,000$ | 182,808,400 | ,517,088, | 1,528,000 |
| Manufacturers Trus | 42,243,000 | 45,129,400 | 540,186 | 95,165,000 |
| Cent Hanover Bk\&T | 21,000,000 | 71,537,000 | 819,502,0 | 41,991,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr | 15,000,000 | 19,038,800 | 259,561,0 | 25,254,000 |
| First National Ban | 10,000,000 | 109,072,800 | 543,848,000 | 3,027,000 |
| Irving Trust Co | 50,000,000 | x52,935,000 | 541,926,000 | 00 |
| Continental Bk \& Tr | 4,000,000 | 4,319,700 | 47,759 | 2,949,000 |
| Chase National Bank | 100,270,000 | 135,516,700 | d2,327 | 52,936,000 |
| Fifth Avenue | 500,000 | 3,741,400 | 47,547,000 |  |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 79,464,100 | e900,181,000 | 29,741,000 |
| Title Gua | 8,000,000 | y4,966,900 | 13,764,000 | ,249,000 |
| Marine Midiand $\operatorname{Tr}$ | 5,000,000 | 9,252,700 | 107,477,000 | 4,007,000 |
| New York Trust | 12,500,000 | 27,881,500 | 332,997,000 | 25,268,000 |
| Comm'l Nat Bk \& Tr Co Public Nat Bk \& Tr Co. | $8,000,000$ $7,000,000$ | $8,297,700$ $9,355,600$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,125,000 \\ & 80,785,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,804,000 \\ & 51,241,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 519,013,0 | 918,89 | 1,036,1 | 36,54 |
| * As per official exports: National, Dec. 31, 1938. State, Dec. 31, 1938; trust companies, Dec. 31, 1938. $x$ Surplus. $y$ Jan. 31, 1939. |  |  |  |  |
| Includes deposits in foreign branches as follows: a $\$ 282,809,000 ; b \$ 80,500 ; 000$; $c \$ 6,052,000 ; \boldsymbol{d} \$ 107,542,000 ; e \$ 39,313,000$. |  |  |  |  |

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Quotations of representative stocks as received by cable each day of the past week:


$84 . \quad 15$

## 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 wèk 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 mmediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.
Oommencing with the statement of MiAy 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement. which were
 The changes in the report form are confined to the classincation or loans and discounts, This classification has been changed primarily to show the





| Federal Reserre Distrett- | Total | Bos | Neno York | Phula. | Cleoelana | Rcthmond | Alanta | Chisaoo | st. Louts | Mınneap. | Kan. Cuy | Dallas | San Fran. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |  | 8.788 | 1.133 | 1.845 | 677 |  | 3.164 |  |  |  |  | 2,147 |
| Loans and investments |  |  | ${ }_{3,248}$ | 412 | 652 | 233 | 307 | 856 | 309 | 157 | ${ }^{256}$ | ${ }_{162}^{246}$ | ${ }^{963}$ |
| Commercial, indus. and agricul. loans | 3,805 | $\begin{array}{r}251 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,467 | 184 23 | 234 | 100 8 | 171 | 498 29 |  |  | 19 |  | 20 |
| Open market paper- Loans to brokers and dealers in securs- | 310 794 | 64 <br> 30 | 650 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ | 20 | 3 | 7 | 35 | 5 | 1 |  | 3 | 12 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 10 | 14 | 50 |
| Real eatate | 1,136 | 80 | 196 | 52 | 168 | 34 | 27 |  | 50 |  | 23 | 20 | 88 |
| Loans to banks |  |  | 487 | 97 | 194 | 70 | 85 | 113 | 52 | 59 | 46 | ${ }^{46}$ | 175 |
| Other loans. | 1,434 |  | 38 |  | 14 |  |  | 244 | 31 | ${ }^{7}$ | - $5^{5}$ | 29 |  |
| Treasury nos | 1,999 | 70 | 805 | 42 | 203 | 152 | 32 |  |  | 35 | 85 | ${ }^{50}$ | 23 |
| United | 5,805 | 303 | 2,191 | 323 | 590 | 179 | 12 | 1,001 | 164 | 117 | ${ }^{16}$ | 80 | 121 |
| Obllgations fully guar. by U.s. Govt. | ${ }_{2}^{2,036}$ | ${ }^{46}$ | , 1,115 | ${ }^{94}$ | 106 | ${ }_{64}^{49}$ | [58 | ${ }_{469}^{252}$ | $\begin{array}{r}63 \\ 100 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41 | ${ }_{134}^{56}$ | ${ }_{53}$ | 198 |
| Other securities- | - ${ }^{3,259}$ | 133 <br> 349 <br> 1 | ${ }_{4}^{1,404}$ | $\begin{array}{r}275 \\ 275 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{392}^{280}$ | ${ }_{151}^{64}$ | 111 | 897 | 132 | 75 | 166 | 107 | 320 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Banks- | 7,379 <br> 16 | $\begin{array}{r}349 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,40 70 |  | 42 | 19 | 12 | ${ }^{55}$ | 111 | 10 | 12 | ${ }_{233}^{11}$ |  |
| Balances with domestle banke. | ${ }_{2}^{2,572}$ | 143 | 178 485 | ${ }_{105}$ | 104 | 164 <br> 36 | 49 | 81 | 23 | 17 | 2 | 29 | ${ }_{23}^{23}$ |
| Other assets-net---...-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIABI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits | 15,212 | 250 | 1,004 | 283 |  |  | 184 |  | 190 | 19 | 144 | ${ }^{137}$ | 1,054 |
| United States Government deposits.- | 630 | 15 | 132 | 53 |  |  |  | ${ }^{131}$ | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank depo |  |  |  |  | 365 | 253 | 53 | 996 | 289 | [. 129 | - 360 | 199 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Poretgn bankg.- }}$ | ${ }_{6} 612$ | 24 | 545 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| rngs. |  | 1 |  | 16 | 16. |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chital lial acount. | ${ }_{3.686}$ | 244 | 1,604 | 222 | 367 | ${ }_{95}$ | 92 | - 390 | 92 | 56 | 99 | 83 | 342 |

## 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, Mar. 30, 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 th returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

Combined resources and liablitties of the prderal reserve banks at the close of business march 29. 1939

| Three Ctphers (000) Omitted | Mar. 29, 1939 | Mar. 1939 |  |  | Mar. 1939 ${ }^{1 .}$ | Peb. 21. 1939 |  | ${ }_{\text {Peb. }}{ }_{1939} 8$. | Feb. ${ }^{1939}$, | $\mathrm{Mar.}_{1938}{ }^{\text {30, }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS <br> Gold ctif. on hand and due from U. S. Treas. $x$ Redemption fund (Federal Reserve notes) Other cash * $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 12,423,718 \\ 9,602 \\ 403,630 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 12,307,721 \\ 10,163 \\ 405,551 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,253,762 \\ 9,295 \\ 403,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 8 \\ 12,183,719 \\ 10,130 \\ 415,243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 12,154,719 \\ 932,004 \\ 432,094 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 12,049,719 \\ 10,259 \\ 445,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} \hline 12,006,288 \\ \hline 8.86 \\ 438,850 \\ 4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \hline 11,979,223 \\ 9,908 \\ 441,936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 11,947,218 \\ 10,412 \\ 440,142 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 9,21,7,788 \\ 9,874 . \\ 47,506 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total reserve | 12,836,950 | 12,723,435 | 12,666,458 | 12,609,092 | 12,596,717 | 12,505,853 | 12,453,924 | 12,431,067 | 12,397,801 | 9,696,0 |
| Bills discounted: <br> secured by U. s. Government obligations <br> direct or fully guaranteed. <br> Other bills discounted.................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,84 \\ & 1,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,871 \\ & 1,568) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,932 \\ & 1,525 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,696}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,954 \\ & 1,744 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.289 \\ & \mathbf{2 . 1 2 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,078 \\ & 1,981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,294 \\ 2,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,880 \\ & 1,993 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{174}$ |
| Total bills discounted | 3,322 | 3,439 | - 3,457 | 3,345 | 3,698 | 4,417 | 5,059 | 7,394 | 4,873 | 12,040 |
| Bllls bought In open market Industrial advances. | ${ }^{5} 560$ | $554$ | $\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ 14.059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \\ & , 122 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 553 \\ , 586 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{847}^{853}$ | $\begin{gathered} 553 \\ 662 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5566 \\ 14,738 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 556 \\ 811 \end{gathered}$ | 550 |
| United States Government securities-Bonds. <br> Treasury notes. <br> Treasury bills | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,176,109 \\ 476,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 911,090 \\ 1,145.269 \\ 507,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,893 \\ 1,215,466 \\ 507,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,883 \\ 1,215,466 \\ 507,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,893 \\ 1,215,466 \\ 507,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 840,893 \\ 1,215,466 \\ 507,656 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 840,893 \\ 1,209,931 \\ 563,191 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 733,320 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 6 5 , 6 1} \\ \mathbf{6 6 5 , 0 0 4} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total U. S. Government securities_...... | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 2,564,015 | 564, | 2,564,015 |
| er |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bli | 2,581,9 | 82 | 88, | 2,582,0 | 2,582,852 | 583, | 584, | ,586, | 2,584,2 | 2,593,782 |
| Gold |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uneolle | 581,828 | 592, | 718, | 19 | 634,02 | 588.7 | 701,7 | 623 | 583,8 | 4 |
| Bank |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| her | 48,130 | - 47,38 | +46 | 51,68 | 51,150 | 50,181 | 49,512 | 48,391 | 47,870 | 0 |
| Total asse | 16,111 | 16,008,086 | +16,076,446 | 15,840,746 | 15,926,704 | 15.788,8 | 15,853,7 | 15,755,374 | 5,683,1 | 12,900,789 |
| LIABILITIES | 4,345, | 4,335,41 | 4,335,313 | 4,343,566 | 4,355,946 | 4,344,462 | 4,349,836 | 344 |  |  |
| ostte | 9,124,860 | 8,989,181 | 9,077, 284 | 8,984,988 | 8,941,650 | 8.8 | 8,707,191 | 017 | .046,811 | 29 |
|  | 1,201,38 | ${ }^{1,222,206}$ | 269,2, | . 1201,5 | +246,296 | ${ }^{1,180,791}$ | 1,266,447 | ${ }^{931,2}$ | -185.766 | 7,228 |
| Other deposit | 262,461 | 276,33 | 282,759 | 254,11 | 237,344 | 268,0 | 233,476 | 279,377 | 283,161 | 198,121 |
| tal deposit | 30,9 | 10,722,484 | ,688,049 | 596,5 | 593,108 | ,516,217 | 457,424 | 10,436,731 | 0,402,759 | 7,919,115 |
| Deferred avallablily Items. yOther Hablities including | $\begin{array}{r} 586,372 \\ \mathbf{3}, 929 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 602,179 \\ , ~ \\ \hline, 665 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 705,482 \\ \mathbf{3}, 658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 553,056 \\ 3,336 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 630,626 \\ 3,044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 580,973 \\ 2,955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,503 \\ 2,947 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 627,021 \\ 2,589 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 586,093 \\ 3,131 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 510,023 \\ 4,890 \end{array}$ |
| T | 15,736,65 | ,66,744 | 732, | 496,5 | 15,582,724 | .444,60 | 15,509,7 | 15,411,094 | 15;339,192 | 12,555,73 |
| CAPITAL ACCOUNTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal |  |  |  |  |  | 134,930 | 134,913 | 4,8 | 134,790 149,152 |  |
| rplus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,683 |
| Jother capttal | 33,047 | 32 , | t 32,572 | 32,82 | 32,549 | ${ }_{32,919}$ | 32,70 | 32,9 | 32,723 | 36,332 |
| Total llabluties and oapttal accounts ----- | 16,111,152 | ,08 | 076,4 | ,840,746 | 326,70 | ,788.872 | 853,74 | 755,374 | ,683,121 | 900.789 |
| eserve note llabliltles comblned. | 84.6\% | 84.5\% | 84.3\% | 84.4\% | 84.3\% | 84.2\% | 84.1\% | 84.1\% | 84.1\% | 80.5\% |
| sorelgn correspondents |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| miltments | 12,647 | . 524 | 12,5 | 12,57 | 12,925 | 12,00 | 12,800 | , 90 | 12,892 | 3,1 |
| Matuttly Distribution of B <br> Short-Term Securtites- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10-30 days bills discounted |  |  | ${ }_{236}{ }_{239}$ |  |  |  | 031 <br> 152 <br>  | 172 |  |  |
| ${ }^{31-60}$ days bllis diseou |  | ${ }^{228}$ | 26 | 34 | 387 | 38 | 303 |  | 272 |  |
| 61-90 days bills discoun | 233 <br> 369 | 265 <br> 325 | 251 314 | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & .307 \end{aligned}$ | 179 <br> 304 | $\begin{array}{r}258 \\ 824 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}238 \\ 335 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 313 | $\begin{array}{r}334 \\ 285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82 |
| Total bills discounted | 322 | 3,439 | 457 | 3,3 | 3,698 | 4,417 | . 059 | 39 | 4,873 | 2,0 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ da |  | 97 | 74 |  | 56 | 304 | 48 | 23 | 3 |  |
| $31-60$ days bills bought in open marke |  | 59 | 142 | 152 | 151 | - ${ }^{2}$ | 143 |  | 00 | 55 |
| $61-90$ days bills b | 7 | 270 | 270 | 202 | , | 23 | 析 |  | 262 | 75 |
| ver 00 days bllis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bllls bought in open mark | 501 | 554 | 554 | 553 | 553 | 553 | 553 |  |  | 550 |
| 1-15 days ind |  | 2,410 | 2,123 | ,2 | 2,428 | 2,14 | 2,283 | 2,03 | 2,00 | 1,7 |
| 81-30 days ind |  |  | , | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{ElO}_{1-90}$ days Industrial adve | ${ }_{22}^{262}$ | 过 | 337 | 34 |  | 848 |  |  |  | 40 |
| Over 00 days industrial ad | 10,944 | 10,936 | 10,964 | 10,928 | 1,204 | 11.443 | 11,439 | 11,54 | 11,554 | 14.353 |
| tal 1 | 14,00 | 14,091 |  | 14,122 | 14,5 | 14,64 | 14,66 | 14,7 | 14,8 | 17,177 |
| ${ }^{1-15}$ days U. 8 |  | 52.010 | 124,720 | 101,710 | 74,74 | 147 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{31-60}^{10-30}$ days U . S. Government |  | 26,500 179,703 |  | 52,010 <br> 115888 | 124 | 101,710 | 12 |  |  |  |
| -90 days |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,139,20 | 124,069 | 2,076,859 | 2,100,6 | 2,106,907 | 2,058,3 | 2,098,3 | 2,097, | 2,081,1 | 1,958,805 |
| Total J. S. Government | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 2,564,01 | 564,0 | 584,0 | 564,0 | 564,01 |
| Total other seourities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Federal Reserve Notes- } \\ & \text { Isaued to Federal Reserve Bank by F. R. Agent } \\ & \text { Held by Federal Reserve Bank- } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,631,078 \\ 285,715 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,631,875 \\ 296,459 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 4,615,432 \\ { }_{280,119} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,624,142 \\ 280,576 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,637,302 \\ 281,356 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 819 \\ 301,357 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 4,657,531 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 4,670,386 \\ { }_{325,633} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline, 678,715 \\ 331,506 \end{array}$ | 4,436,672 314,967 |
| In actual circulation. | 4,345,363 | 4,335,41 | 4,335,31 | 4,343,56 | 4,355,9 | 344,4 | 349,8 | 344, | 347,2 | 4,121,7 |
| Collateral Held by Age Notes Issued to Bar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold ettis. on hand and due By eligible paper | $\begin{aligned} & 4,774,500 \\ & 3,102 \end{aligned}$ | $4,764,500 \mid 3,193$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,768,000 \\ & 3,181 \end{aligned}$ | $4,768,000$ | $4,771,000$ | $4,771,000$ | $4,778,000$ | $4,778,000$ | $4,781,000$ | ${ }_{741}^{632}$ |
| United States Government securitles-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,741 15,000 |
| Total coll | 4,777,6 | 4,767,6 | 4.771.1 | 4,770,9 | 4,774,2 | 4,774,6 | 4,782.3 | 84, | 4.785, | 4.527,3 |

[^2]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 oents on Jan. 31, 1934, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as proflt by the Treasury under provision of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.
W With the statement of Jan. 4, 1939 two new Items appeared, "Other llabillites, Including accrued dividends," and "Other capital accounts." The total of these wo Items corresponds exactiy to the total of two Items formeriy in the statement but not excluded, vizi: "All other llabulites,' and "Reserve for contingencles." The statement for March 30. 1938 has been revised on the new basis and is shown accordingly.

Weekly Return of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Concluded) weekly statement op resources and liablittiss of bach of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business march 29,1939


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

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE STATEMENT


United States Treasury Bills-Friday, Mar. 31
Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.


Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, Mar. 31
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.


## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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


United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange -See following page.
Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange. Daily, Weekly and Yearly-See page 1925.
Stock and Bond Averages-See page 1925.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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

Mar. 25 Mar. 27 Mar. 28 Mar. 29 Mar. 30 Mar. 31


# Stock and Bond Sales-New York Stock Exchange DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY 

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NoTiCE-Cash and deferred dellvery gales are disegarded in the day's range, unless they are the only transactions of the day. No
United States Government Securities on the New York Stock Exchange
Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions, in Treasury, Home Owners' Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds on the New York Stock Exchange during the current week. Quotations after decimal point represent one or more $32 d$ ds of a point.

 | Treasury |
| :---: |
| $4 \neq 8,1947-52$. | Total sales

$4 \mathrm{~s}, 1944-54-$
$\qquad$ $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{High} \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Close }\end{array}\right.$
 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low- }\end{array}\right.$ Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unut

$33 / 8,1940-43 \ldots$
$\qquad$Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ unit33/88, 1941-43........Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ unt

31/85, 1943-47. $\qquad$ $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{HIg} \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Clo }\end{array}\right.$
Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un34/4, 1943-45............$\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low } \\ \text { Close } \\ \text { Clts.-- }\end{array}\right.$
3 $1 / 48,1944-46 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . ~$
Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ u
31/8s, 1946-49.
31/88, 1949-52Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un3s, 1946-48................3s. 1951-55Toinl sates in $\$ 1,000 u$2 $7 / \mathrm{s}$, 1955-60.............Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
$\qquad$Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ un
$\qquad$Total sales in $\$ 1,000 u$$28 / 8,1951-54.1 . . . . . .$.
Total sales in $\$ 1.000$ un

| Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices | Mar 25 | M | Mar. 28 | Mar. 29 | Mar, 30 | Mar. 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treasury |  | 105 | 105.30 | 106 | 106.3 | 105.29 |
| 23/4, $195659 \ldots . . . . . . .-2 L o w ~$ |  | 105.18 | 105.29 | 106 | 106.2 | 105.28 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  | 105.18 | 105.29 | 106 | 106.2 | 105.28 50 |
| High |  | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105 | 105.9 | 105.1 |
| 2\%/8, 1958-63_......... Lo |  | 104.31 | 105.3 | 105 | 105.9 | 104.27, |
| Close |  | 105.4 | ${ }_{105.3}^{25}$ | 105 | 105.98 | 104.27 |
| nits | 104.20 | 104.28 |  |  | $105 .{ }^{8}$ | 140.28 |
| 3/88, 1960-65 ........... Low $^{\text {L }}$ | 104.19 | 104.23 | 104.27 | 104.25 | 105.1 | 104.19 |
| , Close | 104.19 | 104.28 | 104.27 | ${ }^{105}$ | -105.1 ${ }^{100}$ | 104.19 |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units- |  |  | 264 | 250 | 300 | 163 107.28 |
|  |  | 107.28 <br> 10728 |  |  |  | 107.28 107.28 |
| - Close |  | 107.28 |  |  |  | 107.28 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  | 107.4 | 107.10 |  |
| /2s, 1948.............. Low $^{\text {Low }}$ |  |  |  | 107.4 | 107.10 |  |
| , |  |  |  | 107.4 | 107.10 |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 untts. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 104.29 | 104.26 | 104.29 | 104.31 | 104.30 104.25 |
| 23/28, 1949-63-1-------- |  | 104.29 | 104.26 | 104.29 | 104.31 | 104.25 |
| Total sates in \$1,000 unit |  |  | 101 |  |  | 35 |
| ( High | 104.23 |  | 105.2 | 105 | 105.2 | 104.27 |
| 1/28, 1950-52 .......... Low $^{\text {L }}$ | 104.23 |  | 105.2 | 105 | 105.2 | $104.27$ |
| Close | 104.23 |  | 105.2 | 105 | 105.2 | $104.27$ |
| in in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  | 104.2 |
| 28, 1947...............- Low |  |  | 104 | 104 |  | 103.27 |
| , Close |  |  | 104 | 104 |  | 103.27 |
| Toal sates in \$1,000 units--- |  |  |  |  |  | 52 |
| 3deral Farm Mortgage |  | 109 | 109 |  |  |  |
| - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Low- } \\ & \text { Close }\end{aligned}$ | 108.30 | 109 | 109 |  |  |  |
| unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ( High |  |  | 108.8 | 108.13 |  |  |
| 38, 1944-49--......-...- Lo |  |  | 108.8 | 108 |  |  |
| Clo |  |  | 108.8 | 108.13 |  |  |
| units |  | 106 |  | 106.24 | 106.27 | 106.21 |
| 3s, 1942-47..-..........- Lo |  | 106.25 |  | 106.21 | 106.26 | 106.21 |
| Clo |  | 106.25 |  | 106.24 | 106.26 | 106.21 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units |  |  |  | 201 |  | 12 |
| $23 / 8,1942-47$ |  |  |  | 105.21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 105.21 |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Home Owners Loan 38, series A, 1944-52 $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { High } \\ \text { Low }\end{array}\right.$ | 108.5 108.5 |  | 108.8 | 108.9 | 108.10 | 108.6 |
| Close | 108.5 |  | 108.8 | 108.8 | 108.10 | $\mathrm{108.6}_{3}$ |
| ntts. |  | 102.2 |  |  |  | 101.28 |
| 23/48,'serles B; 1939 -49.. Lo | 102 | 102.2 |  | 101.30 |  | 101.28 |
| Co | 102 | 102.2 |  | 102.2 |  | 101.28 |
| 000 units |  | 104.28 |  | 104.30 | 104 | 104.26 |
| 21/8, 1942-44...........- |  | 104.28 |  | 104.28 | 104.31 | 104.26 |
| Close |  | $\begin{array}{r} 104.28 \\ 51 \end{array}$ |  | $104,30$ | 104.31 | 104.26 |

* Odd iot sales. $\dagger$ Deferred delivery sale.

Note-The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:
 1 Trea. $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1943-1945.110 .21$ to 110.21

United States Trèasury Bills-See previous page. United States Treasury Notes, \&c.-See previous page.

## New York Stock Record



Volume 148
New York Stock Record-Continued-Page 2
1911


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Low and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sales for Week} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS
NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ranoe Since Jan. } 1 \\
& \text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rangefor Previous Year 1938} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Friday Mar. 31 \& \& \& Lowest \& Hiphest \& Lowest \& Hiohest <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& (109 109 \& \& \& 170 \& Bon Ami class A_.....No por
Class B.ar \& 51 Ja \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}$ \& \& \& 55 \& 17 \& ${ }_{5} 7_{8}$ \& 00 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{185} 88$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{265_{8}{ }_{8}}$ \& \& ${ }_{2134}^{2514}$ \&  \& 25 \& $\begin{array}{ll}21 \\ 13_{4} & 2518 \\ 184\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{2412}{ }_{21}$ \& ${ }_{2512}^{11_{2}} 22^{254}$ \& $25^{214} 42{ }^{254}$ \& ${ }_{2534}{ }^{254}$ \& 2512 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 12,400 \& \& \& \& \& Dec <br>
\hline ${ }^{1212}$ \& ${ }_{24}^{123}$ \& 12 \& ${ }_{233_{4}}^{2348}$ \& ${ }_{21}^{12}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Aug <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 4}$ \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& ${ }^{22^{85}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 712}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Rklyn-M \& \& \& \& No <br>
\hline ${ }_{36}^{10} \cdot 1$ \& ${ }_{3614}^{1014}$ \& \& $1{ }^{3}$ \& 3314
34

154 \& ${ }^{15}$ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\substack{163^{164} \\ 1018}}$ \& <br>
\hline 16 \& \& 157 \& $16^{3}$ \&  \&  \& 4,1 \& \& ${ }_{3118}^{15}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline $\begin{array}{r}1312 \\ 13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{1378}$ \& crem \& \& (1212 \& 1012. ${ }^{32121}$ \& \& \& M \& | 1478 Mar |
| :--- |
| 1318 |
| 1318 Jan | \& \& ${ }^{\text {Ort }}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 101810$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 12,101 \& \& \& 100 Mar 7 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& 42. \& . 100 \& \& \&  \& \& | 712 |
| :---: |
| 348 |
| $47_{8}$ |
| Jee |
| Jan | <br>

\hline 4 \& \& *4 \&  \& ${ }_{38}^{38} 84$ \& 32 \& 430 \& \& ${ }_{312} \mathrm{Mar} 31$ \& ${ }^{5}$ \& \& Oat <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{29}{ }_{29}{ }^{39} 8$ \& \& 28 \& ${ }_{2412}{ }^{28}$ \& 4,100 \& Bulova W \& ${ }^{2}$ Mar 31 \& \& \& July <br>
\hline ${ }_{231}$ \& ${ }_{* 2312}{ }^{3}$ \& \& \& \& 18.2 \& \& \& ${ }_{12}{ }^{\text {3 }}$ \& 1588 Feh \& ${ }^{63_{4}} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{163_{8}} \mathrm{Aug}$ <br>
\hline \& \& 1 \& \& 15 \& ${ }^{1} 4$ \& 4,8 \& \& ${ }_{125}^{125} \mathbf{j}$ Jan 2 \& $183_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& <br>
\hline $1{ }_{12}$ \& 12 \& \& \& 5 \& ${ }^{112}{ }^{11} 1^{16_{8}}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{812}^{112} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline 912 \& \& ${ }^{*} 5_{58}$ \& \& ${ }^{71}$ \& \& 5,900 \& \& ${ }^{12} 2{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& \& \& y <br>
\hline ${ }_{513_{4}}^{77_{4}}$ \& 21 \& ${ }_{211}^{214}$ \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& ${ }_{3}^{912} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{244} 4{ }^{\text {4ar }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \&  \& \& \& 2,500 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 341 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{3414} 34{ }^{312}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1314}{ }^{\text {ma }}$ \& ${ }^{17 \%}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{* 1} 1$ \& ${ }_{1612}^{14}$ \& 17 \&  \& ${ }_{1514}^{13} 4$ \& , 300 \& Callornia \& $15^{1} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{618}^{18}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }^{1334}$ \& \& 1214 \& \& ${ }^{400}$ \& \& ${ }_{14}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline | 1612 |
| :--- |
| $* 3712$ |
| 80 | \& ${ }^{1614} 1818$ \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
16 \quad 16 \\
\times 38 \quad 49
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 44 \& ${ }_{* 3712}^{14} 50$ \& \& Canada sou Ry \& \& $41_{18}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }^{3712}$ A \& ${ }^{612} \mathrm{Nov}$ <br>

\hline \& \& 414 \& ${ }_{4} 1_{4}$ \& $4{ }^{41} 8$ \& \& \& Canadian Pacil \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{*} 3$ \& \& \& *32 \& ${ }_{\substack{3112 \\ 53_{4}}}$ \& ${ }_{200}^{200}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& *3 \& \& 39 \& - 38 \& ${ }^{381}{ }^{1}$ \& 100 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \&  \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}8012 & 81 \\ 14 & 14 \\ & 14\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 17 \& \& \& \& \& 75 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 83 \& \& \& 1,300 \& Case \& Ma \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 119
45 \& \& \& \& \& \& 114 M \& \& \& <br>
\hline 4614 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10312 M \& \& 10018 Jan \& c <br>
\hline ${ }_{1934}$ \& 1 \& \& 191914 \& 18. 19: \& \& 15,400 \& Cel \& 15 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& | $* 92$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1458 |
| 15 | \& $\stackrel{*}{14}$ \& \& \& \& 1114 M \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{72}^{16}$ \& 512 \& ${ }^{*} 70$ \& \& \& 70.7012 \& 110 \& 5\% preferred.-.....- 100 \& 19 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& *2 \& \& *1 \& \&  \& \& \& ${ }_{21}^{19}$ M \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{110}{ }^{312}$ \& ${ }_{2}$ \& \& 10 \& $110{ }^{1101}$ \& \& Central \& 109 M \& \& ${ }_{618}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Central R Central \& 5 M \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \&  \& 1,100
.100 \& Ce \& ${ }_{418}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 101 \& \& \& ${ }_{37}^{88}$ \& 527 \& ${ }^{864}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}104 & \text { Apr } \\ 5914 \\ \mathrm{Oct}\end{array}$ <br>
\hline \& 4112.42 \& \& ${ }^{3912} 40$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 718
3588
3588
3812 \& 280 \& \& \& ${ }_{4712}^{13}$ \& ${ }_{1712}^{412}$ Mar \& <br>
\hline 1 \& \& ${ }_{10112} 1$ \& 2 \& \& \& \& Cham \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {94 }}$ \& <br>

\hline 212 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1,100}$ \& Check \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
21 \\
8
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{22}{ }_{28}{ }^{4812}$ \& \& \& \& $20{ }^{2}$ \& \& , 500 \& Chesa \& 1914 Ma \& ${ }_{202512}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{3} 4$ \& 2 \& \& 34 \& ${ }_{321}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{3178}$ \& 18,700 \& Chessp \& 1 Jan \& 40.8 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& ${ }_{t} \mathrm{Prat}$ \& \& ${ }^{5} 588 \mathrm{Jan} 14$ \& ${ }^{18}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 400 \&  \& \&  \& $1{ }^{12}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{9}{ }^{9} 5_{8}^{4} \quad 10{ }^{19}$ \& 1, \& Chic \& \& ${ }_{\substack{312}}^{1312}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{1}^{1}, 1$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 2, \& $\pm$ \& \& \& M \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& $14{ }^{4}$ \& \& 1112 \& 6,500 \& Calcas \& \& ${ }^{2014}$ \& ${ }^{678} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& Dec <br>
\hline *3434 \& - \& \& *3514.3612 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Sr }}^{33}$ \& ${ }_{448}{ }^{34} \mathrm{M}$ M \& 3878 M
4818 \& \& $7{ }^{7}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Nov <br>
\hline crer \& ${ }_{*}^{* 44{ }^{\text {a }} \text {, }}$ \&  \& ${ }_{4}^{45}$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{t}$ \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{*}^{* 13_{4}}{ }^{11^{8}} 1_{8}^{8}$ \& $$
1_{7_{8}}^{12} \quad 1_{7_{8}}^{8}
$$ \& \& 500

800 \& \& ${ }^{1} 3_{4} \mathrm{Janar} 24$ \& \& $5_{8}$. D \& ${ }^{12}{ }_{2}$ July <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{95}^{8} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& <br>
\hline * 12 \& $12{ }^{12}$ \& 119 \& 11 \& 1114 \& 11 \& \& \& $11 . \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{1438}{ }^{13}{ }^{3}$ Jan 5 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 978}$ \& ${ }_{* 27}^{* 978}$ \& *27 \& 28 \& \&  \& 4,200
120 \& \& ${ }_{26}{ }^{718} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 研 \& \% \& <br>
\hline 75 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{7}{ }_{13}{ }_{4}$ \& 7318 \& 7012 \& \& 2,000 \& \& ${ }^{\text {JJa }}$ \& 8514 Mar
1
11 \&  \& <br>
\hline 97 \& ${ }_{85}^{1014}$, 1014 \& \& 1018 \& ${ }_{85}^{1014} \begin{array}{ll}101 \\ 85\end{array}$ \& \& +600 \& \& 79 \& ${ }_{851} 12 \mathrm{M}$ \& , \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 53}{ }^{8}$ \& *52 \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \& ${ }_{552}{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{* 52}{ }^{8} 6$ \& ${ }^{52}$ 2 \& \& \& 54 Mar \& ${ }_{58}^{58}$ Ma \& 2 \& $60 . \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{314} 4$ \& \&  \& 23 \& 1838 \& 2,100 \& Clity \& $\underset{1888}{3} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& - \& | 2 |
| :---: |
| 1058 |
| 8 | \& <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{* 68}^{218} 8$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 67}{ }^{3}$. \& \& \& 88 Feb \& ${ }^{9}$ \& 70 Nov \& ${ }^{75} \mathrm{Ma}$ <br>
\hline *11312 11 \& ${ }_{11312} 1$ \& \& *11312 114 \& 1131211312 \& 113 11484 \& 20 \& \& 111 Jan \& \& ${ }^{106} \mathrm{Ap}$ \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 2634}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{* 761}^{* 27}{ }^{*}{ }^{271}$ \& ${ }_{* 77}^{2514} 4{ }_{93}^{26}$ \& ${ }_{* 77}^{23}$| 25 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 | \& \& Cl \& ${ }_{743}^{23}$ \& ${ }_{78}^{291}{ }^{29} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& M \& <br>

\hline ${ }^{*} 7634$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Ciev }}$ \& ${ }_{42}{ }^{24}{ }^{\text {J }}$ Ja \& ${ }_{6}^{43} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{4212}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }_{28}$ \& \& ${ }^{1} 46{ }_{4}$ \& 0 \& Climax Mol \& \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 122 \& ${ }_{129}$ \& ${ }_{129} 22{ }^{2612} 132$ \& ${ }_{129}{ }^{23} 124$ \& \& Creter \& ${ }_{1274} 214$ \& ${ }^{135}{ }^{135} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{10512}^{111}$ Jan \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 612412}{ }^{12}$ \& \& ${ }_{* 60}{ }_{*}^{12312} 12$ \& ${ }_{* 60}^{125}$ \& ${ }_{* 60}^{11912}$ \& 100 \& Coca- ${ }_{\text {Class }}$ \& ${ }_{58} 119 \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{62}{ }_{6}^{33}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jar }}$ \& , \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Cora-Col \& \& \& 976 \& <br>

\hline ${ }_{2}{ }^{41}$ \& ${ }_{104}^{1518}$ \& \& 103 \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
15,900 \\
300
\end{array}
$$ \& Colgate-Palmollve-Peet No par $6 \%$ preferred. $\qquad$ 100 \& ${ }_{10178}^{118_{8} \mathrm{~J}}$ \&  \& ${ }^{78}{ }^{78} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& 17414 Dee <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 8,000 \& \& $22_{2} \mathrm{M}$ \& 4 \& \& Oct <br>
\hline ${ }^{100}$ \& 100 \& ${ }^{00} 10$ \& 10 \& *100 10412 \& * \& 110 \& O2 \& 102 \& Jan \& 20 Jun \& 29 <br>
\hline \& 178 \& - \& \& \& $13{ }^{138} 14{ }^{14}{ }^{3} 4$ \& \& $\xrightarrow{\text { Colo }}$ \& ${ }^{133}$ \& $23^{-3}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{918 \\ 918}}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{* 514}$ \& $1{ }_{5}{ }^{2}$ \& \& \& \& d \& ${ }_{9}{ }^{5}$ \& ${ }_{4}^{314} 4$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{5}$ \& ${ }^{2}{ }^{* 6}{ }^{6}{ }^{63}$ \& \& ${ }_{90}^{20}$ \& $4 \%$ \& \& ${ }_{958}$ \& 4 Ad \& Ju <br>
\hline 17 \& ${ }^{16}$ \&  \&  \& \&  \& 2.20 \& Columb Br'd Sys Inc cil ${ }^{\text {A- }}$ - 2.5 \& 1412 Ma \& 18 \& \& ${ }^{228}$ <br>
\hline 1612 \& -1614 \& \& 18 \& \& 5 \& \& Class B \& ${ }_{81}^{1518}$ \& ${ }_{93}^{184}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{13}{ }^{13} 3_{4} \mathrm{M}$ \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 114}$ \& ${ }_{* 1112}$ \& ${ }^{111}{ }^{1}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 8878 \\ * 11188 \\ * & 111_{4}\end{array}$ \& \& 818 ${ }_{9} 9$ \& 2,200 \& Columbla \& ${ }^{81}$ \& ${ }^{1558}$ Jaid \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2} 12$ \& ${ }^{27}$ \& ${ }^{* 275_{8}^{8}} 829$ \& *2714 29 \& +27 \& $27^{27}$ \& \& S2.75 \& \& M \& 2 D \& ${ }_{973}{ }^{358}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{678} 8$ \& 12 \& 89 \& ${ }^{3}$ \&  \& 8386 \& 1,300 \& Columbla has a Elec-No \& \& 91. \& ${ }_{50}^{57}$ \& 70 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 83 \& \& \& 8,200 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{50} 70{ }_{8}$ <br>
\hline 1210 \&  \& ${ }_{10612}^{4978}$ \& \& \& 9 \& \& Comm \& $105{ }^{5}$ \& 4 \& ${ }^{84}{ }^{311}$ \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{4}$ \& \& \& 7.300 \& Comp \& $r{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& | 60 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 110 | Jan |
|  |  |
| Feb |  |
| 14 |  | \& \& 1212 <br>

\hline 107 \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& 104 \& ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& 138 \& \& \& $1381{ }^{11_{2}}$ \& $11_{4} \quad 11$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $5{ }^{\text {che }}$ \& ${ }^{2814}$ Mar rill \& ${ }_{2218}{ }^{25}$ \& ${ }_{28}{ }^{5}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

| LOW AND | D HIGH SALE | LLE |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { the } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEWORK STOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ranje Stnce Jan. } 1 \\ \text { On Basis of 100-Share Lots } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ranoe for Prepious } \\ & \text { Year } 1938 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturday Mar. 25 | Monday Mar. 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { Mar. } 28 \end{aligned}$ | $89$ | Thursday Mar 30 | Fridal Mar. 31 |  |  | - | - | - | , |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { per share } \\ z_{7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ p e \\ & { }_{7} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {per }}$ : Mar 31 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & * 7 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{cc} 7 \\ 23^{2} 3_{8} & 74_{4} \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 66^{6} \\ 2_{1}^{11_{2}} & 23{ }_{21}{ }_{21}^{4} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 1,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { st } \\ & \mathrm{n}-\mathrm{N} \end{aligned}$ | 6 $211_{2}$ Mar M1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | , 800 | Conn Ry \& Ltg $415 \%$ pret 100 |  | 8 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{2314}^{2314}$ | ${ }_{225}{ }^{5}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{5}$ | 13,400 ${ }^{90}$ |  | ${ }_{183}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{2512}^{8}$ | ${ }^{4012}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Deep}$ |  |
| *712 ${ }^{* 7714} 88$ | *75 | ${ }_{*}^{* 75}$ |  |  |  |  | idated Cligar-...-No par | ${ }^{6}$ ¢ Mar 31 | ${ }_{85}^{878}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 554}$ | ${ }^{756}$ |  | ${ }^{76} 8{ }^{86}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 75 \\ 851^{12} & 851^{12}\end{array}$ | [10 |  | ${ }_{8234}{ }^{75}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 10{ }_{8}{ }^{* 18_{8}}}$ | ${ }^{*} 1^{188} 112$ | ${ }^{1388} 811_{2}$ | * ${ }^{* 13_{8}}$ |  | 2.500 | Cons | ${ }_{9}^{138}$ | ${ }_{1218}^{218}$ |  | ${ }^{238}$ |
| ${ }^{311_{4}}$ | ${ }^{315}$ |  |  | 10181 |  | 2,500 51,100 | Consol Edibon of N - $\mathbf{Y}$.No No par | ${ }_{29}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 31$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1066} 106$ |  | 106 |  | 105 | $10510{ }^{1}$ | 1700 | 55 preterred_.....-No par |  | 10712 M |  | ${ }^{104}{ }^{\text {738 }}$. ${ }^{\text {Novt }}$ |
|  | 8 |  |  |  |  | 33,300 | Consol OII Corp | $8{ }^{8}$ Jan 27 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 22_{4}}$ | ${ }^{2} 4$ | ${ }^{214}$ |  |  |  | 300 200 |  | ${ }_{214}^{214} \mathbf{M a r a r ~ 3 1 ~}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}+1012{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 1012}$ | * |  | ${ }^{14} 12$ |  | - |  | ${ }^{214}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 17817 | 1788 |  | (11818 | 200 | ${ }_{\text {co }}$ | ${ }_{1418}^{11} \mathrm{Marar}$ | Mar |  | ${ }^{1733_{8}} \mathrm{Oct}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{92}{ }^{11_{2}}$ |  | 12 |  | 00 | Class B |  | ${ }_{100}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iar } \\ & \text { Iar } \end{aligned}$ | dy |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 Mar |  |  |
| ${ }^{234} 113{ }^{3}$ | 113 | 7 |  |  | 112 |  |  | 112 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}{ }_{321}{ }^{8}$ | $322_{4}^{4} \quad 33$ | 32143 | ${ }^{723_{4}}$ | ${ }^{38} 3{ }^{3} 5_{8}$ | 31 | 00 | Continental Insurance -.. 82.50 | $\underbrace{618}_{3118 \mathrm{Ma}}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{258}$ | ${ }^{254}$ |  |  | ${ }_{218}^{218}$ |  | C | ${ }^{218} 8$ | ${ }^{4} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | Deo |
| 24 24 24 | ${ }_{2378}^{263_{4}}$ | 2612 | ${ }_{2212}^{2518}$ | ${ }_{22}^{25}$ |  |  | Co | $\underset{\substack{2314 \\ 162 \\ \text { Ma }}}{ }$ |  | ${ }^{210} 4{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| 53 | ${ }_{66}^{53}$ | 5212 5412 54 |  |  |  |  | Cor | 9 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 571 | ${ }_{43}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
|  | 66 <br> 74 <br> 780 <br> 180 |  |  |  | ${ }_{73}^{62}$ | 00 | ${ }_{\text {Corn }}$ |  | $176{ }^{3}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  | $3_{4}$ Mar |  |
|  | ${ }^{28}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | 2 | 2184 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *10 | ${ }_{31}^{105} 105$ |  |  | ${ }_{105}^{105} 10{ }^{10}$ |  | 700 900 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | ${ }^{101} 1_{2} 1_{2} 101_{2}$ | 128 | ${ }^{10}$ | (1018 |  | 2,400 | Crosiey Cord | 4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{295}{ }_{*}^{2912} \quad 30$ | 29 31 <br> $* 36$  <br> 38  <br> 18  | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \\ * 36 & 28 \\ & 39\end{array}$ | ${ }_{* 36}^{2838} 8{ }^{291}$ | ${ }_{* 36}^{2712}$ |  | 2,900 | Crow | ${ }_{36}^{244}{ }^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 4112 4014 402 Feb 28 |  |  |
| *30 ${ }^{*}$, 37 | *3312.37 | 3514 |  | ${ }^{*} 32,35$ | 33 | ${ }^{0} 0$ |  | ${ }_{33} 36$ |  |  |  |
| (12) $\begin{gathered}12 \\ * 85\end{gathered}$ |  | $11^{5 / 8}$ |  | ${ }^{115^{5} 8} 11{ }^{1178}$ | ${ }^{1018}$ | 2200 |  | ${ }_{82}^{1018} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{91}^{1438}{ }_{9}$ | 68 M | ${ }_{\text {ckid }}^{1518}$ Nov |
|  | 3618 3 | $\begin{array}{ll}3514 & 35\end{array}$ |  | 12 | 29. | 9,100 |  | 29 M | ${ }_{473}$ | 1914 | $4^{443_{8}^{2}}$ Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}200 \\ 60\end{array}$ |  | 80 4 4 4 | ${ }_{6}^{96}$. Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 21$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}{ }^{3} 3_{4}{ }^{5}$ | *334 |  |  |  |  | , 800 | Cuba Re ${ }^{\text {R }}$ 6\% prierred...100 Cuban-Amerioan Sugar | ${ }_{31}^{4} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{478}{ }^{6} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
|  | $* 58$  <br> 1312 60 <br> 13  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1212}^{54} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{18}^{6518}{ }^{65}$ | 12 |  |
|  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{4}^{458}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41_{8}}$ | 00 | Curtis | ${ }_{4}^{418}$ | ${ }_{68}{ }^{14}$ |  |  |
|  | 4178 578 4 4 | $41^{18}$ |  | 4112 <br> 584 <br> 58 | crer ${ }^{40}$ | 1,100 5,700 | Curtiss | ${ }_{5}^{39{ }_{4}^{4} \mathrm{Ma}}$ | ${ }_{712}{ }^{18}$ | ${ }_{31}^{35}$ | ${ }_{77_{8}{ }^{56} \text { Dug }}$ |
| 24.4 | 2414 | ${ }^{23}{ }^{4}$ |  | $23{ }_{4}^{4}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{2118}$ Ma | ${ }^{2814}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 7$ | *74 8 | 751 |  |  |  | $40$ | Cushm | 7414 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{38} 181_{8}$ |  | 00 | C |  |  | ${ }_{1314}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 56$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dave | 478 M |  | ${ }^{412}$ M | ${ }^{88_{4}^{4}}$ July |
| 618 <br> 612 <br> 612 | ${ }^{*} 16$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 512} 174$ | ${ }^{15151} 17$ |  | ${ }^{8}$ | 900 | Conv $5 \%$ preferred. 25 Davison Chemical Co (The) |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 134_{4}^{2} \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1741 \\ & 11_{1}^{1} \\ & 1145 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{10914} 110$ | ${ }^{58} 1110$ | 0 | Dayton Pow \& Lt 43/2\% Dt 100 | 109 Fe | $\begin{array}{ll} 111 \\ 11 . \\ \text { Ja } \end{array}$ | 10212 Jan | ${ }^{1114}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{2012 \\ * 2514}}{ }$ |  |  |  | 1918 ${ }^{1958}$ |  | 800 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Deer } \\ & \mathrm{Pr} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{233}^{174} \mathbf{4 a r}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138_{4}^{4} \\ & 198_{4}^{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| *13* | *13 |  |  |  | $8{ }^{13}$ |  | Diesel-Wemm | $12^{2} 4$ | $15^{3} 4 \mathrm{Mar}$ | Ma |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{1978 \\ 6 \\ 618}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{19 \\ 61_{18} 8^{8}}}$ | ${ }^{11_{2}}$ | $193_{4}$ | 1812 | $1{ }^{12} 19$ | 7.1 | Delaware \& Hudson-...-1c0 | $151_{2}$ Mar 31 | 2514 Jan | Ma | ${ }_{2}^{2518}$ Dec |
| ${ }_{* 1}^{618}$ |  |  |  |  | 78 | 1,1 | Selaware Lack \& Western- ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47_{8} 1 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Jan |
| *118 120 | 117 | 11612 | 17 |  | 12.115 | , 600 | Detro | 1318 | $1231_{2}$ | M | Dec |
| ${ }^{27} \quad 27$ | ${ }_{31}^{2658}$ | ${ }^{2612}$ | ${ }_{5012}^{2512}{ }^{261_{4} 1}$ |  | ${ }^{2}$ |  | Devoe | ${ }^{2312} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{3238}$ |  | ${ }^{078}{ }^{\text {8 }}$ Oct |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 40{ }^{*}{ }_{8}^{*}}$ |  |  |  | 00 | ${ }_{6 \%}^{\text {Diamo }}$ |  | ${ }_{44}^{3234} 4 \mathrm{Maran} 168$ |  |  |
|  | *,788, 7 | ${ }^{7}$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{418}$ |  | ${ }^{411_{4}}$ | 1,600 | Diamo |  | ${ }_{988}{ }^{44}{ }_{8}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }} 4$ | M |  |
| ${ }_{* 8414}^{18.4}$ | ${ }_{* 811212}^{* 1812}$ |  |  |  | 1618.1734 84 84 | 4,00 | ${ }^{\text {DistII }}$ | ${ }_{7984}^{1558}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {J }}$ 26 | ${ }_{87}^{2012} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {ald }}^{2312}$ Nov |
| *842 ${ }^{1} 11_{2}$, 81 |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 8114}$ | ${ }_{* 112}$ | (en |  | - $\begin{array}{r}300 \\ 300\end{array}$ | Dixle-vort |  | ${ }_{1214}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $1{ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{* 321{ }_{4}}{ }^{3314}$ | 33. | 30 $30{ }^{3}$ <br> 1  |  | Class A | ${ }^{30} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{3514}$ | ${ }_{12}^{284}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Jun}$ |  |
| ${ }^{1478}$ | 15 | ${ }^{1418}$ |  | 14. | ${ }_{1212}{ }^{14}$ | 2,300 | Doehler Die Cast | ${ }^{1212}$ Mar | ${ }^{2214}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{32}{ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{6}^{32,4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{* 4}{ }_{4}^{321}$ | 3112 | 7,400 | Dome MInes Ltt | ${ }_{5}^{3018}$ | ${ }_{612}^{337}{ }_{6}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{62} 3_{4}{ }^{6} 6^{6}$ | $58.63{ }_{4}$ | 17,000 | Douslas Alrerat | 58 Mar 31 | 788 ${ }^{3} 8$ | 31.2 | ${ }_{80} 83_{4}$ Dee |
| $128^{368} 12$ | ${ }_{12612} 127$ |  | ${ }_{158}^{12512} 128$ | $123{ }^{12} 1264^{4}$ | 1231212412 | 1,800 | Dreser |  |  | 8778 Jan | 141 Dec |
|  |  |  |  | $11^{33_{4}}$ | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | 2,700 | Dresser Mig Co | ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ Ma |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,700 | Duplan silkr | ${ }_{1012} \mathrm{Fe}$ | 12. |  | 12.000 |
| *11019 115 | *11018 115 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {d }} 147$ |  | Du P de Nem (Eİ \& Co 20 | ${ }_{11112}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan | ${ }_{1563} 115$ |  |  |
| - ${ }^{14312} 1850$ | ${ }_{13778}^{150} 15$ |  | ${ }_{139}^{14812}$ | 1 | ${ }^{14148_{8}}$ | ${ }_{400}^{9,200}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {1364 }}^{1411_{2} \mathrm{Man}}$ | ${ }_{122}^{1524}$ | $1303_{4}$ | - $13484{ }^{\text {che }}$ Nov |
| ${ }^{*}{ }_{1} 11978121$ | $*_{12}{ }^{12}$ |  |  | 4 | 20 120 |  | ${ }^{54.50}$ | ${ }^{1172}$ 172 Jan | 121 Ja | ${ }^{10912} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 12012 Doe |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1544 | [15 |  | ${ }_{* 5}^{1412}$ | ${ }^{14} \quad 15$ | ${ }_{418}^{123_{4}} 1{ }_{4}^{43}$ | 16,000 2,200 | ${ }_{\text {Ear }}$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{18 .}$ | ${ }_{314}^{13}$ | ${ }_{84}^{178}$ |
| 69 |  |  |  | 67121681 | ${ }^{65} 167$ | 2,300 | Eastman | ${ }^{165}$ Mar 31 | 18818 | ${ }_{157}^{1212} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 187 Nov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6\% cum preferred.-.- .100 | ${ }^{17512}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ | 18312 ${ }_{21}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {25883 }}{ }^{\text {D }}$ Dee |
| ${ }_{2}^{233_{8}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2314}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{22_{4}^{3}}{ }^{23}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1998 \\ 11_{4} & 22 \\ 178\end{array}$ | 00 | Eaton Manuracturing Co--- ${ }^{\text {E/ }}$ |  | ${ }_{388}^{278}$ | ${ }_{2}{ }^{12}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Deo } \\ \text { uly }}}{\text { den }}$ |
| $33^{3} 83{ }^{3}$ | 33.3 |  | $3112{ }^{323}$ | 3012 | ${ }^{277_{88}^{4}} 311^{11_{2}}$ | 22,300 | Fleetrio Auto-Lite (The) ...-5 | 264 | ${ }_{381}^{381}$ | ${ }^{1314}{ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{3614}{ }^{\text {Dee }}$ |
| ${ }^{113,4}$ |  | ${ }^{1112}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Elec }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{978}{ }_{8}^{\text {Jan }}$ | ${ }_{318}^{1588}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{9}{ }^{212}$ |  |  | 28,000 | Ele | ${ }_{71}{ }^{\text {Marar }}$ | $12{ }_{8}^{8}$ | ${ }^{8} 8$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3184}^{3184}$ | ${ }_{38}^{321}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}291 \\ 298 & 33 \\ 27\end{array}$ |  | 4.900 | 58 | ${ }_{2}^{2678} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{38}{ }^{112}$ | ${ }_{18}^{2212} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{4612}$ Oct |
| - ${ }_{\text {28, }}^{293_{4}}$ | ${ }^{+2821}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28 & 28 \\ 28 & 28\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}28 \\ 28 & 28 \\ \end{array}$ | ${ }_{27}^{277_{1}}$ | ${ }_{2658}^{24}{ }_{27}^{2712}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Elec }}^{86}$ preterred |  | ${ }_{305_{8}}^{38} \mathrm{Maz}$ | ${ }^{18}{ }^{184} 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| ${ }_{* 1}^{28.4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{281}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }^{28}$ |  | 1.1 | ${ }_{600}$ | Ela Hor | ${ }^{1} 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{184}{ }^{18}$ | $1^{12} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{23}{ }^{23}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Nov}$ |
|  |  | 32 | 33 | ${ }^{3} 33_{4}{ }^{-3414}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 335_{8}\end{array}$ | 5,800 | E1 Pa | ${ }^{28}{ }^{28}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ J 25 | ${ }_{4384}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }_{33}^{17} \mathrm{Fe}$ | $297_{8}$ 450 N 4518 Nov |
|  | ${ }_{10512}^{* 40} 10$ |  | ${ }^{*} 0404$ |  | 105 405 <br> 104  |  | Endicotr-Jo | ${ }_{103}{ }^{18} 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ | 111 |  | ${ }^{45112}$ |
| ${ }^{10} 10{ }^{10}$ |  |  | *71. 1 | ${ }^{912}$ | ${ }_{89}{ }^{1 / 4} 10$ | 34,800 | Engineers Public Service - - 1 | ${ }_{88}^{814}{ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{78}^{1178}{ }^{\text {J Ma }}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}212 \\ 3812 \\ 38\end{array}$ | 1012 71 71 Oct Oct |
| ${ }_{*}{ }^{7} 711_{2}^{4} 78$ | ${ }^{788}$ | 78.78 | ${ }_{* 7}{ }^{18}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}74 & 74\end{array}$ | 400 |  | ${ }_{711_{2}{ }^{\text {Jan }} \text { Jan }}$ |  |  | 7212 Dec |
|  |  | *99 ${ }^{83}$ | *99.85 | 85 |  | 00 | 研 | 76 Jan 14 | ${ }^{86} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |  |
|  | 138 $\begin{array}{ll}138 \\ 13 \\ 13\end{array}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{11_{4}}$ | ${ }^{138}{ }_{4}^{138}$ | ${ }_{5}^{158}$ |  | 1,100 | Equtable | ${ }_{1}^{114}{ }_{14}^{12}$ | ${ }^{13_{4}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Jan}}$ | 1114 |  |
| *314. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,800 | $4 \% \%$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{5 i_{2}} \mathrm{Jan}$ Jan | ${ }_{112}^{23}$ |  |
| ${ }^{17}{ }^{7}$. | ${ }^{184}$ | $1{ }^{1} 4$ | ${ }^{158}$ | $1^{33_{4}} \quad 1{ }^{184}$ |  |  | 4\% 2d preterred -.--..- 100 | 158 Mar | 3 Jan | 12 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | ${ }^{*} 5$ | ${ }_{5} 5$ |  |  |  | 00 | ${ }_{\text {Err }}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 8_{8} \mathrm{Mai}$ |  |  |
| 19 |  |  |  |  |  | 3,70 |  | ${ }^{18} 8$ | 13 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{1934}$ | 19 | $*^{19} 4{ }^{1912}$ | 18 | ${ }^{144^{5}}$ | 4,90 | Ex-Cel | ${ }^{14585}$ | 2412 |  | ${ }_{\text {258 }}^{25}$ Deo |
|  | ${ }^{13}{ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{* 5}^{184}$ |  |  | 600 <br> 40 | ${ }_{\text {Excha }}$ | ${ }_{412}{ }^{2}$ |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ Jan |
| 35 - 3 | 35 | 34 |  | 32 34 | ${ }_{27}^{47}{ }^{42}$ | 3,900 | FFirbanks Morse ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ | ${ }_{27}{ }^{42} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4378}$ |  | ${ }^{43}{ }^{43} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 24} 2$ | ${ }_{213}^{248}$ | 24 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}23 & 2312 \\ 121_{4} & 1214 \\ \end{array}$ | 1,400 | ${ }_{\text {Fajara }}$ | ${ }_{1224}^{23} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }^{2212}{ }_{68}^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | - |
|  | * | 1268 86 86 | ${ }_{* 86}{ }^{1212}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  | 300 | d | ${ }_{81}^{81}$ Jan | ${ }^{8887_{8} \mathrm{Mar}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*} 958$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{*} 5110$ |  |  |  | 8 |  | Federa | 97 Feb | 110 Mar ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 37_{8} \\ 2_{2}{ }_{2} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 212 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1,200 |  | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ Mar 31 | ${ }^{37}$ |  |  |
| 23.23 | 23 | ${ }_{22}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1{ }^{1} & 1 \\ 22 & 22\end{array}$ | ${ }_{21}^{118}$ | ${ }_{21}^{1} \quad{ }_{2112}^{11}$ |  | Federal Water serv A. Federated Dept Stores_ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 & \text { Mar } \\ 21 & { }^{2} \\ \operatorname{Jan}_{20} & 26 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 84}^{23}$ | 22 |  | ${ }_{85}^{21}{ }_{85}^{211_{2}}$ | 21 | 通 |  |  | ${ }_{8984}{ }^{2618}$ | ${ }^{1274}{ }^{678} \mathrm{Ma}$ | Oct Oct |
| (tar | - |  |  |  |  | 2,300 | Fdel Phen | , |  | ${ }_{2212}$ | Nov |
| -17 | $\begin{array}{ll}* 17 & 241_{4}^{4}\end{array}$ | *17 $24{ }^{14}$ | *17 241 | *17 | ${ }^{17}$ |  | Fllene's (Wm) Sons Co_No par | $181^{14} \operatorname{San} 23$ | 19 Mar 17 | 15 Jun | 25 Oct |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. $\ddagger$ In recelvership. $a$ Def. dellvery $n$ New stock. - Cash sale $x$ Ex-div. y Ex-rights $\boldsymbol{I}$ Called for redemption |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Low and high sale prices－per share，not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> the <br> Week | $\begin{gathered} \text { STOCKS } \\ \text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\ \text { EXCHANGE } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan． 1 |  | Range for Prevtous Year 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Satur } \\ \text { Mar. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wednesday } \\ \text { Mar. } 29 \end{gathered}$ |  | Friday Mar． 31 |  |  |  |  |  | Htohest |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{223}{ }^{233_{4}}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{22314}{ }^{2214} 10$ | ${ }_{10212}^{2212} 10$ |  |  | ${ }^{193}{ }^{1921}$ | ${ }^{6.200}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{10212}$ | 3.200 |  |  | ${ }_{4884}^{4} \mathrm{Feb} 16$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 29}^{231}$ |  |  |  |  | 16，300 |  |  | ${ }_{36}^{3112}{ }^{312} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{191} 1918{ }_{4} 191_{2}$ | ${ }_{* 183_{4}}^{4}$ |  | ${ }^{18}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |
|  | $*_{2} 2^{\lambda_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －9991042 | $* 26$ 27 <br> $* 99$ 104 <br> 8  | ${ }_{104}^{26}$ | $105 \cdot 105$ | ${ }^{* 25}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{10812}{ }^{3}$ | 18 85 | ${ }^{37}{ }^{3142}$ Nov |
| $213_{4} 22$ $*$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{1978}$ | ${ }_{* 80}{ }^{2012} 21$ | 19 |  | 7，000 |  | ${ }_{78}^{1614} \mathrm{Marar}^{31}$ | ${ }^{2933^{2}}$ Jan | ${ }^{11} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $2958 \text { Oct }$ |
| ${ }^{* * 80}{ }_{212} \quad 86$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} * 80 & 86 \\ 21_{2} \end{array}\right\|$ |  | ${ }^{880}{ }^{11_{2}}$ | ${ }_{20}^{81_{2}}$ | ${ }^{76}{ }_{21 / 4}{ }^{7}{ }^{76}$ | 1,20 1,000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 7 \text { conv preferred...No par } \\ \text { Francisco Sugar Co } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 76 & \text { Mar 31 } \\ 21_{4} & \text { Mar } 23 \end{array}$ | $903_{4}$ Jan | $\begin{array}{ll} 50 & \text { Mar } \\ 21_{2} & \text { Mar } \end{array}$ | $91 \text { Nov }$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 38}{ }^{212} \quad 50$ | $*_{* 38}^{28} 8{ }^{50}$ | ＊38 50 |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{21}{ }^{2}{ }^{21} 45$ | $38{ }^{38} 888$ | 1，000 |  | 38 Mar 31 | $\operatorname{Jan} 13$ | $25 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 58 Nov |
|  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1958} 1{ }^{18}$ |  | ${ }^{14} 2{ }^{13}$ | $21^{12}$ |  |  |  |  | 1978 Mar | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \text { Sept } \\ & 37_{8} \text { Oct } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{31} 8$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{1,600}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{111}$ |  | － | ${ }^{10} 5$ | 10 $10{ }^{101}$ | 2，100 |  | ${ }_{1014}^{10}$ | 14 | ${ }_{91}^{10}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*} 1141212120$ | ${ }^{*} 1$ |  |  |  | $10^{14} 10{ }^{11_{4}}$ |  | Gamewell Co（The）－－No par | $10{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $4{ }^{12}$ | 2，400 | Gar |  | 1 |  |  |
| ${ }^{15} 51612$ | $\begin{array}{lll}* 15 & 16 \\ * 47 & 50\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 1，100 |  | 14 $471_{2}$ Ma | 5 | lis $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & \text { June }\end{aligned}$ |  |
| ＊71 | ${ }_{* 98}{ }^{714} 4{ }^{7} 10314$ |  |  |  |  | $00$ | Gen Amer Investors ．．．No Nar | ${ }_{96}^{614}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 9 | ${ }^{414} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  | － |  |  |  |  | 4，000 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 6 \mathrm{pr} \\ \mathrm{Gen} \mathrm{Am} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{4712}^{96}$ Mar 31 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，500 | （ention |  |  | ${ }_{115}^{612}$ Marr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 800 \end{array}$ | 88 1st preferred．．．．．．No pat <br> General Bronze $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 134 & \text { Jan } 18 \\ 3 & \text { Mar } 31 \end{array}$ | 148 Mar 13 | 115 Apr | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { uly } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1312 |  |  |  |  |  | 11，500 | General |  |  |  |  |
| ＊26 | 2 | ${ }_{2614}{ }^{26}$ | ${ }^{26}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}255_{4} & 25{ }^{3} 4 \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 & 197\end{array}$ | 900 | Class A－－－．．．．．－No pols |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊${ }_{*}{ }_{23}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {114 }}$ 3688 Jan | 117 | 2278 1088 108 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，100 |  | ， |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7212}$ Ja |  |  |  |
|  | $123.1243^{2}$ |  | 123 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{22} 2^{2} \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | ${ }_{518}^{127}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 300 | Gen O | 30 Mar 31 | ${ }_{38}{ }^{2512} \mathrm{Me}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Nuly }}^{\text {Nov }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Co | 41 M | ${ }^{678}$ Ja |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $110{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{1014}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Ampr}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 14 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $15^{\circ} \quad 181_{4}$ |  |  |  | $8{ }^{5} \mathrm{Jan} 5$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{913}$ | ＊91389 | ${ }^{*} 1_{18}^{88}$ | ＊91 | ＊9138 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | 1812 | $18^{18}{ }^{8}$ |  |  | $16^{3_{4}} \cdot 173_{4}$ | 5，200 | Gen Realt | ${ }_{163}{ }^{1} \mathrm{M}$ M | 2014 | ${ }_{13} 3^{3}$ ．${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |
| 3 | 303．${ }^{18}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Genera |  | 41. |  |  |
| 2212 <br>  <br>  <br> 13 <br> 13 <br> 18 | 13 | ${ }_{128}^{2212}$ | 13 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{23}{ }^{4}$ ． | $\begin{array}{ll}17^{12} & 22 \\ 12 \\ 12 & 1214\end{array}$ | 0 | $\mathrm{Gen}_{\text {Gen }} \mathrm{T}$ |  | $52_{2} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }_{812} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{\text {Nov }}^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| ＊13． | － |  | ＊1212 | ${ }^{1214}$ | $1214{ }^{1214}$ |  | G | 1214．M | $16{ }_{4}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{23}^{4988}$ | ${ }^{* 9818}$ |  |  |  |  | 12，700 | ${ }^{6 \%}$ | ${ }_{198}{ }^{9812}$ J |  | 9 M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}{ }_{6} 600$ | Gllle | 8 |  |  |  |
| 5212 | ＊527 | 52 |  | ${ }^{5} 5$ |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |  |
| $11{ }^{114}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{1038}{ }^{3} 11$ |  |  |  | 58 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{191}^{62}$ | ${ }_{1914}{ }^{10}$ | 18 |  | 143 | 5，600 | Gl | ${ }_{143}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ＊42 | 42 | ＊39 |  |  |  |  | 39 Ma |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {＊}}{ }_{*}^{33_{4} 3_{4}}$ | $3^{38}$ | ${ }_{21}^{314}$ |  | ${ }^{31}{ }^{314}$ | （1）${ }^{3}$ | 00 |  | ${ }^{18}$ |  | $\mathbf{1 8}_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*} 2$ | ${ }^{*}{ }^{238}$ | $78{ }^{214} \quad 78$ | ${ }_{* 7}{ }^{238} 80$ | ＋7512 | 77.77 | 0 | Gold | $70^{218} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  | ${ }_{6012}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{31}^{6812}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{2938}$ |  |  | ${ }_{25}^{56}$ Ma |  | ${ }^{518}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Dec }}$ |
| $1_{2} 10$ | 1041810 | $1011_{2} 103$ |  |  | 100101 |  | \＄5 con | 100 Ma |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{312}$ |  | Gotham Silik | ${ }^{312} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
|  | ＊75 | $775$ | $* 75$ |  |  | 20 | Preferred Graham－Pa | ${ }^{75}{ }_{78} \mathrm{~F}$ |  | $521_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7，300 | Gran |  | ${ }^{7}{ }^{7} 8$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}800 \\ \hline 80\end{array}$ | Grand | 11 | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{13 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 1312}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1.400 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （ ${ }_{\text {sianite }}$ | ${ }_{12}^{11 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2812}$ | ${ }_{294}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{29}{ }^{212} 29$ | 29. | ${ }^{2} 712$ | ${ }_{2712}{ }^{12} 2{ }^{2712}$ | －，400 | Gran | ${ }_{244}^{12}$ Jan | ${ }_{x} 21$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 2318}$ | ${ }_{* 148}^{2318}$ | ${ }^{2} 2318$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{2314}$ | ${ }^{* 2318}$ | ${ }_{*}^{2318}{ }^{318}$ | 100 |  | ${ }^{222^{2} 8}$ Jan |  | ${ }^{914}$ |  |
| ＋1412 |  | 1412 |  | ${ }_{2214}^{138}$ |  | ${ }^{35,900}$ | Great | ${ }_{19}{ }^{124} 4$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 137}^{* 2612} .13$ |  | 13 | ${ }^{*} 2$ | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ |  | 300 <br> 580 | Great | 24t | 28 139 M | 122 ADI | 32 42 14. Jab |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Preen }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 3112 | ${ }_{3112} 3$ |  | ${ }^{301}$ |  |  | 3，400 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{+}^{* 32}$ |  | ${ }^{* 32}{ }^{18}{ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  | Gr |  | M |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 770 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{*}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{34}{ }^{4} 7_{8}{ }^{8}$ | 700 | Guant | ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | 114 | ${ }_{8} \mathrm{M}$ | $3_{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | ${ }_{*} 12$ | $13 / 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － |  |  |  |  |  |  | $6 \%$ |  | $22^{4} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 仡 |  |
| $* 2934$ $*$ $* 3$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 2984}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Hack | ${ }_{32}^{291}$ JJan | ${ }^{31}$ J1 | ${ }^{24}$ A ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}* 35 & 40 \\ { }^{10} 5 & 10 \\ \end{array}$ | ＊35 |  | ${ }^{* 35}$ |  | $* 35$ 36 <br> 9 105 <br>   <br> 185  | 00 | ${ }_{\text {Hall }}{ }^{7 \%}$ | ${ }_{888}{ }^{3} 7_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 16} 17$ |  |  | 16 | ${ }_{16}{ }_{16}^{104} 4{ }^{16}$ |  | 00 |  | 16 | 1712 M | 12 M |  |
| 2 | ${ }_{*}^{102}$ | 103 | ＊10 | ＊10212 ${ }^{103} 10312$ | ${ }^{10212120312120}$ |  |  | ${ }^{993}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  | 8884June |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 103}^{* 103}$ | ${ }_{2358}^{03}$ | ${ }^{103} \times 1{ }^{103}$ | ${ }_{*}^{103}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}103 & 103 \\ 20\end{array}$ | ，200 |  | ${ }_{20}^{100}$ Man | 32 J | 15 Mar |  |
| ${ }_{1}{ }^{2012} 12186$ | ${ }_{12012}^{246} 136$ |  | ${ }_{130}^{238} 136$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}230 & 136\end{array}$ | ，200 |  | 136 Mar | 13812 | 120 Mpr |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 76}^{* 534}{ }^{36}$ |  |  | ${ }^{12}{ }^{6}{ }^{67_{8}}$ |  | ${ }^{60}$ | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }_{71}^{478}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{718} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{50}^{418} 5$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ， 00 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 根 |  |
| ${ }^{1010}{ }^{103_{4}}$ |  |  | 1110 |  |  |  | Hee |  |  | $81 .{ }^{\text {may }}$ | $1118{ }^{118}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  | 159．J |  | 140 Jan |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 69}^{144} 4{ }^{142}$ |  | ${ }^{12}$ |  | 1，800 |  | ${ }^{1133_{4}}$ | 17 | ${ }_{423}^{10} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{87}^{20}$ |
|  | 13 | 130130 |  | 130 130 | 13 |  |  | 681 | ${ }_{1351}^{86}$ | ${ }_{1263_{4}}^{42_{4}}{ }^{\text {J }}$ | 135 |
| ${ }_{4}{ }^{6014}$ |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{40} \mathrm{M}$ |  |
| ${ }^{+105}$ |  |  | ${ }^{*} 105 \quad 107$ |  |  |  | 54 conv preterred＿－－－No par |  | ${ }^{1}$ | 80 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {5 }} 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll}*{ }_{* 3}^{* 788} & 20 \\ 44\end{array}$ | ${ }^{+1758} 819$ |  | ${ }^{14}$ | ${ }_{35}^{1788}$ |  | H | M | 51 | 15 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （1） |  |  |  |  |  | 200 | Houls | ${ }^{72}$ | 11 | ${ }^{58} 5$ |  |
| 121212 |  | 1214 |  |  |  | 400 |  | ${ }^{11218} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ${ }_{102}^{115}$ |  |
|  | 12 | ${ }^{633_{4}}$ | ${ }^{635_{8}} 6$ |  | ${ }_{6012} 683{ }^{6}$ |  | Hom |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}{ }_{4}$ | ＊30 | 30 | ＊3012 | 研 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Houd }}$ | 99 |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |
| 4 | $*^{681}{ }^{4}$ | 1318 | ${ }_{* 6812}{ }^{312}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |
| ${ }^{*} 107{ }_{6} 108$ | 10 |  |  |  | 10310612 |  |  | ${ }_{1031}{ }^{2}$ Jan | 1091 |  |  |
| ${ }^{60^{63}}{ }^{60^{678}}$ | 5 | ${ }_{49}^{6}$ | 5 |  | 4512 | 3，1 |  | ${ }_{44}^{514} \mathrm{M}$ |  | ${ }_{231}^{5}$ ，${ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{1} 1_{8}{ }_{8}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{* 388}{ }^{* 3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{5}^{2912}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 碞 |  | 5. |  |  | ${ }^{5} 1_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}13_{4} & 11_{178} \\ 28 \\ 28\end{array}$ | $145_{8}$ | 1418 | 1414 | ${ }_{13}^{13}$ | ${ }_{1}^{112}$ |  |  | ${ }_{112} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | ${ }^{4614} 4104$ | ${ }^{4414}$ | ${ }_{* 712}^{4414}$ | （1） | 41 | ${ }_{300}^{230}$ | R See ctits serles A | ${ }_{7}{ }_{7}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | ${ }_{1112}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan | ${ }_{358} \mathrm{Aprar}$ |  |



| Low and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent |  |  |  |  |  | Sales <br> for <br> the Week <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { STOCKS } \\ & \text { NEW YORK BTOCK } \\ & \text { EXCHANGE } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1 <br> On Basts of 100-Share Lots |  | Ranoejur Preotous Year 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| saturday Mar. 25 | Monday Mar. 27 | Tuesday Mar. 28 | Wedinesday Mar. 29 | Thursday Mar. 30 | Friday Mar. 31 |  |  |  | Hiphest |  | Htohest |
| $\mathrm{s}^{\text {p }}$ per share | 8 per share | sp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{9}$ | ${ }_{48}^{193} 4{ }_{81}^{20}$ | 128 | $3^{3} 878$ | 812 |  | ${ }^{3,800}$ | - | $\text { Mar } 31$ | ${ }^{3}$ | 10 Jan |  |
| ${ }_{56}^{56}$ | 8 | $\begin{array}{lll}5514 \\ 51 & 56\end{array}$ | ${ }^{7}{ }^{878}$ |  |  | 5,700 |  | ${ }_{50}{ }^{7}$ Man ${ }^{\text {Jar }}$ | ${ }^{9} 5_{8} \mathrm{Man} 10$ | ${ }_{3512}^{7} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{123}$ |
| ${ }_{1}{ }_{1}^{1314}$ | ${ }^{1318} 818$ | 1313 | $\begin{array}{cc}13 & 13 \\ { }_{81}{ }^{13} \\ 812\end{array}$ | 12 88 88 13 13 | ${ }_{711}^{11}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5} 500$ | MoKeegort Tin Plate_...-10 | ${ }_{712}{ }_{71} \mathrm{Marar} 311$ | 3 |  | Jan |
|  | ${ }_{96}{ }^{8}{ }^{26}{ }^{86}$ | ${ }_{* 95}{ }^{82}{ }^{2} 983_{4}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }^{\text {843 }}$ | ${ }_{93}{ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |  | eterred.-....iot | $88{ }^{8}$ Jan 27 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* 661}^{1014} 10{ }^{104_{4}}$ |  | ${ }_{* 6868}^{988} 10$ | ${ }_{* * 6618}^{10} 10{ }_{80} 10{ }_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{88_{4} 8_{4}}$ | 3,400 |  |  |  |  | 1584 80 July Oet |
| ${ }^{5} 5886$ | ${ }_{*} 58$ | *58881 | ${ }_{* 55}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }^{55}{ }^{4} 8$ | ${ }_{* 55}{ }^{4}$ |  |  | $51{ }^{6014} \mathrm{Jan} 19$ |  |  | ${ }_{73}{ }^{80}$ Nov |
| ${ }_{\text {F434 }}^{54}$ | ${ }^{458}$ | ${ }_{43}^{53}$ |  | ${ }^{54} 50{ }^{54}$ |  | 2, 200 |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}49 & \mathrm{Jan} 26 \\ 4 & \text { Mar } 31\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{5314}$ July |
| $24{ }^{24}{ }^{243}$ | 2384 | *234 | ${ }^{2} 245_{8}^{85} 25{ }^{45}$ | ${ }_{2414}^{448}$ | ${ }^{23} \quad 23$ | 析 |  | ${ }^{23}$. |  |  | 304 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{33}^{1314} \mathrm{Jan} 25$ | ${ }_{3914}^{17} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{988}$ | ${ }_{988}{ }^{34}$ | 9 |  |  | ${ }_{74}$ | 7,1 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Me} \\ & \mathrm{Mi} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 33 & \text { Mar } 31 \\ 71_{4} & \text { Mar } 31 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{1288}^{3914}{ }^{\text {Jama }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ July |
| 1 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1414 & 14 \\ 23\end{array}$ |  | 14 | $13{ }^{13} 14$ |  | Mid-Continent Petroleum. 10 | ${ }^{13}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Mar} 31$ | 1612 | 1214 | ${ }_{8}$ Jan |
| *10 | 1 | [23 | ${ }_{109}^{2234}{ }_{12}{ }_{12} 3^{318}$ | ${ }_{109}^{22^{3}{ }^{\text {a }}} 112{ }^{247}$ | ${ }_{10}^{200_{2} 3_{2}} 1{ }_{1012}{ }^{23}$ |  | Mldand Bteel Prod....No par | ${ }_{10712}^{2018} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | ${ }_{76}{ }_{76}^{14} 4{ }^{\text {Jun }}$ | ${ }_{11}^{3028}$ Nov |
| *69 70 | 70 |  |  |  |  | 1,2 | M |  |  |  | ${ }^{92}$ Oct |
| $* * 47^{*}{ }^{*} 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *49 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Minn Molne Power Impt..-1 } \\ & \$ 0.50 \text { preferred.... No par } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{38}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Marar} 30$ |  | 5 | ${ }_{7212}^{8}{ }^{\text {Juct }}$ |
|  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  | \$Minn St Paul \& S S M... 100 | $\left.\begin{array}{lll} 1_{4} & \operatorname{Jan} & 3 \\ 3_{8} & \operatorname{Jan} 31 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Jan 12 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{*}{ }_{3}{ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  | 00 | $7 \%$ preferred.-....-.-.-. 100 | $3_{8}$ Jan 31 | $\begin{gathered} 1_{2}^{12} \operatorname{Jan} 12 \\ \mathrm{Feb}_{15} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 1_{4}^{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1284 | ${ }^{12} 12$ | ${ }_{4} 121_{4}{ }^{4} 13{ }^{18}$ | $12{ }_{4}^{\circ}$ | 12 | 12 | 00 |  | 12 Mar 31 | 1478 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,600 |  |  | J® |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{11}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{* 1} 1_{8}$ | ${ }_{1}^{18}$ | 1,8, |  | ${ }_{118}{ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{214}^{1}$ | $1_{18}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{13}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{13} 1$ |  | 12 |  |  | $12 . \mathrm{M}$ | , | 8 | ov |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $15 . \mathrm{M}$ | 111 |  |  |
| 120 | 120 | 12 |  | 16 | ${ }_{120}^{11512} 1212$ | t0 | Prete | ${ }_{11912}^{115} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 11912 |  | $11.71_{2}$ Sedt |
| $484_{4} 48$ | 48 | ${ }^{4677_{8}} 4878{ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }_{4312}{ }^{4} 4788_{8}$ | 58,0 |  | 4312 Mar 31 | $543_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 25 Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |
| + |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{32} 11{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1411_{8}}$ | $14{ }^{5} 8$ | $141_{8} 1411_{8}$ | 124 | 14 | 12 | 2,400 | M | 12 Ma | $18{ }^{\text {c }}$ Ma |  | ${ }^{1788}$ |
| ${ }^{2412}$ | 2412 | $2212_{231}{ }^{231}$ | 2318 ${ }^{2311_{8}}$ | ${ }^{2312}$ |  |  | er | 20 Mar 31 | 30 Jan |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 600 | Mullins | ${ }^{51}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{74}{ }_{14} \mathrm{Ja}$ |  |  |
| "11 13 | ${ }_{*}^{*} 111_{2}{ }^{*} 1812$ | ${ }^{40} 11$ | ${ }_{11}$ |  | cer | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 300 \\ 100 \end{array}\right)$ | M ${ }^{87}$ |  | ${ }^{441}$ |   <br> ${ }_{91}^{61}$ Mar <br> 9 Apr  | 6414. Jan |
| *5814 ${ }^{6} \mathbf{6}$ |  | *58 6 |  |  |  |  | M | ${ }_{5}^{52}$ Jan 271 | ${ }^{6412}{ }^{642}{ }^{\text {Mar }}{ }^{3}$ |  | ${ }^{622} 2{ }^{\text {Oct }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }_{518}^{8}$ Mar | ${ }_{918} \mathrm{~J}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ { }^{95} & \text { Apr } \\ 4 & \text { Mar }\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 49 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{63}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | *46 50 | 45 |  | Murray Cord of America-10 | ${ }^{55}{ }^{18} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 51.8 | ${ }_{3714}^{4}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }_{54} 104$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{718}$ | ${ }_{* 218}^{718}$ |  |  |  |  | 300 |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | [14 14148 | ${ }_{13} 3_{4}$ | ${ }^{133_{4}}$ | ${ }_{1212}^{1912}$ | 16 | 100 |  | ${ }_{\substack{161 \\ 111}}^{1}$ | M |  | ${ }^{29}{ }^{148}$ Nov |
| ${ }^{107} 7^{107}$ | 1012. 11 | 1019 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{834} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{1418}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | ${ }^{1458}$ |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ | ${ }_{1683_{4}}^{24}$ | 0 |  | ${ }_{163}^{2318}$ Jan |  |  |  |
|  |  | 13 | ${ }^{13} 3^{4} 142^{2}$ | (13 |  | 400 | Nat Bond |  | 17578 |  |  |
| *93 |  | ${ }^{93} \quad 951$ | ${ }^{*} 9$ | *93 | ${ }_{93}{ }^{23} 9$ | 200 |  | ${ }_{92}$ Jan |  |  |  |
| *2112 |  |  | ${ }^{121}$ |  | $23^{3}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{2314} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | 1212 Mar | ${ }_{3058} 35_{8} \mathrm{July}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nationa | 2 Ma |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{11312} 11$ | 114 | 114 | ${ }_{11412}^{14}$ | 141 | ${ }_{* 11212}^{1312} 115{ }^{158}$ | 19,800 | Nat | ${ }_{112}^{121}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 11712 | ${ }_{10812}{ }^{112} 2$ | cidit July |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 550 | $7 \%$ pret cl | 109 Jan 20 | 114 | 10514 Mar |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,300 | Nat Dept st |  | 8 Ja | ${ }^{312} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{5}{ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5}$ | ${ }_{6 \%}$ |  | ${ }_{612}{ }^{\text {r }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 12}^{278_{8}^{2}}{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 278\end{array}$ | ${ }^{27} \quad 271$ | 2718 | ${ }^{251}{ }^{251} 26{ }^{2634}$ | 10,600 | Nat Dist | ${ }^{2358}$ Jan | 2812 | 1714 | 30 Nov |
| (120 | ${ }^{* 12} 12{ }^{137}$ | *12 151 | 12 151 | *12 | 12.12 | 100 | Nat Enam | 12 Mar | 1888 ${ }^{188}$ | 1112 |  |
|  | ${ }_{9978}^{137_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | 7,400 |  | $10{ }_{4} \mathrm{M}$ |  |  | $16^{3} 4 \mathrm{Oct}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 9,900 | Na | ${ }_{1812}^{99}$ |  |  |  |
| 1388 | *18512 170 | ${ }^{6518} 170$. | 170 |  |  |  | 7\% preterred A.........100 | 165 Ja |  | 154 June | 17812 Oct |
| 135 198 198 |  |  |  |  |  | 230 |  | 135 M | 145 Fe | 127 June |  |
|  | 19 |  | $\begin{gathered} 193_{8} \\ 818 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}18 & 191_{2} \\ 788\end{array}$ |  | 3,100 | Nat Mall \& St'l Cast Co No par |  | $\underset{\substack{274 \\{ }_{98} \mathrm{Ma} \\ \mathrm{Ma}}}{ }$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{72}{ }_{7}^{88}{ }^{818}$ | $71{ }_{12} 78$ | ${ }_{7014}{ }^{7} 8$ | ${ }^{69} \mathrm{Cl}_{4} \quad 701_{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}68 & 69{ }_{4}\end{array}$ |  | 14,500 | Nationa | ${ }_{6412}^{74} \mathrm{Mar}_{31}$ | $812{ }^{\text {d }}$ Ja | ${ }_{448}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| 15. | $1{ }^{1034} 4$ | 11918 | ${ }^{101}$ | ${ }^{978}$ | ${ }^{818} 8$ | 8,7 | Nation | ${ }_{8}^{818} 8$ | ${ }_{1512}{ }^{2}$ Ja | ${ }^{4}{ }^{2} 4$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 50} 15$ |  |  |  |  | 000 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2914 }}^{20}$ Jan |  | ${ }^{30}$ July |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 5014}^{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 5014.74$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*}{ }^{49} 1_{4}$ |  |  | 6\% | ${ }^{4938}$ | ${ }^{5914}$ |  | ${ }_{75}^{82}$ Feb |
| ( ${ }^{* 314}$ | ${ }^{* 31_{4}}$ | ${ }_{* 11}^{338}$ | 仡 | ${ }_{*}^{318}{ }^{318} 8$ |  | 1.200 | Nationa | 3 | ${ }^{414}$ | ${ }_{212} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{412}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{* 2118}^{1078}$ |  | ${ }^{1014}$ | 500 |  | ${ }_{10}^{19}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{1258}$ Aug |
| $* 75$ ${ }^{73}{ }^{2}$ $* 3$ |  |  | ${ }^{*} 74$ | ${ }^{*} 74{ }^{* 1} 80$ |  |  | Neisner Bros inc.alial | ${ }_{731 \mathrm{~g}}^{1978} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{2454}{ }^{248} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 1458 | ${ }^{26}$ 71. July |
| $\begin{array}{lll}* 37 & 38 \\ { }^{108} & 309\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{* 108}^{* 37}$ |  | ${ }^{37} \quad 37$ |  | 200 | Newberry $0^{0}(\mathrm{~J} J)$. | ${ }_{36}^{36} \mathrm{Feb} 8$ | 40 Ma |  | 40 Jan |
| 13 13 | 13 | ${ }^{122^{28_{8}}}$ | $123_{8} 1$ | ${ }^{113_{4}}$ |  | 12,300 |  |  | ${ }_{1718}^{\text {rio }}$ Jan |  | $1083_{4}$ Nov 1912 July |
|  |  | ${ }^{3} 434$ | *35 | 33 | 3114 |  | N. Y. Alr brake | $311_{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $4714{ }^{\text {c }}$ Ja | $20{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{M}$ | 4812 Nov |
| ${ }^{17}$ | ${ }^{1738}$ |  | ${ }^{11_{174}^{3}}$ | 16 | $1{ }^{14} 4$ | 89,400 | New Yoik | 1414 Mar | ${ }^{223}{ }^{3}$ Ja | 10 | $22^{14_{4}}$ Nov |
|  | ${ }^{1712} 12$ | ${ }^{1612} 17$ | ${ }^{17}$ | 16 | 12 | 4,700 | N. Y. Chic \& St Loulis Co.. 10 | 12 Ma |  |  | 23. Dee |
| $384_{4} 388{ }^{2}$ |  | 3612 | $\begin{array}{lll}2912 & 3 \\ 371\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{33}{ }^{21} \quad 37$ | \%00 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ preeerred series A -- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{21}{ }^{21}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{431} 8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{1238}$ | 3814 Jan |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 270 | 5\% preterre |  | J | ${ }_{514}^{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }^{113_{4}} \mathbf{M a r}$ |
|  | 1141211 |  |  |  |  |  | NY\& Har | 111 Ja | ${ }^{11812} 9$ | 01 Mar | 120 Adr |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1} \mathbf{Y}$ \% prete | 55 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | NN Y N H \& Hartiord |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 12}$ |  |  |  |  | 2,900 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 258 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $12{ }^{2}$ |  |  | $15_{8}^{88} 12{ }^{2}$ |  | 6,300 |  | ${ }_{93}{ }_{4}$ | 161 | M | ${ }^{12}{ }^{12}$ Jan |
|  |  | - |  | *7434480 | $741_{2} 743_{4}$ |  | 7\% | $741_{2} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | $38{ }^{4} \mathrm{M}$ | 8, |
| 109111 | ${ }^{18012}$ | 181 | 112 | 1831 | 173. 181 | 700 | Norto | 168 Jan |  |  | 198 |
|  | ${ }_{2212}{ }_{21}$ | 10 | 1012 |  |  |  | d |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{*} 5551286$ | ${ }_{* 5512} 56$ |  | ${ }_{56}{ }^{218}$ |  |  | 41,500 | ${ }_{\text {North }}^{\text {\% }}$ Amer | ${ }_{55}^{193_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}_{\mathrm{Jan}}$ | 57 | 13344 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{8814}^{1618}$ | 15888 $16{ }^{168}$ |  | 40, | North | ${ }_{131}^{51}$ Ma | ${ }_{193}{ }^{3}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }^{45}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{50} 2{ }^{20}$ Dec |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{1 / 4}$ |  |  | 33,100 | No | ${ }_{812}^{21}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ | 14 |  | ${ }_{1412}^{933_{4} \text { Jun }}$ |
| ${ }_{*}^{1074}$ |  | ${ }^{107788}$ | ${ }^{12} 1073$ | 07 |  | 200 | North'n Stat | $1025_{8} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 10784 | ${ }_{9212}^{92}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 32} 431$ | ${ }^{* 3112}$ |  |  |  |  | Northweste | 30 Feb |  | 25 Ma | 35 Sept |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{3414}^{418} 36$ | *3444 $36{ }^{464_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 3414}^{34_{4}} 3{ }_{36}{ }_{8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{34}{ }^{314}$ | 3,100 | ${ }^{\text {No }}$ | ${ }^{314} 4{ }^{\text {M }}$ | ${ }^{432} 4$ | ${ }^{13_{8} 8 \mathrm{Ma}}$ | 51 Nov |
| ${ }^{83} 8{ }^{83}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 18,500 |  | ${ }^{3312}{ }_{74} \mathrm{Feb}$ | ${ }^{393}$ |  | ${ }_{1478}^{41}$ Jan |
| 23 | 2238 | ${ }_{211}{ }^{818} 8$ | 18 | ${ }_{2014}^{81}{ }_{2134}^{8184}$ | $17^{14}{ }_{20}^{8}{ }_{4}^{8}$ | 18,600 | Onlo on Co------No pa | ${ }^{17}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Marar}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{30}^{10{ }^{14}{ }^{\text {J Jan }} \text { Jan }}$ | 878 1988 198 | - ${ }^{147_{8} 7_{8}} \mathbf{\text { Jan }}$ |
| 17 | ${ }^{1714} 4{ }^{1712}$ | $163_{4} 17$ | ${ }^{1678}{ }^{164} 167^{1678}$ | $1614{ }^{1678}$ | ${ }^{1434} 4{ }^{181}$ | 7,300 | Omnibus Corp (The) vte No pa | $13^{144}$ Mar 31 | ${ }^{2012} \mathbf{2 0 1}$ Mar | ${ }^{712} 8$ | ${ }^{193} 3_{4}$ Nov |
| ${ }_{*}{ }_{*} 63_{4}{ }_{4} 7_{1}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{* 612}{ }^{104} 1{ }^{110}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 04 & 110 \\ 53_{4} \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{104}{ }_{5}^{3} 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ | 11212 | ${ }_{4}^{8312}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $1111_{2}$ Sedt 10 Nov |
| ${ }_{1}^{1914}$ |  | 143143 |  |  |  | 9,400 |  | ${ }^{171}{ }^{51} \mathrm{Ma}^{\text {Ma }}$ | ${ }_{278}^{2712}$ | ${ }_{13}^{43}{ }_{4}^{\text {Mar }}$ | ${ }_{2912}^{10}$ Nov |
| - ${ }^{14112}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{143}$ |  | 143 14512 <br> 10 $105_{8}$ <br> 18  | ${ }^{12}$ | 16,100 | Otis | 140 Ja Ja | ${ }_{15}^{14312} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }^{122}{ }^{3}$ | 1472 Nov |
| ${ }_{*}^{4412}$ | ${ }^{*} 42.818$ |  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{212}$ | ${ }^{4218}$ | $*_{35}{ }^{41}$ | , 200 | ${ }^{\text {Otis }}$ | ${ }_{4218}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ${ }_{5418}{ }^{15}$ | $3{ }^{6}$ |  |
| * | ${ }_{* 4212}^{* 1814}{ }_{45}^{2184}$ | ${ }_{* 4212}^{*}$ | ${ }_{42}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{* 42}^{18}$ | ${ }^{* 1718}$ | 140 | Outboard Mar | 18 M | $2{ }^{2}$ | 10 Ma | ${ }^{2212}$ Aug |
| 11612 | ${ }^{4} 12$ | ${ }^{2} 2$ | 42 | ${ }_{116}$ | 42. | 140 | Outlet Co--.........-No par Preferred.-....... 100 | ${ }_{1}^{401414}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }_{11612}{ }^{45}$ | ${ }^{391}{ }^{39} \mathrm{~A} \mathrm{Aprr}^{\text {Apr }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,000 | Owens-111nois Class ${ }^{\text {cola }}$ | 5812 Mar |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{53_{4}}{ }_{3}^{53}$ |  | , |  | - ${ }^{514}$ | $4^{45} 5_{8}$ 518 <br> $3^{518}$  <br>   | 3,100 | Pacifl | ${ }_{3}^{458}{ }_{8}^{\text {Ma }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{714}{ }^{1 / 4}$ Jov |
|  |  | ${ }^{13}{ }^{137} 8$ |  | 1312 | $\begin{array}{lll}131_{2} & 131_{2} \\ & \end{array}$ | 190 |  | ${ }_{1212}^{31}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ja}$ | ${ }_{16}{ }^{378}{ }^{\text {Janan }}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {J }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{*} 412_{2}{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{*}^{* 14}{ }^{4}$ |  | 412 | ${ }^{1}$ | 210 | 2 d | ${ }_{418} \mathrm{Ma}$ | 6 Ja | $33_{4}$ |  |
| ${ }_{3218}$ | $32{ }^{102}$ | ${ }^{+1012}$ |  | ${ }_{3} 318_{4}^{8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pailfic }}{ }_{\text {Pa }}$ | 88 |  | , | uly |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{43}{ }^{308}$ | 8, | Paifinc Ge | 28 Ja | ${ }_{49}^{348989810}$ | $32{ }_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  | 121 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rric Telep \& Teleg |  | $131{ }^{158} 16$ |  |  |
| 1914 | ${ }^{1912} 22$ | ${ }_{* 1912}{ }^{12}$ | 22 | ${ }^{912} 19$ |  | 200 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 146 & \mathrm{Jan} 30 \\ 194_{4} \mathrm{Mar} 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 151 & \text { Feb } 20 \\ 257_{8} & \text { Jan } 7 \end{array}$ | $1321_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 49 Nov |




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{Low and high sale prices-PER Share, not per cent} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { the } \\
\text { Week }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { STOCES } \\
\text { NEW YORK STOCK } \\
\text { EXCHANGE }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Range Since Jan. } 1 \\
\text { On Basts of } 100 \text {-Share Lots }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ranoe for Previous } \\
\text { Year } 1938
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline Saturday \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Friday } \\
\& \text { Mar. } 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& - \& Highest \& Lowest 1 \& Htohest \\
\hline \$ per share \& 8 per share \& \& are \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lll}378 \\ 35 \& 3 \\ 35\end{array}\) \& \(35 \quad 35{ }^{3}\) \& \(343_{8} 35\) \& \({ }_{\text {278 }}{ }^{27}\) \& \({ }_{333^{3}} 344_{4}^{4}\) \& \({ }_{322_{8}}^{24} 38\) \& \({ }^{40,700}\) \& \$3 preierred \& \& \& 22 Mar \& \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lll} \\ { }_{638} \& 61\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{35}\) \& \& 3188 \& \& \(32^{33_{8}} 34{ }^{3} 4_{4}\) \& \& United Drug \& \({ }_{3}^{3144}\) Jan 26 \& \& \&  \\
\hline \({ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*} 5\) \& \({ }_{63}^{* 6}\) \& \& *621 6 \& 12 \& \({ }_{\text {ctid }}^{48}\) \&  \& United Dyew \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 100_{8}^{\circ} \mathrm{July} \\
\& 80 \mathrm{July}^{2} \mathrm{Jan}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{ll}* 65 \\ 45_{8} \& 69 \\ 485\end{array}\) \& \({ }^{63}{ }_{43_{4}}^{63}\) \& \({ }^{6}{ }_{41}{ }^{1}\) \&  \& \(1{ }_{2}\) \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,1,10 \\
\& 2,700
\end{aligned}
\] \& Preferred. United Elect \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 611_{2} \mathrm{Mar} 30 \\
\& 4 \\
\& \mathrm{Mar} 31
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
74 \& \text { Feb } \\
68_{8} \& \text { Jan } \\
4
\end{array}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{ll}{ }^{60} \& \mathrm{Apr} \\ 3 \& \mathrm{Mar}\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 801_{2} \mathrm{Jan} \mathrm{Jan} \\
\& { }_{888} \mathrm{July}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline  \& *3012 \({ }^{43}\) \& *30 \& *3038 \& *30 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}41 \& 31\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,700 \\
100
\end{array}
\] \& United Eng \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1218 \& \({ }_{1218}^{7314}\) \& \& \& \&  \& 22 \& United Fr \& \({ }_{111}^{63}{ }^{\text {b Jaa }}\) \& \({ }^{1318}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Fe}\) \& \({ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \(671_{2}\) Aug
122 g
Nov \\
\hline \& \& 113.113 \& \& \& \({ }_{1318}^{113}\) \& \& \& \(1111_{8}^{8}\) Ja \& \& - \& 14 Nov \\
\hline \& \& \& [ \({ }^{838} 8{ }^{838}\) \& \& \& 2,100 \& ed Mer \& Manu Ino vtc 1 \&  \& \({ }_{\substack{1038 \\ 71_{8} \mathrm{Manar} \\ \text { Jan }}}\) \& \begin{tabular}{ll}
6 \& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 101_{4} \text { Aug } \\
\& 858 \\
\& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{7} 1\) \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{lll}
\(53_{4}\) \& \(77_{4}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1,500 \& \& \(5^{54}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Marar} 31\) \& 11. \& \({ }^{41_{2}} \mathrm{Apr}\) \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
13 \& \text { Nov } \\
{ }_{87} \\
\hline 8 y_{3} \& \text { Dee }
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \({ }^{* 82}{ }_{* 3}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{4312}}^{80{ }_{3}}\) \& 2012 \& *38 \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
80 \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 100 \& \& 80 Mar 31 \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{ll}
871_{2} 1_{2} \mathrm{Mar}_{24} \\
84
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& 62 May \& \({ }^{87_{4}^{3}}\) Dee \\
\hline \({ }^{3} 3_{8}\) \& \({ }_{\substack{* \\ * 53 \\ *}}^{*}\) \& \& \& \& \& - 130 \& \& \(5^{38} \mathrm{Ferar} 31\) \& 1 \& \& \({ }_{\text {914 }}{ }^{\text {94, }}\) July \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 85 \& \({ }_{113}^{1014}{ }^{14} \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }} 4\) \& \& \({ }_{115}^{1258} \mathrm{Nov}\) \\
\hline *176 \({ }^{95}\) \& \& \& \& \& 85 \& 2 \& \& \({ }^{85}\) \& \& \& 173 Nov \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{8}{ }^{1}\) \& \& \& \& \(7^{72} 2{ }^{\text {Jan }}\) Jan 4 \& \& 者 \\
\hline \& \& \({ }^{2614}{ }^{26}\) \& \& \& \& 1100 \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26{ }_{21}^{4} \mathrm{Mar} \\
\& 16
\end{aligned}
\] \& \(25^{3} 4 \mathrm{M}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \({ }_{4}^{21}\) \& \& \& \& \& 2,300 \& \(\mathrm{U}^{1}\) \& \({ }_{4} 4 \mathrm{Mar} 30\) \& \({ }_{578}{ }^{2}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 800 \& Par \& 7 \& \& \& \\
\hline \&  \& \({ }_{411}{ }_{1}\) \&  \& \({ }_{41}{ }_{4}\) \& \(\begin{array}{cc}* 50 \& 58 \\ 3712\end{array}\) \& 6,000 \& \({ }_{\text {U Prior }}\) \& \({ }_{371}{ }^{12}\) Jan \& \& \({ }_{2112} \mathrm{Mar}\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 47 \& \(4{ }^{48}\) \& \& \& USR \& \({ }^{33}{ }_{4}\) \& \({ }_{5218}^{618}\) \& \& \({ }_{5612}^{7}{ }^{7}\) July \\
\hline - 10012 \& \({ }_{9912}^{438}\) \& \({ }_{9714}\) \& \({ }_{973}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{97}{ }^{38}\) \& \({ }_{91}^{3598}\) \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& *5714. 58 \& 5718 \& \({ }^{256618} 56\) \& 533. 56 \& \& 3 3,000 \& US Smeltin \& \({ }_{8}\) Jan 24 \& \({ }_{68}^{651}\) \& \({ }^{5} 5\) \& \\
\hline *6714 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{\square} \mathrm{Pr}\) \& \({ }^{60}{ }^{69} 7_{8} \mathrm{~J}\) Ma \& \({ }_{70}^{68}\) \& \& 7018 \({ }^{\text {Mar }}\)
7114
Nov \\
\hline \({ }^{11654}\) \& \(116{ }^{12} 116\) \& 1164848164 \& 11641 \& \({ }_{116}^{5218} 116\) \& \({ }^{4}\) \& 2,000 \& Preteried...........- 100 \& \({ }^{3}{ }^{4}\) \& \(12{ }^{884}\) \& \& \({ }_{121}^{121}\) Oct \\
\hline \& 351 \& \& \& 3512 \({ }^{351}\) \& 3434. \(35^{14}\) \& 1,300 \& U S Tobseco --......-No par \& \({ }_{4388}^{338}\) \& \({ }^{7}\) \& \& \\
\hline  \& \({ }^{*}{ }_{*}^{*}{ }_{4} 7_{8}\) \& \& \& \& \({ }^{* 445}\) \& \& Unite \& - \({ }^{38} 8\) \&  \& 3 D \& \({ }^{524} 4\) \\
\hline  \& *8 \& *8 \& \({ }^{27}{ }^{27}\) \& * \& \& 00 \& C \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 3.300 \& \& -1812M \&  \& \& \\
\hline \({ }_{* 11}{ }^{4}\) \& \({ }_{* 11}\) \& \({ }_{4}{ }^{4}{ }^{4}\) \& *1012 \& \({ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{401}{ }^{4} 1212\) \& \& 900 \& \& 1012 \& \(128_{4} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \(7{ }^{1} 2\) \& Nov \\
\hline *75, 7712 \& \({ }_{* 76}^{* 76}\) \& 76 \& \({ }^{753}\) \& , \& \& 400 \& Un \& \({ }_{157}^{72}\) \& J \& 48. Mar \&  \\
\hline \& \({ }_{* 63}{ }_{*}^{1604}\) \& \({ }_{* 6312}\) \& \(63-67\) \& \({ }_{63}\) \& \({ }_{60}\) \& 200 \& Oniversa \& 50 Jan \& 78 Feb 25 \& 2712 Mar \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 700 \& Vadseo \& \(1{ }^{12}{ }^{12} \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \({ }^{3} 4 \mathrm{Jan}\) \& \& Jan
Oet

Jot <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 18$ \&  \&  \& *1888 \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{19}^{17}$ Ma \& ${ }_{3014}^{20}$ \& $111_{2} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{2887_{8}} \mathbf{\text { Nov }}$ <br>
\hline 24.
$\times 32$
32 \& \& ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{+3,}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}21 & 31 \\ 31\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{2734}{ }^{19}{ }^{3}$ \& 800 \& Van R \& ${ }^{2733_{4} \mathrm{M}}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{8}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 400 \& \& ${ }_{3612}^{113}$ Jan 24 \& \&  \& <br>

\hline  \& \& \& $$
43!
$$ \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
38 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 00 \& \& $36{ }^{2}$ Jan 24 \& 428 Mar 13 \& \& <br>

\hline -318 23 \& *2318 \& ${ }^{2221_{4}} 231_{8}$ \& \& \& $191_{2} 21$ \& 1,800 \& \& $19{ }^{192} \mathbf{M a r} 31$ \& 2578 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& $18{ }^{1}{ }^{\text {Mar }} 31$ \& ${ }_{3178}^{478}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*} 1152_{2} 116$ \& ${ }^{*} 115{ }^{2} 2116$ \& 2116 \& *11512 116 \& $115{ }^{2} 12$ \& 11511512 \& 30 \& Va El \& Pow 88 pret- No par \& ${ }_{114}^{14}{ }_{1}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ Jeb 11 \& ${ }_{117}{ }_{27} \mathrm{Febrar}^{18}$ \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{* 214}{ }_{*}^{24}$ \&  \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 2 L_{4} & { }^{27_{8}} \\ 6\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{6}^{27_{8}}$ \& \& Virginia rron Coal \& Cose-100 \& ${ }^{1{ }^{3} 4}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{1554}{ }^{152}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Jan <br>

\hline \& ${ }_{* 171212} 120$ \& ${ }^{116} 18120$ \& \& \& \& \& Virginis Ry Co $6 \%$ pret-100 \& ${ }_{671}^{120}$ Ja \& | 120 | Jan 11 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 77 | Mar |
| 16 |  | \& ${ }_{\text {100 }}{ }_{37} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }^{12078}{ }^{1272}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& 7778 \& \& \& 40 \& Vulcan \& \& \& \& $1^{1912}$ Oct <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 00 \& £Waba \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{* 211}^{*}$ \&  \& \& \& \& 1,000 \& $5 \%$ pr \& ${ }_{\substack{178 \\ 11_{2} \mathrm{Ma} \\ 12}}$ \& ${ }_{2}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{*}^{* 12}$ \& \& \& * \& \& 0 \&  \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $188_{2} 18$ \& $181_{4}^{\circ}$ \& 8 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 1778\end{array}$ \& 0 \& Wals \& 88 \& 90 \& \& <br>
\hline *8878 ${ }_{6}^{688}$ \& ${ }_{612}^{8878}$ \& $6{ }^{1}$ \& \& 887888
688 \& 87 8188 \& 18,400 \& Walw \& $\stackrel{\text { Jan }}{\text { Mar }}$ \& ${ }_{914}{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {J }}$ \& ${ }_{412} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{102} 11_{4}$ July <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4214}{ }_{441}$ \& \& \& Walk(H)C \& 41 M \& 50 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& reterred \& ${ }^{195_{8} \mathrm{Feb} 20}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline *1114 ${ }^{1} 11$ \& ${ }^{12} 4212$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 11} 21812$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 11}{ }_{* 218}{ }^{12}$ \& ${ }^{11} 111$ \&  \& 0 \& ${ }^{\text {Ward Bakin }}$ \& - ${ }^{1012}{ }_{2}^{12} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{1478}{ }_{278}{ }^{2}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{8} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{\text {Junly }}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{2} 71_{2}{ }^{4}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 36}{ }_{36}{ }^{218}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}3_{36}^{18} & \\ 36 \\ 36\end{array}$ \&  \&  \& $7 \%$ \& 3412 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& ${ }_{5}^{518}{ }^{5} 5^{5}$ \& \& 34,900 \& Warne \& ${ }^{46}{ }^{43} 4 \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{56}^{67}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{384}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {cone }}^{5012}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{5012} 5$ \& \& \& 000 \& tWrire \& ${ }_{26}{ }^{36} \mathrm{~F}$ \& \& ${ }^{20}{ }^{18} 4$ \& ${ }_{48}{ }^{7}$ July <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 104}^{3} 12$ \& \& ${ }^{1012}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 99_{4}}^{22_{2}} 1^{22^{5_{8}}}$ \& \& 7.000 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \&  \& 2718 \& 181 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,800 \& \& 22 Ma \& ${ }^{32344}$ Jan \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& -900 \& We \& ${ }_{1}^{2}$ Ma \& ${ }^{314 .}$ \& ${ }_{\text {a }}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{22}{ }_{2}^{13}$ \& \& $\stackrel{*}{128}_{21}{ }^{1}$ \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 138.8$ \&  \& 3,700 \& We \& ${ }_{20}{ }^{1} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& \& \& ${ }^{11^{12} \text {. Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }^{*} 71.73$ \& \& *71 \& \& \& ${ }_{6612}$ \& \& \$4 \& ${ }^{66} \mathrm{M}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& *91 \& \& 70 \& West \& ${ }_{10278}^{89}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ Jan \& ${ }^{97}$ \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{9712}^{10512} 10$ \& 106 108 \& 10512 1068 \& \& ${ }_{9412}^{1012} 10$ \& \& \& ${ }_{89}{ }^{1278}$ Jan \& ${ }_{9814}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& \& ${ }_{19743^{3} \text { Jan }}$ <br>
\hline 12212 \& \& 123 \& \& \& ${ }^{122}$ \& 10 \& \& 112 \& ${ }_{116}^{124}$ \& ${ }_{11112}^{118}$ \& ${ }_{11912}^{126}$ Nov <br>
\hline ${ }_{2714}{ }^{116}{ }^{16}$ \& ${ }_{26}^{11618} 1$ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}^{* 11618} 1178$ \& ${ }^{4} \begin{array}{r}1800 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ \& Western A \&  \& ${ }^{31} 1_{8}^{12}$ Mar \& ${ }^{1234} 4 . \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }^{2678}$ Dee <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& West \& $2{ }^{278} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4\% 2d \& 514 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& We \& \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& +118 \& \& 2018 \& \& \& ${ }_{9}^{1,100}$ \& Western \& 18 Mar \& ${ }^{2412}$ \& 15 \& ${ }^{3414}$ July <br>
\hline \& $241{ }^{\prime}$ \& \& 10 \& \& \& 10 \& W \& ${ }_{93}^{19} \mathrm{M}$ \&  \& \& ${ }^{3314}{ }^{31248}$ Nov <br>
\hline ${ }^{1022_{4}} 1043_{4}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{1013934} 4142$ \&  \& ${ }_{140}^{100}$ \& \& \& 17.2 \& \& 130 \& 145 Ma \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{16}{ }_{16}{ }^{3} 3_{4} 124$ \& ${ }^{1512} 15{ }^{151}$ \&  \& 15.1512 \& ${ }_{1212}{ }^{13}{ }^{14}$ \& \& \& \& \& 912 M \& <br>
\hline \& \&  \& ${ }_{* 3718}{ }^{188}$ \& *3718: $38{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{* 199_{4}} 202$ \& ${ }^{* 19}{ }^{20}{ }^{205}$ \& ${ }^{*} 199_{8}^{4} \quad 20$ \&  \&  \&  \& 300 \& Westva \& 180 ${ }^{1812} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{x 3218}^{2212}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& ${ }_{20}^{10} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& \& \& *30 32 \& $\begin{array}{r}311_{4} \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& \& \& Whe \& ${ }_{50}^{30} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{60}{ }^{3} \mathrm{Ja}$ \& 60 M \& ${ }_{60}{ }^{312} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{50} 23_{8}{ }^{5} 110$ \&  \& ${ }^{874} 110$ \& ${ }^{74} 110$ \& - ${ }^{\text {* }}{ }^{-7} 110$ \& 20 \& 55 \& $75 . \mathrm{Fe}$ \& 75 \& \& ${ }^{90}$ Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{223_{4}} \times 22^{23_{4}}$ \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{2012} 23$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}1818 & 2112\end{array}$ \& 4,200 \& Whee \& ${ }_{80}^{1818} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{80} 313_{4}$ \& \& an <br>
\hline ${ }_{* 57}^{* 70}{ }_{*} 9$ \& ${ }^{*} 70$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 70}{ }^{*} 50195$ \& ${ }_{*}^{*} 70$ \&  \& \& \& 55 \& ${ }_{5412}{ }^{80}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ \& ${ }_{60}{ }^{\text {J Ja }}$ \& ${ }_{42}{ }^{\text {M }}$ \& ${ }^{95}$ Jan <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{*}{ }^{2} 11 i_{4}$ \& ${ }_{* 114}{ }^{3} 11^{4}$ \& ${ }^{*} \mathrm{H1H}_{4}$ \& 1114: $111_{4}$ \& \& 100 \& White \& $10{ }^{5} 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }_{1234}^{1214}$ \& ${ }_{6}^{103_{4}}$ \& - $1512{ }^{1512}$ July <br>
\hline \& \&  \& \& ${ }^{933_{8}} \quad 9{ }^{93_{4}}$ \& \& \& 1 te \& 8 M \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{*}^{534}$ \& * \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& [ 1,100 \& White Ro \& ${ }_{14}{ }_{14} \mathrm{Man}$ \& ${ }^{7}{ }^{18}{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{5} 1{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ \& ${ }^{3}$ 3 Jan <br>
\hline ${ }^{19} 19$ \& *19 19 \& 19.19 \& *19 \& $19 \quad 19$ \&  \& 1,0 \& ${ }_{6} 84 \mathrm{c}$ \&  \& ${ }_{3}^{23}{ }_{34} \mathrm{Mar}$ \&  \& ${ }_{31}^{243}$ Aug <br>

\hline *318 3 \& $3^{18} 8$ \& ${ }^{18} 8{ }^{31}$ \& | 3 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | \& \& \& 1,100 \& wi \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline 218 \& ${ }_{4}^{214}$ \& \& \&  \& \& ${ }_{3}^{12}$ \& Willys-Ovelland Motors..-i
$6 \%$ conv preferred
10 \&  \& 318
${ }^{318} \mathrm{Feb}$
644 Feb \& ${ }_{3}^{13_{8} 8_{8} \text { Jun }}$ \&  <br>
\hline \& 4188 \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Jan \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{23} 3_{4}^{4} 44$ \&  \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{8}$ \& \& \& \& 800 \& \& 40 Mar \& ${ }^{4912}$ Jan 5 \& 32 M \& <br>
\hline \& \& 20 \& ${ }_{* 20107}^{*}$ \& \& \& \& Whroon \& ${ }_{15{ }^{3} 4{ }_{4} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \& - \& ${ }^{1018}$ \& ${ }^{207_{8}^{4}}$ <br>

\hline  \& | $471_{4}$ | $473_{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 |  | \& ${ }_{47}{ }_{4}$ \& 4718 \& 47 \& ${ }^{15} 4{ }^{4678}$ \& ${ }_{15}^{3}, 200$ \& Wool \& ${ }_{4}^{45} \mathrm{Ma}$ \&  \& ${ }^{36}{ }^{3114}$ Jan \& 5334

274
Nov
Nov <br>
\hline . 18 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{53}$ \& \& , 20 \& \& \& ${ }_{66}^{2318} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& \& 2714
7212

July <br>
\hline 65 \& ${ }^{66}$ \& 1818
$71_{8}^{18}$

65 \& *3718 65 \& \& \& \& \& 58 Fe \& 65 J \& \& - 7514 <br>

\hline  \& ${ }^{1} \overline{7}_{8}{ }^{63}$ \& ${ }_{* 3078}{ }^{3} 83$ \& ${ }_{4307}^{43}$ \& - \& | 27 | 27 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 |  | \& 00 \& \& $27 . \mathrm{Ma}$ \& 58 \& \& 4814

65888
Nov <br>

\hline ${ }^{12} 103$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}* 41 \\ 100 & 100 \\ 107\end{array}$ \& | 4012 |
| :---: |
| 105 |
| 105 |
| 105 | \& 4 \& \& $\begin{array}{lll}38 \\ 9418 & 38 \\ 96\end{array}$ \& \& Wrigh \& ${ }_{9418}^{38} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }_{120}{ }^{53} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan \& ${ }^{5512}$ M \& ${ }_{1214}^{6588}$ <br>

\hline 1 \& ${ }_{79} 718$ \& \& \& \& 75 \& 1,100 \& Wrig \& ${ }^{5} 5$ \&  \& ${ }^{2044}$ \& Dee <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{3}$ \& ${ }^{*}{ }^{2738}$ \& \& \& \& 1,000 \& Yale \& ${ }_{1314}^{25}$ M \& \&  \& ${ }_{2134}^{39}$ July <br>
\hline 110 \& $163_{4}$
1061
10612
107 \& 2 \& ${ }^{1612}$ \& 21 \& 106 \& \& \& 105 \& ${ }_{1412}^{214}$ \& ${ }_{71}{ }_{\text {gig }} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 294 Oct
O57g
Ong <br>
\hline 14 \& $\begin{array}{ll}1478 \\ 423 \\ 4 & 15 \\ 44\end{array}$ \& 4114 \& \& 14.14 \& $13^{558}$ \& ${ }^{2} 77,500$ \& Young spring \& Wire-No \& ${ }_{3512}^{12} \mathrm{M}$ \& ${ }^{2114}{ }^{25}{ }^{\text {J J Ja }}$ \&  \&  <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{423,4.4} 4$ \& ${ }_{7912}^{411_{4}}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{80}{ }^{2}$ \& \& 6214 M \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{2}$ \& 19. 8 \& ${ }^{22}$ \& 2178 \& 2012 \& \& \& \& 19 \& ${ }^{311} 4$ \& \& ${ }^{3118}$ <br>
\hline 17.8 \& \% \& \& \& ${ }^{278}$ \& \& \& Zentth Radio Corp....No par \& \&  \& $23_{4}$ \&  <br>
\hline +318-318 \& 3188 \& 3 \& 3 \& ${ }^{78}$ \& $2{ }^{2}$ \& 8 1,700 \& Zonite Products Cord........ \& $27_{8}$ Mar \& ${ }^{3} 8$ \& $2{ }_{4}$ Jan \& ${ }_{53_{4}} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## 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 in the week in which they occur. No account is taken of such salas in computing the range for the year.


|  |
| :---: |



 San Paulo (State of
$5+88$ extl loan of 1921.
8 s external

 Serbs Croats \& Slovenes (Kingdom)
 $\bullet$ Silesia (Prov of) extl 78-...-- 1958 」
 Sydney (Clty) if $51 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$.....


 External s 8 bs.............
$34 / 4-41 / 8$ ( 8 bonds of 37 ) external readjustment -
$3 \%-4-43 \%$ ( $\$$ bonds of 37 ) $36-4-43 \%$ ( $\$$ bonds of 37 )
external conversion...
31679

 - Vlenna (Clty of) 68-2--1
 RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
 Coll truat 48 of $1907 \ldots 1947 \mathrm{~m}^{\circ}$
 1st cons 4 s serles $B$ Absny Perfor Wrad Pad 68_..-1948

6s with war rassented....-1948 A Alb \& Susq. 18t guar 31/3 ---1948 | Alleghany Corp coll trust $5 \mathrm{~s} . .-1944$ |
| :---: |
| Coll \& conv $58 . .$. |
| 1949 |

 Allegh Val gen guar g 48.....-1998 A8 8
Allid Stores Corp deb $41 / 29$
 -Alpine-Montan Iteel 7 Am \& Foreign Pow deb 56 American Ice e $f$ deb 56
 AM I 20-year sinking fund $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.-. 1943 M N Am TYD Founders conv deb 1950 J Amer Wat Wks \& Elec se ser A. 1975 M - Anglo-Chliean Nitrate- 1967 Jan
 Ark \& Mem Bridge \& Term 58-1964 $\begin{gathered}\mathrm{M} \\ \text { Armour \& Co } \\ \text { (Del } \\ 48\end{gathered}$ 1st m \& 4 s ser C (Del)..... 1957 J Atchison Top \& Santa Fe-
 Conv gold 48 of 1909........-1995 195








 ร.
路

gí


 -




|

## 


 $\begin{array}{cc}501 / 2 & 67 \\ 101 & 104\end{array}$

 104 | Canad |
| :---: |
| Canadi |
| Coll |
| Bseq |
| Coll |







 - Ref \& gen 58 series F.
$\bullet$ Certiricates of deposit.-. 1996

- Convertible $41 /$ M









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 (Mar. 25, 1939) and ending the present Friday (Mar. 31, 1939). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself, and
which any dealings occurred during the week covered.







## Other Stock Exchanges



## Boston Stock Exchange

March 25 to March 31, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list


## Chicago Stock Exchange

March 25 to March 31, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks- <br> Par | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low Hioh } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Whek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  |  |
| bott | 59 |  |  |  | 850 |  |  |  |
| Aerre Steel Co comen-.-. 25 |  | $341 / 8$ | 36 | 75 | 341/4 Mar | 43 |  |
| Adams (JD) | $81 / 2$ | / |  | 80 | Jan |  |  |
| Adams Oll \& Gas Co com |  |  |  | 100 | Mar |  |  |
| dvanced Alum Castor | 2 |  | $21 / 2$ | 150 | 2 Mar |  |  |
| etna Ball Bearing com | 7 |  |  | 100 |  |  | Mar |
| llied I mabratorles | 13 | 133/4 | $14 / 4$ | 150 | 1135 |  |  |
| Hed Products com |  |  |  |  | 61/2 J8 |  |  |

## CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paul H.Davis \& Go. <br> Members Principal Exchanges

Trading Dept. GGO. 405-406 Municipal Dept. CGO. 521
10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO


For footnotes see page 1935



|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | deil |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | 边 |
|  |  |
| iois |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Schwabacher \& Co. <br>  Cortlandt $7-4150$ Private Wire to own offices in San Franclsco and Los Angeles | Amain |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Serse |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Stocose $\quad$ Pew |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| cime |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED



## Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted



Canadian Markets-Listed and Unlisted

Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Continued) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Prices } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Sales } \\ \text { Sor } \\ \text { Share } \end{array}$ | Range Stnce Jan. 1, 1839 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Low | Hi |
| Holling |  |  | 8 . Jan |  |
| Home |  |  | 10 coc Mar |  |
| Homestead Oil........... ${ }^{1} 1210 \mathrm{c}$ | 261/2c | 77,450 | ${ }_{24 \mathrm{c}}^{10 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 261c. ${ }^{\text {arar }}$ |
|  | $30 \sim 321 / 2$ | 4,0 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Huron \& Erre |  | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }^{64 / 2}$ Feb |  |
| Huron \& Erie $20 \%$ Dret 100 | $211^{8 / 4} 2812^{81 / 2}$ | ${ }_{31}$ | 2023 \% Feb | $215^{\text {/2 }}$ Jan |
| Imperial | 157/ 160 |  | 157 Jan | ${ }_{16} 17 /{ }^{\text {c/ }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Imperal }}$ Imper | ${ }^{15}$ |  | 73/8 Mar |  |
| Insplrat |  | 600 | 310 | Jan |
| Internation | $\begin{array}{ll}83 & 85 \\ 81 & 85\end{array}$ | 22 |  | Jan |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}81 & 85 \\ 46\end{array}$ | 14,390 | 79/8 | $3 / 1 / \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Preterred_- }}$ | ${ }^{25} 50 \mathrm{c}$ 261/4 |  | 243\% Jan |  |
| Inti U |  |  | 240 Mar | 34 c - Jan |
|  | $54 / 8$ | 3.600 | 51/0 Mar | c Jan |
| Jellitee Co |  | ${ }_{7058}^{18,700}$ |  | - |
| ${ }^{\text {J M M Consolit }}$ | ${ }_{11}{ }^{5 c}$ |  | ar | Feb |
|  | 1.621 .88 |  | 1.62 Mar | 08 Jan |
| err L | ${ }^{610} 610$ | ${ }^{900}$ | -55c | ${ }^{65 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {73e }}$ Feb |
| 1850 | 34 e <br> 1.35 <br> 1.50 <br> 1.50 | ${ }_{73,349}^{7,150}$ | 1.15 Jan | 1.75 Mar |
| na | ${ }^{73 / 5 \mathrm{c}}$ | 3,500 | 51/0. Mar | 81/2 Mar |
|  | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{323 / 6}{ }^{41 / 25}$ | 15,439 170 | ${ }_{\text {50c }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{50.25} \mathrm{Man}$ |
| Lake sulph | $1{ }^{750} 15$ | 100 | 14. | Mar |
| Lamaque | ${ }^{6} 1515.75$ | 2, ${ }^{2} \mathbf{8 4 2}$ | ${ }_{290}^{5.50} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 6.85 Mar |
|  | ${ }^{298} 124$ | ${ }_{1}^{24,380}$ | $113 / 2 \mathrm{mar}$ | $131 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | 59 c | 6,837 | 59 c Mar | 85 C Jan |
| C |  | 14,900 |  | ${ }_{85 \mathrm{c}}^{81 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {dan }}$ |
|  | ${ }_{282}^{650}$ | 16,850 | 2.82 | 3.60 Jan |
|  | 2314 | 546 | ${ }_{21} 2{ }^{\text {J Jan }}$ | ${ }_{23}^{25} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}211 / 2 & 221 / 2 \\ 4.85 \\ 50\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{5.90}^{23} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | ${ }_{175}^{4.75}$ | 4,075 | 1.75 | 3.20 J -n |
| Madsen Red Lake.......1 ${ }^{10}$ | $30 \mathrm{c} \quad 40 \mathrm{c}$ | 26,650 |  | 55c Jan |
|  |  | 23,150 12,500 | ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | - |
| Mantoobe deastern |  | 12,500 | 514 Mar | ${ }^{7} 165 \mathrm{JJan}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {M Mple Leat }}$ | 1.051 .30 |  | 1.05 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preierred }}$ | 31/20 4 | 5,875 | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ Mar | Jan |
| Massey Harrls.........-* ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4\%/2 $51 / 8$ | 2,770 | ${ }^{\text {4 } 42 / 2 . \mathrm{Mar}}$ | ${ }^{73} 0^{3 / 2} \mathrm{JJan}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 90.91 | 70 | ${ }^{83} \mathrm{Fac}$ Jeb | ${ }_{24 \mathrm{c}}^{94} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| McDougal |  |  | 501/ Jan |  |
|  | $1.10^{2} 1.23$ | 19,475 | 1.08 Mar | ${ }^{1.32} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Mevittie-Graham ....--1. ${ }^{\text {ach }}$ | ${ }_{40} 6$ | 8,300 | ¢0 Mar | +13c Jan |
|  | 40 c | 16,625 | 4 c | 7 c |
|  <br> $M$ | 1.22 1.50 | 7,147 |  | ${ }_{24}^{205}$ |
| M onarch Knitt | 193/2 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 191/2 | 50 | 8 cos | 121/20 J Jan |
| Moneta-Porcupine.-....-1 102 | $1.00{ }^{1.16}$ | 18,875 |  | ${ }^{1.45} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}37 & 38 \\ 162 & 163\end{array}$ | 237 <br> 19 | ${ }_{158}^{35}$ Man |  |
| Morris |  | 00 |  |  |
| Murphy .................. $11 / 4$ | 1/4e 11/4 | 1,000 | 146 Mar | 4 c |
| National | ${ }_{43}{ }^{3} / 484$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{42} 6$ |
|  | ${ }_{10}^{43 / 4} \quad 10^{43 / 4}$ |  |  |  |
| National steel Car-...--* ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }_{46}^{46} \quad 53$ | ${ }^{1,237}$ | ${ }^{46}$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar | 51/\% Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Naybob Gow }}$ |  | ${ }^{64,450}$ | ${ }_{31 / 2}^{2 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 98 , ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |
| New Gold Rose-.......--1 100 | 10 c | 3,400 |  | ${ }^{250}$ Jan |
|  | ${ }^{1.52}$ 1.62 | ${ }^{725}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 2, ${ }_{2}^{9,800}$ | $7 \%$ | ${ }^{13 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Jam}$ |
| Norgold | $31 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ 31/c. | 6,000 | 3 3, $\mathrm{c}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  |
| Normetal | 420.47 c | 4,830 | ${ }_{450}^{42 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | (oc Mar |
| North Emplre .-......... 1 | 8.50 8.70 | 1,400 | 8.10 Jan | 8.85 Mar |
| North Star | ${ }^{1.00} 1.00$ | 25 |  |  |
|  | crels | 8 8.940 | ${ }_{2}^{2.15}$ Mar | 3.35 Jan |
| Okalta oll.................* 1.10 | 1.051 .18 | 5,660 | 1.01 Jan | ${ }^{1.73}$ |
| Oliga | 1196. $13 / 80$ | ${ }^{23,300}$ | 300 Mar | 53e Jan |
|  | 2.002 .00 | 10 | 1.50 Jan | 2.00 Feb |
| Preter | $63 / 4$ | ${ }^{50}$ |  |  |
| Oro-Plata | 300 | 4,600 |  | 12 c Jan |
| Paga-Her |  | ${ }_{329}$ |  | $1041 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Pamour P | $\begin{array}{llll}3.30 & 3.7\end{array}$ | 12.480 | 3.25 Mar |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pandora-C }}$ | ${ }^{63 / 20}$ | 2,000 | ${ }^{\text {b/3 }}$ | $73 / 4$ |
| Partanen- | 4 4 ¢ 5 | 4,700 |  | $77 / 6 \mathrm{c}$ Feb |
| ${ }^{\text {Paulore Gold }}$ |  | ${ }_{31} 19$ | 4/4. 38 Mar |  |
| Paymaster Cons........-1 1.68 | 1.60 1.78 | 10,200 | 1.45 Jan | 1.94 Mar |
| Photo Engraving..........-* 17 | 17 | 100 | 17 Mar | Jan |
|  | ${ }_{245}^{4.85}$ | ${ }_{407}^{8,520}$ | ${ }_{2.40}$ | ${ }_{2.70}{ }^{5} \mathrm{Ja}$ Jan |
| Porto Rico pre |  | 25 | ${ }^{97}$, Jan | ${ }^{100}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{18,075}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{178}^{9 / 4}$ | 1,000 | 17 c Mar | 24 c Jan |
| Premier- | $\begin{array}{ll}1.92 & 2.06\end{array}$ | 8,600 | ${ }_{8}^{1.92}$ Mar | ${ }^{2.40}$ Jan |
| Premter Met | 81.18 1.48 | 77,118 | 1.18 Mar | 1.75 |
|  | 50c | 1,000 | 40 c Mar | 65 c Jan |
|  |  | -1,700 | ${ }_{20 \mathrm{c}}^{\text {6e }} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 9 c 46 c Jan 4 Mar |
| Reno Gold .-.........- ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ${ }_{26}^{30 \mathrm{c}}{ }_{26}^{46 \mathrm{C}}$ | 58,241 | 24. |  |
| Reverse Long | ${ }_{63 / \mathrm{c}}^{2} \quad 73 / \mathrm{c}$ | 14,300 | ${ }^{24} 52 \mathrm{c}$ M | 11916 Jan |
| Ronda Gold | ${ }^{101 / 5}{ }^{18} 12 \mathrm{c}$ | 11,000 | 180 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}185 \\ 34 & 189 \\ 37 / 2\end{array}$ | 1,164 | ${ }_{34}^{180}$ Mas | $1943 / \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Russell Ind--.---....-.--100 | 100100 |  | 71 Ja | 100 Mar |
| Preterred. | ${ }_{105}^{125}{ }^{125}{ }_{12 \mathrm{c}}$ |  | ${ }^{112} \mathrm{c}$ Fe |  |
| An | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 314 Ma | 10 砍 Mar |
| San Antonio-.......--- ${ }^{1} 1.50$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{9,6}$ | 1.18 Ja | $\begin{array}{ll}1.70 \\ 170 & \text { Mar } \\ 17\end{array}$ |
|  | 131 | 8,60 |  | - 17 c |
| Shawkey Greak ........-50 | 1.011 .12 |  |  | 1.14 Mar |
| Sherritt-Gordon--.-..-1 |  |  |  | ${ }^{1.45}$ Jan |
| Slyman Mines. Q |  |  |  |  |
| wood | $14 / 4$ <br> $37 / 8$ |  | 1346 Mar | b |
|  | 87.88 | $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $82 \%$ Jan | 90 Jan |

Toronto Stock Exchange

| Stocks (Concludet) Par | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Sasi } \\ \text { Sole } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}$ | Week's Range of PricesLow High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Sheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | Hig |  |
| Stseoe G | 1.03 | $1.00 \quad 1.14$ |  | 1.00 Mar | 1.67 | Jan |
| Sladen M | ${ }_{7}^{50}$ |  |  | 635 c , Jan | 138 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| South End $\mathbf{i}$ |  | 40 40 |  | ${ }^{40} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 11/4c | Jan |
| th Wes |  | 29C 30 c |  |  |  | an |
|  |  | 63 c |  |  |  | Feb |
| da |  | 5. ${ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | Mar |
| Standard P |  | $\begin{array}{cc}21 & 21 / 4 \\ 21 & 24\end{array}$ |  | $20 \quad$ Feb |  | Mar |
| Stan | 38 | 38 38 <br> 18  <br> 1818  | 100 | ${ }_{163}^{38}$ Mar |  | ${ }_{\text {Feb }}^{\text {Feb }}$ |
|  | 70 | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \\ 701 & 1812 \\ 751 / 2\end{array}$ | 1,236 |  |  |  |
| Steel Pret | ${ }^{701 / 4}$ | 794.74 |  | 65 Mar | 74 | Mar |
| Scerling Coal |  |  |  | ${ }_{50}$ Mar |  | Jan |
| Straw Lake Sturgeon R1v | 51/40 |  | 19,000 | 18 c Mar |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Ster | 2.05 | 2.05 | 1,680 | 2.05 Mar | 3:00 | Jan |
| Sudbury | 10 c | Oc |  | 8i/e Mar | 1. | ${ }_{\text {Feeb }}^{\text {Fen }}$ |
|  | 800 |  | , 7 | ${ }_{23 / 4}{ }^{3}$ |  | Jan |
| Syivanite Cold | 3.05 | 3.25 | 8,296 |  | 3.5 | Jan |
|  |  | 111/2 | 160 |  |  | b |
|  | 4.0 | 4.35 | , 1 | 4. | ${ }_{1}^{4.75}$ | Jan |
| Tex |  | 1.751 .90 | ${ }_{1}^{5,850}$ | 1.75 Mar | 30 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Toburn ${ }_{\text {T }}$ | ${ }_{14}^{145}$ | $10^{\circ} \quad 14$ | ${ }^{1345}$ | 10 Mar | 161/4 | Jan |
| Toronto Gien | 85 | $85 \quad 85$ | 10 | ab |  |  |
| Toronto Mortg | 10421/2 |  |  | ${ }^{1071 / 2} \mathrm{Mar}$ |  | ar |
| Towagmac | 108 |  | 16.6 | 1.03 | 1.65 | Jan |
| Urion 6 | 11\%2 | $111 / 213$ | 2,832 | 11/6 Mar |  | Mar |
| nited Clg |  |  |  | 33/4 Mar |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Jan } \\ \text { Jeb }}}{\text { an }}$ |
| $\underset{\text { United Fuel }}{\text { Preterred }}$ | $36^{3,4}$ | 353/4 38 | ${ }_{29} 7$ | 35 Mar |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Feb }]{ }$ |
| United O |  | 8 | 1,95 | ${ }_{4}^{1 / 2 \mathrm{C}} \mathrm{Mar}$ | ${ }^{157 / 8}$ |  |
| Unite |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 75.548$ | 2,60 | ${ }_{4.75}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Ventures | 4.4 | 4880 | 2,650 | 48 c | 1.00 | Jan |
| Walte A | 6.20 | $6.10 \quad 7.0$ | 27,39 | 6.10 | ${ }^{8.25}$ | Jan |
| Walkers. | ${ }_{11}^{41 / 2}$ | ${ }_{10}^{41 / 4} 45$ | 3,060 | 41 |  | nn |
| Preferi | 12 c | 12c 123 | 12,800 | 12 c Jan | 15 c | Jan |
| estern Cal |  |  |  | $2{ }^{2}$ Jan | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | JJan |
| Westeferred | 22 | ${ }_{43 / 4}^{21}{ }^{22} 5$ | 4,000 | 4350 Ma | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}$ | Jan |
| , | 102/2 | $101 / 81$ | 555 | 10 | 12\% | Jan |
| White E |  | \% |  |  |  |  |
| Whitewater |  | $2{ }^{2}$ | 12,800 |  |  | Jan |
| Winnipeg Elect | 1.75 | $\begin{array}{lll}1.75 & 1.75\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{63} 1.5 \mathrm{Feb}$ |  |  |
| od (Alex) |  | 11e |  | 100 F | 190 | Jan |
| Wright Hargre | 8.00 | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|c\|} \hline 0-8.55 \\ 635 \end{array}$ |  | 8.00 Jan |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar } \\ \mathrm{Jan} \end{gathered}$ |

Toronto Stock Exchange-Curb Section
March 25 to March 31, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

$\xlongequal{\text { Waterloo A. Industrial and Public Utility Bonds }}$

| Abitib P \& Pap etts 581953 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { PRId } \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{80}{ }^{493 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Beauharnols Pr Corp 58.73 |  | -993 |  | 46 | 48 |
|  |  |  | Mlina \& Ont Paper 6s. 1945 | [251/2 | 312 |
| Burns ${ }^{\text {c Co }}$ C8 | 41 | 43 |  | 1023/4 |  |
| Calgary Power Co 5 | 1025/4 | 10334 | Montreal L H \& P |  |  |
| Canace Bread 68.0 - -194 | 10412 | 043立 | par value) 3s-..-.-1956 | 1031/2 |  |
| Canadian Inter Pad 6s 19 | 98 | 99 |  |  |  |
| Canadian Lt ¢ ¢ Pow 5819 | 100 |  | real Tramway ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 94 | 961/4 |
|  |  | 96 |  |  |  |
| Cedar Raplds M \& P 58.53 |  |  | Power CorD. Of ${ }_{58}$ |  |  |
|  | 38 | 39 | Price Brothers 18t 58.1957 | ${ }_{90}$ | 92 |
| Dom Gas \& Elec 61/88-1945 | 891/2 | 903/2 |  | 100 |  |
| Donnacona Pader Co-1956 | 71 | 72 | guenay Power 43/8 A ${ }^{\text {P6 }}$ |  | 1/2 |
| East Kootenay Pow 78 |  |  | 43, 8eerles B--5-5-1966 |  |  |
| Eastern Dairles 89-1949 | ${ }_{96}^{41}$ | 97 |  |  |  |
| Gatineau Power 58.1056 | 10444 | 043/8 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{101}^{80}$ | 81 | United Graln Grow 58.1948 | 90 | 92 64 |
|  |  |  | Winalpeg Elec 43/5 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{42}^{80}$ |  |  | ${ }_{53}$ |
| - No par value. flas | price | $\square$ Nominal |  |  |  |

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 31



New York State Bonds

| 3s 1974 | ${ }^{\text {b2d }}$. 15 | ${ }_{\text {less }}^{\text {Ask }}$ | World War Bonus- | Bld | A8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 82.20 | less 1 | 41/8 April 1940 to 1949.- | 61.50 |  |
| Canal \& Highway - |  |  | Highway Improvement- |  |  |
| 5 s Jan \& Mar 1964 to '71 | ${ }_{144}^{62.30}$ |  | 4s Mar \& Sept 1958 to ${ }^{\circ} 67$ |  |  |
| Highway Imp $41 / 38$ sept ${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 144 144 |  | Canal Imp 48 Jts '60 to '67 | 11251/2 |  |
| Can \& High Imp 41/48 1965 | 1411/3 |  | Barge C T 41/8 Jan 11945 - | 116 |  |


| Port of New York Authority Bonds |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| United States Insular Bonds |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 196 \\ & 19665 \\ & 196 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ |  |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds





## FISCAL FUND, we.

Eank steek series $\therefore \quad$ Insurance Steck series


NEW YORK BANK, TRUST CO. and INSURANCE STOCKS
Laird, Bissell \& Meeds
120 Broadway, Now York Tel. BArclay 7-3500 Bell System Teletype N Y-1-1248 and 1-1249




|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Dosdend } \\ \text { Cn Dollars } \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{\text {Btd }}$ | As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama \& Vieksburg (lulinols Central) --- --..--100 | ${ }^{6} 0$ | 70 | 参 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna (Deiaware \& Hudson) .-..-- 100 |  | ${ }_{59}^{121 / 2}$ |  |
| Allegheny \& Western (Buif Roch \& Pits) ..............50 | ${ }_{2} 2.00$ | ${ }^{283} 4$ | $303 / 4$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Boston \& A Abany }}$ (New York Central) --.-.-.-.----100 | - 8.75 | ${ }_{12}{ }^{7}$ | 79 |
| Boston \& Providence (New Haven)-..-.......---100 | -8.85 <br> 2.85 | 44 |  |
|  | 5.00 | 81 | 841/3 |
| Cleve Cinn Chicaso \& St Louls pret (N Y Central) --100 | 5.00 3.50 3 | ${ }_{762}$ | ${ }^{693}$ |
|  | 2.00 2 | ${ }_{47}$ | 49 |
| Delaware (Penasylvania) --...-.-.-.-.-.- ${ }^{25}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2.00}$ | ${ }_{54}^{42 / 2}$ | 471/4 |
| Fort Wayne \& Jackson pret (N Y Central) -------100 | 5.50 9.00 | 152\% ${ }^{51}$ | 1568. |
|  | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$. 00 | $433 / 4$ | 463/4 |
| Michigan Central (New York Central) ---------. ${ }^{100}$ | ${ }^{80.00}$ | 650 |  |
|  | 5 | ${ }_{57}$ | 60 |
| Northern Contral (Pennsylvanla) .............- 50 | 4.00 | 87 | 91/2 |
|  | ${ }^{4.50}$ | ${ }_{41}$ |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preterred }}$ - | 3.00 7.00 | ${ }_{172}^{81}$ | 1751/2 |
| Ptrtaburg Fort Wayne \& Culcage (Penn.) pref.-.-100 |  | ${ }_{145}^{172}$ |  |
| Rensselar \& EAratoga (Delaware \& Hudson) -.-.-. 100 | 6.82 | 6, ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }^{6373}$ |
| St Louls Brige 1st dref (Terminal RR) ----------100 |  | ${ }_{65}^{131}$ |  |
| Tunnel RR St Louls | 6.00 | 130 |  |
| United New Jersey RR \& Canal (Pennsylvania).-- ${ }^{100}$ | 10.00 <br> 6.00 | 240 54 5 |  |
|  | 6.00 5.00 | ${ }_{60} 8$ |  |
|  | 5.00 | 59 | $621 / 9$ |
| Preforred | ${ }^{5} 5.00$ | 618 | ${ }^{84} 1{ }^{\text {b }}$ |
|  | 3.00 | 55\%/2 | 583/2 |

Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | ${ }_{\text {bid }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | Asi |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantle Cosat Line 43/8.-. | b2 | 1.25 | Ne |
| Batilimore \& Ohio 41/28.... | 64.50 | 3.50 |  |
|  | ${ }^{64.50}$ | 4.00 |  |
|  | ${ }^{64.75}$ | 4.00 |  |
| $33 / 38 \mathrm{Dec} 11936$-1944 | 65.00 | 4.00 | $N_{5 S} \mathrm{~N}$ He Hart |
| Canadian National 41 | ${ }^{\text {b2, } 50}$ | 2.00 | Nort |
|  | ${ }^{82.50}$ |  |  |
| Cent Rr Now Jersey 413/3- | 04.40 | 3.25 | ${ }_{48}$ |
| яapea |  |  | 74 |
| ${ }^{439} 9$ | ${ }_{\text {b125 }}{ }^{\text {b2, } 20}$ | 1.50 | Deo 1 1937-50 |
| Chloago \& Nor West 41/88. | 04.50 | ${ }^{3} 775$ | Pe |
|  | ${ }_{65} 64.50$ | ${ }_{4} .65$ |  |
| ${ }_{56}$ - | b5.10 | 4.65 | st |
| Chicago R I | 93 | 943/ | st Louis Southw |
| Denver \& R | b4.50 |  | citic |
|  |  | ${ }^{3} 50$ | ${ }^{58}$ |
| ${ }^{51}$ | ${ }^{64.50}$ | 3.00 | 58. |
| Erieat Northern 43\% | ${ }^{61.75}$ | 1.00 |  |
| 58. | 01.50 | 1.60 |  |
| Hooking Valler 58. |  |  |  |
| wilnois Central 41/8 | b2.75 | 2.00 | Unton P |
| Internat Great Nor | ${ }^{34.00}$ | ${ }^{3.00}$ |  |
| ong I |  | 2.50 |  |
|  | b3.50 | $2.50 \\|$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{3}^{3.50}$ | Weater |
| uri | - ${ }_{\text {che }}^{63.50}$ |  |  |

## Miscellaneous Bonds

|  |  |  |  | B4d | A8k |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bear-Mountaln-Hudson |  |  | $\mathbf{Y o}$ |  |  |
| cmmodity Oredit Oorp |  |  | 31/58 revenue....-1944 | 1.90 |  |
| 3\% netes Nov 21939. | 00. | 100.18 | $31 / 38$ revenue..-. 1948 | 2.40 | less |
| 1 deral Farm Mtge Corp |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100.21 | 100.23 | Reconstruction Finance |  |  |
| 18.---.-.---July 1939 | 100.6 | 100 | 7/6\% notes July 201941 | 100.27 | 100.29 |
| 28.-.......-Dec 1940 | 102.18 | 102.22 | 7/6\%-....-- Nov 11941 | 100.26 | 100.28 |
| Apr 11943 | 102.25 | 102.29 | 7\%\%-J.Jan 151942 | 100,24 | 100.26 |
| deral Natl Mitge Assn |  |  | Reynolds Invest'g 5s 1948 |  | 63 |
| Cay 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cailmay 16'39 at 101 | 101.23 | 101.27 | 4 sif fevenue '77.A\&O | 112 |  |
| 1988 |  |  | 4 4 serial revenue - 1942 | 1.50 3.40 | $3 / 4$ |
| Home Owners' Loun |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1388......June 11939 | 100.1 | 100.16 | 1\%\% notes Feb 11944 | 02. | 102.4 |

## Sugar Stocks

| Pa |  | Par | Btd | Ast |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuoan Atlantic. Sugar_ $7 \%$ Eastern Sugar Assoc Preferred |  |  |  |  |


| \% | 888 ํํํํㅇㅇ <br>  | 8ㄷ888Nㅛ8888888 <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \% |  |  <br>  |  |



## DEALERS

## PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

Bishop Reilly \& Co.
STREET, NEW YORK
Hanover 2-3888 Bell Teletype: N. Y. 1-1043
nover $2-3888$
Direct wire to Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co., Chicago
Public Utility Stocks


Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 31-Continued

## Public Utility Bonds

| Amer Gas \& Power 3-5s '53 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Btd } \\ & 411 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | 44 | Inland Gas Cord 61/50.1938 | $511 / 2$ | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer Utillty Serv 6s_1964 | 771/2 | 791/2 | Kan City Pub Serv 4s,1957 | $245 / 8$ | 267/6 |
| Assoclated Electrio 56-1961 | 58 | 60 | Kan Pow \& Lt $1 \mathrm{st} 41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ '65 | 1091/2 | 10 |
| Assoc Gas \& Elec Corp-7 | 283/ | 2931 |  |  |  |
|  | $291 / 2$ | $301 / 2$ | Lexington Water Pow 58.68 | $3 / 8$ | $81 \%$ |
| Income deb 4s.----1978 | 3215 | $3{ }^{31 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
| Income deb 41/98..-1978 | $351 / 2$ 57 | 37 60 | Mich Consol Gas 4s 1963 .- | 97315 |  |
| Conv deb 433s...-1973 | 58 | 60 | Mtn States Pow 1st 6s.1938 | 4y |  |
| Conv deb 58......-1973 | 65 | 67 |  |  |  |
| Conv deb 51/2s . . . . 1973 | 71 | 74 | Narragansett Elec 81/28 '66 | 108\% | 1091/4 |
| 88 without warrants. 1940 | 95 | 97 | New Eng G \& E Assn 5s.' 62 N Y, Pa \& N J Utll 58 1956 | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |
| Assoc Gas \& Elec Co- |  |  | N Y State Elec \& Gas Corp |  |  |
| Cons ret deb | 34 | 37 |  | 993/2 | 10014 |
| Sink fund inc | 31 |  | orth A |  |  |
| Sink fund inc 4368--183 | 32 |  | 31/28......-----..- 1949 | 103 | 1033/8 |
| Slink fund inc 58.... 198 | 33 |  |  | 102312 | 102 |
| Sink fund ine 53/8._1983 | 34 |  |  | 1041/8 | 104 |
| Slink fund inc | 30 |  |  |  |  |
| St inc 41/2s-53/s | 31 |  | Nort |  |  |
| Sink fund ine 5-68_-198 | 32 |  | Secured notes 31/88-1947 | 106 | $1061 / 2$ |
| $l$ Inc | 33 |  | Oblo Power 31481988---7-1 | 1073/3 |  |
| stone |  |  | Ohio Pub Service 4s - 1962 | $\begin{gathered} 10814 \\ 674 / 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Electr | 109 | 110 |  |  |  |
| Cent Arix Pub Serv 5s_1948 |  | 32 | Pe |  |  |
| Central G\& E 51/28... 194 | 723 | 75 | 1st Hen 3-68......-1961 | 81 |  |
| 1st lien coll trust 6s-19 | $781 /$ | 803/4 | Portland Elee Power 68.50 | f17\% | 191/8 |
| entral Iuinots Pub Serv 1st mtge 3 3/3 $\mathrm{B}_{\ldots}$..... 18 |  |  | Public Berv Elec \& Gas1st \& ref $58 \ldots \ldots$ |  |  |
|  | 107\% | 108\%/2 | 1st \& ref 88-2.-.-.-.-2037 | 218 |  |
| Central Publle Utility-, |  |  | 1st mitge 33/8----1968 | 1101 |  |
| Income $51 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ With stk ${ }^{\text {c }} 52$ |  | 214 | Pub Serv of Northern III- |  |  |
| Ities Service $\mathrm{Ceb} \mathrm{5s}$ _- 1963 | 718/8 | 731/8 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1074 \\ 78 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 81 \end{array}$ |
| Commonwealth Edison- $31 / 28_{-}$ - | 10 | 109\%/4 |  | $681 / 2$ |  |
| Cons Cltien Lt Pow \& Trac |  |  | St Joseph Ry Lt Heat \& Pow |  |  |
|  | 471/4 | 481/4 |  | 1031/4 | 04 |
| 6 s series B | 47 | 48 | Sou Citles Util $5 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{~A}_{-}$-1958 | 451/4 | 47 |
| Crescent Public serviceColling 68 ( $\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{B}$ ) $\ldots 1954$ |  |  | Tel Bond |  |  |
| Camberl'd Co P\&L ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \% $/ \mathrm{s}^{\prime} 66$ | 1051/2 | 1061/4 | Texas Publle Serv 58,-1961 |  | $931 / 4$ |
|  |  |  | Toledo Edison 3158--1968 | 1063/4 | 1071/8 |
|  |  |  | (tica Gab \& El Co 5 s - 1957 | $\begin{gathered} 1261 / 2 \\ 88 \end{gathered}$ | 89 |
| ederated Util $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ _- 1957 | 70\% | 725\% | Wisconsin G\& | 108 |  |
| Havana Elee Ry 5s... 1952 | $421 / 2$ |  | Wis Mich Pow 3\%/8_-19 |  |  |

( We make markets in all issues of:
TITLE COMPANY MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES PRUDENCE BONDS AND CERTIFICATES BANK AND TRUST COMPANY PARTICIPATIONS

NEWBURGER, LOEB \& CO.
Members. New York Stock Exchange \& Other Exchanges

## 40 Wall Street, New York

Telephone W Hitehall 4-6300 Bell System Teletype NY 1-2033 PHILADELPHIA, PA: LEBANON, PA. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.


> Investment Trust Issues GOODBODY \& CO.
> Members N. Y. Stock Exchanoe and other Princtpal Stock and Commoatty Exchanoes Main Office
115 Broadway New York City
Ne Tel REctor 2-5485 Tel. Journai Sq. 2-4400 Private: Wire System Connecting Branch Offices in leading Cities

Investing Companies


Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday Mar. 31-Concluded



## General Corporation and Investment News

## RAILROAD—PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL—INSURANCE—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. <br> However, they are always as near alphabetical position as possible.

## FILING OF REGISTRATIONS STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos. 3982 to 3997 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The total involved is approximately $\$ 158,951,601$.
Texas Corp. ( $2-3982$, Form A2) of New York, N. Y. has filed a regis-
tration statement covering su0, 000.000 of $3 \%$ debentures due April $1,1959$. tration statement covering $\$ 40,000,000$ of $3 \%$ debentures due April ).
Filed March 23 , 1939. (For further details see subsequent page).
Manhattan Realty Corp. (2-3983, Form A1) of Wilmington, Del. has cumulative preferred stock and 10,000 shares of no-par common stock. The stock is to be offered in units of one share of preferred and 10 shares
of common at $\$ 1,001$ a unit. Proceeds of the issue will be used for organization and working capital. Ernst $\mathbf{G}$. Geiringer et al may be underwriters. M. E. Bernstein is President of the company. Filed March 23 , 1939.
Mansfield Tire \& Rubber Co. (2-3984; Form A2) of Mansfield, Ohi has filed a registration statement covering 47,615 shares of its common stock. O which 13,800 shares are offered ty issuer and
stockholders at $\$ 15.50$ per share. 5,598 treasury shares have also been stockholders at si5.50 per share. 5,598 treasury shares have also been
registered and will be offered to certain officers and employees at $\$ 13.50$ per share. The registration also covers 67,200 shares reserved for conver-
sion of outstanding $\$ 20$ par $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock. sion of outstanding $\$ 20$ par $6 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock,
The issuers' part of the proceeds will be used to reimburse treasury, for plant machinery and equipment. Otis \& Co. is expected to be the under-
writer. G. W. Stephens is President of the company. Filed March writer.
$24,1939$.
Haskelite Manufacturing Corp. (2-3985, Form A2) of Chicago, III. has filed a registration statement covering 295,000 shares of $\$ 5$ par common
stock, of which 62,000 were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of purstock, or which 62,000 were reserved for 1ssuance upon the exercise of pur-
chase warrans and the remaining unissued shares may be sold privatll or throumh under writer. Proceeds from sale will be used to retire second mortgage bonds to pay 1 st mortgage installment and for working capital.
No underwriter named. George R. Meyercord is President of the company. Filed March 24, 1939.
Gatineau Power Co. (2-3986, Form A2) of Montreal, Que., Canada has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 62,50,000$ of 1 st mortgage
$34 \%$ bonds, series A and B, due April 1,1969 . Filed March 24, 1939. United Aircraft Products, Inc has filed a registration statement covering 113,421 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock. The stock is optioned to underwriters at 85 a share for retail at
$\$ 6.25$. Of the total, 10,000 shares are offered by the issuer and 103,42 by stockholders. Burr \& Co., Inc. named underwriter. The issuers
share of the proceeds will be used for working capital. T. M. Hiester is share of the proceeds will be used for working capita
President of the company. Filed March 25, 1939 .
General Acceptance Corp. (2-3988, Form A-2), of Bethlehem, Pa.
filed a registration statement covering i1,588 of $\$ 20$
par $7 \%$ cumulat
 a a hare, and 24,485 shares of common reserved for warrants and conversion of the preferred. Warren W. York \& Co and Masaland, Fernon \& Ander-
son are named underwriters. Proceeds will be used for expansion and workson are named underwriters. Proceeds will be used for expansion and work-
ing capital. F. Reed Wills is President of the company, Filed March 25 ,
1939.
Nu Enamel Corp. (2-3989, Form A-2) of Cleveland, Ohío has filed a registration statemeat Inc., named underwriter. L. Frank Pitts is President of the company Filed March 25, 1939 .
Tilo Roofing Co., Inc. (2-3990, Form A-2) of stratford, Conn., has filed a resistrible preferred stock to be offered first at $\$ 20.50$ shar and then at the market and 116,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock of Which $41 ; 000$ shares are to be offred for the account of certain stock orholeres at the market, and issuers' portion of the proceeds wil be used to increase the workin capital of a subsidiary through a loan. Distributors Group, Inc., named underwriter. R. J. Tobin is President of the company. Filed, March 25, 1939.

Chicago Molded Products Corp. (2-3991, Form A-2) of Chicago, IIL has filed a registration statement covering $\$ 500,000 \mathrm{So}$ convertible deben-
tures of 1949 and 50,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock. Offering price tures or ebbentures will be 101 and of the stock $\$ 6.25$ a share. Uffering price
of the derwriters named are Fuller, Cruttenden \& Co. and Barney, Johnson \& Co. The com
pany will offer $\$ 100,000$ of debentures in exchange for its $7 \%$ preferred stock proceeds of the sale of the debentures will be used to pay bank loans; retire preferred stock not exchanged for the debentures, retire notes held
by officers and for working capital. Proceeds from sale of the stock will by officers and for working capital. Proceeds from sale of the stock will
accrue to selling stockholders. Maurice C. Bachner is President of the accrue to selling stockholders. ${ }^{\text {M }}$.
company.
Filed March 27,1939 .
Republic Aircraft Products Corp.
Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 300,000 , shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock. A maximum of 89,000 shares will be initially offere opubic at $\$ 2.50$ a share then at market. Of the remaining shares, 20,000 are optional to underwriter; 105,000 shares may be purchased by under-
writer under same terms and conditions which any other party may mie 66,000 shares are outstanding and 20.000 shares are optional to to fficers Issuers part of proceeds will be used for debt, machinery and working capital. Brown, Schlessman Owern \& Co named inderw
Wise is President of the company. Filed March 27,1939 .
Schmidt Brewing Co. (2-3993, Form A-2), of Detroit, Mich., has filed a registration statement covering 60,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock. The et al are named underwriters. George schmidt is President of the company. Filed March 27, 1939 .
Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd. (2-3994, Form D-1)bondholders' protective committee has filed a regstan's outstanding first A 5 s of 1953 This is in accordance with plan of reorganization for the company under which 1,930,680 shares of no par common stock would be issued. These shares are to be represented by certificates of beneficial interest to be
exchanged for the bonds in the ratio of 40 shares for cach $\$ 1.000$ bond exchanged for the bonds in the ratio of 40 shares for each 81,000 bond.
Joseph P. Ripley is Chairman of the committee. Filed March $27,1939$. (See subsequent page).
Jamaica Water Supply Co. (2-3995, Form A-2), of New York, N. Y.,
has filed a rezistration statement covering 19162 shares of $\$ 5$ cumulative has filed a rexistration statement covering 19,162 shares of $\$ 5$ cumulative
preferred stock, series A of no par value and 43,500 shares of no-par common stock.
Proceeds of the issue will be used to redeem the 19,704 shares of the company's $731 / 2 \%$ preferred at $\$ 52.50$ a share, for payment of a bank note of its distribution system. Blyth \& Co., Inc., has been named underwriter. Paul M. Kydd is President of the company. Filed March 28, 1939. International Consolidated Mines, Inc. (2-3996, Form A-1), of
Seatte, Wash., has filed a registration statement 848,803 units of 1 cent par value common stock, 698.803 units of which were sold befor referstration at an averane price, or 8.41 cents per unit, and the rest being
offered in a recession proposal at 50 cents. The proceeds for drilling equipoffered in a recession proposal at 50 cents. The proceeds for drilling equipment development and working capital, oricers and directors as a class
may be underwriters. H. G. Beckwith is President of the company. Filed March 29, 1939.

Eastern Air Lines, Inc. (2-3997, Form A-1), of New York, N. Y,., has
filed a registration statement covering 25,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock to be optioned to certain employees under an employees' stockNo underwriter was namett the proceeds v. Rickenbacker is President of the

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of March 25, page 1791.

Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd.- Judicial Sale Proposed to End Receivership-Registration Statement Filed with SECNo Equity for Junior Claimants-
A proposal to lift company from its seven-year receivership through ac
judicial sale of assets was announced March 28 on behalf of the bondholders' Protective committee. In an action in which the Abitibi bond mond mortgars
has bent has been held valid, the committee proposes to ask a court order for a sale
of the company's properties in accordance with the trust deed, at which it of the companys to bropert and expect to purchase the assets.
Simultaneously it was announced that the Bondholders' Protective Committee, formed in 1932, had been enlarged, with H. J. Symington,
Vice-President of Royal Securities Corp. Ltd., of Montreal Vice--President of Royal securities Corp. Ltid. of Montreal, joining the
committee and succeeding Joseph $P$ Riper, of New York, as Chairman.
Mr. Ripley will continue Mr. Ripley will continue as an active member of the committee. Arthur Meighen of Toronto, former Premier of Canada, has also joined the com-
mittee, taking the place of Milton C. Cross, of New York, who resigned: The, canming the place of iled a regnistration statement urder the recurrities
Act of 1933 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington Act of 1933 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington,
after the effective date of which it proposes to urge bondholders to deposit after the effective date of which it proposes to urge bondhoiders to deposit
under the plan. The company sfirst mortgage $5 \%$ bonds, originalyl issued
 amount of \$48,267.00 and are, widely held in England, Canada and the
United States. With accrued unpaid interest, the bondholders' claim now United states. With accrued unpaid interest, the bondholders' claim now
totals more than $868.000,000$ or ar almost twice the current indicated market valuation of all Abitibib securities.
In proposing a judicial sale, the plan contemplates that assenting bond-
holders will become owners of the proverties, receiving commen stock in a new company, subject to a three-year opportunity to be granted stockholders new company, subject toa three year opportunity ty te granted stocko
and unsecured creditors to redeen the properties by paying their share of the bondholders caim. The principal stons follows:
(1) Purchase of Abitibi assets on behalf of assenting bondholders by a
new company to be formed for the purpose. This company would issue new company to be formed for the purpose. This company would issue
originally $1,930,680$ shares of common stock, at the rate of 40 shares for originally $1,930,680$ shares of common stock, at the rate of 40 shares for
each $\$ 1,000$ bond, with an equal number of stock purchase warrants going each $\$ 1,000$ bond, with an equal number of stock purchase warrans
to unsecured creditors and shareholders. to unsecured creditors and shareholders.
(2) Payment of purchase price by surrender of deposited bonds and
coupons and such cash as may be required to pay off non-assenting bondcoupons and such cash as may be required to pay orf non
holders
(3) Escrowing of shares issued for account of assenting bondholders an delivery to them of certificates of beneficial interest for common shares of the new company on the basis or 40 shares ror each s1,000 bond to July 1 1942, at prices ranging from $\$ 36$ to $\$ 41$ a share. share of the pur in cash to non-assenting brice of Abitibi assets after allowance for expenses and prior charges. $\begin{aligned} & \text { (6) Issuance by the new company of any securities necessary to provide }\end{aligned}$ (b) Issuance by the new company of any securties necessary
cash for payments to non-assenting bondololers to pay off receiver's
certicicates and to provide a small amount of working capital not to exceed certificates and to provide a small amount of working capital not to exceed
$\$ 2,000,000$ A Assenting bondholders will be given the first right to sub $\$ 2,000,000$. Assenting bondholders will be given the first right to subscribe at the public orfering price to securities so issued it
that not more than $\$ 10,000$ ono of senior securities shall be issued without first ortaining the consent of a majority in interest of the assenting bondholders:
The ass
The assent of at least $50 \%$ in principal amount of the outstanding A Abitibl
bonds is required before the committee may declare the plan operative bonds is required berore the committee may dectare the plan operative. Wh any equity in the Abitibi company for the junior claimants,"' 'according to a
 on their claim at present is over $\$ 3,400,000$. A depreclation of about $\$ 1,800$, 000 a year is required, thus making over $\$ 5,200,000$ annual earnings neces
sary to meet bond interest and depreciation. The annual earnings of Abitibi for the last six years, including 1938, before bond interest and depreciation have only averaged 'approximately, $\$ 2,124,000$ It it is obvious that, even
before deducting dereciation, net earning over the six-year period have before deducting depreciation, net earnings over the six-year period have ${ }^{\text {averaged substancirs' }}$ 'The bondective committee feels that this is the only practical way to end the receivershin, that thist metthod of dealing with the situation cafers the depositing bondholders the best chance of realizing on their in-
vestment, and that it puts the New Company in a position to re establish any equity if one develons and preserve to the junior security holders what
ever that equity may amount to for a reasonable period of time ? any equity iq one develons and to for a reasonable period of time.

Preferred Stockholders' Committee FormedA committee has been formed to protect the interests of preferred sharehoders. The committee headed by Do. H. Glbson, President of Toronto
Board of Trade, includes W. H. Moore. Arthur $\mathcal{A}$. Slaght, Col.. F. H. Deacon, H. Brook Bell, ail of Toronto, Stanley Strange and How,
ster, Montreal, and C. M. Keys, New York.-V. 148, p. 1467.

## Aeronautical Securities, Inc.-Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable April 6
to holders of record March 27. A special dividend of 20 cents was paid to holders of record March $27 .{ }^{\text {A }}$
on Dec. 28 last. $-V .147, ~ p .3754$.

Agfa Ansco Corp.-Merger Plan-
Stockholders will vote at a special meeting on April 13 on a merger of the company with a corporation of the same name recently organized under the arready approved the merger whereby officers and directors of the New
York company will become officers and directors of the Delaware corporation.
corporation. Schartion President, in announcing the special meeting said
tr. Ernst that upon the approva, of stockhhoiders of the proposed merger, the arrange ment provided for the creation of an issue or 80,000 shares of authorized
$\$ 100$ par $41 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, totaling $\$ 8,000,000$ of which $\$ 5.000 .000$ par value will be applied to the payment of short-term loans.

| Akron Canton \& Youngstown Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | 1939 <br> 8142 <br> 1 | 1938 ${ }_{\text {\$115,533 }}$ | 1937 $\$ 199$ | 1936 $\$ 181$ |
| Net from railway | 30,007 | 13,423 |  |  |
| Net after rents | 1,846 | def13,888 | 39. | 43 |
| Gross from railway |  | 239,584 | 392,863 156,800 |  |
| Net from | 41,446 | def28,406 | 71,636 | 88,841 |

Algoma Central \& Hudson Bay Ry.-Certificates Called All of the outstanding equipment trust series E 6\% gold certificates pay
Nover 1 , 1939 and numbered M-289 to 320 . inclusive, have been called able Nov. 1, 1939, and numbered M-289 to 320, inclussye, have been called
for redemption on May 1 at 1011/ and accrued Interest. Payment will be
made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.-V. 138, p. 3077 .

Alabama Great Southern RR.-Earnings-February-
Gross from rallway
Net from railway Net from railway
Net after rents_-
From Jan. Gross from railway Net from railway.
Net after rents.
-V. 148, p. 1307.


 | 1936,904 |
| :---: |
| 8969,94 |
| 97.781 |
| 37,976 | 915,829

185,912
82,756

Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-





Allied Stores Corp.-Listing-Acquisition-
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of of, ooo shares
The of common stock (no par) on orficicial notice, of issuance in connection with
the acqusition of the securities of George B. Peck, Inc., making the total the acqusition of the securities of Ge
amount aplied for $1,836,799$ shares.
ond

George B. Peck Co. (Mo.), owns and operates a department'store doing a general retail merchandising business in two adjoining buildings held under
leases in Kansas City, Mo. Under an agreement dated Feb. 16, 1939 leases in Kansas. City, Mo. Under an agreement dated Heb. 16 , 1939
between George. . Peck Co. and Allied Stores Corp. all of the assets of
George. B. Peck Co. except $\$ 3$, 500 cash, certain specified liabilities and all George B. Peck co. except agrements and apartment store leases will be
of tits leased department
transferred to george Bt Peck, Inc. in exchange for 50,000 shares of the capital stock of George B. Peck, Inc., , , exing allt the issued and outstanding capital stock of that company. In addition George B. Peck, Inc. will issue
its notes in the principal amount of $\$ 200,000$ in payment and discharge of the notes in the principal amount of $\$ 200,00$ in payment anc discharge of
the presently outstanding $\$ 200,000$ or notes of George B . Peck Co. and will
also issue $\$ 300,000$ of its 7 year $5 \%$ income debentures (which have no con-




Aluminium, Ltd.-Stock Dividend-
Directors at a meeting held March 30 declared a stock dividend of $10 \%$ in addition to a cash dividend oo 25 cents per share on the common storck,
both payable April 28 to holders of record A pril 15. These will be the first both payabe April 28 to holders or recor Aprin.
dividens paid on the common shares.
Payment of the stock dividend will require the issue of 67,673 additional

shares or common stock, without par
Under the provisions of the Canadian income tax laws, both the stock and cash dividends will be subject in the case of shareholders resident
outside the Dominion to withholding of tax at the rate of 5 . the stock outside the Dominion to withhoiding or cax at the rate ot ot the stock
issued being valued for this purpose under a rulig from the Department
of National Revenue at $\$ 47.50$ a share. In fact the amout to be withof National Revenue at $\$ 47.50$ a share. In fact, the amount to be with-
held rom dividends payable to non-residents of CCanada will be the cash
dividend of 25 cents held from dividends payable to non-residents or
dividend of 25 cents a share.- - .. 147 , p. 3755 .
American Airlines, Inc.- Annual Report
The company operated $15,314,792$ revenue miles during the year of 1938 at an average profit. of 1.39 c . per revenue mile flown.
Provision for depreciation and obsolescence in 1938 amountedttoI $\$ 1,548$,196, as compared with \$1, ane, ose for the thear 1937 . No changes were
made during 1938 in the basic rates used in 1937 for depreciation and obsolescence.
The num of passengers transported increased $19.2 \%$ in 1938 , as
compared with 1937. Total passengers carrice were 358,295 in 1933 , as compared with 300,571 in 1937. Revenue passenger miles were $140,869,290$ In 1938, as in 193 , company transported $10 \%$ of the total number of passengers transpor ted by the domestic air transport industry.
Air mail revenue for 1938 amounted too $3,331,47$, an increase of $\$ 349,181$ Air mail revenue for 1938 amounted to $\$ 3,331,474$, an increase of $\$ 349,181$
over the air mail revenue of $\$ 2,982,23$ for the year 1937 Air express.
revenue amounted to $\$ 353,667$ in 1938 , as compared with $\$ 359,264$ for the year 1937. On Dec. 31,1938 company had operated $46,895,929$ airplane miles and
had flown $1,011,697$ passengers, $410,236,966$ passenger miles without an acident involving a passenger fatality. Flagship planes costing $\$ 1,140,000$
Ten additional 21-passenger Douglas have been ordered by thi company for delivery in 1939 . Five of these
planes were delivered prior to March 10 , 1938 and the other five will be panes were deivered prior to March 10.
delivered during the month of May, 1939.

| Oper. revenue-Mail_-. 83;3 |  | 4,361 | $\$ 1,999,246$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oper. revenue-Mail-- ${ }_{\text {Passenger }}$ | 6,5971,73 | -5,552,817 | \$1,661,300 |
| 353,617 | 359,264 | 227,417 |  |
| 204,5 | 131,040 | 109,495 | 104,271 |
| Total oper revenue - \$11,331,828 |  | 1 | 6 |
| Operating expenses-..--9,077,7 | 8,511,376 | 6,868,805 | 5,441,002 |
| Balance-------- Other income-- $\$ 2,254,070$ 39,414 | $\$ 1,558,994$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 1,465,286 \\ 77,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 423,535 \\ 27,539 \end{array}$ |
| Total in | \$1 | \$1,542,322 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Other charges } & 489,226 \\ \text { Prov for obsol. \& deprec. } & 1,548,196\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Prov.for obsoi. \& deprec. $1,548,196$ | 1,406,294. | 1,277,629 |  |
| trans. of mail prior to | 2, 177 |  |  |
| deral income tax.... 42,8000 | 2,17 |  |  |
| Net profit_-.-.....- \$213,262 | loss\$93,628 | \$4,5 | 48,3 |
| Consolidated Balance | Sheet Dec. 3 | 1938 |  |
| Assets- $\quad$ Sose | Liabilitit |  |  |
| ash.---------------. \$959,047 | Notes pay., | Nov 30, | \$60.375 |
| a Accounts receivable--------818,839 | Acets. pay. | ccrued ex | 575,766 |
|  | A cerued int | est | 9 |
| ${ }_{\text {In }}$ | Accrued soc | security |  |
| ${ }_{\text {S }}$ Special funds - | Acerued misc | ell. Fed., Sta |  |
| c Land, bldgs, \& other eqpto. $1,325,059$ | Prov, for Fed | eral income | --es ${ }^{18,580}$ |
| Miseell. phys. prop. not in use_ 189,229 | Deps. on alr | ravel plans |  |
| Deferred charges ----------79, 79 | redeeme | el 8 cril |  |
|  |  | -- |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Earned surpl | (deitict) |  |
|  |  |  |  |

a After reserve of $\$ 12,63$. b After depreciation of $\$ 3,150,412$. cafter
copreciation of $\$ 1,081,215 . \mathbf{d}$ Shares of $\$ 10$ par value. $-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1630$.
Alton RR.-Plan Not Ready-
The interest adjustment plan of the road probably will not be ready for distribution to bondhonteders as expected road probably will not be ready for end of this month. Pre
liminary draft of the plan places all of the interest, with the exception of liminary draft of the plan places all of the interest, with the exception of The road is , controiled by baaltimore \& Ohio which currently is soliciting


American Brake Shoe \& Foundry Co.-AcquisttionCompany has purchased the business of Kellogg Compressor \& Manufac-
turing Corp makers of air compressors and pneumatic auto lifts. The turing Corp" makers ore air the pressors division of American Brake Shoe, and will be headud by J. F. Weller, formerly President of Kellogg. Kelloge products include a complete line of air compressors for use in garages, service stations and industrial plants, togerher with a line or spray painting equipment, a complete line auto slift made by Kellogg is said to requirre
and domestic rerrigerors. lifts
The new products fit into the present manufacturing and sales organization and will be manufactured at the switch and frog plants of American
Brake Shoe at Niagara Fals, New York.-V. 148, p. 163 .

## American Centrifugal Corp.- Stock Offered-

Holders of capital stock or record March 22 are given the right to subratio of one new shares or capital stocch par held Rights expire April 6 the Any balance of the 57 . 43 shares not subscribed for by stockholders will
hen be offered to the public by Newell P. Weed, 70 Pine St. New York, at $\$ 1.62$. The underwriting commission. of Newell P. Weed will be at the
rate of 25 . for each share of stock subscribed for by stockholders but not rate of 25 e . For each share of stock subscrived for sy stockh each shate of stock sold to non-stockholders, his commission being payable only upon sales made within 60 days of the date of the expiration of the right of stock-
holders to subscribe for said stock. $T o$ facilitate the offering. Newell P. Weed, the underwriter, intends to stabilize the price of this stock on the New York Curb Exchange market during the period of the offering, between approximate minimum and maximum prices of $\$ 1.37,1 /$ and $\$ 1.75$ respectMr. Norman P. deMauriac has agreed with the corporation to take up and pay for not more than 20,000 shares, of the shares of stock now offered oration not have been subscribed for the stockioliders of the corexpiration of the 60 -day period of the employment of the underwriter, and Coy therefor tio the corporation expenses in the approximate amount of
After deducting charges for $\$ 2.200$ the net cash proceeds to be raised by the sale of this issue is $\$ 69,-$
228.75 , provided all of the 57,143 shares composing this offering are fully subscribed for.
Transfer agent, Lawyers Trust Co., 135 Broadway, New York. Registrar, Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co., New iork.
 Company entered into a hicense agreement exclusive rights for the United States patents and one United States patent application, beld by the licensor. On Oct. 30,1 , 1931 , company changed its name to American Centri-
fugal Corp. Subsequently, the company acquired by assignment the lifugal Corp. Subsequently, the company acquired by assignment the li-
censor's patents, four of which have now expired, and later acquired the assets of that company, subject to its liabilitics.
On Feb. 10, 1935, the company entered into a license agreement with Aug. 5, 1935) company granted to the Canadian company the rights of manufacture and sale in Canada, with respect to certain new inventions aeveloped by the company in the same general field, covered by certain
applications for Canadian letters patent, of which the company is assignee in return for a continuing $51 \%$ oonership of the outstanding stitck of tha Canadian company. In 1937 the company donated from its holdings of
stock in the Canadian Centrifugal Corp.. Ltd. 2.500 shares of that corporation which was used by the Canadian company in connection with its efforts to obtain, additional cpaital. This corporation in connection $48 \%$ of the outstanding voting stock or the Canadian company. The Can-
adian company has been inactive for many months, and its stock is not regarded as having any vaiue.
The compan also owns $100 \%$ of the capital stock of American Centrifor the purpose of effecting sales in New York. Company owns no other subsidiaries.
the purce incorporation company has been engaged in experimentation for the purpose of developing inventions reating in in disposal of sewage and other industrial purp a result of these experiments, applications for patents covering these deveropments have
eeen filed in the United States and upon these applications there have been been filed in the United States and upon these applications there have been
issued to the corporation 12 United States patents, 12 Canadian patents and 14 British patents
14 Company is permitted by its certificate of incorporation to oparate in all States of the United states and the company has qualified to do busines
in the States of New Jersey and Minnesota. All business transacted in the in the States of New Jersey and Minnesota. All business transacted in the
State of Now is ransed by the companys subsidiary American
Centrifugal Co. Inc. Executive office of Trinity Place, N. Y. City. Stentrifugal Co., Inc. Executive office, of Trinity Place, N. N. Yity
Company own no real property. Company has erected a demonstrating Company owns no real property. Company has erected a demonstrating
and tasting plant upon the property of the Joint Meeting at Elizabeth,
$\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{J}$ at a total cost of $\$ 43,303$, the building having cost $\$ 26,638$, and the

Capitalization-
Capital stock (\$1 $\qquad$ Authorized Outstanding
500,000 shs. 400,000 shs
 Purpose-Company proposes to use the proceeds of this offering for the
following purposes in the following estimated amounts: Executive salaries (one year) $\$ 13,600$ : plant and engineers salaries (one year), $\$ 12,000$; office and drafting salaries (one year), $\$ 5,000$; general expenses, $\$ 11,129$; de monstration plant operating $\$ 85,000$; machine construction and installation, $\$ 15,000 ;$ total, $\$ 69,229$. \& it is not contemplated to use any part of the proceeds for the purchase of property of any description or for the purchase of any business enterprise
Underwriter-The principal underwriter of this offering is Newell $\mathbf{P}$ Weed, 70 Pine $\mathbf{s t}$, New York ity


Total...........
American Encaustic Tiling Co., Inc.-New DirectorNorris E . Phillips has been elected a director to succeed Robert $F$.
Kohr.
Khill Kohier, but' which supplement, materials manufactured by American Encaustic. Olean Tile hapas one-third intererst in American-Franklin-Olean Tiiles, Inc.:
in which American Encaustic and Franklin Tile each has a one-third inter in which American Encaustic and Franklin Tile each has a one-third interV. 148 It is. 1631 .

American European Securities Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 488,000$ collateral trust 30 -year 8 . f
due May 1,1958 hold bonds, series B . accrued interest. Payment
of New York. V . 148, p. 722 . be made at the Guaranty Trust Co.
American Laundry Machinery Co.-To Retire Stock-


Volume 148
Financial Chronicle

American Cyanamid Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Royaities, licenses and
 Total income-
Research process \& mar- $\frac{88,213}{\$ 8,588,580} \frac{267,818}{\$ 11,422,743} \frac{340,681}{\$ 9,786,780} \frac{378,888}{\$ 8,539,697}$ Research, procesess \& mar-
ket development Knt. \& discount paid Int \& discount paid.
Deprec. and depletion
Prov. for income Deprec. and depletion-
Prov.forincomettax
Minority stockholders

## $1,869,8$ 2.830, 693 6

 \begin{tabular}{l}869,84 <br>
630,25 <br>
$.875,07$ <br>
693,85 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1,807,433 \\ 458,058 \\ 2,774,825 \\ 1,047,532 \\ 66,640 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 807,433
458,058
774,825
047,532
66,640
 $\begin{array}{rr}1,542,076 & 1,186,538 \\ 407,790 & 437,061 \\ 2,285,728 & 2,118,016 \\ 1,009,281 & 622,201\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Surplus } \\ \text { Shs. combind class A \& }\end{array} \quad \$ 849,312 \quad \$ 1,235,666 \quad \$ 1,934,562.82,927,994$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}B & \text { stock outstanding } & 2,618,369 & 2,520,368 & 2,520,368 & 2,520,368 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 1.091 & \$ 2.09 & \$ 1.77 & \$ 1.61\end{array}$ x Including $\$ 52,050$ surtax. y Includes special dividends of $\$ 2,520,368$
payable optionally in cash or in shares of $5 \%$ cum. conv. pref. stock.
$\$ 1,499,588$ paid in cash and $\$ 1,020,780$ paid in shares of preferred stock 102,078 shares).

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

American Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings Comparative Statement of Combined Income
PeriodEnded Fieb. 28- 1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos.-1938



 Balance-- $\frac{424,394}{\$ 1,038,311}, \frac{424,394}{\$ 799,112} \frac{5,092,519}{\$ 10,662,531} \frac{5,026,986}{\$ 10,998,797}$ Balance-
Amer. Gas \& Elec. Co-
Balance of sub. compan-:
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { to Amer. Gas \& El.Co. } & \$ 1,038,311 & & \$ 799,112 & \$ 10,662,531\end{array} \quad \$ 10,998,797$ Pref. stock dividends
from sub cos from sub. cos
Other income.

 $\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Balance. } & & 1,315,353 & & \$ 1,137,470 & \$ 14,437,860\end{array}\right)$ Balance

- V. 148, p. 1468.
$\$ 1,009,402$
$\$ 788,805$
$\$ 10,352,752$
$\$ 11,048,205$


## American Products Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

cumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cum. participating preferred stock, no par accumulations on the $\$ 1.50$ cum. participating preferred stock, no par
value payable April 1 to holders of record March 27 Accruals after the
current payment will amount to $\$ 2.621 / 2$ per share.-V. 148, $\mathbf{p}, 429$.

American Stamping Co.-To Pay 20-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common
stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 25 . Dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 25 last; $121 / 2$ cents paid on Dec. $\angle 2$ and Oct. 1, 1937;
15 cents paid on sept. 1,1937 and a dividend of 20 cents was paid on July
$20,1937,-V .148$, p. 1793.
Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Cross slaes and earnings_ } 144,206,555 & 233,916,532 & 160,882,734 & 127,678,577\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Operating income_-. } & 28,757,037 & & 52,176,548 & 31,071,669 & 27,411,958 \\ \text { Other income_--- } & 855,234 & & 2,551,618 & 2,385,649 & 1,011,367\end{array}$ Total income_-....
Interest on bonds \& current obligations.-...
Exps. pertaining to non operating units ... U. S. \& foreign income taxes (estimated) .... bonds \& debs. retired thru. sinking fund ---
Deprec., depletion and obsolescence --------
Red. to mkt. quota. of excess metal inventory

| 29,612,271 | 54,728,165 | 33,457,318 | 28,423,325 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,703,713 | 3,041,676 | 3;818,412 | 4,044,435 |
| 3,617,136 | 415,479 | 2,420,080 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,403,936 \\ 47,045 \end{array}$ |
| 4,216,861 | c8,575,530 | c2,975,918 | 1,957,992 |


 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { tal stock } & \text { pere on capi- } & \$ 1.10 & \$ 3.62 & \$ 1.83\end{array}$ cInclu
income.

Assets-min'g claims, coal mines,
Mines \& merlent
timber
timberlands, phosphate depos-
its, water rights and lands for
metal producing \& mfg.plants.297,577,342 297,555,269 298,345,521 298,584,988 Bldgs. \& mach, at mines, reduc'n
works, refineries, mig, plants works, refineries, mlg, plants,
sawmills, foundries, waterwks
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { steamships and raliroads } \ldots . . . & 136,467,783 & 140,954,094 & 143,844,820 & 148,900,982\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { panies, not current_ } & \text { 7......... } & 861,734 & 770,720 & 752,405 & 744,129\end{array}$ Cash deposited with trustees...$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Def'd charges and diset. on bonds } & 8,353,232 & 8,799,030 & 10,582,937 & 12,794,139\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { nnstalment house and land sales } & 898,804 & 1,106,230 & 932,960 & 1,049,697 \\ \text { and other accts. receivable-_- } & 856,108 & 1868,192 & 323,736 & 408,131\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Indebtedness of subsidiaries........ } & 1,880,998 & 3,250,122 & 865,024 & 296,352 \\ \text { Notes receivable of Inspiration }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Consolidated Copper C } 0 & \text { Intion } & 7,043,000 & 7,643,000 & 7,864,005 & 8,200,873\end{array}$

 Liabilities-
Capital stock (par $\$ 50$ ) _-......433,716,900 433,716,900 433,716,900 433,716,900 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Cos. owned by minority interest } & 4,674,138 & 4,625,444 & 4,543,706 & 4,667,465\end{array}$ Anaconda Copper Mining Co
$41 / 2 \%$ debentures Chile Exploration Co. serial notes $15,000,000 \quad 19,000,000 \quad 23,000,000$ gold debentures

 Accrued liabilities. notes (curr Accounts and wages payable
Other accounts payable Deferred credits to income Surplus, ...-.-..................
Total $\quad-582,2 5 7 _ { + 7 9 2 } \longdiv { 5 9 2 , 8 2 5 , 0 3 1 } \xlongequal [ 5 9 2 , 0 2 1 , 8 9 0 ] { 5 8 1 , 5 3 1 , 9 0 8 }$
American States Utilities Corp.-Accumulated Dividend The directors have declared a dividend of $683 / 4$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $5,2 \%$ cumulative

## American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Weekly

 Output-Works of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Co. for the week ending March 25, 1939, totaled 44,kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1938 . years follows:



February Power Output-
The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water as compared with Co. for the month of February totaled $183,228,890 \mathrm{kwh}$. as compared with $159,945,883 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corre For the two months ended Feb. 28, 1939, power output totaled 382,793,-
691 kwh., as against $333,942,504 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the sqme period last year, an ncrease of $15 \%$-V. 148, p. 1793 .
z Called for redemption Jan. 1, 1937.-V. 148, p. 1631.
Anchor Post Fence Co.-New DirectorHarvey Conover, President of Conover-Mast Co. of New York, was
elected a director of this company to succeed Bertram B. Tate.-V., 146 , p. 4106.

Andes Copper Mining Co.-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years (Including Potrerillos Ry. Co.)
$\begin{array}{lllllll} & & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 & \\ \text { Copper sold (lbs.) } & 121,92,082 & 116,711,843 & 50,762,520 & 74,57,219 \\ \text { Rev from copper sold } & \$ 12,166,233 & \$ 14,817,723 & \$ 4,640,463 & \$ 5,590,708\end{array}$ Prod. cost, less value of

 income. I Interest on loans only. $z$ No
distributed income is deemed to be payable.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


 | Deferred charges_-_ | $2,141,161$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 7 3 , 9 4 8}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other assets _-... | $1,286,997$ | $1,329,299$ |

Total_.... $\overline{87,973,394} \overline{88,346,513}$ Total.........87,973,395$\overline{88,346,513}$ y Represented by shares of $\$ 20$ par.-V. 148, p. 1794 .

Ann Arbor RR.-Earnings-

| February | 1939 | 1938 | \| 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railv | \$301,120 | \$242,442 | \$327.612 | \$316,747 |
| Net from railwa | 22,666 def12,533 | 7,462 |  | 15,627 |
| Net after rents From Jan. |  |  |  | 12,627 |
| Gross from railwa | 625,841 90.578 | 501,237 17 | 665,335 129.143 | 91.539 <br> 7.088 |
| Vet after rents | 20;111 | def50,233 | 56,219 | 37.403 |

Arnold Constable Corp.-Annual Report-

 520 Proportion of net profit of Arnild Constable \& Co., Inc., allocated to

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Hearing Postponed-
The hearing scheduled for March 28 before the Securities and Exchange stock and $\$ 1$ par class A stock of company should be suspended or withdrawn stock and \$1 par class A stock or company should to April 11. The common
from reistration has been further postponed to
tock stock is listed on the Boston Stock Exchang.
change and the New York Curb Exchange.

Weekly Output-
For the week ended March 24 Associated Gas \& Electric System reports net electric output of $92,078,711$ units (kwh. ( kWh . This is an increase of
$9,361,991$ units or $11.3 \%$ above production of $82,716,720$ units for a year ago. Gross output, including sales to other utilities, a mounted to $96,748,983$

## Associated Telephone Co., Ltd.-Earnings-








- Net income. 146.

Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe Ry.-Earnings-
(Incl. Gulf Colorado \& Santa Fe Ry, and Panhandle \& Santa Fe Ry.) Railway oper. revenu-s.
Railway oper. expenses Railway oper, expenses_
Railway tax accruals.

Net ry oper. deficit- $\quad \$ 259,104 \overline{\$ 1,261,162} \quad \$ 115,886$ x Includes Por 1939 and 1938 respectively 8324,074 and $\$ 351,009$ presenting accruals under the Carrier's Taxing Act of 193 and the Unemploy-
ment Insurance Acts. y Includes for 1939 and 1938 respectively $\$ 674.419$ and 8729.974 representing accruals under the Carrier's Taxing Act of 1937 and the Unemployment Insurance Acts.
New President-
Edward J. Engel, Executive Yice-President of the railway, was on March 28 elected President to succeed the late Samuel T. Bledsoe.e Mr. Engel
also was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee. $-\mathbf{V}$. 148 , ${ }^{\text {also }} \mathbf{1 4 6 9 :}$

Atlantic Coast Line RR.-Earnings-



 Netry. oper income-
-V. 148, p. 1794.
$\$ 622,917$
$\$ 566,364$
$\$ 960,191$
$\$ 675,195$

| Atlanta Birmingham \& Coast RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |  |
| Gross from | \$307,408 | \$268,191 | 46.149 |  |
| Net after rents | 5,899 | def31,448 | 5,843 | 92 |
| Gross from railw | 642.166 | 532,369 | 624.166 |  |
| et fr | 128,448 | der66,366 | 10,640 | def17,178 |


| Atlanta \& West Point RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$133,823 | \$122,917 | \$155,179 | \$135,766 |
| Net from raiway | def6,459 | def22,706 | 2,968 | def3,545 |
| Grom Jan. ${ }_{\text {Gross }}$ (rom railwa |  |  | 306,691 |  |
| Net from railway |  |  | 40,149 |  |
| Net after r | def9,201 | def47,061 | deff.117 | def8,105 |

Net from railway-
Netafter rente.
Auto Finance Co.-Initial Dividend-
Directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share
on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20 --V i48, p. 1311 .
Aviation Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


Federal income tax assessments covering prior years. $x$ Before deprecia-
tion. y Loss. $z$ Including surtax on undistributed profits.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Nov. 30
 Marketable securities, at cost- - .--
Notes and accounts receivable, less reserves.-.--
Indebtedness of Indebtedness of officers and employees.......-. Inventories
Other notes \& accts. receivable, partly socured. Investments
 nvestment in other securitios, '\&c - .-..........
$\qquad$

1938
$\$ 1,282,152$
 $\begin{array}{r}64,901 \\ 1,456,259 \\ 294,145 \\ \mathbf{2} 3.294,300 \\ 726.236 \\ 29.873 \\ 1,180,93 \overline{4} \\ \mathrm{~d} 339,026 \\ 57,497 \\ 922,493 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Total
10,398,591 \$11,625,069 Accounts payable
Provision expenses-- State \& Federal taxes
$\$ 173,696$
e142,812
Customers advance deposits
Reserve against prop., leases and conting------
ital stock.:

-. 10.


## Total

\$10,398,591 \$11,625,069 debentures, due July 1, 1941, at cost. Convertible into shares of common stock of American Airines, Inc., at the basic conversion price of $\$ 12.50$ per share. Held for investment, \$2,422,113. Non
b Authorized, $5,000,000$ shares, par value $\$ 3$ per share: issued, $2,831,041$ shares: less 53,291 shares in treasury. Outstanding in the hands of the
pubic. 2.777 .750 shares. c After reserve for depreciation. $d$ Property and equipment leased to others. e Accrued expenses and taxes (including income taxes).-V. 147,
p. 2384 ,
(J. T.) Baker Chemical Co.-To Pay $121 / 2$ Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of $121 /$ cents per share on the common stock payable April 1 to holders of record March 16. A dividend of 25
cents was paid on Dec. 20 last and on Dec. 21, 1937.-V. 145, p. 2063 .

Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Equipment Trust IssueThe $\$ 1,305,000$ equipment trust cert.ficates, series H, purchased from
he Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Salomon Brothers \& Hutzler
bear $4 \%$ interest and mature $\$ 119,000$ each June and Dec. 15 from June 15, placed privately.

| Period End. Feb. 28- 1939-Month-1938 1939-2 Mos. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Freight revenues ....... |  |  |  |
| assenger |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Express |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Railway oper, revs . - \$10,837,0 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Maint. of equipment |  |  |  |
| Traffic expenses. |  |  |  |
| Transportation-raillineMiscellaneous operations | 4;257,682 4,298,109 | 8,866,329 | 9,012,297 |
|  | 115,795 |  |  |
| General expenses......- |  |  |  |
| Transp. for investment |  |  |  |
| Net revenue from ry |  |  |  |
| operations .-.rals |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 92,693 94,82 |  |  |
| Equipment rents (net) | 123,103 165,05 |  |  |
| Net ry. oper. income - $\$ 1,260,259 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 920,817 \quad \$ 2,931,178 \quad \mathbf{x} \$ 623,916$ x Deficit-V. 148, p. 1794. <br> Bankers Credit \& Acceptance Corp.-Eijoined from |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Stock Sales - |  |  |  |
| The Securities and Exchange Commission reported March 15 that Justice |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| has signed final judgment enjoining the corporation, with offices at 1422 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| tion of the fraud provisions of the Securities Aet of 1933.-V. 146, p. 3328. |  |  |  |
| Basic Dolomite, Inc-New Director- |  |  |  |
| Douglas Van Dyke of Milwaukee was elected a director of this company at the annual meeting of stockholders held March 28, succeeding W. P |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Beaumont Sour Lake \& Western Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| February- 1939 1938 1937 |  |  |  |
| Gross from railw | \$279,867 \$288,093 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway 546,806 538,846 634,907 416,666 <br> Net from railway 279,587 257,780 350,544 168,192 <br> Net after rents 279,567 133,901 211,683 62,875 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Bendix Aviation Corp.-Earnings-

Years Ended Dec. 31 D Domestic and Canadian Subsidiaries]
Gross sales, royalies
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Gross salés, royalties and other operating income } \$ 30,893,547 & \$ 40,594,629 \\ b & 1937\end{array}$ Crost of deprec. of plant building and equip and
amortization of leaseholds and improvements
amortization of leaseholds and improverments...
Special charges for tools, dies and jigs.........
1,094,452

Gross income
Interest paid
$\$ 738,849$
96,914
30,22
Interest paid - - -in-
Provision for
Provision for loss on investment in a forign sub
on surplus plant-net
Expenses in connection with the issuance of $\$ 5$,
Misceilaneous deduction
Net income
Total_-
Earned surplus at the end of the year-a.-.-.
Earnings per share on $2,097,663$ shares capital
 a Less discounts and returns and allowances. b Including selling, service,
administrative, patents and development, and generailexpense, and provisions
for possible losses on receivables and inventories. e Including depreciation,
$1938, \$ 7,054 ; 1937, \$ 5,999$. d Includes $\$ 100,000$ for estimated surtax on undistributed profits.
Note The parent company's proportion of the 1938 and 1937 undistributed net income of non-consolidated foreign and domestic subsidiary and affiliated companies (excluding minority-owned domestic affiliated com-
panies), amounting to approximately $\$ 60,000$ for 1938 and $\$ 115,000$ for
1937 based upon exchange rates at Dec. 31,1938 and 1937 , respectively, is 1937 based upon exchange rates at Dec. 31,1938 and 1937 , respectively is not included above. These amounts are before providing for depreciation
of foreign currencies applicable to the undistributed surplus of prior years. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 a Represented by $2,097,663$ shares of $\$ 5$ par value. b Including time
deposits of $\$ 585,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 30,000$ in 1937. c After depreciation of deposits of $\$ 585,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 30,000$ in 1937. c After depreciation of
$\$ 7,152,403$ in 1938 and $\$ 6,976,730$ in 1937 . 1 including surtax on undis-
ributed profits. ancl. minority interest in preferred stock of subsidiaries tributed profits. e Incl. minorit
and surplus.-V.
147, p, 3151.

Bedford Pulp \& Paper Co., Inc.-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 14,700$ first mortgage., s. f. gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$, due Dec. 1 . A total of $\$ 14,700$ first mortgage s. f. gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$, due Dec. 1 ,
1942 , have been called for redemption on june 1 at 102 and accrued interest.
Payment will be made at the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.-V. 115, p. 2908.
Berkshire Street Ry.-Earnings-
 Assets-Cash, $\$ 49,391$; special deposits, $\$ 8,941$; miscellaneous accounts $\$ 850$; carrier operating property, $\$ 527,322 ;$ non operating property, $\$ 25,643$; other investments, $\$ 6,000 \cdot$ sinining funds, $\$ 24,695 ;$ deposits in lieu of
mortgaged property sold, $\$ 21,690 ;$ deferred debits, $\$ 1,863 ;$ total, $\$ 676,40$. $\$ 6,000$ miscellaneous payable, $\$ 41,167$; matured long-term obligations, $\$ 6,000 ;$ miscellaneous accunts payable, $\$ 14,006 ;$ unredeemed tickets,
$\$ 5,297 ;$ taxes accrued, $\$ 1,717$ interest accrued, $\$ 9,978$, matured interest
nnpaid, $\$ 2,911$ : long-term obligations, $\$ 1,539,025 ;$ other deferred credits $\$ 1,214$; accrued depreciation reserve. $\$ 173,153$; other reserves, $\$ 15,218$; capital stock, $\$ 5,398,100 ;$ deficit, $\$ 6,531,447$; total, $\$ 676,340$. Note-Effective Jan. 1,1938 , the accounts of this company are shown on the basis as prescribed by the Interstate Comm
Motor Carriers classification.-V. 148, p. 1019.

## Bessemer \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

## February- Gross from railway- Net from railway <br> Net from railway Net afterr rents.- From Jan. <br> Gross from railway Net from railway - - Net after rents V. 148, p. 1313 . <br> 1939 $\$ 452,168$ dep 24, 783 def27,525 de 872,142 def78,562 def85,276 ${ }^{4}$ $\underset{\substack{1977,920 \\ 1022,42}}{1,42}$ 

## Stockholders at their annual meeting on April 27 will consider extending

 the corporate term of the company for an additional 30 years from and afterBorg-Warner Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Calendar Years- $\qquad$
 $\$ 9,866,032$
488,927 -

## Total income

$\qquad$ $\$ 2,804,603$
$1,963,08$
150,116 $\$ 12,848,25$
$1,986.59$
$1,660,24$ $\begin{array}{ll}251 \\ 512 \\ 244 & 1\end{array}$ $2,849.053$
$1,908,27$
1,687 $\$ 10,354,959$
1.783 .532
$1,183.85$ Depreciation $\qquad$ Prov. for undistributed profits tax--7't, pr.yrs
Royalty settlem't. Plant moving expenses. Interest, - on new prod.-: Losses on sale of securs.-
Other deduction.-.
Net income. Net income
preferred dividends
Common dividends Preferred dividends
Common dividends
Surplus common stock outstanding - shack out-
Earnings per share......
Earnings per share
$\times$ Par $\$ 5$.-.-
Note-Subsidiary company not included in above consolidation: Morse received and included above s15.018; equity in earnings for the year, converted at Dec. 31, 1938, rate of exchange amounted to $\$ 23,00$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Inventories-:-....
71.0
163.74
$\begin{array}{r}340,30 \\ 241,95 \\ \mathbf{z 1 1 1 , 3 1 9} \\ \hline\end{array}$
$458612 \quad 536,567$

Oss $\$ 19,966 \quad \$ 8,348,089 \quad \$ 8,326,86$
$\$ 6,982,732$

Total_........ 43,191,920 $\overline{47,197,594}$ Total.........-43,191,920 47,197,594 a After depreciation reserves of $\$ 13,568,487$ in 1938 and $\$ 14,650,862$ in -V. 148, p. 1470

Best \& Co., Inc.-Earnings-
 $x$ Returns deducted. 1 Includes misc
$\$ 13,076$ in 1938 and $\$ 11,251$ in 1937 .
 a Less
p. 273.

## Boston \& Maine RR.-Annual Report-

| General Statistics for Calendar Year |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| sengers carried |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Av. rev. p. ton p. mile.. 1.422 ets. 1.415 cts. Years $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income Satement for Calendar Years }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mail--.-....-......- |  |  |  |
| 3,6 |  | 60 | 3,002,054 |
| Total oper. revenues_- $\$ 40,193,026$ \$ $\$ 46,372,693$ \$ $\$ 46,518,159 ~ \$ 43,621,048$ |  |  | ,621 |
| Operating Expenses- |  |  |  |
| aint. of equipment |  |  |  |
| ffit |  |  |  |
| 89, | 204,793 | 18,620, |  |
| 1,783, | ,922,491 | 2,107 |  |
|  | 10,7 |  |  |

 Total oper. expenses.
Tax actoperuals revenue.
Oq.erating income_
Net ry. oper, income- $\$ 1,254,167$
Other income
Gross income $\qquad$
\$2,431,421
$\$ 8,904,468$
$\begin{gathered}\text { Dr2 } 355,599 \\ \$ 6,548,869 \\ 1,200,205\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,178,45 \\ \mathbf{D r 2 , 3 2 5 , 2 6} \\ \hline\end{array}$ Deductions-
Rentals. $\qquad$


Total deductions ---

- $\$ 7,531,048$
$1,250,404$
$6,120,380$

Total deductions...-
Net income
def $\$ 5,099,626$
$\frac{\$ 7,546,853}{\$ 202,22}$
3 \$7,636,30
301
4,183
Inc. appl. to sin $-\overline{\$ 5,153,277}$ sur\$171,811 $\$ 1,889,832$

## $x$ Figures revised. <br> $\begin{array}{rrr}x & \text { Balance Sheet Dec. } 31\end{array}$

|  | 1938 | 1937 | 8 | Liabilities | 1938 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 8 | 8 | 1937 |  |  | a Improvements

on leased railWay property.
Deposit inlleu of Deposit in lieu of
mtged. propmgged. prop-
erty sold. erty sold --t--
Miscell. physical property....-
Inv. in affil. cos. Inv. In affill. cos.
Other investm'ts
Cash Cash in transit, Tances....... deposits.
Special depositsSpecial deposits-
Loans \& bills rec. Loans \& bills re
Traffic and ca
serve bals Net bal. rec. fr agts. \& condr's
Mise. accts. rec. Mat'ls \& suppl's Int. \& divs. recRents. recelv. assets orking fund
advances .... Insur. and other funds
Other other Insur. prem. pd. Disc. on funded
debt debt...........
Other unadjust. debits-.....-
Securities issued or assumed,

unpledged Sec. iss'd or as|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| sum., pledged |  |  |
| sur |  |  |

Total ....... $\overline{314,242,832} \overline{317,010,934}$ Total........314,242,832 $\overline{317,010,934}$ a Does not include improvement on property of affiliated companies ads when leases provide
Loan Extension A pproved-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the extension to
which matured Feb. 1, 1939. In approving the extension the Commission public interest at this time. Aitchison and Caskie dissented. Writing the
Commiesioners Mahaffie, Ait minority opinion, Commiss A pron crition as a creditor would. The creditor here, however, is the RFC Watter of sound business judgment. ferent function. In order to approve the extension we must, certify that est." Considering the earnings history, financial structure and prospects of the applicant, I am unable to join in that certificate."

> Earnings for February and Year to Date

Period End. Feb. 28- 1939-Month-1938
Operating revenues,-.-

| d End. Feb. 28- | $1939-M$ | -193 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues,---- | \$3,501,714 | 82,961,960 | \$7,327,849 | \$6,211,563 |
| Operating expenses | 2,633,505 | 2,580,156 | 5,427.135 | 5,354,259 |
| Net oper. reyenues | \$838,209 | \$381,804 | \$1,900,714 | 619316 |
| Taxe | 298,951 | 305,224 |  | 619,316 |
| Equipment rents | 208.198 | 174,322 |  |  |
| Joint facil rents | 24,349 | 16,839 | 52,831, | 15,395 |
| Net ry. oper. income_ | $\$ 306,711$ 98,351 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 114,581 \\ \mathbf{8 8 , 6 7 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8785,432 \\ 215,188 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 155,436 \\ 215,648 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | x\$25 |  | 60 |
| Total deducts. (rent |  |  |  |  |
| interest, \&cc.) | 614,984 | 622,650 | 1,232,150 | ,243, |
| et | 8209,922 | 648,55 | 231. | ,182, |

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co.,Ltd.-Earnings Period Ended Feb. 28-1939-Month-1938, 1939-2 Mos. 1938 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross earns. Prom oper'n } & \$ 3,138,483 & \$ 2,895,036 & \$ 6,387,750 & \$ 5,931,190 \\ \text { Operating expanses. } & 1,520.584 & 1,386,531 & 3,075,368 & 2,800,802\end{array}$
$\mathbf{x}$ Net earnings . ....- $\overline{\$ 1,617,899} \overline{\$ 1,508,505} \overline{\$ 3,312,382} \overline{\$ 3,130,388}$
$\times$ Before depreciation and amortization.-V: 148, p. 1313.
Brewing Corp. of America-Earnings-
${ }^{3}$ Months Ended Dec. 31- 1938
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Profit after deprec., but before Federal income taxes } & \$ 196.763 & \$ 937 \\ \$ 238,564\end{array}$
Bristol-Myers Co.-Annual Report-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935\end{array}$
y Sales, less returns,
allowances \& disc'ts, $\$ 14,849,093 \quad \$ 15,453,092 \quad \$ 14,214,335 \$ 11,606,610$ Cost of goods.sold, sell-
ing, advertising \& ad-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ministrative expenses_- } & 12,091,805 & 12,803,667 & 11,404,699 & \mathbf{9 , 0 2 6 , 9 2 0}\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Total income } & & \$ 2,782,505 & \$ 2,675,530 & \$ 2,840,077 & \$ 2,668,592 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. \& foreign } & 500,817 & 415,363 & 449,000 & 401,917\end{array}$ Prov. for Fed, surtax on undistributed profits
 3 $4,1,10 \overline{2}$
 Surplus .-
Ehs, com. stock (par $\$ 5$ )

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| x Including dereciation | 682,886 | 685,368 | 687,168 | 686.999 | in 1936, and depreciation of $\$ 150,453$ in 1935 . 791 in 1938 ; $\$ 161,294$ in 1937; deducting excise taxes paid on sales amounting to $\$ 3$

and $\$ 438,770$ in 1935.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

 | Marketable securs. | $\begin{array}{llllll}541,899 & 753,571 & \text { accrued exps- } & \$ 477,790 & \$ 464,728\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | a Acc'ts receivable Other receivables Other receqivables

Employees' notes Employees' notes \&
accounts. Inventories.......Other assets
Deposits in escrow Other investments Land............ Advertis'g supplies Advertis'g supplies
$\&$ der'd charges Trade-m'ks, good
$\begin{array}{lll} & 446,797 & 370,755 \\ \text { will, \& \& C, hood- } & 1 & \end{array}$
Total....... $\$ 8,397,376 ~ \$ 8,331,917$ Total........... $\$ 8,397,376$ a After reserve for doubtful accounts and discounts of $\$ 93,621$ in. 1938
nd $\$ 89,857$ in 1937 . $b$ After reserves for depreciation of $\$ 1,629,404$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,491,817$ in 1937 c Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par value. 14,912 shares company's stocks.-V. 148, p. 724
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.-To Amend By-lawsStockholders at their annual meeting on April 3 will consider amending the by-laws so as to provide that the number of directors shall be not less than five nor more than
tofore.-V. $148, p .1163$

Bunker Hill \& Sullivan Mining \& Concentrating Co. - Resumes Common Dividends

Directors at a meeting held March 30 declared a dividend of 25 cents per
Dare on the common stock, payable May 5 to holders of record April 15 share on the common stock, payable May 5 to holders of record April 15. This will be the first dividend paid since
share was distributed.-V. 147, p. 3605 .
Burlington-Rock Island RR.-Earnings-
February-
Gross from railway
Gross from railway....:-
Net from railway.-...

| 1939 | 1938 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 94,570$ | $\$ 94,381$ |
| 3,835 | def11,323 |
| def8,863 | def 31,637 | 1937

$\$ 101.732$
13.556
def7.325

1936
$\$ 57,408$
def14, Gross from railway...


## Burma Corp., Ltd.-Interim Dividend-

Directors have declared an interim dividend of 7-10 cents per share on the American Depository Receipts for ordinary regis.
April 5 to holders of record Feb. 10.-V. 146, p. 2198.
(A. M.) Byers Co.-Preferred Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ and $348 / 8$ cents interest
thereon on the $7 \%$ preferred stock due ordinarily on Nov. 1, 1933. The thereon on the $7 \%$ preferred stock due ordinarily Ap Nolders of record April Last previous payment on this stock was $\$ 2.50$ and $531 / 2$ cents interest on Sept. 20, 1937

## - V. 148, p. 724

Calaveras Cement Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accu-
mulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable March 31 to
holders of record March 28 . Like amount was paid on Feb. 18 last and
Nov. Nov. 1 1938 . Dividends of $\$ 2$ per share

California Water Service Co.-Earnings-
 before interest

892,982
464,925
897,206
Callahan-Zinc Lead Co.-Amends Statement Filed with SEC-
Thiled with the secury in post-effective amendment to its registration statement underwriters and option agreements for its 747,518 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock. 15, last, the SEC ordered a hearing to determine whether the deficiencies in regards to und provisions of the statement
as possible underwriter. Int the ampany listed only Frank Eichelberger as ossible underwriter. In the amendment, the following are listed as B. Van sindered, Herman Marquardt. W. J. Coulter, stoile Baker'\& Co., entire isslier statement listed Mr. Eichelberger as the person to whom the as having options on 370,000 shares. 302,518 and 75,000 shares. Of these 150,000 shares are optioned to Mr. Marquardt. The statement notes that Mr . Eichelberger was to receive 75,000 shares fully paid on receipt of
8370,000 by the company from the sale of stock. In addition, an agreement was outlined among Messrs. Eichelberger, Romine, Hardy and Van Sinderen wherebb, subject to stockholders', subscription and Mr. Marquardt's berger's option and receive 25 opportunity of the take up $25 \%$ of Mr. Eichelceived by Mr. Eichelberger if the sale of 370,000 shares. was consummated. A hearing scheduled on the Commis
today (Saturday).

Cambria \& Indiana RR.-Earnings-
February-

February-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
$\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938, \\ \$ 194,297 & \$ 104,647 \\ 68,151 & 39.236 \\ 98.136 & 69,597 \\ & 69,\end{array}$
From. Jan. 1-1.
Gross from railway,
Net from railway
Net after rents. 148 , p. 1315
Canadian Brewer, The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on accoun The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account
of accumulations on the $\$ 3$ cumulative preferred stock, payable April 15 to holde
Canadian National Lines in New England-Earnings-Fabruary-
Gross from railwa Ness from railway-
Net after rents 11939
8110,452

Gross from Jailw
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net from railway.-.-- } & 221,740 & 207,724 & 233,403\end{array}$


## Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-

 | Operating expenses....-. | $14,357,117$ | $14,636,940$ | $28,460,318$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $29,469,325$ |  |  |  |

Net deficit_-.......... $\$ 1,287,342 \quad \$ 1,347,219 \%$
Earnings of the System for the Week Ended March 31


# Canadian Pacific Lines in Maine-Earnings- 



Gress from railway
Net from railway


| Net after rents | 56,610 | 61,171 | 62,177 | $-52,013$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 51,272 |  |  |  |


Net atter rents-148, p.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.-Annual Report-The remarks of Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chairman and President, together with the incoms account and balance sheet for 1938, will be found under "Reports and Documents" on subsequent pages.

erence stock, amounting to $\$ 2,745.138$, [was declared from the earnings of
the year 1937, payable April 1,1938 .
other Income for Calendar Years

Dividends.-.....-..... separately oper,.props
and miscellaneous $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net earns. from Ocean \& } \\ \text { and } & 1,492,530 & 1,669,335 & 1,287,598 & 793,605\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net earns. fr communi- } & \mathbf{x 5 9 1 , 0 7 1} & \mathbf{x} 2,458,832 & \mathbf{y} 3,553,088 & \mathbf{y} 3,235,821\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { cations, hotels \& misc-- } & 412,865 & 966,687 & 1,456,649 & 1,466,349\end{array}$ Total other income_- $\overline{\$ 7,363,673} \overline{\$ 11,629,711} \frac{1,10,198,522}{\$ 8,145,49}$ XAPter provision of $\$ 3,781,990$ in 1938 and $\$ 3,894,469$ in 1937 for de preciation. y Before depreciation

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $1938 \quad 1937 \quad 1936$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 steamships, hotel, com-
munication hand muncation and miscell. Improvement on leased realway property--… Acquired securities (coost) Adv. to control.prop., \&c. Mtges.'. collec. \& loans \& advances to settiers--Miscell. investments. unold lavds and other Insur. prem. paid In advOnamort. disc. on bondsOther unadjusted debits_ A gents' \& conduc's' bals. Traftic balances (net) Miscell. acets. recelvable-

Total LiabolititesOrdinary stock--.........
$4 \%$ preterred stock.
$\times 4 \%$ consol, deb, stock Bonds and notes..-... A1/\% \% . P. see. note ctis.: Audited vo
Payrolls,
Miscell: ac Miscell: accounts payable cerued fixed charges, \&e. Rotel deprec. reserve-. teamship deprec. reserve Contingent reserves. Reserve for investment.Reserve for insurance. Unadjusted credits.... Prem. on
Profit and Profit and loss surplus.
Total_................. $\overline{1,398,979,602} \overline{1,382,062,058} \overline{1,362.696,584} \overline{1,348,526,146}$ xAfter deducting amount pledged as collateral to bonds and notes. y After
deducting securities deposited with trustees of $5 \%$ equipment trust, $z$ Less dipa count on bonds and notes.

## Earnings for the Week Ended March 21

Traffic earnings
Earnings for the Month of February and 2 Months Ended Feb. 28
Period End:Feb. 28-1939-Month-1938 1939-2 Mos-1938 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross earnings.-........ } & \$ 9,195,884 & \$ 9,382,915 & \$ 18,894,946 & \$ 19,698,375 \\ \text { Working expenses....- } & 8,962,516 & 9,058,760 & 18,200,576 & 18,817,073\end{array}$ Net earnings. $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { V. 148, p. 1796. } \\ & \$ 233,368 \\ & \$ 324,155 \\ & \$ 694,370 \\ & \$ 881,302\end{aligned}$

## Canadian Pacific Lines in Vermont-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 82,872$ | $\$ 55,409$ | $\$ 95,436$ | $\$ 76,644$ |
| Net from railway_ | def11, 226 | def44,503 | def19,327 | def37,511 | $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net from railway_-.... def17,226, def44,503 } & \text { def19,327 def37,511 } \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text { From }\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Net from railway } \ldots . .- & \text { def44,169 } & \text { def95,452 } & \text { def22;766 } & \text { def68, } \\ \text { Net after rents } \\ \text { def189 }\end{array}$
$\qquad$
Carborundum Co.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common with $\$ 1.10$ paid on Dec. 24 , last; 65 cents on sept. 30 , last; 25 cents on March
Carrier Corp.-New Directors-
Stockholders of the corporation at their meeting on March 28 elected three new directors. The new members are Clifford Hemphill of Hemphill, Noyes \& CO; E. C. Wampler of Stern, Wampler \&t Co., Chicago, and
Bayard E. Pope, Chairman or the Marine Midand Cory. and Treasurer Bayard E. Pope, Chairman of the Marine Midand Corp.
of the New York' World's Fair 1939, Inc.-V. 148, p. 164.
Carriers \& General Corp.-To A mend By-laws-
Stockholders at their annual meeting on Apriil 11 wivil consider amending the by-laws so as to provide that the business and affairs of the corporation
shall be managed by a board of seven directors, which number may be inshall be managed by a board ajority vote of the entire board to $a$ number
creased or decreased by a major not more than 15 nor less than three, and to act upon a proposal that the corporation continue its present arrangement with Calvin Bullock (a joint
stock association) which expires Aug. 21 , 1939, by entering into a new constock association) which
tract.- V. 148, p. 1635 .


Asse s-
Utility plant.
Non-useful ele

 Investments. Sink. fund \& spectal deposits Cash ...-. Cash illt for bond interest....--
Decounts receltable Accounts recelvable (net) Due from atriliated cos.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, 31, 1938.




 due July 1.1 , 1947 , in such amount that there wirl be pledged bonds havin of the date of issue end rre to mature in 393 instalments, the first instaiment being payable one year from the date of issue and the remaining instalments
Central RR. of New Jersey-Earnings-

 Change in Personnel
below-V. 148, p. 1636
Central New York Power Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
 Operation expense-
M aintenance expens
Depreciation. .-.-.-.
Retirement provision.


Net income
Net income
x Restated for comparative purposes.

- $\$ 3,201,309$
$\$ 3,270,873$
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31 & 1938 & 1937\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Investments.-- } & 1,924,749 & 507,836 \\ \text { Slnking funds and }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Stnking funds and } \\ \text { spectal depos- }\end{array} 1,524,982 \quad 894,861 ~ \begin{array}{llll}\text { bCommon stock } & 31,642,400 & 31,642,400 \\ \text { Funded debt } & 62,409,900 & 62,435,000\end{array}$



 | Mat'ls \& suppls. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Prepaments } & 1,149,752 & 1,123,913 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. on pt stks }\end{array} & 314,481\end{array}, 215,833$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { nalsc't \& exps. } & 2,113,587 & 2,212,944 & \text { Res. for deprec_- } & 10,392,849 & \text { al0, } 003,137\end{array}$

 Total... $\overline{140,805,199} \overline{141,127,383} \bar{T} \overline{140,805,199} \overline{141,127,383}$ a Retirement, b Represented by 1,265,696 no par shares. c Relating to
dtillwater Reservoir. d From Niagara Hudson Power Corp.-V. 147, stillwater
p. 3907 .

Central Power \& Light Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of
accumulation on the $7 \%$ prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 7$ dividend series and a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the prior lien preferred stock, $\$ 6$ dividend series, both payable May 1 to holders of record April 15. Like amounts
were paid in previous quarters.-V. 148, p. 1797.
Certain-teed Products Corp. (\& Subs.) - Annual Repor
 Coss of sales-.-.-...-- $\$ 14$
Maintenance and repairs Maintenance and repairs
Deprec.of plant \& equip.
Depl.of naturalresources Sell., gen. \& admin. exps. 2,590,480 $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Operating profit.... } & \$ 615,477 \\ \text { Misc. income (net) } & 104,462\end{array}$

Total income
Int. on funded debt-:-
Net income $\quad \$ 171,010$ \$102,654 loss $\$ 571,250$
$\mathbf{x}$ After deducting cost of sales. Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Central States Electric Corp.-Accumulated DividendsThe directors have declared the following dividends all payable $433 / 4$ cents per share on the $7 \%$ preferred class A share.
$371 / 2$ cents per share on the $6 \%$ preferred class B shares.
$95 \%$ cents per share on the $6 \%$ preferred chass B shares, par $\$ 25$.
$95 / 8$ cents per share on the $6 \%$ preferred chass $B$ shares, par $\$ 25$.
10,937 cents per share on the $7 \%$ preferred class A shares, par $\$ 25$ and
$93 / 8 \mathrm{cts}$, per sh. on the $6 \%$ pref. class C shs., par $\$ 25 .-$ V. 148, p. 726 .
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.-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 22 . Regular quarterly stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 22. Regular qu
dividend of 50 cents was paid on Dec. 15, last.-V. 147 , p. 3154 .

Charleston \& Western Carolina Ry.-Earnings-

| Feb |  |  | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gros | \$193,781 | \$171,376 | \$196,053 |  |
| Net from railwa | 66,882 | 22,315 | 58.146 | 27.157 |
| Netafterrent | 36,277 |  | 29,712 | 27,157 |
| From Jan. 1 Gross from rail | 394,079 | 353,514 | 389,430 | $340,132$ |
| Net from railway | 133,990 |  | 115,135 |  |
| Net after rents- | 75,662 | 4,372 | 60,545 | 57,907 |

Net from railway
Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 1317
17.-...-

133,990
75,662 $\begin{array}{rr}5,288 & 115,135 \\ 4,372 & 60,545\end{array}$

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Management to Support Robert R. Young as DirectorThe management proxy for the annual meeting, to be held in Richmond Chairman of Alleghany Corp.-V.. 148, p. 1797 .

Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.-Earnings-
 Gorss from railway
Net from railway..
Net after rents.

 Net atom rents
N. V .148 , 1317

## Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry,-Earnings-

 Net from railway
Net after rents
$-V .148$, p. 1317.

Chicago Great Western RR.-Equipment Trust IssuesThe $\$ 690,000$ equipment trust issues purchased from the Reconstruction to yield from 1.50 to $3.40 \%$ according to maturity. The certificates bear to interest, are in two issues, viz: (1) Series $\mathrm{B}, \$ 580,000$ and maturing each
Jan. and July 1 , beginning with $\$ 60,000 \mathrm{July} 1,1939$ to July 1,1943 incl Jan. and July 1 , beginning with $\$ 60,000$ of $\$ 110,000$ and maturing $\$ 8.000$ and $\$ 40,000$ Jan. 1, 1944 ; (2) series C of $\$ 110,000$ and maturing $\$ 8.000$,
each Jan. 1 and July 1 from July 1,1939 to July 1,1945 and $\$ 6,000$, Jan., each
1946
$\begin{array}{llllll} & \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 1,-290,673 & \$ 1,220,432 & \$ 1,396,193 & \$ 1,048,955 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 230,372 & 88,795 & 209,312 & \text { def13, } \\ \text { Net after rentin. } & \text { def } 30,235 & \text { def178,690 } & \text { def77,589 } & \text { def378,571 }\end{array}$ From Jan. 1-1way
Gross from railway $\boldsymbol{2 , 7 3 6 , 8 3 3} \begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net } & 2,588,373 & 2,930,070 & 2,350,882\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net from railway } \ldots . .- & 555,545 & 261,650 & \text { der285,961 } & \text { def } 80,138 & \text { def406,457 } \\ \text { Net after rents }\end{array}$

Gross from-
Net from railway.....

|  | 78,600 | 77,126 | 142,289 | 100,341 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net. after rents.....-. | 61,363 | 50,667 | 102,297 | 83,707 |
| From |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 51,4,976 & 588,405 & 730,002 & 605,557 \\ \text { Gross from railway_-. } & 582,958 & 161,882 & 282,688 & 193,840 \\ \text { Net from railway_ } & 160,358 & 109,087 & 209,378 & 165,022\end{array}$

Net after rents
Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry,-Earnings-February-
Gross from railway.
Net from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents.
From Jan,
From Jan, 1-~- def128,862 def145,882 $56,352 \quad 53,077$
Gross from railway
 Net after rents
-V. 148, p. 1798.

Chicago Milwaukee St. Paul \& Pacific RR.-Equipment Trust Issue
The $\$ 2,859,000$ trustea's equipment trust issue, series $O$ p purchased from the $4 \%$ interest and matures $\$ 384,000$ each Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, 1 from Sept. 1, 1939 to 1945 , inclusive, and $\$ 171 ; 000$ Sept. 1, 1946. The issue bas been placed privately.


Chicago Molded Products Corp.- $R$ r
Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Earnings-
February-
Gross from railway
1939 1938 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway }-. .- & \$ 5,526,434 & \$ 5,493,860 & \$ 6,221,051 & 1936 \\ \text { Net } & \$ 6,245,523\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \text {...- } & 11,734,693 & 11,611,374 & 12,855,189 & 12,503,843\end{array}$ Net from railway.....-. def883,572 def1609,020 def 959,834 def875,185


Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1951
Chicago Rock Island \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings[Excluding Chicago Rock Island \& Gulf Ry.]
$\qquad$ ${ }_{\text {Fross }}$ fruam- railwa yay... Gross from railway
Net from railway...
Net after rents. ....-. $\$ 5$
 $\$ 5,722,112$ Gross from railway, $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } \\ \text { Gros from railway ..... } & 10,762,653 & 10,805,985 & 11,508,021 & 10,640,563 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 1,523,949 & 1,069,752 & 1,420,072 & 10,659 & 359\end{array}$ 10,805,985 $11,508,021$ Net atter rents

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis \& Omaha Ry.-Earnings February-
Gross from railway $\qquad$ Not from railway Net after rents
From Jan.
J.
Gross from railway Net from railway
Net after rents.

## Chicago South Shore \& South Bend RR.-Report -

 Operating revenue-....
Oper . expenses (inci.
tirement Oper. expenses (incc.
taxement charges). Net operating income-
Other income

| $\begin{aligned} & 1,713,513 \\ & { }_{113,006} \end{aligned}$ | $1,824,427$ 127,615 | 1,611,328 | $\begin{array}{r}1,443,201 \\ \hline 37905\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 316,069 \\ & 19,420 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 633,72$ | $\$ 596,367$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8391,774 \\ \mathbf{6 . 4 2 5} \end{array}$ |
| \$335,489 |  | 25 |  |
| 40,415 |  | 73,75 |  |
|  | 1,2 1,9 | , 94 |  | nterest on funded debtGeneral interest

## Net income.

$\$ 40,363 \quad \$ 316,205 \quad \$ 278,995 \quad \$ 95,183$
$\times$ Interest of $\$ 201,375$ on notes to parent company not accrued. for the combined net loss ( $\$ 6,322$ ) reported by the subsidiary companies not consolidated

|  | Balance Sh | eet Dec. 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1938$ | $1937$ |  | ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ |
| Rosd $\&$ equipm't-12,745,038 | 20,303 | \$5 1st. preft st |  |  |
| Improv'ts to leased |  | 86.50 2d par. stock | ,304,300 |  |
| Invest. in sub. cos- ${ }^{\text {proper }}$ | 256,930 | 86 (8100 par) -- | 7,600 |  |
| Misc. investments 2,157 |  | \$6.50 pret. cl. A |  |  |
| Special deposits.-.d $\quad 41$ |  |  | 1,220,000 | ,650,000 |
| Prepald accts. and ${ }^{\text {defered }}$ | 47,563 | Common | 1,220,000 | (1,341,000 |
| Cash \& wkg. funds $1,173,268$ | 1,517,319 | Due to parent co.. |  | 4,259,819 |
| Speo. dep., current 101, |  | Acets. Day. to sup- |  |  |
| b Recelvables-.-. 97 , | 81.879 | ply creaitors |  |  |
| Mat's \& supplies-. $\quad 92,234$ | 117,921 | Miscell. Hiabilities | 1000126 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 542,-409 |
|  |  | A Accounts payable- | 135,216 | 186.732 |
|  |  | Misc. curr, llabs. | 28,423 | 41.037 |
|  |  |  |  | 880.804 |
|  |  | Res. for injur., \&o- | ${ }^{43,597}$ | 57.189 34.430 |
|  |  | Capital surplus- |  | 34,430 |
|  |  | ment of capital | ,810 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total_......-. $14,234,024$ | 83, | Total.-..--- | 14,234, | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



[^3]Citizens Water Co. of Washington, Pa.- $\$ 2,000,000$ Issue Placed Privately-The company has placed privately with two insurance companies an issue of $\$ 2,000,000$ 1st
mtge. bonds, series A $4 \%$, due Feb. 1, 1964. Proceeds will be used to redeem on April 10 the present outstanding series A and series B bonds.
Series A bonds are dated Feid 1, 1939; City Bank Farmers Trust Co.
New York, trustee. Redeemabie on four weeks' notice at prices varying according to the source of moneys available for redemption purposes: Decified in moneys received in connection with certain releases of property


 terest in all cases
multiples. Coupon b. 148 , $\mathrm{p}, 1636$.

## Chile Copper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 y Earnings per share-.... $\$$ including United States and Chilean income taxes, Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pac. Ry.-Earnings -

Cities Service Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper. \& maint expense- } & 33,211,340 & 33,689,030 & 30,125,340 & 27,188,324 \\ \text { Replacements by sub.cos } & 5,005,633 & 4,461,435 & 4,114,780 & 3,661,095\end{array}$ Net oper. revenue...- $\overline{\$ 20,652,023} \overline{\$ 21,527,560} \overline{\$ 20,480,483} \overline{\$ 19,444,163}$ in affil. \& other cos.,
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { int. \& sundry receipts; } & 1,176,523 & 1,048,094 & 722,359 & 738,305\end{array}$ Excess of par over book
value of debs. \& bonds of Cities Service Pr. \&
Lt. Co. \& subs. retired
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Int. on funded debt of } \\ \text { Cities Serv. P. \& L. Co } & 2,970,828 & 3,031,235 & 3,099,799 & 3,192,277 \\ \text { Amort. of debt disct. \& }\end{array}$

 Surplus Sept. $30 \ldots, \frac{\$ 11,684,384}{\$ 12,279,887} \frac{10,284,805}{\$ 11,308,047}$ x Including surtax of $\$ 244,356$ in $1938, \$ 1,082,197$ in 1937 and $\$ 253,644$ in 1936. y inctudes of debentures of Cities Service Power \& Light Co. and bonds of certain subsidiary companies retired through sinking funds during the year 1938.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Sept. 30

ovided for purpose of absorbing invest

 $x$ Represented by 58,079 shares of $\$ 7$ cum. at $\$ 5,807,900 ; 72,690$ shares
of $\$ 6$ cum. at $\$ 7,158,006$ and 50,000 shares of $\$ 5$ cum. at $\$ 4,400,000$. Fepresented by 60,000 shares of $\$ 7$ cum. at $\$ 6,000,000,75,000$ shares of $\$ 6$ cum. at $\$ 7,385,479$, and 50,000 shares of $\$ 5$ cum.
resented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 147, p. 1030.
Clinchfield RR.-Earnings-

|  |  | 19 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents. | 244,218 | 150,542 | 264,847 | 275,20 |
| rom Jan | 1,178,212 |  | 1,145 |  |
| Net from railwa |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 557,272 | 343,639 | 533,906 | 6,1 |

Financial Chronicle
April 1. 1939

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsNet Calendar Years-

 Setting or patent suit and license


Surplus are share on com. stock ${ }^{\$ 2,987,762} \underset{\$ 1.77}{\text { des } 8673,191}$
\$1,273,102
$\$ 1.40$

## Assels-

 Acets. \& notes re- $720,365,540,166$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { celvable-net }-10,025,534 & 8,907,486 \\ \text { Inventories }\end{array}$ Prepatd expensees \& | deterred echarges | $1,198,539$ | $1,288,193$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Invest. \& advances | 524,105 |  |
| 906,195 |  |  |

 a Prant and equip.
$\mathbf{G}^{\prime}$ dwill, pats., $\& c$.

Total $\overline{74,867,801} \overline{71,096,496}$ Litabulutes
B\% cum. pret.

## $1938 \quad 1937$

.74,867,801 71,096,496 Total ..... $\overline{74,867,801} \overline{71,096,496}$ b After depreciation of \$20,695,782 in 1938 and $\$ 19,559,692$ in 1937.
 common stock at $\$ 12.50$ per share.-V. 147, p. 2242

## Collyer Insulated Wire Co.-10-Cent Dividend-

 Stock; no par value $;$ payable April 1 to holders of record amount was paid on April 1, 1938, and previously y regular quarterily dividend Colon Development Co., Ltd.-Claims of Colon $\mathrm{Oi}^{l}$ Corp. Void After May 5-Pursuant to the order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern Dis trict of New York, dated May 5, 1936, all holders of debentures and stock
of Colon Oil Corp, and of claims against the corporation, who shall not of Colon Oil Corp. and of claims against the corporation, who shave not
have surrendered the same prior to May 15, 1939, shall no ionger have any have surrendered the same drith respeot to securities of The Colon Develop-
right or claim whatsoever wither ment Co., Ltd., or cash, otherwise deliverable in respect thereof.
Holders of any such debentures, stock or claims should surrender the Holders of any such debentures, stock or claims should surrender the
same or or before May Mb to one of the following depositaries: Manufac-
then same on or berore May
turers Trust Co. 55 Broad st., N, Y. City; Llowds Bank neerle St, London, E. C. 2,' England; or Nederlansche Handel Maat
schappij, P. O.Box 669 , Amsterdam; The Netherlands:-V: $147, \mathrm{p} .3907$.

## Colorado \& Southern Ry.-Earnings-

 FebruaryGross from railway_.....Net from railway
Net rom ran rer rentsay
From Jants $1-1$
Gross from railway.
Net. from railway
Net after rents.
$-V .148, p .1318$.
1939
$\$ 397750$
49.124
def31, 069

|  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 826,360 | 919,257 | $1,17,953$ |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 846281 \\ \text { def23,029 } \\ \text { den } \\ \hline\end{array}$

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-Mokan's Motion Denied A motion by the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. (Mokan) to intervene corporation and others was denied March 29 by Judge John P. Nields in
the Federal District Court at Wilmington, Del. The motion was filed ${ }^{\text {on Feb. }}$ Jude Nields agreed with a Government brief opposing the motion to intervene "thecause Mokan is not entitled to intervention of right" and declaring such intervention wou
of the issues.-V. 148, p. 1798 .
Columbian Carbon Co.-Annual ReportCalendar Years-
sales (net)
 Operating profit.-.-.-.
Rentals, int., divs. disc.,
comm. royalties, $\delta c$. Total income Cash discts., int.... disLoss on abandonment of fixed assets. Proportion of profit ap-
pic. to minority int-Net profit Net profit_-
Previous earned C capital $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { surplus } & -\cdots,-1 & 5,986,383 & 5,045,143 & 4,148,277 & 3,633,270\end{array}$

 Annual
$\$ 15,736$


 Miscel. accruals. Miscel. accruals
Prov. 1 Ior taxes
 Det. liab. \& res've $4,127,720$ Minority interest_ $1,145,807$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Earned surplus.-. } & 9,834,376 & \text { 6,993,965 }\end{array}$ c Treasury stock- Dr 1974,388 Dr905,587

Columbus \& Greenville Ry.-EarningsGrobs from ${ }^{\text {rain }}$ Gross from railway-
Net from Net after rents Grose fan. 1 Gross from railway-: Net from railway
Net after rents.
V. 148, p. 1318 .
$\qquad$

| 1939 | 1938 | ${ }_{8}^{1937} 814.6$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$89,327 | \$13,103 | + 8147,785 |
| -7,388 | 5,231 | 34,027 | 1936

${ }_{80} 0.418$
de3 3.067

## Com,

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly Outputcompany electricity outhut of the Commonwealth Edison Co group (inter$416,000 \mathrm{kwh} .$, compared with $123,155,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding period last year, an increase of $8.3 \%$ percentage comparisons for the last
The following are the output and four weeks and the corresponding p


ListingThe Chicago stock Exchange has approved the company's application
to list 950,294 additional shares of $\$ 25$ par value capital stcok, $\$ 25,383,300$ convertible debentures, $31 \% \%$ series due 1958 , and $9,10,0,012$ rights evidencing subscription warrants for convertible debenture $31 / 5$, 1958 . These -additional securitie

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns

 retirement resprec. \& $\begin{array}{lllll}1,461,498 & 1,339,796 & 16,509,081 & 16,207,910\end{array}$

 Balance
$\$ 773,644$
$\$ 222,264$
$\$ 3,804,599$
$\$ 5,079,950$ $\times$ Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1937. y Reflects deduction for full preferred stock dividend requirements al the Yrate of $\$ 6$ per share per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1 ,
1935 , and at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per annum since that date.-V. 148 , p. 1798.

Connecticut Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
a Operating expenses
Carendar Years-es.
Operating revenues-.......................
a Operating expenses

Net deficit-_-.-......................
a Includes depreciation an
1937 and $\$ 449,960$ in 1936 .
in 1937 and 449,960 in 1936. Balance Sheet

$\times$ After reorganization effective Jan. 1, 1939.-V. 148, p. 1801.
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended March 26 , amounting to
$138,200,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. compared with $125,700,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. for the corresponding $138,200,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. compared with
week of 1938 , an increase of $9.9 \%$.

N ew Officer- meeting held Márch 27, Clarence L. Law, Executive Assistant to the Vice-Chairman of the Board, was elected a Vice-President of the company. Floyd L. Carlisle, Chairman, Oscar H. Fogg, Vice-
Chairman, Ralph H. Tapscott, President, and the other officers were Chairman, Ralph $H$. Tapscott, President, and the other officers were
reelected. Charles Nodder was elected an Assistant Secretary.-V. 148 . p. 1801.

Consolidated Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.) ${ }_{1936}^{\text {Calendar Years- }}$ Earnings 1935

| Net sales (airplanes and |
| :--- |
| parts) |
| $-12,245,067$ |
| $\$ 11,907,493$ |



| engin'g \& admin. and general expenses). | 10,422,747 | 10,938,365 | 571,25 | 6,505 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provision for deprecia' ${ }_{\text {- }}$ |  | 209,135 | 14320 |  |
| Amort. of airpl. designs, devel. and drawings.- |  | 147,072 | 146,884 | 159,341 |
| Profit from operations | \$1,822,321 | \$612,921 | \$357,058 | \$345,301 |
| Income credits-Disc'ts, | 68,041 | 25,713 | 35,061 | 29,386 |
| Tota | \$1,890,362 | \$638,634 | \$392,119 | \$374,687 |
| Interest |  | 9,727 | 10,625 | 5 |
| Loss on sale of airport |  |  |  |  |
| Loss on assets retired.-- | 11,956 |  |  |  |
| mal income taxes---7:- | 343,297. | 106,206 | 67,528 | 50,977 |
| Federal surtax on undistributed profits |  | 34,041 | 58,395 |  |
| Exps. incident to finance Other |  |  | 58,184 4,976 | $\overline{85} 4$ |
| Net income------- | \$1,535,110 | \$462,959 | \$192,411 | \$322,734 |
|  | 71,208 | 70,748 287,380 | 25,849 |  |
| Earns. per share of com. |  |  |  |  |

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle

Continental Oil Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 b Net oper. income_- $\overline{\$ 17,806,920} \overline{\$ 25,765,019} \overline{\$ 19,996,484} \overline{\$ 14,402,994}$ b earns. of controlled cos.

| $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { earns. of controled cos. } \\ \text { not consolidated, net- } & 408,517 \\ \text { Divs. and int.received-- } & 1,900,304 & 1,826,963\end{array}$ | $1,680,382$ | $1,886,395$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |

Income before capital


 Applic. to minority ints_
Extraord. profits. $C r_{-}$ Deductions from income



 a Federal and State oil and gasoline excise taxes not incluaded. Federal and State oil and gasoline excise taxes paid in 1938 amounted to $\$ 19$,
068,783 in 1937 amounted to $\$ 19.783,908 ;$ in 1936 amounted $\$ 18,558,526$


 and $\$ 67,854$ provision for estimated State income taxes
 \$. After depreciation, depletion and intancible development costs. y Par
a Includes 56,01 shs. in 1933 and 56,010 in 1937, held in treasury and
carried at no par value carried at no par value.-V. 147, p. 3607.

## Curtis Publishing Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Calendar Years-

Revenue from advertising, circulation, \&c.---... $\$ 40,534,242$ | $\mathbf{x 1 9 3 7}$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 46,070,459$ |
| 2244757 | Total $\xrightarrow{\$ 46,295,216}$

 Seling expenses -rivining and circulation expenses
Commissions, avertising
Administration expenses
 General and miscellaneous expenses_--1.-.-.
Depreciation on plant, fixtures, bldgs. \& patents.Balance

- investment of investments
 Gain on sale and maturity of investments-

Adjust., portion of deprec. res. of prior years dis|  | 259,70 | 41,874 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| - | 32,533 | 500,675 |
|  | 7,278 | - | Adjust.. excess reserve for Federal and state taxes Adjust., excess reserve for Federal and state taxe

for prior years
Total income
Reserve for amortization of bond premiums.-. Scrip redeemed and canceled stock subscrip'ns.


 Dividends on preerred stock in self-insurance fund Contingent reserve (earned).

Total......... $\overline{25,222,126} \overline{26,311,031}$ Total..........25,222,126 $\overline{26,311,031}$
 from excess of cash received over par value of capital stock issued therefor. -V. 147, p. 3156.
Continental Can Co.-Approves Annuities-
Stockholders at the annual meeting held March 28 approved the proposed plan of retirement annuities. The plan worked out with the Metropolitan 148, p. 1025.
Cooper-Bessemer Corp. - New Vice-President-
C. B. Jahnke, General Manager of the corporation, was, on March 28, Smith Corp. was also elected a director, increasing the board of directors from 11 to is members.-V. 148 , p. 1474 .

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended Dec. 31-

1938
$\$ 750,798$
62,158
1937
$\$ 528.667$ 528,667
8,636

Consolidated Balance. Sheet Dec. 31

$\xrightarrow{\text { Assets- }}$
Cash.-.-...-....
Acts. ree.,
gen' Accts. rec., gen'1Coll. notes or emp
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Deeter red assets } \ldots-1,547,215 & 1,744,658 \\ \text { Goodwill }\end{array}$


 Contingent
(earned)
res've
un-
(earned of
divided protits $-19,888,448$
$19,861,467$
Total -.......67,213,705 $\overline{70,251,847}$ Total ......... $\overline{67,213,705} \overline{70,251,847}$ $\mathbf{x} 1937$ restated for comparative purposes. y Represented by 783,118
$(837.07$ in 1937$)$ shares of prefered stock and $1,732,366(1,74,666$ in

Financial Chronicle
April 1, 1939

Crane Co., Chicago-L. H. Chamberlain Appointed New Manager of Water Works Sales Section-
L. H. Chamberlain, District Manager of the Water Works Supply Co., Los. Angeles, and the U. S. Pipe \& Foundry Oo. Los Angeles, sipice 1926 ,
has been appointed Manager or the Water Works Bales Section of Crane Co. Chicago, according to announcement by P. R. Mork, Vice-President
in Charge of Sales. W. A. Dallech. With many years orperience in
W. Cranerge. engineering and sales divisions, will be Mr. Chamberlain's assistant.
Mr. Chamberlain has a wide accuaintance among members of water
works and sanitation associations. He is a member of the American Works and sanitation associations He is a member of the A American
Socliety of Mechanical Enginer, of the American Water Works Association, and he is a revistered civil engineer of the State of Californial He has
been connected with both the San Francisco and Los Angeles district offices of the WWater Works supply Co., as well as the Los Angeles orfice
of the U. B. Pipe $\&$ Foundry Co. In addition he has served in sales and engineering capacities with such firms as Pacific Telephone \&\& Telegraph A native of California, Mr. Chamberlain attended of the College of Me chanical Engineering af the University of California at Berkeley. After in 1917 , he served in France as signal Officer of the First Battalion, 69 th Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, in 1918 and 1919.
New Directors-
Syaney G. McAlister, President of International Harvester; William R.
odell, trustee of the estate of R T. Crane Jr. and J. H. Collins and P. R. Mork. Vice-Presidents, were elected directors of this company at the annual meeting of stockholders held March from the resignations of Cornelius Crane and J.L. Palmer and adding two members to the board.-V, 148, p. 1638.

Decca Records, Inc.-To Pay 30-Cent DividendDirectors on March 29 declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 25 to holdors of record April 10. A
dividend of 60 cents per share was last distributed on Aug. 22, 1938.V. 148, p. 127 .

Delaware \& Hudson RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { February- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway } & \$ 1,776,907 & \$ 1,519,730 & \$ 1.936 .865 & \$ 2,242,964\end{array}$ Net from railway From Jan. 1 IGross from railway Gross from railway.....:
Net from raiwn
Net after rents
$-V .148, ~ p, 1321$.
Delaware Lackawanna \& Western RR.-Earnings-
 Net anter rents
From Jan.
 Net after rents-
Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Earnings-

| Febr |  |  | 19 | ${ }_{\$ 1}^{1936}$, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway-.--- | \$1,595,936 | \$1,456,353 | .972.042 | \$1,699,988 |
| Net after rents...-.-.:- | def43,581 | def 185,669 | 54,772 | 105,665 |
| $\underset{\text { Gross from railw }}{ }$ | 3. | 3.193,2 | 4,067,860 | 3,512,651 |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents <br> -V. 148, p. 1321 | 101,440 | def213,597 | 149.848 | 317,007 |
| Denver \& Salt | Ry | arning |  |  |
| Fibruary | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 208.406$ | \$174.135 | \$ ${ }^{1} 308,547$ | 8334,86 174.622 |
| Net after rents | 87,096 | 67;731 | 150,917 | 189,903 |
| Gross from railwa |  | 361,527 | 625.361 |  |
| Net from railway | 152,803 | 118,092 | ${ }_{279}^{28,362}$ | 223,571 |

Net after rents-
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1802$.
Detroit Gasket \& Mfg. Co.-To Pay 25-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock payable April 20 to holders of record April 5 . Like amounts were stock payabie April 20 to holders or record April 5 .
paid on Dec. 20 and on Jan. 20,1938 .-V. 147, p. 3454 .

Detroit International Bridge Co.-ReorganizzationThe reorganization plan previously approved by the Securities and Ex-
change Commission has also been approved by Federal District Court


| Detroit \& Mackinac Ry.-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ 854 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\$ 44,651}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{\$}^{1937} 8$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \begin{array}{c} 836.81 \\ \text { def8.234 } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| Gross from rail |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 4,003 | def8,231 |  |  |
| Gross from railway | 109,81 | $\mathbf{9 2 , 9 8 5}$def 13.0827 | $\begin{array}{r} 116,536 \\ 20,680 \\ 5,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 78,741 \\ \text { def9, } \begin{array}{r} 143 \\ \text { def18,633 } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 4,640 |  |  |  |
| Detroit \& Toledo Shore Line RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| February- | 1939 . 1938 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \$ 401,885 \end{aligned}$ | 1936$\$ 413,976$ |
| Gross from railway |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1930 . \\ \begin{array}{c} 1132.430 \\ \hline \\ 44.287 \end{array} \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Net from railway | ${ }^{151,930}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 263,049 \\ 149,013 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255,989 \\ 146,113 \end{array}$ |
| From Jan. 1- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | 680,761 | 501,587 | $\begin{array}{r} 751,048 \\ \hline 465 \\ \hline 253,999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 813,514 \\ & 508,858 \\ & 293,69 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net after rents | 157,408 | 107,600 |  |  |

## Distillers Corp.-Seagrams, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Period End. Jan.31-Sales less freight and
1939-3 Mos.-1938
1939-6 Mos.-1938 Sales, less freight and
Cost of sales...
Profit
Mrofit -


## Interests, net)

Depreciation--ial
Loss on disposal of capi-
tal
tal assets......... 2 $\begin{gathered}\text { Net profit.........-. } \\ \$ 2,790,512 \\ \$ 1.48 \\ \$ 2,767,440 \\ \$ 1.48 \\ \$ 4,248,766 \\ \$ 2.20 \\ \$ 5,137,408 \\ \$ 2.73\end{gathered}$ x Exclusive of $\$ 209,913$ charged to production in 1939 , 8189,836 in 1938
and $\$ 183.097$ in 1937 period $y$ Exclusive of $\$ 431.722$ charged to producand $\$ 183,097$ in 1937 period. y Exclusive of $\$ 431,72$ charged to produc-
tion in $1939, \$ 382,924$ pr 1938 and $\$ 321,535$ in 1937 period. z $\mathrm{On} 1,742,645$
no par shares common stoctk.-V. 148 , p. 276 .

Detroit Toledo \& Ironton RR.-Earnings-February- $\quad 1939 \quad 1938 \quad 1937$ Gross from railway-Net after rents... From Jan. 1- 167,152 | Grot from railway_....:-: | $\begin{array}{l}1,273,609 \\ \text { Net } \\ \text { Net }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| 644,495 |  | Net after rents

N.
V. $148, ~ p . ~$
N

## Duluth Missabe \& Iron Range Ry.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Grose from railway } & 176,615 & 230,729 & 277,031 & 200,509\end{array}$ Net from railway........ef889,550 def828,755 def863,23 derf77,591 Net after rents
-V .148 , p. 1321.
Duluth South Shore \& Atlantic Ry.-Earnings-
Febr
Gross
Net af
Net af
From
Gross
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net after rents } \\ \text { Ne. } & \text { def39,288 } & \text { defo6,968 } & \text { def74,205 def107,465 } \\ \text { - } 143,089 & \text { def14,539 }\end{array}$
 Net from railway Net arter rents $148 \mathbf{p}^{\prime} \cdot 13 \overline{1}$.

## Eagle Lock Co.-Dividend Omitted-

Directors at their recent meeting decided not to take any action with regard to payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. A regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was paid on Jan. 3 last

Eagle-Picher Mining \& Smelting Co.-AcquisitionThis company, a wholy-owned suin \& Royalty Co. for $\$ 9,750,000$ it is has puled in a report to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Of the purchase price, $\$ 5,000,000$ was in cash and the company agreed to pay an additional $54,750,000$ from earnings of the The mining company also bought the majority of the stock of Northeast Oklahoma Railroad Co. for $\$ 127,000$, according to the report. In connection with the purchases, the report states the mining company for the properties and $\$ 1,500,000$ used to pay indebtedness to the lead com pany. The loan agreement provided that Eagle-Picher Lead Co. guar antee the loan and use the $\$ 1,500,000$ funds it received from the mining indebtedness
Banks making the loan follow: Chase National Bank, $\$ 3,696,000$, First National. Bank of Chicago, $\$ 1,386,000$; First Nationa1 Bank of Cincinnati ern Bank \& Trust Co. of Cincinnati, $\$ 198,000 .-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 277 .
Eastern Air Lines, Inc:-Stock Purchase Plan VotedIn their first annual meeting held March 28, stockholders approved the to make a vailable approximately 25,000 shares of the company's unissued to make a vallable approximate at $\$ 10$ per share on a time payment basis. and Exchange Commission becomes effective, the stock will be available and Exchange Commission becomes effective, "All classes of employees with exception., of executives will be eligible to participate in accordance with the plan.
policy of making it possible for the employees to participate in the success and progress of their company.".
All members of the present board of directors were re-elected
Registers with SEC
See list given on st page of this department
Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry.-Earnings-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway oper. revenues_ | \$ ${ }^{\text {356,201 }}$ | ${ }^{3285,374}$ | 727,925 | 697 |
| et ry. oper | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 235,731 \\ 55,820 \end{array}$ | $\underset{42,712}{\$ 197,539}$ |  |  |
| er ir | $4,62$ | $4,6$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 396,245 \\ 9850 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 323,658 \\ & 9,84 ? \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$184,532 | 159,48 | 406,09 | 333, |
| epreciation | 93,061 | $\begin{array}{r} 51,469 \\ 103,182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,363 \\ 188,955 \end{array}$ | 209, |

$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Net inc. before prov. } \\ \text { for retirement losses }\end{array} & \$ 45,375 & \$ 4,838 & \$ 124,777 & \$ 20,345\end{array}$ -V . $148, \mathrm{p} .1640$.

Eastern Utilities Associates (\& Subs.) -Earnings$\begin{array}{cccc}12 \text { Months Ended Feb. 28- } & & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Operating revenues subsidiary companies. } & 10\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Operating revenues subsidiary companies } \\ \text { Net earnings of sub. cos, applic. to Eastern Utilities } & 1,455,157 & 1,384,970\end{array}$ | Associates- | $1,455,157$ | $1,384,970$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other income of Eastern Utilities Associates_-...- | 30924 | 309,824 | Other income or Uas

Bal. for Eastern Util

- V. $148 ;$ p. 1322 .

Eastman Kodak Co.-Lists Underwriters-
The company, in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, lists the following underwriters for its proposed offering of 225,092 shares of no-par common stock (offering will first be made to stockholders; underwriters will buy unsubscribed portion):
Morgan Stanley \& Co., $17 \%$ K Kuhn, Loeb \& Co, $5 \%$; Blyth \& Co.,

 ton \& Co, 21/2\%; Kidder, Peabody \& Co., 4\%; Lazard Freres \& Co., 4\%;
 \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., 2\%; Union Securitie

Prices New Stock at $\$ 127.50$ Share-
The company has set the price of the new common stock to be offered
ammon stockholders for subscription at $\$ 127.50$ a share. Holders of common stockholders for subscription at $\$ 127.50$ a share. Holders of common stock of record April 6 wiln be entitled to subscrise to the 225,092 rights expire April 27 .
Application has been made to New York Stock Exchange for listing of

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1955
Proceeds of the issue, according to Frank W. Lovejoy. President, will be and improvement of plat and company an to provide additional working capital and to maintain for a period of time a greater cash and marketable security position than exists at present.
In the five years ended Dec. 31,1938 , expenditures of Kodak and its ments and improvements, aggregated more than $\$ 57,000,000$, or more than $\$ 24,000,000$ in excess of approximately $\$ 33,000,000$ of depreciation reserves provided from earnings during that period. "In view of this fact and based if the company is to maintain its position in the industry. it probably will be called uon in the next five years to make capital expenditures considerably,
in excess of depreciation reserves which will be provided from earnings. in excess of derpec
Ebasco Services Inc-Weekly Input-
For the week ended March 23, 1939 , the kilowatt-hour system input Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp and National American Ligwer Light Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp, and National Power \& Light
as compared with the corresponding week during 1938, was as follows:
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { American Power \& Light Co_-106,944,000 } & 100,795,000 & 6,149,000 & 6 . \\ \text { Electric Power \& Light Corp_- } 50,583,000 & 46,887,000 & 3,696,000 & 7 . \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co_-. } 86,313,000 & 79,100,000 & 7,213,000 & 9 .\end{array}$ National Power \&
-V. 148 , p. 1802.

| Edmonton Street Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{crrr}\text { Period End. Dec. } 31-\quad 1938-\text { Month } & \text { 1937 } \\ \text { Total revenue._- } & \$ 69,798 & \$ 74,424 \\ \text { Total oper. expenditures } & 52,769 & 53,902\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 1938-12 \\ \$ 698,535 & \text { Mos. }-1937 \\ 531,641 & \$ 90.474 \\ 525,161 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Operating surplus | \$17,029 \$20,523 | \$166,895 | \$165,313 |
| Fixed charges. | 5,776 5,776 | 69,317 | 69,317 |
| Renewals | 7,000 4,681 | 75,000 | 73,681 |
| Taxes. | 5,014 - 5,248 | 53,243 | 52,842 |
| Total deficit | \$762 prof\$4,817 | \$30,665 | 7 |
| Rev. passengers carried. | 444,779 1,500,355 | 14,233,543 | \$024,017 |
| Receipts per passenger | \$0.0478 \$0.0481 | \$0.0487 | 0.0488 |
| Earni | for the Month of Jan |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{865.404}$ | 64.182 |
| Total revenue |  | 47,130 | 46,563 |
| Operating sur |  | \$18,273 | 17,618 |
| Fixed charg |  | 5,776 | 5,776 |
| Renewals |  | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Taxes.. |  | 4,797 | 4,736 |
| Total defici |  | \$7,300 | \$7,894 |

Total deficit -147, p. 405
El Paso Electric Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

Period End. Dec [Earnings of El Paso Electric Co. (Texas)] Operating revenues.-Operation.-.-
Maintenance.

Net oper. revenues-Balance-Balance
nterest (El Paso Electri

Balance for common dividends and surplus. ...
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

a $\$ 100$ par. b 58,282 no par shares.-V. 148, p. 880.
Electrical Research Products, Inc.-New Vice-President Clifford W. Smith, General Manager of West Coast operations, has been Telephone \& Telegraph Co. He succeeds George affiliate of American April 1, after 33 years with the Bystem-V. 147, p. 3158.

Elgin Joliet \& Eastern Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { Grobruary- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Ness from railway..... } & \$ 1,361,984 & \$ 746,309 & \$ 1,820.167 & \$ 1,354,650\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway_....... } & 408,212 & \text { def34,335 } & 1,573,392 & 3,34,368 \\ \text { Net after rents } & 218,119 & \text { def119,185 } & 333,207 & 219,584\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & 2,842,340 & 1,700,825 & 3,635,705 & 2,727,003\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net from railway }-. . .--~ & 933,099 & 106,980 & 1,083,743 & 744,189 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \mathbf{5 4 0 , 4 5 0} & \text { def91,939 } & 601,448 & 504,766\end{array}$

Equitable Investment Corp. of Mass. (Boston) -5-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common 20 cents was paid on Dec. 30 last. 15 cents on Sept. 30 last. and 10 cents
paid on June 30 and March 30,1938 .-V. 147 , p. 4054.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Operation...

| 3-Mon | -1938 | 1939-12 M | - 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$494,871 |  | \$5,052,518 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 128,470 \\ 6,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,151 \\ 5,896 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,429,253 \\ 99,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,341,173 \\ 122,759 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 39,487 \\ 57,237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,402 \\ & 47,960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479,793 \\ & 575,573 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 418,540 \\ & 548,505 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 262,886 \\ 980 \end{array}$ | \$209,130 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,467,986 \\ 11,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 2,385,518 \\ 11,009 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 263,866 \\ 27,330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 210,077 \\ 33,093 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479,200 \\ & 384,787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} , 396,527 \\ 383,432 \end{array}$ |
| 698 | 2.738 | 27,572 | 33,252 | Taxes (includes Federal income tax) --.--Net operating income.

Other income............ Total gross income_Amortization of debt
Net income before non-
recurring inc. \& $\exp _{--}$
Non-recurring inc. \& exp Net income-_-_-
Pref.stk.div. requirem'ts

Bal. for common divs.
$\$ 235,838$
$\$ 235,838$
8,632
$\$ 174,247$
86
$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,066,841 \\ \text { a118,307 } \\ \hline \$ 2,185,148\end{array}$ $\$ 1,979,843$
Dr22,442

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { and surplus } & \text {.-...- } & \$ 227,206 & \$ 165,701 & \$ 2,081 ; 569 & \$ 1,853,822\end{array}$ a 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 consummated Dec. 15,1938 . Adjustment wa credited to non-recurring income instead of tax expense for the purpose of retaining normal comparison of operations.- V . 148, p. 1641.
Engineers Public Service Co. (\& Subs.) -Earnings Period End. Jan 31Operating Maintenance.--


 $\begin{array}{cccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance-- } \\ \text { Appropriations for retirement reserve } \\ \$ 1,342,545\end{array} & \$ 1,238,585 & \begin{array}{ll}\$ 14,032,053 \\ 5,744,833\end{array} & \begin{array}{ll}\$ 13,769,679 \\ 5,599,610\end{array}\end{array}$ | Balance |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dividends on preferred stocks, declared | $\$ 8,287,220$ | $\$ 8,170,069$ |
| ..- | $2,284,213$ | $2,785,773$ |



 Undeclared divs. on pref. stock and amortization
on bonds owned by parent co. incl. in charges $\quad 63,332 \quad 11,732$

Interest Earnings from other sources.


 \(\begin{array}{rrrr}\begin{array}{c}Balance for common stock and surplus <br>

Earnings per share of common stock\end{array} \&\)|  | $2,208,860$ | $\$ 1,490,645$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | \& e\$1.16 \& $\$ 0.78\end{array}$ Earnings per share of commers Public Service Co, before allowing for un-

applicable to Engineer earned cumulative preferred dividends of a subsidiary company. b of Service Co. stocks, before allowing for loss. $c$ In investment in common
stock of a subsidiary company, measured by cumulative dividends on stock of a subsidiary company, measured by cumurative dividends on
preferred stocks of such company not eared winin the year, less minority
interest d Includes Federal income taxes of $\$ 799,671$. e Engineers Public prerest. d Includes Federal income taxes of $\$ 799,671$. e Engineers Public
Service Co. on May 31, 1938 set up in a reserve for depreciation in investments an amount representing the estimated loss in such investments. Such reserve having provided for a considerable period in advance for loss which
may be sustained because of the accrual of unearned cumulative dividends on preferred stock of a subsidiary company held by the public, it is unnecessary to make further provision through the reduction of consolidated earnings period amounting (after allowance for minority interest) to $\$ 578,219$. .

Tenders Accepted-- President of this company, announced on March 2 that the board of directors had accepted tenders totaling 7,000 sharch 29 yield. The highest tenders accepted were as follows: $\$ 6$ dividend stock $861 / 2, \$ 5,50$ dividend stock $791 / 2$. $\$ 5$ dividend stock 72 . The total cost of the stock accepted under the tenders will be $\$ 548,536$

## Electric Bond \& Share Co.-Earnings-

 Net income-appic
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { to periods, whether } \\ \text { declared or undeclared } & 2,108 ; 483 & 2,108,483 & 8,433,930 & 8,433,930\end{array}$
Balance...-....... $\begin{gathered}\$ 496,897 \\ \text { Summary of Surplus } 12\end{gathered}$ Summary of Surplus 12 Months Ended Dec. 31. 1938

## Earned Surp. Cap. Surp. Tot. Surp.


 Net excess of amount realized over
ledger value of invest. securities
disposed of during the 12 months
disposed of during the 12 months
ended Dec. 31,1938 .................
Miscellaneous credits
Miscellan
a Div. approps. of earned surplus............................
$\begin{array}{ll}5.026 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Dr83 } \\ 7,044\end{array} \\ 2,932\end{array}$
${ }_{8,9,976}^{4}$
 Bre $375,461,490$ full The amount of dividend appropriations of earned surplus includes a 1939. The change in method of recording preferred stock dividends from an accrual basis to a declared basis was made to conform to the uniform system of accounts for public utility holding companies promulgated by the securi-
ties and Exchange Commission and adopted by the company as of April 1, 1938.
Note-Net excess of amount realized over ledger value of investment securities disposed of during the 3 months ended Dec. 31,1938 ( $\$ 5,216$ )
and the 9 months ended Dec. $31,1938(\$ 5,026)$, have been applied to earned surplus. Net excess of ledger value over amount realized for investment securities disposed of during the 3 months ended Dec. 31,1937 ( $\$ 36$ ), and
the 3 months ended March 31, 1938 ( $\$ 83$ ), and excess of amount realized
over ledger value of inyestment securities disposed of during the 12 month
ended Dec. $31,1937(\$ 13,897)$, have been applied to capital surplus. ended Dec. 31, $1937(\$ 13,897)$, have beet Dec. 31
Balance Sheet De


Equitable Office Building Corp.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 204,000$ 35-year $5 \%$. s. f. debentures have been called for redemption on May 1 at par and accrued in
at the Empire Trust Co.-V. 148. p. 1322
Erie RR.-Annual Report-C. L. Bradley, Chairman, and C. E. Denney, President, state in part:

Resulls - Total operating reverues during 1938 were $\$ 69,509,061$, or
$\$ 14,416,666$ less then for the previous year, a decrease of $17: 18 \%$. This compared with a decrease for all Class I roads in the Eastern District of $18.64 \%$, and for all Class I roads in the United States of 14.42\%. Of this
decrease; $\$ 10.480,97$ was in merchandise and $\$ 2,228,379$ in coal. Passenger revenue decreased \$450,632, or $8.46 \%$
perating expenses for 1938 included $\$ 1,444,795$ account of increase in Wages of five cents por hour to employees represented by the non-operating train service employees, effective Oct. 1 , 1937, in excess of such amounts or $62.50 \%$ represented wages. The ratio of operating expenses to revenues was $80.71 \%$ as compared with $72.68 \%$ for 1937 over the preceding year.
Railway tax accruals increased $\$ 81$, cr3 891 Of this increase, $\$ 1,117,297$ is due to crear 1936 under the com 193
 and state social security taxes amounteally to the increase in the rate from than for the preceding year; due principaly to the increase in the rate from
$2 \%$ to $3 \%$, effective Jan. 1,1938 . Accruals for Railroad Retirement taxes under the emended Act approved June 29, 1937, at the rate of $23 \%$, ,
amounted to $\$ 1,013,530$, or $\$ 77,155$ less than for the previous year. The State of New Jersey tax litigation, relating to the years 1933 to 193 , both now before the Board of Tax Appoals of that State with reaspect to the taxes
no evied for the years 1937 and 1938 . The constantly increasing proportion 9. T8\% of companies' revenues required to pay taxes in 1938 , 1 , 10 , or $\$ 10$,
The net railway operating income for the year was $\$ 3.214,328$, 399,679 less than tor the previous year.
anderred to profit and loss account Reduction in Book Values of Various Slocks-The directors at a meeting
held on Feb. 21 , 1939, authorized the reduction in the book values of various or brands of and advances to other companies, resulting in a charge o profit and loss of $\$ 66,12,839$. This ajdustment included a reduction
in the book value of the capital stock of Pennsylvania Coal Co. of $\$ 29,258$.$525 ;$ a reduction in the bookk value of the capytanania sock of and or advances to
New York Susquehanna \& Western RR. of $\$ 27,247,385$ and a reduction in Hew book value of the capital stock of and advances to New Jersey \& New
York RR. of $\$ 5.513,808$; the latter two companies now being reorganized under section 77 of the Bankruptey Act.
R. C.C, Loans-The unpaid balance on the Railroad Credit Corp. loans

 is charged at the rate of 4\% per annum.
Bank Loans-At Dec. 31, 1937; comp
Bank Loans-At Dec. S1, 1937, company had outstanding \$2,575,000 of rate of $31 / 2 \%$ per annum. In January, 1938, the banks making these lons applited compeny's balan.ces on deposit, witht them aggregating $\$ 1.011,--$
loans apainst the loans and $\$ 642$ accrued interest, leaving a balance due for 001, against the loans and $\$ 642$ accrued interest. leaving a balance due eor
principal of $\$ 1,564,640$ as of Dec. 31,1938 . Except for the amount of $\$ 642$ no payment was made during the year for interest on these loans.
 in the aggregate amount of $\$ 16,000,000$ and which were represented by by
$5 \%$ notes $d$ due $\$ 631.000$ each on Oct. 1,1938 , 1939, 1940 and 1941 and the remainder of \$13,476,00 on June 1, 1942. These notes, 10gether whith
$\$ 4,183,000$ principal amount of company's registered serial collateral $4 \%$
 notes originally givenclusive, the issued in substitution of a similar amount of Works, and which were actuired by the RFO, Were matured by the latter
On Jan. 18, 1938, the date of company's petition for reorganization under on Jan. 18 , 1938 , the date of company's petition for reorganization under
Section 7 or the carried in "Funded debt unmatured " was transterred to "Funded debt
matured unpaid." The RFO received during the year $\$ 79.586$ from dividends and interest on coilaterst comped under the loans, which it applied No other payments were made by company for interest on these loans during the year.
New York'S
 reorganization. The plan was predicated on the terminal first mortgage berng the only mortgage lien on the property it secures and on the a ler-
acculred-property clause of the other mortagees not applying to any land
or equipment acquired after later consolidations. On petition of one of the
mortgage trustees, the Court asked the ICC to advise it with respect to
the formula for segregation or income between mortgage districts used by the debtor in connection with the plan, and the ICC held hearings thereon on March 20 and 21, , 1939, and will make a report thereon. On March 21 . New Jersey announced that he has concluded that the other mortrages New well as the terminal mortgage, are liens on the property covered by the terminal first mortgage. His order has not yet been entered and will be subject to possibe appealsbly be affected by the results of the proceed ye Wilkes-Barre \& E Eastern RR.-The Court has extended the time within which a plan oi reorganization is to be filed by Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern RR to Sept. $25,1939$. The 1 ICC by certificate or public convenience and
necessity dated Jan. 17,1939 , and the $P$. U. Commision of Pennsylvania by a similar certificate dated' Feb. 20,1939 , authorized the abandonment
of that portion of the road of Wilkes-Barre \& Eastern extending fel Stroudsburtion or the roan and distance of 54 miles; and by order dated March 21, 1939, the Court' authorized Mr. Jennings, trustee, to abandon and cease operation effective at the close of business on March 26 , 1939 .
By agreement dated Nov. 1, 1938, the trustees of the property of the Erie
 extending from suscon to Piains, Pa., a distance or $\begin{aligned} & \text { Westminster Branch, } .46 \text { mile. This operation was commenced Nov. } 1 \text {, }\end{aligned}$ 1938.

New Jersey \& New York RR. Because of the maturity on Jan. 1, 1938, of 868,000 general mortgae $5 \%$ bonds with interest thereon for the pre
ceding six months, together with interest which became due on May 1 ,
 to meet and discharge the than $\$ 5750$, 000 , which was accumulated over a long term for use of tracks and terminal facilities, materials and supplies, services, traffic balances and rent of equipment, New
RR., $84 \%$ of whose capital stock is owned by Erie RR., filed a petition for reorganization under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act on June 30, 1938. for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on the same Court On Aug. 2, 1938 , Judge west appointed the trustees of the the property
of Erie RR. Their appointment was ratified by the ICC by order of ated Aug. 29, 1938, and on Sept. 2 , 1938, the Court approved their
 claims against the New Jersse $\&$ New York RR. has expired and the Court
has extended the time within which a plan of reorganization is to be filed by the debtor to Sept. 30, 1939.
RR., allof whose capital stock is ownerl by Erie RR., leased its entire railroad, owned and leased, to Erie RR. for a term of g9 years, commencing April 1, 1896. and as part of the rental thereunder Erie RR. agred to ashoning Volley Ry and its predecessors. By an indentyreo of lease dated
March 9, 1917, from Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley Ry/ to Nypano RR., March 19, 1917, from Cleveland \& Mahoning V alley Ry. to Nypano RR,
the obligationsor the parties thereto under the existing leases were defined, the terms of the leases extended, certain anditional lands included, and certain provisions of the leases supplemented and modified. As part of the
rental under the indenture of March 9,1917 , the Nypano RR . agreed to pay the annual sum of $\$ 550,967$ in equal monthly instalments in advance on the first day of eacch calendar month, and also a sum up to $\$ 8,000$ per annum on account of Federal or State income taxes. Under an agreement of lease dated March 17. 1886, to perform all of the tovenants and obliga-
ions of Nyano RR. dated March 9 , 1917, between Nypano and Clevel \& Mahoning Valley. As payment was not made by Erie or its rustees of the monthly instalments, aggregating $\$ 275,483$, of rental which fell due
under the indenture of lease dated March 9,191 , on Jan., Feb. March April, May and June 1, 1938, nor the sum of $\$ 8.000$ on account of Federal income taxes for the year 1937, and Cleveland \& Mahoning Valley demanded the rental, it was unable to meet its debts as they matured. Accordingly, Bankruptcy Act on June 30,1938 . The petition was spetion 77 of the S. H. West in the U. S. District Court on the same day. On July 26 . Their appointmett was ratified by the ICC by order dated Aug. 9, 1938,
and on Aug. 19, 1938, the Court approved their bonds. The time for filing claims against Nypano RR, has expired, Directors of Nypano at a meeting so far an that. plan dealt with or arfected Nypano RR.
Erie RR. Reorganizztion-The petition filed by Erie for reorganization
inder Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in the U. S. District Court for the under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act in the U. S. District, Court for the West on Jan. 18, 1938, and thereafter Judge West appointed C. E. Denney by order dated May 2, 1938, and on May 7,1938 , the Court approved their bonds and the trustees took possession of the property. Judger Paul Jones
(successor to Jugge West. deceased) appointed William L. West special masters under Section 77 designated by the Circuit Court of of the as special master to serve in the reorganization proceedings of Erie and for filing claims against Erie has expired. By Court orders, the time allowed the trustees for the disaffirmance or rejection of contracts or leases of the debtor and the subsidiary debtors has been extended to and including
June 30,1939 . By Court orders issued during the year, the trustees were June 30, 1939. By Court orders issed during the year, the rustees were authorized to pay instalments of principa and interest maturing on, equip-
ment trust obligations and New York State grade crossing obligations, and certain rentals for leased lines.
A plan of reorganization dated Dec. 19, 1938, was filed by Erie with the
Curt and the IC. The plan proposes adrastic reduction in fixed charges simplification of the corporate set-up within the Erie system, and also the simprication or modificataion of vapious leases. The simplifitataion or the
disaffirmance
corporate structure within the system is proposed to be accomplished corporate, structure within the system is proposed to be accomplished
through the acquisition, merger or consolidtaion of yarious subsidiaries of through the accuisition, merger or er ensonataion or ver
the Erie, including the Chicaoo \& Erie RR
 ganized company. These securities include: All equipment trust issues:
 98 , and miscentaneous securities of various leased lines. 1939 and New York \& ERrie 3 d mtge. 413 s s, 1938 , together with certain secured bank loans and Railroad Credit Corp. loan, be paid in cash
The interests of the various' other security be recognized, unaer the proposals, sy the issuance of the following to $41 / 2 \%$ bonds. convertible into prior preferred or common stock) 45 menge.
 securities to present security holders in the following percentages of total
claims (principal and interest): To 1st consolidated prior lien $4 \%$ bonds.

 $65 \%$ in 75 -year gen. income mtge. $41 / \%$ bonds and $25 \%$ in ine. $4 \%$ bor prefds,

 in 75 -year gen. income mitge. 41/2\% bonds. It it alss onds and $63.25 \%$ new securities in exchange for securities or certan
ties of which it is proposed to acquire, merge or creditors not entitited to a preference would receive $100 \%$ in. 2 d pref. par-
ticipating stock, and holders of present Erie RR. 1 st pref., 2 d pref. and common stock
of present stock.
of present stock. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ proposed allocation of new securities to the holders of obligations secured by various mortgage liens now existing upon the property is itased
upon various studies of property values and earnings, including a formula upon various studies of property values and earnings, including a formula fine sections
The plan includes a proposal for the issuance of collateral trust notes,
not to exceed $\$ 21,500,000$ in principal amount, for the purpose of raising
the cash required in connection with reorganization, As has been customary fund" to provide, among other things for additions and betterments to the property, the contributions to this fund to be based on $21 / 2 \%$ of gros The proposals with respect to the reorganized debt structure would effect reductions of approximately $50 \%$ in fixed interest debt and $27 \%$ in total capitalization would be reduced by about $20 \%$. holders of the company's refunding \& improvement mortgage bonds. The matters both in detail and substance. The group has proposed a single issue of preferred stock as against the two issues proposed by the debtor, recognized only through the issuance of warrants to purchase new common stock, the proceeds from the exercise of such warrants going to the holders of present refunding \& improvement mortgage bonds and unsecured
creditors. There are also differences in the proposed treatment of other Hearings before the ICC on Erie reorganization plans were held Jan. 4 5 and 6 and Jan. 30,31 and Feb. 1, 1939 . At the hearings other parties on Feb. 1, and March 20, 1939, was set as the date for the filing of briefs. subject to possible reopening for the presentation of physical valuation data.

Operating statistics for Calendar Years




Gross oper. revenue. $\$ 69,509,060 \$ 83,925,726 \underset{\$ 85,005,111}{\$ 75,094,588}$ Operating Expenses-
Maint. of way \& struc.


Total ry oper exps | Net operating revenue__ | $13,40,779$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Railway tax accruals |  |

Operating income.
et hire of equip. ren debit balance.
Net joint facility rents,

## \$6,605,308

Not ry.oper. income. Nividend income Income-
Miscell. rent income...--
Inc. from funded securs,-
and accounts.
Mnc. from lease of road,
Total non-oper. inc.-
Rent for leased roads. Miscellaneous rents.-. Miscell.
Interest - $\$ 10,777,79$ \$433.293sur $\$ 2195.01$

Comparative General Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Assets-
\& est. in road
Impts: on leased
railway prop.
Sinking funds.
Sinking funds
Deps. in lieu o
metgd. prop'ty Misc. phys. prop.
Inv. in affil. cos. Stocks. in affil.
Bonds....
Bonds......
Notes
Advances....
Other investm'ts
Stocks....---
Bonds.-.
Notes.
Advances---Miscel
Cash Cass
Special deporits-
Losis oans \& bills rec. bals. recelv-from agents \& conductors--Mat' \& supplies nt. \& divs. rec. other cur. assets Ins. \& other fdsRents \& insur'ce
prems. paid in
Other unadj. deb
Total $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}119,328 \\ 2,099,642 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| 2.033, 8255 |
| :--- | 21,034

$2,046,589$ $\begin{array}{ll}37,662,783 & 94,114,634 \\ 29,198,202 & 29,190\end{array}$
 38 . 1937 Balance Sheet Dec. 31 . 1938 1937: As Rollows: Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $\$ 631,000$ in 1938 and 1937: Railroad Credit Corp., $\$ 686,928$ in 1938 and

## New Directors-

Tice-Presidents, as directors election of R A. Woodruff and D. L. Gray, The Erie also announced the retirement of George Grant Mason retired
New York investment banker, from its Board. Mr. Woodruff fills this vacancy.

Control Fight Put Before ICC-Debtor and Bondholders File Briefs Conflicting with Dominant C. \& O.-
The fight of the Chesapeake \& Ohio RR. to retain cor trol of the Erie he debtor and the holders of Erie refunding \& improvement mortgag onds filed briers with the commiosion. 0 . Other briefs, including that of the C. \& O., had ben filed previously
The O. \& O. emphasized the advantages to the Erie of friendly railroad onnections in the East and held before the commission itimate consolidation of the $O$. \& $O$., Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette and Erie, with an estimated annual savings in operating expenses of some
$\$ 3,000,000$ annually. It merely discussed such a merger. The C . \& 0. Wns $55.68 \%$ of the Erie's voting stock.
The debtor's brief endeavored to prove the value of the Erie's present tock and insisted quite as forcefully as the $O$. \& $O$. that the former be o buy an interest in the reorganized "If it is necessary to maintain a market for railroad stock," said the ebtor's brier, "the public must be shown that railroad stock will not be should be led to believe that it is the policy of this commission ruthlessly o eliminate railroad equities, railroad stock would lose what little marke mains to it
of the debtor and $C$. \& $O$. With respect to the treatment of the the attitude olders and related at length the failure of the $\Theta$. \& 0 . financially to suppor the Erie when it went into bankruptcy. The group held that the C. \& $O$ "The could have saved the Erie from bankruptcy.
hat a planstance is not the C . \& O.'s position," said the group's brief, "is the corporation is made conditional by the stockholders of their interest After discussingoration's debts which will have matured." he financial supp the actions of the $O . \& O$. in failing to grant the Erie uptcy, the group,s brief a purportedly might have saved it from bank"It is one thing for the C. \&
. \& O. to have decided that it was under no the position that, although it did not come to the aid of the Erie, it is entitled to preserve a stock interest in the Erie without providing for the
debts of the Erie, debts of the Erie."

## Earnings for February and Year to Dat <br> [Including Chicago \& Erie RR.]

##   

Irustees Ask Authority to Pay Interest Past Due
Authority to pay interest in the amount of $\$ 84,900$ which fell due Jan: 1 , gent Co. bonds outstanding, is sought by petition filed in Fedeve court at Cleveland by the trustees. Petition also asks permission to set bonds pledged under Erie's first consolidated mortgage, such sum to be used or capital expenditures on properties covered by the mortgage. he sum of $\$ 140,625$ representing interest due Oct. 1, 1938, on bonds seAn order signed by Federal Judge Paul Jones extends to Sept. 30 time of New Jersey \& New York RR., a subordinate debtor, for filing plan of re-

Bond Group Is A pproved-
The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a four-member committee to represent holders of general mortgage convertible $4 \%$ bonds
in connection with the road's reorganization proceedings. Members of the in connection with the road's reorganization proceedings. Members of the
committee are. C. L. Amos, Syracuse, N. Y. Fred F. Spellisy, Philadel-
phia; A. C. Kizis, Pittston, Pa.; William L. Jones, Pottsville, Pa.-V. 148,

Fenton United Cleaning \& Dyeing Co.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of holders of record April 14 . Similar amount was paid in each of the seven

Fairchild Aviation Corp:-Registers with SEC-
Public offering of 40,000 shares of Fairchild Aviation Corp. $\$ 1$ par comEngine \& Airplane Corp. is contemplated some time next month, according to registration statements filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission March 30 under the Securities Act of 1933 .
pay off a $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ note for $\$ 100,000$, representing a loan by Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. to a subsidiary, and the balance for working capital.
Offering price and underwriting discounts will be disclosed by amendOffering price and underw. will act as underwriter. mount of its common shares authorized from 375,000 to 500,000 shares sometime between the time of filing its registration statement and the date of proposed public offering of the securities being registered. The by increasing the authorized number of common shares from $1,000,000$ to As. of Feb, 28, unfilled orders of Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp, a sub26 were from the United States Government, $\$ 331,482$ were from $\$ 245,409$ was made with the French others. On Feb. 27 a contract for year. In 1938, the Camera corporation's sales totaled $\$ 1,501,304$; in 1937, they were $\$ 1,072,240$ and in 1936 they amounted to $\$ 726,556$.-V. 1937 , 147 ,
then

Fairchild Engine \& Airplane Corp.-Registers with SEC
Fairmont Creamery Co. (Del.)-15-Cent Dividendtock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 21 . This compares with $121 / 2$ cents paid on Jan. 1, last, and previously regular quarterly dividends
of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 147, p. 4054 .

Farnsworth Television \& Radio Corp.-Common Shares Offered-Initial public financing for the corporation was carried out March 27 with the offering of 600,000 shares of common stock, priced at $\$ 6$ per share. E. H. Rollins \& Sons Inc., headed the underwriting group which includes Eastman, Dillon \& Co.; W. E. Hutton \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.; Hallgarten \& Co.; Riter \& Co.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc.; Wm. Cavalier \& Co., and O'Melveny-Wagenseller \& Durst. The shares are offered as a speculation.
History, Business and Property-Company was incorp. in Delaware,
Dec. 13 , 1938, for a perpetual term, with broad powers permitting it to ngage in the various lines of business and as well with powers to deal in licenses and securities of every description.
The company is the successor, through a plan of reorganization, to Farns-
worth Television, Inc. (Calif.), which conveyed all of its assets to the worth Television, Inc. (Calif.), which conveyed all of its assets to the company as of oc. 1929 under the namof Television Laboratories, Inc. as the orgaccessor to
Crocker Research Laboratories, an unincorporated association formed in San Francisco in 1926. Company now owns and its predecessor formerly Pennsylvania.

The predecessors were formed primarily for the purpose of conducting
asearch in the television field under the direction of Philo $T$. Farnsworth, research in the television field under the direction of Phion relating to elecand for the development and furtherance oras conducted at san Francisco,
tronic television and radio. This research was
until 1931, and thereafter at Philadelphia. Pa., in the laboratories of the untit
predecessor, excent that tor a period of two years following the transfer of
operations to philadelyhia, it was conducted in a laboratory provided by
 primarily to teleevision, many of the proeesses and devices developed are not necessarily limited to this fiteld, but may bother fieldsed
The research conducted by the prodecessors of the company has resulted Ts or Jasearch 1599 , in the thissuance of some 73 patents by the Patent Office
of 15 the United States of America, and in the filing of some 60 applications oren pending for letters patent.
Inasmuch as television broadecasting is a supplementary service to sound
then Inasmuch as and television receivers will be manufactured in combination
broading bround broadcast receivers and some models in combination also with with sound broadcast receivers and some models in combination aliso with liectrical phanonoturaphs, somud receivers and electrical phonographs in addi-
in the mantion tion to television receivers. . Ind. which the company intends to acquire,
The radio plant at ation,
is is equipped to manuracture sound boadcast receivers and electrical phono-
graphs, and can, by the addition of equipment and the revamping of the
the assembly lines, be put in condition at comparatively small cost also to manutacture television receivers. It cony, immediately after the completion of
It is the intention of the financing; to enter upon the designimg of a number of models of sound broadcast reeceivers and radio phonograph combinations and a fiew models
of television recelvers. Is is anticipated that these models will be made

The company also intends to continue the manufacture of the Capehart
The of instruments and to add additional models to that line. The company Ine of instruments and to add additional models to tant, radio chassis ampli-


 transferring this activity Marion, Ind., factory space will be made available in the Fort wayne plant to accommodate the company's activities pertaining to the engineering and manufacturing of
The company intends to start work on the design and development of a line of television and sound broadcast transmitters as soon as possibne will not be ready to offer such transmitting apparatus for sale prior to will not be ready to offer such transmith work is started. Paralleling the aesign and development of the above mentioned transmitters, it is also intended to design other types of cons. apparatus, ${ }^{\text {The }}$ business and properties of the Capehart. Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., Which manufactures combination radio-phonographs having the feature of the turn-over type of record changer, will be acquired in consideration or theassumpcion of its liabilities and the issuance to it or These properties nclude various patents relating, among other things, to record changers and electrical phonographs. Hompany also has ezecuted a contract for the acquisition from General Housenold Undilies in. onsideration oo the the payment of $\$ 270,000$ in cash and
at Marion, Ind
he issiance to it of 25,000 shares of the authorized but unissued common the issuance to it of 25,000 shares of the authorized but
stock of the company.. Directors and Officers-Jesse B. McCargar, Chairman, San Francisco;
E. A. Nicholas, President, Merion Park, Pa.; Philo T. Farnworth, VicePresident. Philadelphia; George Everron, Treas. and Sec.; Donald K .
Lippincot, Batley C. Crum, San Francisco aind Joseph J.'Mehl, South Lippincott, , Bartley C. Crum, San . Nancisco and Joln
Orange, N. J. Jon In is also proposed to elect C. M. Niezer. Fort Wayne, Ind., a director.
Capitalization The only class of capital stock authorized is $2,000,000$ shares of common stock (par \$1) of which 690.000 shares have been issued to the predecessor of the company in exchange or its properties and assets,
in connecection with the plan of reorganization of such predecessor which 690,000 shares are being distributed to the stockholders of the predecessor
upon its dissolution and liquidation, representing 46 shares or common stock of the company for each share of capital stock of the predecessor. As
 amounted, to 889.1016 . Upon the completion of the present transactions

total of $1,401,097$ shares will be issued and outstanding, including the | a total of $1,401,097$ shares will be issued and outstanaing, incluans the |
| :--- |
| 690,000 shares, the 711,097 additional shares being issued as follows |
| 000,000 shs. | To the underwriters. ......e. anction with the acquisition of $\quad 600,000$ shs.

To the Capenar Inc.
its business and properties_ To General Household Unotilities Coso., in connection with the -To General Household Utilities OO., in connection with the
acquisition of certain of its properties.-....................
 25,000 shs.
16,666 shs. o E. A. Nicholas for services rendered.-.-.................. $5,000 \mathrm{shs}$. upon the exercise of the option to him and a maximum of 60,000 shares will be issuable upon exercise of the warrants to purchase common stock.
Purpose The proceeds of $\$ 3.000,000$ to be derived by the company from Purpose-The proceeds of $\$ 3,000,000$ to be derived by the company from
the sale of the 600,000 shares of common stock will, atter deduction of estimated expenses in the amount of $\$ 100,795$, amount to approximately or \$1. per share. will be credited to capital, account represented by the 600,000 shares of common stock, and $\$ 0$ and
surpius account.
It is now contemplated that such $\$ 2,890,205$ will be used for the following purposes:
(1) For payment of notes payable to offlcer of Capehart Inc-- $\$ 62,388$
(2) to Reconstrudtion Finance Corporationu-ip-at or General
(3) In part payment for the plant and equipment on
Household Utilities Co.
(4) For organization expenses.-- \&

76,000
(5) For organization expenses, \&c.-.......................---
(6) For foeveropment of television aproximatevy one bound broadcast trans-
(7) For plant retabibilitation, improvements and betterments and
(8) For working capinal lincluding cost of designing products and
$\begin{array}{r}270,000 \\ 43,550 \\ 100,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
275,000
50,000
(9) For additional worling capitail and for contingencies $\quad 1,325,000$ Underwriting-The underwriters have atreed, severally and not jointly
to purchase from the company at $\$ 5$ per share the number of shares of common stock set opposite their respective names.

Federal Motor Truck Co.-To Extend Corporate TermStockholders at their annual meeting on April 25, will consider extending
and continuing the corporate term of the Company for the further period of 30 years from Feb. 14, 1940.-V. 147, p. 1487.

## Ft. Smith \& Western Ry.-Suspension and Sale-

 merce Commission for , hathority to abandicanion with the Interstate Com- Oka. A receivership sale of thending prom Frt som hasen ordered. by the U. H.
District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. Actual operation if District Court for the Western District of Arkansas.
the line was suspended in January.-V. 146, p. 3013 .

Florida East Coast Ry.-Earnings-

Fort Worth \& Denver City Ry.-Earnings-


Galveston Electric Co:-Earnings-
Period End. Feb. 28- 1939-Month-1938 Period End. Feb. 28-
Operating revenues...
Operation

Non-oper. income (net)
Balance-
Interest on equip notes


Net income.
-V .148 , p. 1323 .
Garlock Packing Co.-Irregular Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 28 to holers or record A Apris. 15 cents per share were
cents was paid on Dec. 24, last and dividends or 25 centributed in each of the three preceding quarters.-V. 147, p. 3912 .

Gatineau Power Co.-Registers with SECCompany, on March 24, , $10 d$
mission a registration statement (No. $2-3986$, Form A-2) under the
 A and B, due April 1, 1969, The series A bonds are payable only in the
United States and the Series B bonds are payable only in Canada, it is stated.
According to the registration statement the company proposes to borrow $\$ 7,300,000$ against promissory notes under a bank 10an agreement a and
will sell through certain Canadian underwriters 35,0 and shares of $5 / \% \%$ Wiumulat through certanin preferred stock, all of which will be offered outside the United States. The proceeds to be received by the company from the sale of the
bonds, the promissory notes and the preferred stock will be applied to the bonds, the promissory notes and the preferred stock wil be apined to the the
redemption on June 1,1939 of $\$ 68,014,500$ of the company's first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds, series dur 1956 at $104 \% \%$ Yoik City will head the underwriting by amendment to the registration statement. The prices at which the bonds are to be ofered, the underwriting discounts and commissions and the redemption provisions are to be

General Acceptance Corp.-Registers weth. SEC-
General Bottlers, Inc.-Registers with SEC-
A registration statement filed March 30 with the Securities and Exchange Commission reveals the formation of General Botllers, Inc,., an Ilinois corporation, with principal offices in Chicago and Kansas
acquire all of the common stock of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Chich icago;
 Memphis, Tenn; ; all of the assets of Hires Ideal Bottling Co.. bottliers of
Hires Root Beer, Cliquot Club Ginger Ale, Double-Cola and other drinks in Omaha and, substantially, all of the assets of the Eagle Bottling. Co. of Kansaa City.
Arthur Hardgrave of Kansas City is Chairman of the Board and C. J.
Hill of Chicago is President. of General Bottlers, Inc. Mr. Hardgrave Hill of Chicago is President of General Bottiers, Inc. Mr. Haragrave merger have increased from $\$ 666,000$ in 1936 to $\$ 1,2000000$ in 1938 and that the profits have risen from $\$ 77,000$ to " $\$ 108$.000 on said that sales so far
this year are running approximately $34 \%$ ahead of the same period in 1938 . this year are running apprionalent to 48 cents per share on the 225,000 shares. to be outstanding on completion of financing presently contemplated, 187,750 of these shares are to be sold to the public through an underwriting
group composed of F . s . Yantis \&CO., Inc., Dempsey-Detmer \& Co and group composed of F. S. Yantis \& Co., Inc., Dempsey-Detmer \& Co. and
Straus Sourities Co. of Chicago; F, J. Youn \& Coy. Inc. of New York,
and Scott, McIntyre \& Co. of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The prospectus indicates an offering price of $\$ 5$ per share. Mr.' Hardgrave stated that this is the first corporation organized for public particication in the
operation of multiple units in the soft driphk botting business.

## General Bronze Corp.-Options-

Stockholders will vate at the annual meeting on April 12 on a plan to Sive the chief executive officers of the company options
of $\$ 25,000$ shares from the 58,900 shares held in the treasury. The officers will be allowed to purchase tha stock at $\$ 5$ a share. The options extend over a period of three years and are exercisabe in three tarts.
Walter $P$. Jacob, President will be given the right to purchase 10,000 Whares; Frank G. Evatt, Vice-_President in charge of sales, 4,000 shares; shares,
Edmund Peremi, Vice. President in charge of operations, 4,000 shares;
Ivan L. Martin, secretary and Treasurer, 4,000 shares, and Warren J. Ivan L. Martin, Secretary and Treasurer, 4, 000 ssares, and warry and Freeman, Comptroller, and John O. Schotitz, Assistant secretary and
Managager of the Chicago plant, each 1,500 shares. 1 he company said that
s. these six offic
148, p. 1804 .
General Capital Corp.-24-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 24 cents per share on the common stock, payable April 10 to holders of record March waid A dividend of
300 cents was paid on Dec. 23 last; one of 15 cents was paid 1038 act 10 and
 V. 148, p. 437 .

General Motors Corp.-Stockholders Number 388,650The total number of Ceneral Motors common and preferred stockholders
 rourth quarter of 1938 and wers of common stock and the balance or 21,370 ${ }_{265}$ represents holders of preferred stock. These stockholders and 21,244 preferred for the fourth quarter of 265 common stockholder

[^4]General Shoe Corp.-Earnings-
 $-\mathrm{V}, 148, \mathrm{p} .116 \overline{6}$.
General Theatres Equipment Corp.-25-Cent Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the capital
stock, payable April 17 to holders of record April 7 . similar payments were ma

| Georgia RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {February- }}$ | 1939 |  | 7 | 1936 |
| Gret from railway | 33,130 |  | 0,201 | 267,978 |
| Net after rents. |  | 21,050 | 44. | 39,978 |
| Gross from railway | 550,3 | 512,810 |  |  |
| Net from railway- |  | 29,798 | 87,708 |  |
| Net after rents ${ }^{\text {N/ }}$ - 148 , p. 1323. |  | 21,538 | 84,777 | 69 |
| Georgia \& Florida RR,- Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Feb. 28- | 1939-Mon | 1938 | 1939-2 M |  |
| Railway ope |  | \$75.775 | +165,002 | 173,422 |
| et loss from ry. ope |  |  |  |  |
| way tax accruals. | 7,860 | 7,6 | 15,770 | 15 |
| Railway oper. loss -- |  | 815 | \$18,352 | 0 |
| Equipment rents (net) | 1 | Dr2, | Drt,284 | 4 |
|  | Dr1,985 | Dr2,028 | Dr3,94 | Dr3,95 |
| Net railway oper.loss_ Non-operating income | $\begin{gathered} \$ 14,613 \\ 1,270 \\ 1,2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19,897 \\ 1,412 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26,5 \\ 2,8 \end{array}$ | 2,682 3,163 |
| Gross loss Other charges | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1.342 \\ \hline 129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 18.485 \\ 943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,742 \\ & 1,885 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 29,519 \\ 1,877 \end{array}$ |
| Deficit before interest | 14,272 \$19,428 |  | \$25,6 | 331,396 |
|  |  |  | Jan.1to |  |
| Operating revenues <br> -V. 148, p. 1807. | \$21,200 | ${ }_{822,275}^{1938}$ | \$221,046 | \$224,49 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Georgia Southern \& Flo | \& Flor | a Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| coss from railway | $\begin{array}{r} 220,157 \\ 57,435 \end{array}$ | 28,094 | -59,986 |  |
| Net after rents. | 28,349 | 6,203 | 34,856 | 7.78 |
| ss from railway |  | 399.871 |  |  |
| from railway | 163,755 | 68,018 2734 | ${ }_{95}$ | - 30,839 |

Net from railway...
Net atter rents.
-V. $148 ; \mathrm{p}, 1324$.
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 100,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ serial bonds, due May 1,1947 have been called for redemption on May 1 at 101 and accrued interest. Co. of Chicago.-V. 148, p. 1643.
Goebel Brewing Co.-Dividend OmittedDirectors have decided to omit the dividend usually due at this time on
Dividends of five cents per share were paid on Dec. 28 . the common stock. Dividends of five cents per
Sept. 30 and March 28, 1938.-V. 147, p. 3160 .

Goldblatt Brothers, Inc.- Stock Dividend-
Directors have declared a stock dividend of $1-60$ of a share of common stock for each share held, payable May 1 to holders of record April 10.
Similar payment was made in each of the three preceding quarters. Similar payment wa
also $V$. 148, p. 280.

Grand Trunk Western RR.-Earnings-


## (W. T.) Grant Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 Total income-
Int. paid. less int. earned
Flood loss in exc. of ins._ Int. paid, less int. earned
Filod loss in exc. of ins.
Deprec. \& amortiza'n.
 $5 \%$ Net income-
 $x$ Including surtax of $\$ 151,000$ in 1938 and $\$ 257,000$ in 1937. y Par $\$ 10$.


| Green Bay \& Western RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | \$1939 | ${ }^{10388}$ | \$130 |  |
| Grot from railwa | - 34,196 | -17,038 | 34,258 |  |
| Net arter rents | ,251 | 729 | 18,344 | 12,774 |
| Gross from railw | 271 | 224,737 | 260,638 6604 | 251,287 53,239 |
| Net from rank | 45,362 | 16,136 | 28,648 | ;7 |

## Greene Cananea Copper Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Exp., taxes, admin., ac.
Interest
Expenses during strikeat

45,047
17,625

 $\mathbf{x}$ Includes other income. $\mathbf{y}$ Before deduction for depletion. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | \$ | \$ | Liabilities- |  |
| Mines, min claims |  |  | x Capital stock _-. 50,000,000 | 50,000,0 |
| lands, buildings, |  |  | Minority interest_ $\quad 2,750$ | 3,322 |
| rys. \& equipm'ts | ,568,073 | 49,779,677 | Mexican legar re- |  |
| Investments | 131,176 | 131,572 | serve -ialine: | 453,000 |
| Development..... | 1,175,911 | 1,212,281 | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { Accrued liabilitles, } & 171,500 \\ \text { Accounts payable } & 80,311\end{array}$ | 453,078 99 |
| Supplies-...-..-.- | 408,534 | 461,215 | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Accounts payable-: } & 80,311 \\ \text { Wages payable } & 18,644\end{array}$ | 99,471 22,000 |
| Metals in process and on hand. | 644,322 | 713,982 | Wages payable.... <br> Surplus........... | 6,445,484 |
| Accts. receivable | 2,009,621 | 2,398,829 |  |  |
| Cash | 1,877,834 | 2,108,539 |  |  |
| Prepald expenses. | 22,584 | 65,720 |  |  |
| Notes \& accts. rec. not current.... | 141,810 | 146,907 |  |  |
| Deferred charges. | 6,815 | 8,635 |  |  |

Total........55,986,680 57,027,355 Total_.......55,9
x Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par.-V. 148, p. 1169 .
Greenwich Gas Co.-Preferred Stock Offered-Public offering of a new issue of 10,000 shares of $\$ 1.25$ partic. pref. stock was announced March 28 by a group headed by F. L. Putnam \& Co., Inc., Boston, and R. H. Johnison \& Co., New York, at an offering price of $\$ 25$ per share.
The shares are made a valiable through an agreement whereby the company will receive from the underwriters $\$ 200,000$ of its outstanding first mortgage
$4 \%$ bonds, due Nov. 1, 1956, for canceliation, in exchange for 8,000 shares of the participating preferred stock, the remaining 2,000 shares having been sold for cash to the under writers
$\$ 1.25$ per share per annum in priority to dividends on the comp at the rate of Shares. The dividends are cumulative and the on the compary's common as a. class to participate in any further dividends declared by the company out of net earnings or surplus accruing after Jan. 1 , 1937, to an amount extra dividends in 1938 divdends. Preferred stockholders received three in addition to regular dividends. A total amount of 6 . 600 shangs of ticipating preferred stock will be outstanding after giving effect to this financing. T . 8200 first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds, due Nov. 1,1956 , are part of a
total outstanding amount of $\$ 1,000,000$, all of which will be acquired and otal outsta the canceled $m=1 / 2 \%$ bonds, due April 1.1954 , which will be offered to the public by underwriters at a later date.
Company supplies gas without competition, under a franchise unlimited as to time, to the Town of Greenwich, Conn. Which has a population of
40.0 oco and an assessed valuation or $\$ 180,522$, 2300 The company has 107.96 miles of gass distribution mains, of which all except 3.5 miles are The profit and loss statement shows total operating revenues for the 12 months ended Jan. 31 , 1939 of $\$ 388,281$ and net ararings from operations before provision for Federal income taxes of $\$ 94,270$ As of Dec. 31 , 1938,
the company's earned surplus was $\$ 75,848$. After giving effect to the new the company's earned surplus was $\$ 75,848$. Atter riving effect to the new
issues of preferred shares and bonds and the retirement of the $4 \%$ bonds issues of preferred shares anded debt will be reduced from \$40,000 to $\$ 28,000$ and the interesto 0 outstandingo bligations will be reduced from $\$ 4,479$ to
$\$ 2,19$. Preferred dividend requirements will amount to $\$ 45.000$. \$2,919. Preferred dividend requirements, wir anmoss is shown in the following
The continuous growth of the compan's busin

| table:$\qquad$ | Total Sates Revienue Total |  |  | TotalMainMiles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | to Custome | Gas from | $\xrightarrow{\text { Total }}$ |  |
|  |  | \$336 | 5,038 |  |
|  | 25 | 361,950 | 5,3 | $\begin{array}{r}101.82 \\ 103.07 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
|  | 259,768 | 369,977 | 5,487 | 106.68 |
|  | 275,851 | 373,626 | 5,630 | 107.96 |

Guarantee Co. of North America-Extra and Special Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share, a special share on the common stock, par $\$ 50$, all payable April 15 to holders of record March 31. Extra dividends or's2. 50 per share have been paid each
quarter since and including Jan: 16, 1933. V. 147, p. 3913.
quarter since ana
Comggenheim \& Co. A A cciumulated Divider a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of a
Company pald a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ preferred stock on March 15 to holders of record March 10.
Dividend of $\$ 1.75$ was paid on Dec. 20 last, this latter being the first payment made since May 15 , 1938, when a regular quarterly dividend of
like amount was distributed.-V. 147, p. 4056 .

## Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Annual Report-

I. B. Tigrett, President, says in part. on the preferred stock in arrears as of Orleans Great Northern Ry . dated July 1,1933 , provides for a fixed annual reantal to be be paid by Gulf Mobith \& Northerr R R.. In an amount equal to the annual interest on the outstandng first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds or the lessor company, and latter amount being the annual interest on the $5 \%$ income debentures of the New Orleans Great Northern Ry. The contingent rental is cumulative from July 1, 1933 , and is payable only, if, as and when dividends are paid on not required to make any contingent rental payment which in any calendar year would exceed an amount equal to one-third of the eaggregate dividend
disbursement made by it to its stockholders in such year. No contingent disbursement was paid during the year as no dividends were paid on Gulf Moblle \& Northern RR. stock. As of Dec. 31 , 1938 , the accumulated contingent rental under the lease amounter to $\$ 1,038,970$. No provision is made in the
2ecounts of Gulf Mobile $\&$ Northern RR. for such contingent rental ascounts of Guification-On Dec. 19, 1938, there was mailed to ail stockholders of record a letter ad vising of an outtine of plan providing for unification of the operation of the properties of Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.
and Mobile \& Ohio RR. Which had been approved by the board of directors. Stockholders will have the opportunity to vote on the proposed uni-
fication at a special meeting to be held at a later date and will be furnished with definitive information as to the unification with notice of such meeting.
Net income

Income Account for Years Ended Dec. 31

| 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 885.82 | ${ }^{936} 23$ | 936.17 | 936.17 |
| \$5,935,368 | \$6,897,177 | \$6,530,865 | \$5,536,139 |
| $26 \overline{50}$,727 | $3 \overline{35.2} \overline{17}$ | 321,794 | 269,571 |
| 116.760 | 121,037 | 119,455 |  |
| 116,760 | 121,037 32.278 | 119,455 33,712 | 115,816 |
| 69,942 | 65,594 | 64,283 | 60,009 |
| 26.097 | 24,094 | 3,775 20,509 | 12,140 |
| 50,148 | 51,554 | 43,660 | 40,450 |

 tax) covering amounts accrued during 1936 under the Railroad Retirement covering amount accrued in 1934 under the Railroad Retirement Act.

Comparative General Balance Sheet Dec. 31
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Inv. in rd. \& eqpt. } 35,428,832 & 35,425,706 & \text { Common stock.-. } & 13,539,400 & 13,539,400 \\ \text { Dep.in Ileu of mtge }\end{array}$

 Inv.in secur issued or otherwise carried as a llab. by
Acct. Co Acct. Co-.....Other
Cash

 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Loans \& blll rec.... } & 41,740 & 45,258 & 48,111 \\ \text { Lo } & 489\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Net bal. rec. from } \\ \text { agents \& conduc }\end{array}$ | 58,793 | 14,885 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wise ascts, pay }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wage }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Misc. accts. recelv. Materials. \& suppl's Int, \& divs, receiv. Deferred assets_$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Ins paid insets_-.- } & 468,712 \\ & 11,080\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Disis. on cap. stock } & 213,75 \\ \text { Other unadj. debits } & 798,45\end{array}$

for shares outstanding and the aggregate minimum liquidating value thereof.
b Represented by 280,000 shares of no par value. Authorized 300.000 shares. In August, 1938 the common stock account was increased from the shares. In August, 1938 the common stock account was increased from the
amount paid in thereon by $\$ 4,101,125$ transferred from capital surplus
originating from a originating from a contribution by the parent company.

Trustee-
Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. has been appointed successor trustee of the Gulf States Utilities Co. first mortgage and refunding gold bonds
Gulf \& Ship Island RR.-Earnings-


Haskelite Mfg. Corp- - Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-V. 147, p. 1928
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 | Gross manuf'g profit_--y $\$ 5,928,817$ | $\$ 6,957,886$ | $\$ 6,812,071$ | $\$ 6,424,668$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :--- |
| Deprec: and depletion | 740,006 | 688,135 | 703,118 | 721,687 |

 Total income-...-
Selling, general and ad-
$\$ 5,265,492$
$\$ 6,383,044$
$\$ 6,219,769$
$\$ 5,885,215$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Selling, general and ad- } & 2,606,395 & 2,874,142 & 2,723,524 & 2,568,740 \\ \text { ministrative expense- } & 2,620,625 & 512,183 & 530,745 & 470,000\end{array}$
 Net profit from sale of $\qquad$ $\mathbf{x C r 5 4 6 , 4 7 6}$
 $\begin{gathered}\text { Deficit -apital stock } \\ \text { Shares of }\end{gathered} \$ 14,083$ sur $\$ 47,783 \quad \$ 470,804$ sur $\$ 1121329$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { outstanding (par } \$ 25)^{-} & 434,409 & 434,409 & 434,409 & 434,409 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 4.97 & \$ 6.67 & \$ 6.55 & \$ 7.58\end{array}$ presented by net profit basis of actual cost, $\$ 289,623$, and reserve for securities restored to income. $\$ \mathbf{y}$ After deducting cost of goods sold incl. materials purchased, maintenamounting to $\$ 21,170,932$.

a After deducting reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 7,916,715$ in
1938 and $\$ 7,378,464$ in 1937 . b After reserve of $\$ 155,000$-V. 147, , 3160
(George W.) Helme Co., Inc.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Profitafter expenses__- } & \$ 1,591,960 & \$ 1,594,852 & \$ 1,801,944 & \$ 1,773,008 \\ \text { Depreciation } & 63,393 & 77,401 & 85,282 & 81,775\end{array}$



 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Balance, deficit } & \$ 27,767 & \$ 238,699 & & \$ 42,791 & \$ 18,201 \\ \text { Profit and loss surplus. } & \$, 736,990 & & \mathbf{4 , 5 9 1 , 1 8 0} & & 4,829,879\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Shares of common stock } & 240.000 & 240,000 & 240,000 & 240,000 \\ \text { autstanding (par } \$ 25)- & \$ 5.84 & \$ 6.00 & \$ 6.82 & \$ 6.92\end{array}$ b Consists of $\$ 5$ regular and $\$ 2$ extra, c Before deducting $\$ 2,044$ net
loss on sale of marketable securities charged to reserve for depreciation of securities. d Excluding $\$ 8,071$ net'profit on sale of marketable securitie credited to reserve for depreciation of securities. e Excluding $\$ 2,465$
( $\$ 11,165$ in 1937) net profit on sales of marketable securities credited to (redited to reserve
( $\$ 11,165$ in 1937 ) net
reserve for securities.

## Balänce Sheet Dec. 31

| 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets - |  | Liablities- | 8 | \% |
| a Land, bldgs, and |  | Preferred stock | - 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| equipment | 166,387 | Common stock --- | -6,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Gdwill, trademks., |  | Dividends payable | e 839,201 | 839,201 |
|  |  | Accts. pay., \&c--- | - 422,980 | 392,493 |
| Inventories.....- 4,011,538 | 3,943,516 | Reserve for insur., |  |  |
| Cash....-......-. 2,722,421 | 2,610,544 | conting's, \&c.-- | - 849,762 | 858,463 |
| Notes \& accounts recelvable 489,916 | 456,359 | Surplus | .4,736,99 | 4,591,180 |
| Marketable secur. - 8,218,510 | 8,662,721 |  |  |  |
| b G.W. Helmestk 721,375 | 721,375 |  |  |  |
| Other assets_..-.- 41,562 | 47,134 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges-- 62,728 | 73,300 |  |  |  |
| Total_.....-.- 16,848,932 | 16,681,337 | Total_-.-.-. | -16,848,932 | ,681,33 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { a After depreciation. } \\ & -\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3611 . \end{aligned}$ | Consists | of 6,171 shares of | of preferr | at cost. |
| Honolulu Rapid | ansit | Co., Ltd.-Ea | arnings |  |
| Period End. Feb. 28- | 1939-Mon | th-1938 193 | 939-2 M | -1938 |
| Gross rev. from transp.- | \$109,994 | \$101,469 \$2 | 3222,360 | \$210,770 |
| Operating expenses | 74,311 | 70,168 | 157,372 | 144,717 |
| Net rev. from traps..-- | \$35,683 | \$31,301 | \$64,987 | 6,054 |
| Rev. other than transp.- | 1,371 | 1,932 | 2.379 | 3,639 |
| Net rev. from opers.- | \$37,054 | \$33,232 | \$67,367 | \$69,69 |
| Taxes assign. to ry. oper. | 11,133 | 11,471 | 22,328 | 22,008 |
| Interest Depreciation | 18,798 | 16,971 | 2,917 36,685 | 33,943 |
| Replacements | +625 | 304 | . 625 | . 884 |
| Net revenue | \$5,047 | \$2,819 | \$4,811 | \$9,524 |

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-


## Assets-

 y Flxed assets...Marketable securs nects.receivable. Inventories --ir-e. | assets_ _-....r. | 32,627 | $2,705,318$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |

Total.

$$
\text { 12,609,059 } 12,891,385
$$

$\times$ Represented by $12,69,0591$ Total_........ $12,609,0591$ 802,087 no par shares of class B stock. y After depreciation of $\$ 6,133$ and n 1938 and $\$ 5,753,090$ in 1937. z Represented by 48 ; shares of class $A$

Houdry Process Corp.-Description-
Excerpts from paper presented before group session on refining, at The processes available under the Houdry Process Corp. patents, and (1) Catalytic cracking of a crude or any distillate fraction or residuum thereof, excepting straight-run gasoline, for the production of gasoline. gas oils, furnace oils, with or without the production of tar or heavy liquid
products.
$(2)$ Catalytic viscosity breaking in liquid phase by which residues or (2) Catalytic viscosity breaking in liquid phase by which residues or
tars may be reduced in viscosity to meet fuel specifications, without substantial production of gasoline.
(3) Catalytic treatment of gasoline from catalytic or thermal cracking.
Liquid-phase catalytic treatment of aviation gasolines from catalytic Lracking.
(5) Catalytic polymerization in liquid phase of buteres.
(6) Production of light-gravity gas oils for furnace-oil requirements or residuums.
residuums.
The above operations were developed by socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
and the Sun Oil Co. in conjunction with the Houdry Process Corp., and and the Sun Oil Co. in conjunction with the Houdry Process Corp., and are controlled by the Houdry Process Corp. Houdry Process Corp. is owned
ointly by Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., the Sum Oil Co., and Eugene Houdry and his associates.
There are in operation
There are in operation at the present time three units: (1) A gas-oil catalytic cracker of 2,000 -barrel-per-day capacity at the Paulsboro refinery
of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc; (2) a 3,000 barrel-per-day unit in a Socony European refinery; and (3) a 15,000 -barrel unit charging residuum at the Sun Oil Co.'s Marcus Hook refinery. At present the Sun Oil Co. Inc:, an additional eight units. Units under construction will represent a $\$ 24,000,000$ investment on the part of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., charges 10,000 barrels per day to the catalyst, and the largest 18,000 barrels per day. Completion dates are scheduled for the mid-year of barrels per day ore thees units are combination units, with crud
1939 . Some
as high as 28,000 barrels per day. See also V. 148, $p ; 1808$.

## Houston Electric Co. - Earnings-



Net income-

- V. 148, p. 1325
$\$ 6,052$
$\$ 3,352 \quad \$ 236,087$

Houston Oil Co. of Texas-Correction-
Houston Oil Co. of exas-Civisent payment mentioned in last week's "Chronicle," page 1808 has no connection with the preferred stock of this company, but on the contrary refers to the preferred sto
Corp. $-\mathbf{V} .148$, p. $1170 ; \mathbf{V}, 147$, p. 3310 .

Hudson Motor Car Co.-Operations-
A gain of $66 \%$ in factory shipments for the three weeks ended March 18 over the corresponding period a year ago was reported by william $R$.
Tracy, Vice President in charge of ales for the company. An increase of Tracy, Vice-President in charge or saines furing the first two weeks in March
$60 \%$ in inuson registrations in 52 cities as against an industry increase of only $34 \%$ was cited by Mr. Tracy as an
indication of the swift spring upturn in Huson sales over the country. indication of the swift spring uturn in Hudson sales over the country.
"We expect further inceases, Mr. Tracy said, "flowing.our reent
in introduction of of anew series of 1939 cars known as the "Pacemaker Six"'
line. Built on a 118 -inch wheelbase and powered with a 96 horsepower motor, the new series fits into a price class between the Hudson 112 De
Luxe and the Hudson Six. Thus the Pacemaker line completes for Hudson Luxe and the Hudson six. Thus the pacemake the moderate price fields. The new Hudson Pacemaker six, according to Mr. Tracy, is available in
Tour body types, a 3 -passenger coupe at 793 ; a touring brougham at Pour body types, a 3 -passenger coupe at $\$ 793$; a touring brougham at
$\$ 823$; a 4 -passenger Victoria coupe at $\$ 844$ and a touring sedan at $\$ 854$. All prices are for Detroit delivery, including Federal taxes, not including
local taxes. Prices for the new series are approximately' $\$ 50$ under the prices of the Hudson Six. -V . 147 , p. 3913 .

## Hupp Motor Car Corp.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has approved that the authorization here cise of stock purchase warrants be changed so that the shares, or any part竍 The corporation offered 988,971 shares of common stock to stockholders of record on April 29 1937, for subscription at the price of ${ }^{\text {St }}$ pert share. corporation delivered to the underwriters stock purchase warrants covering an aggregate of 254,983 shares of common stock
In June, 1937 the corporation sold at $\$ 3$ per share less underwriting commissions such of the 988,971 shares of its common stock, i. .e. .7. 10,000 sianes, underwriters: $\mathbf{F}$ \& 8 . Yantis \& Coo, Inc., Sader \& Co.. Walter E. Schott,
Brown, Young
Co Brown, Young \& Co. Inc. Brush, Slocumb \& Co., Crowel, Wedon \& Co \& Co., Inc., Scott. McIntyre \& Co., Polk-Peterson Corp, Scherck, Richter Co., Whitlock, Smith \& Co. W. D. Hanna \& Co., M,

Houdry Process Corp.
-Information on Request-

## Steelman \& Birkins

60 Broad St., New York

Bell System Teletype N. Y. 1-211
Western Union \& Postal Teletypes
The underwriters received $\$ 276.912$, being a commisision of 28 cents a
hare on an aggresate of 988 971 shares of the common stock underwritten share on an aggregate of 988 .971 shares of the common sto
by them, and in addition 254,983 stock purchase warrants. Each stock purchase warrant entities the bearer thereof to purchase mmediately arter the issuance thereof and untiil June e, 1940 , one share o common stock, upon payment of the purchase price and surrender of such
warrant at the principal office of Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. The parchase price of each share of common stock shall be as follows: If pur-
chase be made on or before June 1,1739 , $\$ 6$ per share; and if after Juie 1, chase be made on or before June $1,1939, \$ 6$ per
1939 and on or before June $1,1940, \$ 7$ per share.
The corporation has entered into an agreement with the following under-
rriters: F . S. Yantis \& Co. Inc., scott McIntyre \& Co.; Dempsey Detmer writers. Frowell. Wheedon \& Ooc., Enyart, Van Camp \& Co., Dempses Deyd Fred exce Colilin, inc under which the utcerwriters (consisting of 96,731 of treasury shares previously listed and issued and not exceeding 254,983 shares of common stock presently reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock
purchase warrants). The underwriters have had deposited with them purchase warrants). The underwriters have had deposited with them
stock purchase warrants covering an aggregate of 201,798 shares of common stock, and, upon the saie of shares of common stock presently reserved for issuance upon the exercisise of stock purchase warrants, a like number of
ttock purchase warrants will be canceled. The underwriters and the corporation will endeavor to acquire the remaining 53,185 stock purchase warrants; so that the shares reserved therefor may be included in and sold in such public offering. The underwriters have not made a firm commitment to purchase offering but are to sell such shares as are sold pursuant to the public offering for the corporation on a commission basis.
The Reconstruction. Finance Corporation has authorized the making of a loan to the corporation of $\$ 900,000$, to be secured by a mortgage on the
manufacturing plant machinery and equipment of the corporation at Detroit, Mich., its domestic patents, patent applications, trade marks and trade names, and its inventory of parvice parts. The execution of such
trat
mortgate has been authorized at a special meeting of stockholders held on mortgase has been authorized at a special meeting of stockkholders held on
Jan. 27, 1939; and the proceeds of such loan has been delivered to the
corporation. $1 t$ is expected that such of the proceeds of such loan as may be used for manufacturing operations, together with the corporation's present inven-six-cylinder skylark in limited quantity, even without the proceeds of the contemplated stock sale.
The net proceeds of the
The net proceeds of the stock sale will be utilized to suppiement the corporation's then working capitan and will be invested in increasded productive existing current liabilitites and operating expenses.
83 Besed on the sale of the publicly offered stock at an average price of expenses, the corporation would receive a sum estimated to be in excess of
 not less than $\$ 75,000$ net, a large four-story concrete and steel building located in Cleveland, Ohio, and owned by is Hacant and is not used in the operations of the corporation. The corporation is also endeavoring to dispose of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlas Manuracturing Co. of Fostoria,
Uhio for $\$ 175000$ net, atter discharging a lien on the stock thereof amountUhio. for $\$ 175,000$ net, arter discharging a lien on the stoc,
ing to $\$ 70,000$ in principal amount.-V. 148 , p. 1325 .

| Illinois Terminal |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
|  | \$421,424 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { \$366,104 } \\ \hline 75,960\end{array}$ | +204,975 | -178,355 |
| - Net after rent | 47,595 | 4,0 | 137,823 | ,884 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Frosom fran }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 849,946 | 800,398 | 1,029,947 |  |
|  | 10 |  |  |  |

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.-Earnings-
 Expenses-
Maint. of was struc.
Maint. of equipment Manint: of equipment.Transportation - yards Trans for inv, credits.



Railway oper. income $\overline{\$ 2.226,870}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Equip. rents, net } D r & 49,309 \\ \text { Joint facil. rents, net } \overline{D r}: & 408,955\end{array}$
Net ry. oper. income- $\overline{\$ 1,318,606}$ Income from lease of road Miscell. rent income Miscell. non-oper. physical property--..--
Dividends income--:-
Income from unfund. sec. Miscellaneous income-:
$\begin{array}{r}\text { Total non-oper. inc...- } \\ \text { Gross income } \\ \$ 1,34,789 \\ \hline 6396\end{array}$ Gross income-
Rents for leased roads
Miscellaneous rents.-. Int. on funded debt.-. Int. on funfunded debtert:Amort of discount on Miscell. income colle- charges
Total deductions_839
22,745 839
$\$ 1: 709,543$

$\square$$\xrightarrow{\$ 6,352,897} 4$$\$$Tet income deductions. 3,030

| 839 | 846 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17,933 | 18,261 | 898

(10) 760,000 (20) $1520,000(21) 1596000(20) 1520000$ $\times$ Figures restated for purposes of comparison

|  | omparatio | Conde | ace Sheet D | c. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
|  | 8 |  | Licbilites- | 8 |  |
| avest. in road an |  |  | Capital stock. | 7,600.000 | 7.600,000 |
| equipment. | 22,769,870 | 22,835,597 | Fd debt unmat | 9,250,000 | 9,335,000 |
| mproves, on leas'd |  |  | Govt. grant in ald |  |  |
|  | 1,297,070 | 1,298,086 | Traffic \& carserve | 158,068 | 158,068 |
| Misc. phys. prop. Invs. in affil. cos... | 248,358 | 249,432 | balances payable | 928,497 | 622,717 |
| Other investments | 17,304 | 18,766 | Audited accts. and |  |  |
|  | 3,494,294 | 3,059,558 | wages payable.- | 601,014 | 660,851 |
| Special deposits.. Loans \& bills rec. | 64,156 | 58,591 | Misc. accts. Day | 83,804 | 148,232 |
|  | 7,212 | 7,212 | Int. matured unpd. | 197,585 | 197,360 |
| Loans \& bills rec.- <br> Traffic \& car-serv. |  |  | Unmat. int. accr'd | 104 | 458 |
|  | 143,154 | 108,552 | Unmatured rents |  |  |
| Net bals. receiv'le |  |  | accrued. | 1,189 | 1.189 |
| Net bals, receiv'le from agents and |  |  | Other curr. liabs.. | 227.591 | 206.657 |
| from agents and | 265,004 | 224,837 | Other def. liabs -- | 619,961 | 571,190 |
| Mise, accts. rec'le Material and suppl. | 393,851 | 445,939 | Tax llablity | 658,680 | 774,348 |
|  | 443,866 | 553,564 | Ins. \& casualty res. | 127,017 | 125,202 |
| Material and suppl. Other curr, assets. | 145,626. | 136,936 | Acer. depre: (road) | 6.412 |  |
| Other curr assets Working fund advs | 2,158 | 2,158 | Accrued deprec'n |  |  |
| Other def. assets... | 234,154 | 247,784 | (equipment) | 3,142,869 | 2,985,690 |
| Rents \& ins. prems. pald in advance. | 06 | 156 | Other unadjusted credits | 542,722 | 558,233 |
| Disct. on funded debt:- |  |  | Add'ns to property |  |  |
|  | 138,512 | 183,200 | through inc, and |  |  |
| Other unadj. debits | 83,944 | 74,122 | surplus ---- | 170,166 | 107,170 |
|  |  |  | ropriated sur |  |  |
|  |  |  | roftt \& loss-bal. | 5,570,569 | 5,482,784 |
| To |  |  | Total----..... 2 |  |  |


| Total.......... |
| :--- |
| -V .148, p. |

## Illinois Central RR.-Earnings-

$\qquad$
Gross from railway
Net after rents.
Gross from railway Net from railway
 $\begin{array}{rr}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 8,206,576 & \$ 7,965,392 \\ 1,724,866 & 1,828,890 \\ 829,280 & 887,118\end{array}$ 1937
$\$ 8,773$
1,558,
440 7,345
, 650 $\stackrel{1936}{ } \mathbf{\$ 8 , 9 7 1 , 5 0}$ February -
GebruaryNet from railway. From Jun. 1-Gross from railway Net from railway.
Net after rents.
$-V .148$, p. 1325. $\begin{array}{rr}17,161,926 & 16,943,616 \\ 3,822,509 & 4,113,334 \\ 1,937,796 & 2,135,285\end{array}$ $17,802,99$
$3,117,87$
841,13 1uilidid $17,756,229$

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.-Final DividendDirectors have declared dividend of $5 \%$ on the ordinary shares and on
the American depository receipts for ordinary shares. The dividend on
the Englic shares will be paid on June 1 to holders of record April and the American shares will receive their dividend on June 8 to holders of record April $20,-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 2867.

| Indian Motocycle Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| les, less returns, allow- |  |  |  |
| ances \& cliscou |  | \$2.055,810 \$1,674,451 | \$1,377.514 |
| ast of sales | 165 | 1,607,504 1,279,86 | 461 |
| Gross prof from op |  |  | \$241,053 |
| Gross profit of Indian |  |  |  |
| Acceptance Co. | 34,416 | $43,110 \quad 26,230$ | 17,066 |
| Consol. gross profit_ | \$295.689 | \$491,416, \$420,821 | 9 |
| Sell. \& adminis. expenses | 226,483 | 254,015 212,467 | 91 |
| Depreciation. | 62,037 | 68,131 - 77,592 | 84,078 |
| Operating | \$7,169 | \$169,269 \$130.762 | 7,849 |
| Prov. for doubtful trade |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous charges | 1,646 | 12,234 4,1 |  |
| Miscellaneous income_-- Cr11,054 Cr3,914 Cr6180 Cr3,983 |  |  |  |
| Federal taxes of subs--- | 649 | 2,006 |  |
| Refund of Federal excise |  |  |  |
| taxes of p |  | Dr11.651 | Cr20;169 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 . $\quad \therefore 13.028$ |  |  |  |
| Assets- $\quad 1938$ | 1937 | Liabilities- 1938 | 1937 |
| Cash --.-.---- \$40,790 \$15,923 Accts. \& accept' |  |  |  |
| a Notes; accts. \& drafts recelvable | 367,236 | payable, trade -1 $\$ 69,627$ <br> Bank loans_  <br> 1000  | 12 |
| Inventories ....-- $\quad 533,090$ | 686,411 | Accts, \& noters pay- |  |
| Inves'ts \& recelv-- 64,976 | 68,234 | able, other..--- 167,725 | 196,336 |
| b Property account 394,264 | 438,499 |  | 13,091 |
| Deferred charges -- 66,975 | 64,087 | Accrued expenses_ 15,526 | 27,569 |
|  |  | Non-current liab.-. 100,000 | 100,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Res. for conting } & \mathbf{1 5 , 0 0 0} \\ \text { Pre }\end{array}$ | 15,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pref. stk. (par \$10) } & 389,670\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | c Common stock _- 1816,950 | 726,406 |
| tal.-..--...-\$1,481,300 | 640,3 | Total .--......- $81,481,30$ | 1,640,390 |
| a After reserve for bad debts and dealers' reserve account of $\$ 82,690$ in |  |  |  |
| 1938 and $\$ 531,944$ in 1937. c Represented by 42,026 no par shares in 1938 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| ,562 no par shares |  | . 147, p. 1639. |  |
| Indiana Associated Telephone Corp.-Earnings- . |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Operating revenues...perating expenses | 30,977 |  |  |
|  | 64,733 | 65,023 129,349 |  |
| Net oper. revenues..- |  |  |  |
| Rent for lease of oper. <br> property Operating taxes $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  | 20,016 | $\begin{array}{rr} 50 \\ 18,597 & 40,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \hline 1045 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net operating income. Net income- | \$46,178 | \$40,225 \$93,647 | 79,031 |
|  | 36,687 | 27,674 71,258 | 53,377 |
| Indiana Hydro-Electric Power Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Calendar Years- | 1938 | 19371936 | 193 |
| Rent of prop. leased to |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { affriliated company-.- } \\ & \text { Oper. exps. \& taxes } \end{aligned}$ | \$380,00 | \$380,000 | \$380,000 |
| Net oper. revenue...- |  |  |  |
|  |  | 306,993 . \$307,619 | 285,965 37 |
| Gross income--....- \$304,0 |  | \$306,993 \$307,619 | \$286,002 |
| Interest on funded debt. General interest | 137,06 | 139,404 139,850 | 142,242 |
|  | 20,109 | $\begin{array}{rr}4,211 \\ 20,467 & 20,544\end{array}$ | 19,690 |
| Amortiz. of disct. \& exp- | 1,184 | 1,300 ------ | 19,690 |
| Net income <br> Preferred dividends.-.- | \$139,920 | \$141,610 \$143,256 | \$123,290 |
|  | 146,286 | 146,286 146,311 | 73,168 |

Assets-Utility plant Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-UtIlity plant, $\$ 8,133,398 ;$ capital stock discount and expense,
153,559 ; deferred charges, $\$ 384,261$; cash. $\$ 166,240$; cash on deposit for
 (par $\$ 100$ ), $\$ 3.500,000 ;$ pref. stock (mtege. $5 \%$ gold bonds, series A, $\$ 2,706,000$; accounts payabie, 81,$092 ;$ accrued interest, $\$ 25,372 ;$ accrued taxes, $\$ 181,237$
reserves, $\$ 204,467$; surplus, $\$ 135,066$; total, $\$ 8,843,034 .-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 1479 reserves
1325.
s Indianapolis Union Ry.-Comparative Bal. Sheet Dec. 31

| A88ets- | $\stackrel{1938}{8}$ | $`{ }_{\$}^{1937}$ | Liabtlities- | 1938 | $1937$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| v. in road and |  |  | a Capital stock.-- | 1,436,375 | 1,436,375 |
| equipment -.-.-- | 9,872,759 | 9,874,154 | Grants in aid of |  |  |
| mprov. on leased |  |  | construction. | 58 | 581 |
| ry. property | 2,806,644 | 2,795,283 | Ref. \& impt. mtge. |  |  |
| nking fund-ca |  |  | bonds, series B. | 7,708,000 | 832,000 |
| and securitles.. | 4,044 | 106,756 | Non-negot. debs... |  | 1,030 |
| Mise. phys. prop.. | 65,837 | 65,836 | Traffic \& car-serv. |  |  |
| Inv. in affil. cos.. | 381 |  | bal. payable | 4,413 | 31 |
| Cash | 424,011 | 232,243 | Misc. acc'ts pay | 7,915 | 8,385 |
| Special deposits_- | 75 | 1,910 | Funded debt ma |  |  |
| Traffic \& car-serv. |  |  | unpatd |  | 78,000 |
| balances rec... | 14,387 | 15,744 | Unamt'd int. acc | 89,927. | 91,373 |
| et bal. rec. from. |  |  | Audited acc'ts and |  |  |
| agents \& cond's ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 535 |  | wages payable | 62,643 |  |
| Misc. ace'ts rec. | 148,265 | 155,198 | Other current liab |  |  |
| at' \& ' supplies. | 58,298 | 79,166 | Int. mat'd unpaid. |  |  |
| Other curr. assets. | 1,672 | 2,192 | Deferred liabilities | 85,745 | 85,745 |
| Deferred assets | 333 | 31 | Tax llability | 319,112 | 245,857 |
| Rents \& ins. 'prem |  |  | Prem. on fd. debt_ | 20,057 | 20,890 |
| paid in advanc | 198 | 1,260 | Accr. depr--equip | 162,369 | 149,011 |
| ther unadjust |  |  | Oth, unadj. credits | 41,973 | 41,788 |
| ebit | 227,683 | 214,068 | Add. to prop. thru |  |  |
|  |  |  | inc. \& surplus | 829,273 | 830,00 |
|  |  |  | Funded debt red. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Profit and loss. | 783,6 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Represented by stock, which are held by the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Louis RR. and Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago \& St. Lonis Ry, through owner-

Indianapolis Water Co.
Earnings for 12 Months Ended Feb. 28, 1939


Net income--
Interest charges.-
.31292927
Balance a vallable for dividends. ............................. $\$ 620,131$

## -V. 148, p. 1171 .

Industrial Securities Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on account of
accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payable April l, to hondders of record March 20. Like amount was paid on Jan. 3 .
last. See also V .147 , 4057
Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.-Earnings-
 $\pm$ After all charges, but before depletion.-V. 146, p. 2538 .
International Consolidated Mines, Inc.-Registers with SEC-

See list given on first page of this department

| International Great Northern RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- |  | 1938 |  |  |
| Gross from rail |  | \$99 |  |  |
| Net from reer rents | def118,263 | def22,826 | def 15,047 | def27,772 |
| Gross fromim rail |  | 2,007,797 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| V , 1 | def176,682 | def88,770 | der32 | def13,359 |

International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. (\& Subs.)
Statement of Consolidated 'Income Account for Calendar Years
(Does not include any income or losses of spanish subsidiaries. The
accounts for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, are subject to final adjustments.)
 Gross profit on sales Telephone and radiotelephone-oner revenues
 Cabie and radiotelegraph operating revenues---̄̄̄
Dividends, interest, royalties, miscellaneous $34,878,162$
4, $\qquad$
 Operating, selling and general expenses
Maintenance and repairs.
Taxes,
c Provision for depreciation
Net earnings $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Interestes on funded debt } & 2,677,687 & 1,644,694\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Divs. declared or accrued on pref. stock of subs. } \\ \text { Outstanding in hands of publicr } \\ \text { Min }\end{array} & 763,258 & 685,631\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Interest on debenture bonds } \\ \text { Amportization of bond discount and expense-.....- } & 5,562,935 & 5,769,652\end{array}$

 a Including provision for deprecialion or or 83,0 . 8,771 for 1938 and $\$ 2$,809,995 for 1937 . b Before deducting interest charges of parent company,
International Telephone $\&$ Telegraph Corp. c $\mathbf{O}$ ther than depreciation included in cost of goods sold. N Notes- An appropriation of $\$ 00,000$ was made during 1936 from the reserve for revaluation of assets, \&cc., to the reserve for foreign exchange events. This reserve was charged with losses resulting from reduction in the vaiue of net current assets of French subsedidiaries to Dec. 31.1937 , following the official devaluation of the French franc subsequent to Occtober
1936 . In the quarter ended March 31 , 1938, a further loss was charge
to the reserve in the


translation of net current assets of German subsidiaries. Of this amount $\$ 526,505$ was charged to the reserve for foreign exchange to apply against
 of $\$ 1,613,933$ for 1937 , have been included in the respective income accounts These items arose mainly from the translation of net current assets of dollars.
No adjustments have been made with respect to the amounts at which the investments in and advances to Spanish subsidiaries are carried on the
books of the corporation and its subsidiaries. The extent of damage to books of the corporation and its subsidiaries. The extent of damage to
fixed property or of losses of current assecs which have been sustained or whith may be sustained by the spanish subsidiaries as a result of the civi
war is not yet ascertainable.- V . $148, \mathrm{p} .1172$.
International Utilities Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors declared a dividend of 25 cents on account of accumulations
on the $\$ 1.75$ preferred stock, series 1931 , payable April 10 to holders of record Aprii 6 . A dividend of 50 cents was paid on Feb. 1 I Iast, an
dividend of $43 \dot{4}$ cents was paid on July 15, 1933.-- .148, p. 1172 ..
Interstate Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Reinstated to DealingsThe company's no par yalue capital stock has been
on the New York Curb Exchange.-V. 147 , p .1931 .

Island Creek Coal Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income' Account for Calendar Years
Income from operation.
Other income
Total income-
Exps., int. \& sundry tax. Deprec. \& depletion-...: Grosss sales taxes, 8 c-:-:-
Reserve for Fed. taxes-
Net income--
Preferred divs.
Common dividends. Common

Consoliated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


Kansas City Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Feb. 28-
Gross earns. All sources)
$\$ 1,399,993$ Oper. exps. (incl. mainint. Interest earnings.-...---Interest charges. Depreciation Amortiz. of limited-term Miscerl. iments-d deductionsed. \& State inc. taxes.
Net profit and loss.-
Earns. per sh. common
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { \& gen. \& property tax) } & 645,125 & 654,722 & 8,161,256 & 8,603,595\end{array}$

| $\$ 754,868$ 117,951 8,540 |
| :---: |

$\qquad$

$\square$
 Note-No deduction is made in the foregoing statement for the surtas -V.148, p. 1811.

Kendall Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Year End.
Dec. 31,38
Dec. Weeks
Year Ended
Dec. 26,36 Dec. 28,35
Period Ended-
Profit before deprecia

 Interest received
Gain on long cotton fuGain on transactions.-.--
tain on capital assets Gain on capital assets
disposed of Total income. Bond interest.-.-.------
Other interest charges. Other interest charges-
Amort. of bond discount Other amortiz. charges
Charges against red. o Charges against red. o debentures
Lixs on disposition $\begin{array}{r}1-\cdots-- \\ \hline\end{array}$

 Surtax on undist. profits
$\$ 574,996$
243,534
27,799
8,666
18,084

| ----- | 14,177 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$881,617 | \$1,615,551 |
| 231,220 | 221,640 |
| 4,290 21,917 | 25,915 |
| 33,495 | 2,282 |
| 1,891 | --...- |
| y77,154 | 292,696 |
| --- | 147,168 |



 Common dividends-
Earned surplus_o.-. $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,333,287 \\ & \$ 1,428,769 \\ & \text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. } 31\end{aligned}$
Assets -
Cashets-
Accounts and notes Accounts and note
receivable
Value of life insur. Inventories of insur-...- 6,0
Ireferred shares Preferred shares.-
Common stock--
Misc. investments Misc. Investments prepaid int. and
expenses--.---
Unamort. disc. on
deb. bonds. on-.
Land, buildings,
mach'y, equip-
Trademarks, trade
names, patents,
and goodwill-

## Total.......... $\overline{15,546,728} \overline{17,267,488}$ Total_........ $\overline{15,546,728} \overline{17,267,488}$ $x$ After depreciation of $\$ 8,537,143$ in 1938 and $\$ 7,882,743$ in 1937:

Kennecott Copper Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnin

| Calendar Years- | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\$$ | $\$$ | al | arnings |


Total oper, revenue__ $\overline{97,635,390} \overline{148,550,442} \overline{106,269,983} \overline{73,188,996}$ Cost of menal products,
incl. mining, treatm't
and deli yery, rentrin

 Net oper. revenue .... $\overline{31,519,441} \overline{66,119,607} \overline{38,721,540} \overline{22,013,443}$ | Other receipts- |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Divs., int. and miscell. | $1,055,323$ | $1,387,890$ | 652,584 |
|  | 520,030 |  |  |

 Depreciation
Gen. admin. exps., not incl. in oper Reserve for contingenoies Shut-down expense....--
Sundry charges Sundry charges ----
Minority int. in income

| 475,844 | 434,075 | 510,843 | 329,080 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 250,000 667.524 | 750,000 840,873 | $490,92 \overline{2}$ |
| 365,948 |  | 173,025 | 186,857 |
|  |  | 59,059 | 48,775 |

Total.----.-- - $85,583,533$ 84,313,586 Total. x Repr
p. 2689 .

Johns-Manville Corp.-New Chairman-
Directors on March 27. appointed $H$. Edward Manville, Chairman of the Board to succeed William R. Seigle, who died on Dec. 26 . Mr. Manville Mis the sonke more than half a century age Lewis H. Brown continues as President. Robert W. Lee, appointed
Vice-President in Charge of Finance in January, assumed his duties with the company on March 27 -V. 148, p. 1480.

## Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry-Earnings-February- Gross from railw <br> Net from railway...... <br> Net after rents.- <br> Gross from railway.....- <br> Net from railway. <br> | 1939 |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 203,127 |  |  |
| 106,749 | 1858,141 | 1937, |
| 69,512 | 93,805 | 149,812 |
| 423,901 | 60,689 | 35,340 |
| 247,461 | 378,344 | 340,183 |
| 169,801 | 129,230 | 169,116 |
|  |  | 106,719 | <br> 1936 181,638 <br> 181,638 95,520 67.783 <br> 384,679 203,540

Kellogg Switchboard \& Supply Co.-Smaller Dividend Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, no par value, payable April 29 to holders of record April 10. This compares with five cents paid on Jan. 31, last; and dividends of 15 cents paid in each quarter of 1938. See also V. 147, p. 4058 .

## Net income appicable

$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { to Kennecott stock } & 22,689,660 & 49,822,394 & 25,490,765 & 13,164,571 \\ \text { before depletion_-_ } & \text { 18,937,809 } & 37,875,288 & 18,356,780 & 7,001,534\end{array}$
 $\left.\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Earned } \\ \text { Shares of capital stock } \\ \text { outstanding (no par)- }\end{array} & 10,821,653 & 10,821,652 & 10,821,686 & 10,773,485 \\ \$ 2.10\end{array}\right)$ Earned per share......-a Includes the income of Kennecott Wire \& Cable Co. (formerly American Corp. acquired its stock. b Includes income from properties in Utah for entire year. The amount of net income applicable to kennecott stock is
stated after deduction of the amount of dividends which were paid to the stated a sty stockholders of Utah Copper Co. during year up to the time that
minority
company was liquidated and its assets acquired by Kennecott. d The deduction for taxes includes a charge for Federal undistributed profits tax tax as to certain minor subsidiary companies. For Kennecott Copper Corp. tax all its major subsidiaries no such tax is believed to be due.
Note-The foregoing statement for 1938 is presented after
Note-The foregoing statement for 1938 is presen impracticable to make of substantially all inter-company saies. It has been impracticable to make of services of transportation companies, for sales of products by the fabricat-
ing divisions to other companies. \&ce., but these are relatively minor in
amount. Thare is no substantial amount of intercompany profits included in net income or in inventories of products on hand.

| Assets- ${ }^{1938}$ |  |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash 33.456 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Market. securs. Acets, receivable $6,726,085$ | 8,491,049 | \& dellv. |  |  |
| Metals_.......- 30,625,513 | 30,709,259 | not | ,619,63 | 2,242,754 |
| Ore \& concentr's $\quad 2,436,450$ | 2,002,698 | Prov. for |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's 8,031,734 | 9,009,927 |  |  |  |
| Def. acets.rec*- $\quad 555,240$ | 583,443 | Def. accts. pay- | 223,4 | 73,172 |
| For'n currency 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Invest. securs_ 3,985,610 | 4,113,792 | c stated | 53,199,636 | 53,199,636 |
| - |  | Capital surpl | 914,923 | 190,914 |
| . Ing devel.--- 30,435,2 | 430 | arned surp. |  |  |
| repd. insurance 398,5 | 439,3 | fore depleti | 716,9 | ,15 |


| Prepd. insurance | 398,585 | $29,451,638$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Misc. def. accts_ | 768,704 | $\mathbf{4 3 9 , 1 0 8 , 6 7 9}$ |

G Mining prop.:.
RR.equity, \& $210,342,097$ 218,773,693
Total_..... $\overline{342,768,309} \overline{354,497,255}$ Total.......342,768,309 $\overline{354,497,255}$ a Partly owned and allied and affiliated companies. b Less depreciation
P $98,227,013$ in 1938 and $\$ 99,473.594$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{c}$ Represented by 10,821,of $\$ 98,227,013$ in 1938 and $\$ 99,473,594$ in 1937 . c Represented by 10,821
653 no par shares in 1938 and $10,821,652$ in 1937.-V. 148, p. 1173.
Kentucky Brewing Co.-Sold-
The sale of the cornpany to the Frankenmuth (Mich.) Brewing Co. Was announced Mords of Kentucky Brewing. Mr. Brown said the property was
holder of bonds
valued at $\$ 350,000$. The Kentucky Brewing Co. was organized soon after eer was legalized in 1933, but went into bankruptcy in 1935. The plant Key West Electric Co.-Eain

| Period End. Dec. 31- | 938-M |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues | \$16,353 |  |
| Operation | 5,133 |  |
| Taxes | 3,388 | 2,610 |
| Net oper, revenue | \$6,579 | \$5,367 |
| Non-oper, income (net) | Dr587 | Dr132 |
| Balance | \$5,992 | \$5,235 |
| Interest and amortizat'n | 1,878 | 1,85 |
|  |  | \$3,382 |

Appropriations for retirement reserve........... $\$ 3,38$
Balance
Preferred di
Balance for common dividends and surplus _---

| $1938-12 N$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 179,580 \\ 55,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 151,107 \\ 53.967 \end{array}$ |
| 55,152 | 53,967 |
| 25,013 | 20,247 |
| 885,418 | \$68,554 |
| Dr6,252 | Dr917 |
| \$79,167 | \$67,637 |
| 23,456 | 24,839 |
| \$55,711 | \$42,798 |
| 19,527 | 20,000 |
| \$36,184 | \$22,798 |
| 24,374 | 24,374 |
| \$11,810 | def\$1,576 |

Assetsvestments -..
Cash-......-.-. Accounts rec. (net)
Materials \& suppl. MrepaymentsJnamort. debt dis-



Accts. payable-.
Note payable. En-
gineers Pu. Ser-
vice Co .-...
16,257$\begin{array}{rr}1,00 & \$ 348,200 \\ 000 & 50,000 \\ 5,695 & 436,000 \\ 5,322\end{array}$
人

Total... $\$ 1,036,4 4 4 \longdiv { \$ 1 ; 5 3 5 , 1 8 4 }$ Total $\overline{\$ 1,036,444} \overline{\$ 1,535,184}$ a Par value $\$ 100$ per share, cumulative, authorized and outstanding 3,482 iquidation, together with accumulated dividends in each case. dividends unpaid or not declared including those normally payable on
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd,-Extra Dividend addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of four cents per share on the common stock, par $\$ 1$, both payable May 1 to holders of record
March 31 . An extra dividend of two cents was paid on Dec. 1 last.-

Laclede Gas Light Co.-To Extend Bonds
Holders of approximately $69 \%$ of the refunding and extension mortgage, o the plan to extend the bonds until 1942, E. L. White. Secretary and Treasurer, announced on March 29 , He added that it was hoped the directors could declare the plan operative very soon. Utilities Power and
The Laclede Gas Light Co. is a subsidiary of the U Light Corp. The bonds became due April 1, 1934 and were then extended until April 1, 1939. The company is seeking a further extension, until April 1, 1942. The exteinsion plan, according to Mr. White, has received
the approval of practically all of the large institutional holders as well as the approval of practically all of the large institutional holders as well as
the larger banks and trust companies in St. Louis and elsewhere.-V. 148,

Lake Superior \& Ishpeming RR.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } & 47,234 & 68,340 & 87,005 & 73,556 \\ \text { Net from railway } & \text { def80,683 } & \text { def97.718 } & \text { def65,606 } & \text { def } 14,722 \\ \text { Net after rents } & \text { def } 136,892 & \text { def139,542 } & \text { def102,617 } & \text { def } 117,348\end{array}$

Lehigh \& Hudson River Ry.-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 38 | 193 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$121,048 | \$105,147 | \$116,266 | \$133,915 |
| Net from railwa | 39,404 | $740^{\circ}$ | 32,785 |  |
| Net after rents | 15,147 | def18,780 | 10,456 | 15,543 |
| Gross from railway | 259,001 | 211,963 | 247,331 | 256,137 |
| Net from railway | 88,027 | 34,725 | 72,554 | 73,284 |
| Net after rents | 36,495 | def 15,044 | 25,167 | 25,090 |
| Lehigh \& New England RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Gross from railway | \$269,316 | \$221,018 | \$247,088 | \$388,374 |
| Net from railway | 70,654 | 17,555 | 12,277 | 128,941 |
| et after rents. From Jan. 1- | 57,940 | 17,771 | 5,827 | 105,489 |
| Gross from railway | 553,035 | 475,709 | 543,160 | 698,656 |
| Net from railway-....- | 147.908 | 52,094 | 55,132 | 196,256 |
| Net after rents. <br> -V. 148, p. 1646 | 126,858 | 51,923 | 38,440 | 160,186 |

Lehigh Valley RR.-Equipment Trust IssueThe $\$ 3,764,000$ equipment trust certificates, series $V$, purchased from the interest and mature (F. \& A.) $\$ 248,000$ Aug. A Bros \& Hutzler, bear $4 \%$
$\$ 247,000$ Aug. 1,1943 to Aug. $1,1944, \$ 238,000$ Feb. to Feb. $1,1945,1943.135,000$



| Calendar Year | $1938$ | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross earnings | 1,806,549 | \$1,753,534 | \$1,821,453 | 1 |
| Oper. exps, and | 1,247,245 | 1,260,928 | 1,274,970 | 1,108,003 |
| Net earns. | \$559,304 | \$492,605 | \$546,483 | 586,948 |
| Other income | 24,249 | 45,017 | 44,644 | 40,430 |
| Net earni | \$583,553 | \$537,623 | \$591,126 | \$627,378 |
| Int, on long-term debt | 232,802 | 221,487 | .224,285 | 251,450 |
| General interest.----- | 1,784 | 7,368 | 7,537 | 4,673 |
| Amort. of bd disc. \&exp. | 29,428 | 29,517 | 29,532 | 29,531 |
| Prem, on Lexington Ry. through sinking fund |  |  | 1,074 | 5,302 |
| Amort. of pref. stock commission \& expense | 7,413 | 7,413 | 7,413 | 3.089 |
| Misc.income deduc'ns.- | 13,171 | 11,244 |  |  |
| Net incom referred div | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 298,954 \\ & 160,155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 260,592 \\ & 266,777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 321,286 \\ 326,504 \end{array}$ | \$353,331 |


Assets-Utility plant, \&c., $\$ 6,076,964$; investments, $\$ 96,365$; cash, 8807 and supplies, $\$ 63,986$, $\$ 2,025$; accounts receivable (net), $\$ \$ 194,666 ;$ Materials preferred Liabilities-Common stock (par $\$ 1$ ), $\$ 102,575 ; \$ 6.50$ cum. pref. stock, customers' deposits, $\$ 10,538 ;$ accrued taxes, $\$ 237,837$; accrued interest reserves, $\$ 1,526,215 ;$ contributions, in aid of construction, $\$ 57,706 ;$ earned

Lone Star Cement Corp. (\& Subs,) - Earnings-


 | Operating profit_... | $\$ 6,783,630$ |  | $\$ 7,913,574$ | $\$ 7,057,198$ | $\$ 5,184,941$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Other income | 167,075 |  | 170,779 | 153,508 |  |
| 155,047 |  |  |  |  |  |



 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Balance surplus_ } & \$ 239,83 & \$ 463,666 & \$ 945,261 & \$ 422,149 \\ \text { No. com. shs. (no par) } & 962,366 & 961,395 & 956,535 & 626,278 \\ \text { Earnings per share } & \$ 3.19 & \$ 4.17 & \$ 2.99 & \$ 1.64\end{array}$ $x$ Includes $\$ 5,000(\$ 95,000$ in 1936) provision for estimated surtax on undistributed profit

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities | 1938 | 1937 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Cash.....-....... tes ${ }^{5,3}$ receivable Inventories-

Inv. in securitties
in eral lands, rights
bldgs., mach'y
equipment
Bond disg't,_-31,845,128 32,958,618
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { Baid exps., } \\ \text { proner }\end{array} & 273,327 & 228,259\end{array}$
$\qquad$
Liabilities-
Acts. payaole and accrued exps-$\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { accrued exps_-. } \\ \text { rov. or taxes.-. }\end{array} & 898,045 & 1,016,880 \\ \text { Insurance reserves }\end{array}$
 $\begin{aligned} \text { derd liabilities } & 419,343,386,048 \\ \text { Common stock._ } & 3,333,601,33,333,575\end{aligned}$ Consol. adj. acct.
Surplus of sub. $\mathbf{c o}$
in Argentina set
aside in accord.
aside in accord.
with Argen. law
Earned surp
 otal $\frac{10,163}{46,002,752} \frac{\text { Dr557,157 }}{46,420,409}$ Total.........46,002,752 $\overline{46,420,409}$ Total_-.-4, 46,002.752 $46,420,409$ 1937. b After reserve for depreciation and depletion of $\$ 37,753,096$ in d Represented by 15,429 shares at cost in 1938 and 16,400 shares in 1927. -V. 148, p. 1328.
Lone Star Gas Corp. -Change in Collateral-
The Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, as trustee under agreèment of pledge securing 15 -year $31 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has received the following securities
2,000 shares of Council Bluffs Gas Co 21,000 shares of Lone Star Gasoline Co. 40,000 shares of Texas Cities Gas Co
50,000 shares of Community Naturai Gas Co,
6,530 shares of The Dallas Gas Co
to, replace the following securities which have been returned to the corporation:
$\$ 1,200,000$ Stock note, dated Aug. 22, 1938, of Council Bluffs Gas Co.
$\$ 2,000,0006 \%$ income note, dated Jan. 1, 1938, of Lone Star Gasoline Co. $3,000,000$ shares of no par.stock of Texas Cities Gas Co.
The trustee has also reported the following changes:
o $\$ 9,000,000^{\circ}$ heretofore deposited under co. dated June 1, 1934, reduced credited with the amount of $\$ 5,000,000$," and the note of the Dallas. Gas cred dated Aug. 22,1938 , in the amount of $\$ 3,653,650$, has been credited
Co.
with the amount of $\$ 653,000$.
$43 \%$ income notes of Lone Star Gasoline Coration, fated Sept. 1,1938 , replacing note for the same amount dated Jan. 1, 1938.
The trustee has also received executed duplicates of the agreements whose terms have been changed, effective Sept. 1, 1938, as per the agreements:

Interest Rate
Changed to
Council Bluffs Gas Co., for $\$ 1,595,000$, dated June 1, 1934.Texas Cities Gas CO., for $\$ 3,675,0000$, dated June $1,1934--$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Guthrie Gas Service Co., for } \$ 25,000 \text {, dated Jan. 2, } & 1934-- & 41 / 2 \% \\ \text { Guthrie Gas Service Co., for } \$ 15,000 \text {, dated Dec. } 31,1934-- & 41 / 2 \% \text { income }\end{array}$ Gommunity Natural Gas Co., for $\$ 9,350,000$, dated June 1 -,
Community Natural Gas Co., for $\$ 1,071,010.86$, dated Community Natural Gas Co., for $\$ 2,225,000$, dated Nov.



Los Angeles Ry. Corp.-President Resigns-
Resignation of Licius S . Storrs as President of the corporation and
appointment of Phillip B . Harris as his successor were announced appointment of Phillip B. Harris, as his successor were announced on

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1965

Long Island RR.-Earnings-Fobruary-
Gross from railway_
Net from railway_ Gross Prom railway
Net from railway
Net after rants From Jan. 1 --Gross from railway Net rom rallway
Net
-V. $148, \mathrm{p}$ p. $14 \overline{8} \overline{3}$.

## Louisiana

 Gross from rail Groses from railwaNet from railway
Net after rents. From Jan.
Gross from railway Net from railway-..-: Net from railway-
Net after rents.
-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1328$.

## Louisiana Arkansas \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-

 February-Gross from
Net Gross from railway
Net from railway-
Net after rents Grom Jan. ${ }^{\text {Fins. }}$ Gross from railway...-
Net from railway Net from rallway
Net ater rents.
$-V .148, ~ p .1328$.

## Louisvill

\& Nashville RR.-Earnings

 Net after rents.
-V. 148, p. 1326.
Luzerne County Gas \& Electric Corp.--Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 500,00020$-year $7 \%$ s. f. convertible gold bonds, due 1944 , have been called for redemption on May 1 at 105 and accrued inter
Payment will be made at the New York Trust Co.-V. 147 , p. 1040 .

McGraw Electric. Co.-To Retire Treasury StockStockholders at their recent meeting approved retirement of the 27.400
shares of common stock held in the treasury and approved a combined shares of common stock held in the treasury and approved
retirement annuity plan and pension plan.-V. 148, p. 1647.

Maine Central RR.-Equipment Trust CertificatesThe Interstate Commerce Commision on March 24 authorized the com-
pany to assume obigation and liability in respect of not exceeding $\$ 1,250,000$ equipment trust or 1 1039, 31 \%o equipment-trust certificicates, to be be issued by the Portland 'National Bank, as trustee, and sold at par and ac
dividends in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.
The report of the Commission says in part:
The certificates will be dated March 1 , 1939 , will be in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, and will mature in 10 equal annual instaiments of $\$ 125,000$ on March 1 in each of the years 1940 to 1949 , inclusive
guaranteed principal and dividends, by the company.
The appilicant canvassed various, tryst companies, savings institutions,
and other banks in the territory served by it for the purchase of the certiand other banks in the territory served by it for the purchase of the certi-
ficates, and has received commitments from a group of 34 of such trust companies, savings institutions, and onther banks to purchase the certificates at par and accrued dividends, There may be some slight change in the
number of participants when the certificates are finally delivered. number of participants when the certificate arear to Date
Earnings for February and Year
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating revenues..... } & \$ 997,100 & \$ 948,824 & \$ 2,077,484 & \$ 2,021,338 \\ \text { Operating expenses } & & 723,992 & 763,709 & 1,493,270 \\ 1,578,940\end{array}$
 Equipent rents-Dr
Net ry. oper income
Gross income -
eductions (rentalis, int.,
Net income...-. $\frac{168,981}{\$ 24,639} \frac{171,058}{\mathbf{\$} \$ 97,543}-\frac{338,576}{\$ 66,834} \frac{383,064}{\mathbf{x} \$ 124,872}$ $\times$ Deficit.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1648$.
Manhattan Ry.-Merle-Smith Committee Opposed-
 Whatever confidence of the bondholders it may have retained after ste of
the sixth Avenue line," the firm of Watson \& White stated in a letter to II Mandiunan committee or to give proxies to the committee M"We have aready retained counsel for the the commese ortee oposing a pieci-
neal sale of the remining Manhattan properties and also for the further meal sale of the remaining Manhattan properties and also for the further
purpose of obtaining fair compensation for the Sixth Avenue line, the perpose states: "We would welcome the support and cooperation of othe bondhorders in the accomplishment of these purposes, and will be glad to give further information as to the action tation." and Company has feiled an apeacal to the U U U. S. Circuit Court from the order
and approving the agree aent for sale of the thixth price for the line condemner con
award. The company contends demnation cannot be limited to the $\$ 12,50,000$ agreed on between
bondholders' protective committee and the city.-V. 148, p. 1329 .
Manhattan Realty Corp.-Registers with SEC-
see list given on first page of this department.
Manning, Maxwell \& Moore, Inc.-To Pay $121 / 2$ Cent
Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $121 / 2$ cents per share on the common stock payable April 3 to holders of record March 31 . The last previous
dividend was also a $121 / 2$-cent distribution, and was paid on July $2,1938$. -V. 146, p. 918 .
Mansfield Tire \& Rubber Co.-Registers with SECCompany has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exstock and naming Otis \& Co., Cleveland, as the underwriter. 47,615 shares Of the 47,615 shares to be offered, 13,80 are beng purchased from all shareholders, including the principal executive officers, are retaining $90 \%$ of their holdings. Proceeds of the shares to be bought from the comto its plant facilities. The company, which was incorporated in ohio in 1912 , manufactures origsinal equipment business, all of its products. being sold in the repracement
field substantially all of the company's sales are to wholesalers and socalled volume accounts. The majority of its 300 wholesale customers have callen customers for over 10 years. The company's plant has a capacity of
bee,
1000 tires and 8,600 tubes a day. G. W. Stephens, President and General
 Austry.
039. Net income available for the 152,202 shares of common stock to be
outstanding after the proposed financing was $\$ 1.61$ per share in $1936 . \$ 2.03$
 were substantially higher than those in the same period in the previou years, according to the registration statement, The public offering price of
the common stock, as shown by the registration statement, will be $\$ 15.50$ per share.
Dividends paid per share on the common shares in the past thre years,
adjusted for the year 1936 to the present capitalization, have been as follows adjusted for the year 1936 to the present capitalization, have been as follows
1936,55 cents plus 69 cents said in preferred stock; $1937, \$ 1.00$ plus 50 cont paid in preferred stock; 1938 , $\$ 1.00$. A divid end of 25 cents per share for the first quarter of 1939 was paid on March 20

Market Street Ry. Co.-Balance Sheet Dec. 31-
 and tranchise Sinking funds and Investments Cash on hand and Accts. and notes Accts. and notes
recelvable Accrd. int. \& rents $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Accts. and notes } & 29,541 \\ \text { receivable } & \\ \text { Accrd. int. \& rents } & 3,095 \\ \text { receivable } & \\ \text { Indebt. of artil... } & 114 \\ \text { Mat'ls \& supplies. } & 429,452\end{array}$

Other def. char

x Represented by shares of $\$ 100$ par. y Include
1939 and $\$ 18,140$ in 1938 . $\mathbf{z}$ Consolidated figures. Note-Market Street Railway has cumulative dividends in arrears on ate, amounting to $\$ 100.50$ per share, aggregating $\$ 11,676,592$, and per share; aggregating $\$ 5,310,995$. 1,1921 to date, amo
The income account was given on Feb. 25, page 1174

Massachusetts Investors Trust-16-Cent DividendTrustees have declared a dividend of 16 cents per share on the common
stoek, payable April 20 to holders of record March 31 . Dividend of 18 cents, was paid on Jan. 20 , last, and one of 16 cents per share was paid this
time a year ago.-V.148, p. 736 .

Mead Corp- Bonds Catled
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as trustee, is notifying holders of first lot for redemption on May 1, 1939, out of sinking fund moneys, $\$ 243,000$ principal amount of these bonds. Selected bonds will be redeened antion
at the offices of the bank, $22 \mathrm{~W} i l l i a m ~ S t ., ~ N e w ~ Y o r k, ~ a f t e r ~ t h e ~ r e d e m p t i o n ~$ at the offices of the bank,
date.-V. $148, \mathrm{p}, 1648$.
Memphis Natural Gas Co.-Smaller Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock, no par value, payable April 15 to holders of record April 5 ;
This compares with 25 cents paid on Dec. 15 last; 10 cents paid on June 28 . and on May 25 last, and 30 cents paid on Dec, 17, 1937-VV. 148, p. 1033;
$\mathrm{V} .147, \mathrm{p} .3313$.

Menasco Mfg. Co.-Listing- The company has applied to the San Francisco Stock Exchange for an additionampany isting of 100,000 shares oo the company's common stock. The
listing committee of the Exchange has approved the application and the listing committee of the Exchange has approved the application and the
listing will become effective at a later date--V. 148, p. 1484 ,

## Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earnings -

 Gerors exps, and deprec'n
$\frac{597,068}{\$ 51,091}$$\frac{600,583}{\$ 185,095} \frac{6,267,358}{\$ 1,806,226} \frac{6,540,800}{\$ 2,425,181}$ Net earnings
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .283$
$\$ 51,091 \quad \$ 185,095 \overline{\$ 1,806,226} \overline{\$ 2,425,181}$
Michigan Gas \& Electric Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.3114$ per share on the $7 \%$ prior
ien stock and one of $\$ 1.121 /$ per share on the $\$ 6$ prior lien stock, both pien sble May 1 to holders of record April 15. Similar amounts were disributed on Feb. 1, last. V. 148, p. 283.
Michigan Public Service Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum, pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum, pret. stock,
par $\$ 100$, both payabie on account of accumulations on May 1 to holders par $\$ 100$. both payable on account of accumulaters.
of record April 15 . leaving arrears of $\$ 13.12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $\$ 11.25$ per share,

## Midland Valley RR.-Earnings-

| Febriaiy- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$102,877 | \$94,046 | \$102,652 | \$134,583 |
| Net from railway | ${ }_{29,217}^{48,586}$ | (15,59 | 31,643 | 57,853 |
| From Jan. 1 | 210,739 | 199,762 | 243,277 | 279,701 |
| Net from railway | 101,981 | 75,324 | 130,022 | 163,407 |
| Net after rents | 663,284 | 36.320 | 92,340 | 127,929 |

Minneapolis \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Febriuary } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937, \\ \text { Gross from railway_-. } & \$ 55,407 & \$ 602,221 & \$ 570,615\end{array}$

 Net rrom railway.
Net anter rents
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1330$.

| Mississippi Central RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | ${ }_{8637}^{1937}$ |  |
| Gross from railw | deft | , 380 | 9,712 |  |
| Net after rents | def10,920 | der2,600 | 544 | 2,813 |
| Gross from railw | 19,3 | 12 | 141 |  |
| Net from railwa | ${ }_{\text {def }} 53.627$ | def9 | def621 |  |
| Net after rent | def13,61 | def9 |  |  |

## Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry. -

 Delisting of Securities-The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29 issued an order granting the application of the New York Stock Exchange to strike orom
listing and registration effective April 8 the following securities of the company: (1). Chicago terminal lirst mortgate $4 \% 30$-year gold bonds, due


| Earnings for February and Year to Date |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ross from railv | \$1,593,508 | $\$ 1.488,30$ | \$1.720,610 | $\$ 1,629,817$ |
| Net from $r$ cilw | der65,646 | def 156,191 | daf38,732 |  |
| et after rents |  | def422,208 | def259,651 | def408.173 |
| Gross from railway | 348,373 |  |  |  |
| et from railway | 6,238 | d 2 175,647 | 62,765 |  |
| Net after rents | def545,130 | def763,651 | def454,937 | ef5 |
| (Excluding Wisconsin Central Ry.) |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. Feb. 28- | 1939-Mo | nth-1938 | 1939 |  |
| reight revenue | \$664,050 | \$688,610 | ,458,51 | 39 |
| Passenger revenu | 42,563 | 43,391 | 94.3 |  |
| All other reve | 83,161 | 86,672 | 168,892 |  |
| Total revenues | 789,775 | 818,673 | \$1,721,716 | 1,777,731 |
| Maint. of way \& struc- |  |  |  |  |
| ture expenses | 191,447 | 152,03 | 345 |  |
| Traffic expenses | 32,046 | 261,654 | 64,993 |  |
| Transportation exp | 498,834 | 497,683 | 1,012,234 | ,048,353 |
| neral | 51,119 | 49, | 102, |  |
| Net rallway | 91,855 | 179,113 | 20 |  |
|  | 87 | 85 | 201 |  |
| et loss after t | 79,351 | 265 | 88 |  |
| Hire of equipment | 12,391 | 13,302 | 21,7 |  |
| ntal of tern | 12,869 | 13,453 | 25,988 | 26,623 |
| Net loss after rent | 04,611 | , | 485,985 | 84,421 |
| Other income (net) | 9,019 | 11,062 | 24,750 | 25,639 |
| Loss before interes | 8295,592 | \$280.775 | \$461,235 | 58,781 |
| Int. being accr, \& paid.- | 3,492 | 3,695 | 7,248 |  |
| Interest on bonds, notes, adv.. \&cc | 509,378 | 494,460 | 1,070,837 | 1,038,643 |
| Net deficit | \$808,462 | 8778 | \$1,539,320 | \$1,505,2 |

Note-As there is no taxable income to date, no provision is necessary for
the surtax on undistributed profits imposed under the Revenue Act of 1936
Missouri \&

Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
Grom Jan. 1-
Gross from railway-
Net from railway.-....
Net after rents.
Asks $\$ 175,000$ RFC Loan-
1937
$\$ 88,897$
5,641
1936
$\$ 88,543$
8,046
def 1,027
139,630
13,786
The company has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of a $\$ 175,000$ Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan, to be rails.-V. 148 , p. 1330 .

| February-11 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { February-rail }}$ | \$1939 | 1938. | \$111,472 | 1936 867409 |
| Net from railway | 63,865 | 13,081 |  | 8,754 |
| Net after rents | 40,616 | def3,074 | 20,424 | def5,406 |
| Gross from railwa | 307,339 | 158,917 | 213,627 | 151,198 |
| Net from railwa | 131,717 | 28.436 | 68,449 | 31,447 |
| Net after rents. | 84,210 | def6,003 | 29.153 | 4,703 |

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines-Earnings-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Period End. Feb. 28-- } \\ \text { Operating revenues }\end{gathered} \quad 1939-$ Month-1938. $\quad$ 1939-2 Mos.-1938. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_-.-- } & \$ 1,976,971 & \$ 1,941,839 & \$ 4,192,007 & \$ 4,239,811 \\ \text { Operating expenses-7. } & 1,740,837 & 1,798,390 & 3,609,458 & 3,684,837\end{array}$
 Deficit after fixed
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { - charges } & \text { 148, p. } 1813 . & \$ 403,116 \quad \$ 502,280 \quad \$ 731,621 \quad \$ 754,333\end{array}$ Missouri Pacific RR.-Reorganization Hearing Concluded The Interstate Oommerce Commission heard concluding argument The next step will be the issuance by the Commission of a final plan of
reorganization for the carrier. The Commission's plan must be approved reorganization for the carrier. The Gommission's plan must be approved
by the Federal District Court at St. Louis and by various classes of creditors.

Interest Due A pril 1 on Pacific RR. of Mo.--
Feder to trustee to pay interest due April 1, 193
(extended) of Pacific RR. of Missouri.
Court Review Denied to Trustee of Road-
Guy A. Thompson, trustee failed March 27 to get a Supreme Court
review of decision denying him the right to bring suit for recovery of $\$ 3,200,000$ alleged to have been paid illegally by the carrier. Which had quashed service of process on defendants who were outside the judicial district, The defendants included Terminal Shares, Inc., and th Guaranty Trust Co. and the Marine Midland Trust Co. both of New York, Mr. Thompson sought to recover from a group of corporations and
individuals the money he said was paid by the railroad to Terminal Shares in 1930 in accordance with an invalid contract. At that time both Missour Pacific and Terminal Shares were controlled by O. P. and M. J. Van district court ruled it did not have jurisdiction as to the non-resident
defendants.

Interest Payment Ordered-
Federal Judge Moore has entered order authorizing the trustee for Mis-
souri Pacific RR. Co. to souri Pacific RR. Co. to pay. interest due April 1, 193 1939 , on first mortgage
$41 / 2 \%$ bonds (extended) of Pacific RR. of Missouri. February-
Gross from railway
Net from railway Net from railway
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Gross from railway } \ldots . . & 12,546,677 & 12,515,709 & 15,143,663 & 13,868,756 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 2,572,856 & 2.227,490 & 3,715,857 & 3,293,457 \\ \text { Net after rents..... } & 809,460 & 433,816 & 1,660.660 & 1,575,250\end{array}$ Net after rents-

## Montreal Light Heat \& Power Consolidated-Sub-

 scriptions-An official statement from the company states that present indications are that the $\$ 15,000,000$ refnding issse of $3 \%$ convertible notee certificates
would be fully taken up, if not oversubscribed.-V. 148, p. 1413 .

Mobile \& Ohio RR.-Earnings-
Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years

Freight_-
Mail, expresss, \&
1938 Account for 1936 . ${ }_{99,345}^{936}$ 21935
$\$ 7,935,43$
332,12 Total oper. revenues_- $\overline{\$ 11,447,872} \frac{12010}{\$ 12,104,794} \frac{10,847,701}{\$ 8,850,693}$ Operating Expenses-
Maint. of

| Operating Expenses- <br> Maint. of way \& struc | 1,435,326 | 1,568,730 |  | 1,379,759 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maint. of equipment.- | 2,060,973 | 2,625,238 | 2,196,513 | 1,971,500 |
| Traffic | 513,149 | 522,009 | 496,639 | 469,434 |
| Transportatio | 4,317,727 | 4,424,010 | 3,854,835 | 3,495,243 |
| Miscell. operatio | 21,635 514,650 | 525,330 | 477,508 | b394,639 |
| Transp. for invest.--Cr | 8,719 | 2,487 | 2,357 | 1,455 |
| Total oper, expenses. | \$8,854,742 | \$9,702,026 | \$8,363,535 | \$7,730,345 |
| Net rev. from oper | \$2,593,130 | \$2,402,769 | \$2,484,166 | \$1,120,348 |
| Taxes | 741,577 | 674,320 | 596,225 | 369,459 |
| Hire of equipment. <br> Joint facility rents | 515,919 371,447 | 482,936 | 365,251 | 376,409 |
| Operating income.- | \$964,186 | \$930,460 | \$1,262,706 | \$72,131 |
| Non-oper. Income | 151 | 166 |  | 37 |
| Miscell. rent income | 32,281 | 27,213 | 26,305 | 29,643 |
| Miscell. non-oper. physical property | 21,633 | 18,182 | 21,340 |  |
| Dividend incomer....-. | 1,724 | 3:324 | 1,724 | 1,724 |
| Inc. from funded securs | Dr835 | 3,371 | 209 | 7,341 |
| Income from unfunded securities \& accounts. |  | 1 | 52 | 9,475 |
| Income from sinking and | 3,976 | 3,976 | 4,484 |  |
| Miscellaneous income-- | ,987 | 665 | 328 | 257 |
| Total gross income. | \$1,024,104 | \$987,360 | \$1,317,287 | \$137,608 |
| Disductions- |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous rents--- | 203,691 | 18,624 | 19,903 | 17,173 |
| Miscell. income charges- | 1,472 | 1,565 | 2,122 | 1,247 |
| Miscell tax accruals . | 3,377 | 3,311 | 4,559 | 825 |
| Int. on funded debt... | 1,304,141 | 1,514,032 | ,523,561 | 523,937 |
| Int, on equip. obligations | 63,709 | 91,004 | 138,279 | 169,145 |

Net loss......... $\$ 558,345 \quad \$ 647,439 \quad \$ 377,645 ~ \$ 1,583,767$ a Fisures for 1935 have been restated for comparable purposes, b In
cludes $\$ 74,616$ credited to general expenses in 1935 , covering amount ac-
crued in 1934 . under the Railroad Retirement Act crued in 1934.under the Railroad Retirement Act.
General Balance Sheet Dec. 31 '(Corporate and Receivers' Accounts Combined)
 Invest. in road $\quad 39,822,560 \quad 39,837,988$ Deps. in lieu of $\begin{array}{lll}\text { mtgd. prop. sold } & 203,363 & 209,438 \\ \text { Misc. phys. prop } & 1,041,679 & 883,87\end{array}$ Misc. phys. prop--
Inv. in affli. cos.:
Inv. in arill. cos.
Stocks
Bonds
$\quad$ Bonds -1
Notes
Notes............
Advances_......
Other investments
Cash
Cash--.-......-
Special depo-it--:-
Loans and bills re-
Loans and bills re-
ceivable
ceivable ---...-
Traffic \& car serv.
bslances receiv.
balances receiv.
agents \& cond'rs
Misc. accts. recelv.
74,669
Materials \& \& suppl's
Deterred
$1,383,181$
Deferred assets-1.
Unad justed debits $8,629,270$


Total $\begin{gathered}69,676,693 \\ \text { Earnings for February and Year to Date }\end{gathered}$
February-
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net from railway
From Jan. 1-
Net from railway......
1939
$\$ 847,340$
145,547
12,892
$1,768,270$

$$
\begin{array}{rrr}
1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\
\$ 972,329 & \$ 858,287 & \$ 711,905 \\
172,865 & 156,530 & 93,062 \\
33,997 & 36,180 & 8,622
\end{array}
$$

Net after rents.
Monongahela $\mathbf{R y}$. - Earnings
February-
Gross from railway
Gross from railway_...-
Net from railway
Net after rents
$\begin{array}{ll}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 319,470 & \$ 214,488 \\ 185,713 & 107,890\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lrl}\text { Net after rents_-....- } & 185,713 & 107,847 \\ \text { From } & 14,674\end{array}$
Gross from railway
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gross from railway }-.- & 654,863 & 437,696\end{array}$
Net from railway
Net after rents.-
$-\mathrm{V}, 148, \mathrm{p} .1331$.
Mon
Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Period End. Feb, 28-1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos-1938
Operating revenues $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Operating revenues_-.-- } & \$ 1,271,007 & \$ 1,189,648 & \$ 13,371,924 & \$ 15,279,042 \\ \text { Oper. exps..incl. taxis.- } & 582,496 & 544,668 & 6,494,048 & 7,365,483\end{array}$ Property retirement and
 Gross income -...- $\$ 549,095-\frac{195}{\$ 195,123} \frac{1010}{\$ 5,293,740} \frac{10,70}{\$ 5,232,50}$ Gross income - -
Int. on mortgage bonds-
Int. on debentures Int. on debentures--:Other int. \& deductions.
Int. charged to constr'n.
Net income.
$\begin{array}{r}44,1 \\ 35,5 \\ \hline 309,9\end{array}$ Dividends applicable to proferred stock for the Balance -

$$
7
$$

## V. 148, p. 1813

Morris Plan Corp. of America-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on account of accumulations on the series $19316 \%$ preferred stock, payable April 1 to
holders of record March 23 . Similar amounts were paid on Oct. 1 , July 1
and April 1,1938 . See also

Muskegon Motor Specialties Co.-Accumulated Divideno Cirectors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of April 5, leaving arrears of 25 cents per share.-V V. 148, p. 738 .
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.-Sales-
Retail sales of the Nash Motors division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. in
the first 10 days of March were 1,582 units compared with 1,371 in the

Volume 148

## Financial Chronicle

Used car sales by dealers amounted to 3,804 units in the first 10 days Used car sales by dealers amounted to 3,804 ants in the fret
of the current month against 3, 111 in the corresponding period of last yars.
Nash dealers' used car inventories as of March 10 . last, represented a 42-day supply, comparing with a 64 day inventory a year ago, according
W. A. Bjees, General Sales Manager.-V. 148. p. 1034 .
Nashville \& Atlantic RR.-Abandonment-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 4, issued a certificate permitting abandonment, as to interstate and foreign commerce, by the
company of its entire line of railroad, extending from Campaign to Rocky Branch, approximatell 11.95 miles, all in Warren and Van Buren Counties,

Nashville Chattanooga \& St. Louis Ry.-Earnings-February-
Grebs fromy railway
Net from railway $\$ 1,1$

 Net after rents $-\mathbf{F}$ -
National Aviation Corp.-New President; \&c.Frank F . Russell has been elected President of the corporation to succeed Edrard O: McDonnell, who has been made Chairman of the Board, S. F.
Christy has beein elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .886$.

National Broadcasting Co. - New Director-
Niles Trammell. Fxecutive Vice-President of the company was èlected a cording to Lenox R. Lohr, President. Mr. Trammell fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of George K.
Throckmorton, President of 1 RCA Manufacturing Co.-V. 148, p. 148.5 .
National City Lines, Inc.-Acquisition
Pacific City Lines, Inc., a subsidiary or National City Lines, Inc., which acquired from the Southern Pacific RR. Co. the local transportation properties in the cities of San Jose, Fresno and Stockton, Calif. The acquisition
was made by purchasing for cash the outstanding capital stocks of the was made by purchasing for cash the outstanding capital stocks or the RR. Co. and the San Jose \& Santa Clara RR. Co. Operating revenues of the properties acquired amounted to approximately $\$ 630,000$ last year,
pacific City Lines also owns and operates the motorbus transportation facilities in Butte, Mont.
racilities in Butte, Mont.
The transportation system in san Jose is already motorized and the Fressno Lines are now in progress of conversion from street car to motorbus
operation. The street railway lines in stockton will be continued until such time as a suitable bus franchise can be secured.
Pacific CIty Lines. Inc., in which National City Lines owns the majority nterest,-was organized recently by the latter company for the purpose of acauiring and operating local motorbus transportation properties on the

National Dairy Products Corp.-Debentures Calledotified holders of its $33 / 4 \%$ debentures due 1951 that, pursuant to the purchase fund provisions of the indenture securing the debentures, it has
elected to redeem on May 1,1939, at $1001 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest, $\$ 938$, 000 elected to redeem on May 1,1939, at $1001 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest, $, 938,000$
principal amount of these debentures which have been drawn by lots The payment will be made through Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Holders of the drawn debentures are advised that they should present their debentures for payment with stock purchase warrants a attached, unless these have theretofore been exercised. The warrants will be de
agents and returned.-V. 148, p. 1813 .

National Distillers Products Corp.-Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding 10 -year $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ debentures due May 1,1945 have been called for redempino on May t, at 104 and accrued interest. Pay-
ment will be made at the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Listing-
The Now York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 568,453
ditional shares of common stock (no par), on official notice of issuance additional shares of common stock (ao par), on offricial notice of issuance
from time to time uipon conversion of outstanding 10 year convertiblo $31 / 2 \%$ debentures, due March 1 . 1949 , making the total a
$2,613,904$ shares of common stock.-V. 148, p. 1814.
National Oats Co.-Delisting Application Granted-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted the company permission to withdraw 100,000 shares of its common stock (no par) Prom
listing and registration on the st. Louis Stock Exchange, effective April 27. -V. 148, p. 738.
National Sugar Refining Co.-New DirectorD. 444 .

National Supply Co-New Official-
Alexander E. Walker, Executive Vice-rresident of Pittsburgh steel Co. is resigning that post to become Vice-President and a director of Nationa
Supply Co., effective April 1.1
Pittsburgh Steel Co. has a common stock interest in National Supply Co Pittsburgh Steel C
-V .148, p. 1485.
Nevada Northern Ry.-Earnings-
February-
Gross from railway......
Not from raiway.....
Net after rents......
From Jan. 1
Nret from railway
Ne.....

| 1939 | 1938 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 44,885$ | $\$ 86,101$ |
| 17,614 | 8,434 |
| 9,804 | 4,590 |
| 101,795 | 79.402 |
| 47,729 | 23,338 |
| 32,990 | 14,949 |

$\begin{array}{rr}1937 & 1986 \\ \$ 53,328 & \$ 44,42 \\ 23,750 & 18,865 \\ 16,430 & 13,702 \\ 104,718 & 92,200 \\ 45,034 & 39,79 \\ 31,583 & 29,822\end{array}$
New Bedford Gas \& Edison Light Co.-D Div. Increased-
Directors have declared a dividend of 87 licents per share on the common Directors have declared a dividend of 87 , 2 cents per share on the common
stock, payable April 14 to holders of record March 31 . This compares with
 ousiy re
1176.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England St <br> Calendar Yearsing revenues Operating expenses | \$653, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net operating loss_. Tax accruals | $\begin{aligned} & 825,70 \\ & 102,0 \end{aligned}$ | '66 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 760,130 \\ 69,422 \end{array}$ |  |
| Operating loss Other income | $\begin{array}{r} 3127,76 \\ 47,21 \end{array}$ | $07,$ |  |  |
| Gross loss---------- Deduct. from gross inc. |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net deficit-.-........ } & \$ 486,127 & \$ 995,829 & \$ 1,277,318 & \$ 926,181\end{array}$ <br> Note-Operations of Providence Line discontinued May $15,193 \%$ Frall River Line and New Haven Line discontinued July 13 and 14,1937, reRiver Line and New Haven Line discontinued July, 13 and 14 1937, re- spectively. The only line now operated is to Martha's Vineyard and Nan-tucket.-V. 146, p. 2214. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans \& Northeastern RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway-..-- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 230 |  |  |
| Net after rents | 8,635 | 53 | 64,438 | , |
| Gross from railway Net from railway |  |  |  |  |
|  | 901 | def $24,762$. | 106 |  |

New Orleans Public Service Inc.-Earnings-

 \$1,129,863 Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the
period, whether paid or inpaid.-- 544,586 544,586
$\$ 585,277$ $x$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid to Feb. 28, 1939 amounted to paid on Jan. 3,1939 . Dividends on this stock are cumulative. -V. 148 , p. 1814 .

| New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings- <br> [Earnings of Company Only] |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | \$241 |  |  | ${ }^{198,245}$ |
| Net from raiway | 101,722 98,397 | 119,257 | 166,839 | 66,253 |
| From Jan. 1 -- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railway | 194,778 | 410,179 | 325,141 |  |
| Net after rents | 195,110 | 208,042 | 301,082 | 118,537 |

New York Chicago \& St. Louis RR.-Earnings-


 Interest-
Funds have been deposited for payment of the interest due April 1, 1939. on the refunding mortgage $.5 / 2 \%$ gold bonds, series A , duo 1
New Director-
stockholders will vote on the election of four new directors at the annual
meeting on May 3. New nominees are: Earle Baillie, John L. Dickinson,

Retiring directors nominated for reolection are: George D. Brooks, Howell B. B. Erminger, Jr., Herbert Fitzpatrick, Allan P. Kirby, J. R.
Nutt, W. L. Ross, W.' H. Wenneman, Robert R. Young, George J. Arnold, George A. Ball and Henry J. Guild.
Four new directors nominated for $t$
Four new directors nominated for the board of the Nickel Plate indicates intend to take a more active interest in the management and affairs of the roids controlled by the O . \& O. It also is indicated that the same attitude will be adopted towards the Pere Marquette, alsoc controlled by the C. \& O More than a year ago the Interestate Commerce Commission empowered
the C. \& 0 . to exercise direct control over the Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette with a view to the eventual merger or these properties. However, quetr sharp decline in railroad earining whitch ensued shortly thereafter pro-
thuded
cluded the posibility of the immediate formation of any merger plan. cluded the possibil
New York Connecting RR.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses
Tax acruals
.... $\$$

February-
Gross from railwa
Gross from railway
Net from railway.
y_.....
Net after rents.-
From Jan.
Gross from railway...--
Net from railway
Net from railway.
Net after rents. $\qquad$ 1938,070
$\$ 138,084$選


New York Dock Co.-To Pay Off Notes-
The Chase National Bank, as trustee, is notifying holders of $5 \%$ serial
gold notes, series due 1938. that funds have been deposited with it for goyment of these notes and coupons due Apr 11 , 1938, with interest thereon on March 31.1939 upons
Street.-V, 148, p. 1332 .

New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Annual Repor Operating and Traffic Statistics Calendar Years

| Tons of rev. freight car'd. | $16,544,761$ | $190,202,176$ | 1936 | $19,857,705$ | 181935 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { do carried one mile. }\end{array} & \text { y } \\ \text { Tons of rev. freight car'd }\end{array} \quad 1,158,444 \quad 1,318,073 \quad 1,284,371 \quad 1,162,034$ Aver. no pile mile of road. Aver. no. of tons of rev,

freight per train mile Av. no. of tons all freight x Total frain mile revenue.Aver. amount recelved for each ton of frelight-..-AV. rev. per mille of road.
No. of interline revenue passengers carried No. of local revenenue pas-
sengers carried sengers carried....-.-.
No. of commutation pas-
sengers carried sengers carried -...-.-
Total rev. pass. carried Total no. of rev. passengers carried one mlle...
No. of rev. pass. car'd one Total per mile of road.Total passenger revenuefrom each passenger.Av.rev. Der pass. per mile
Total passenger service
train revenue Net operating revenue per
revenue train mile
 - X Includes revenue from mink $1937 ; \$ 94,081 ; 1936, \$ 136,875$, and in $1935, \$ 168,619 . \quad$ y Revised figures.

 excluded


## Earnings for February and Year to Date

$\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 28- } & \text { 1939-Month-1938 } & \text { 1939-2 Mos.-1938 } \\ \text { Total oper, revenue- } & \\ \$ 5,997,043 & \$ 5,281,794 & \$ 12,475,628 & \$ 11,093,645\end{array}$
 a The leases of the following companies wer, rejectad on dates stat sd of these properties: Old Colony RR.JJune 2, $1938 ;$ Hartord \& Conn. West.
RR, , July 31, 1936; Providence Warren \& Bristol RR., Feb. 11, 1937; Boston \& Providence RR. Corp., July 19, 1938 .
b Effective as of those dates, no charges for th
included covering the old Colony RR, Hartford \& Conn. West. RR., inctuded covering the Old Colony RR., Hartford \& Conn. West. RR.,
Prov. Warren \& Bristol RR. and Boston \& Prov RR. Corp. leassi
c.Bafore guarantees on separately operated properties. $x$ Loss.จ. 148, p. 1815.
Newport News Ship Building \& Dry Dock Co.Gets Large Navy Contract
Navy Department announced it has a warded contract for constructing ject to adjustment for changes in labor and material costs. Contract provides ship be completed within 34 months.-V. 145. p. 3204.

## New York Central RR.-Earnings-


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross from railway_...-- } & 52,330,816 & 45,855,752 & 59,191,910 & 56,192,221 \\ \text { Net from railway_-..- } & 11,132,232 & 6,398,149 & 13,931,307 & 12,278,516\end{array}$ Net after rents.

New York Ontario \& Western Ry.-Earnings$\begin{array}{cccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Calendar Years- } \\ \text { Operating revenue_-..- } \\ \$ 6,439,655\end{array} & \$ 6,480,030 & \$ 8,705,935 & \$ 8,590 & 1930\end{array}$


 Net deficit__...... $\$ 1,994,314, \overline{\$ 1,675,286}$ \$330,843 prof $\$ 3,586$ under Railroad Retirement Act and not paid. for taxes accrued in 1936



New York \& Richmond Gas Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Operating revenue--
Oper. exp.. taxes, $\& \mathbf{c}$
$\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\qquad$ 1935
$\$ 1,213,840$ Gross income-a-.-.--
Int. \& other inc. charges

$$
{ }_{8}^{8322.329}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{r}
8265.002, \\
147.336
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 8286,201 \\
& 199.573
\end{aligned}
$$

$\qquad$
$6 \%$ Net income $\$ 163,788$ $\$ 117,666$

28,953 | $\$ 136,628$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| 115,812 | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 206,738 \\ 86,859\end{array}$ | Balance_-........ $\$ 163,788 \quad \$ 88.713 \quad \$ 20,816 \quad \$ 119,879$ $x$ Includes other income of $\$ 956$ in 1937, $\$ 1,117$ in 1936 and $\$ 6,216$ in 1935. Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1938

$\begin{gathered}\text { Assets-Plant, } \\ \text { property } \\ \text { propery }\end{gathered} \$ 130,756:$ cash (including working funds. $\$ 1,700$ ), $\$ 106,988$ : accounts'receivabie (net), $\$ 216,235 ;$ inventiong funds, $\$ 105,716 ;$ deferred charges, Liabilities $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock $\$ \$ 100$ par), $\$ 1,930,200$; common stock ( 150,000 shares) no par; $\$ 1,500,000 ; 1$ st refunding $6 \%$ mtge.
bonds, $\$ 2,125,000 ;$ note payable to bank, $\$ 42,000 ;$ accounts payable bonds, $\$ 2,125,000 ;$ note payable to bank, $\$ 42,000 ;$ accounts payable,
$\$ 49.183 ;$ taxes accrued and payable, $\$ 31.525 ;$ accrued bond interest, $\$ 21,250$; accrued interest on customers' deposits, $\$ 18,797$; former customers' deposits unclaimed, $\$ 9,600 ;$ refundable main extension deposits, $\$ 5,274$; miscel-
laneous current liabilities, $\$ 862 ;$ customers' deposits, $\$ 271,310 ;$ reserves, laneous current liabilities, $\$ 862$; customers' deposits, $\$ 271,310$; reser, $\$ 67,210 ;$ contributions in aid of construction, $\$ 333,000$; surplus, $\$ 353,062$

Earnings for the Month of February and 12 Months Ended Feb. 28
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { ment accruals_....-- } & 25,303 & 23,939 & 325,929 & 281,596 \\ \text { Net income....... } & 12,427 & 10,943 & 173,447 & 122,966\end{array}$ Net income. F .1483 p .

## New York Susquehanna \& Western RR.-Earnings $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { February- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway-.-. } & \$ 239,843 & \$ 229,590 & \$ 270,000 & \$ 371,113 \\ \text { Net from railway-.-- } & 88,388 & 67,667 & 92,319 & 132,645\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Net from railway-....-- } & 88,388 & 67,667 & 92,319 & 132,645 \\ \text { Net after renta_---- } & 15,234 & \text { def7,795 } & 26,943 & 87,167\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. } & & 527,050 & 534,724 & 555,496 & 700,893 \\ \text { Gross from railway...-- } & 527,708 & 195,947 & 191,689 & 237,642 \\ \text { Net from railway } & 208,708 & 45,091 & 68,456 & 14,923\end{array}$ Net after rents.

New York Telephone Co.-Official Retires-
Announcing the retirement on April 1 of John P. Downs, Vice-President more than 42 years of service with the Bell System, the board of directors
has been since 1927 Assistant Vice-President in charge of plant and en-
gineering.
New York Trap Rock Corp.-Preferred Dividend-
Directors on March 30 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the
preferred stock, payable April 11 to holders of record March 29 . A similar amount was paid on Jan. 3 last. The current payment covers the three that date. In addition the sinking fund on the corporation's 1st mtge. and the participation payment on the corporation's $7 \%$ sinking fund gold
debentures under the terms of the second mortgage dated Jan. 1935. to correspond with the above-mentioned, were authorized and will be pro-
vided for.-V. 148 , p. 132. ided for.-V. 148, p. 132.
New York Water Service Corp.-EarningsIncluding Rochester \& Lake Ontario Water Service Corp. 1 Calendar Years- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ -\quad \$ 2,934,752 \\ \hline\end{array} \quad 1937,927,8$ Operating exps., deprec,, $\quad 1,712,237 \quad 1,677,660$ Net earnings Gross income Interest on funded debt
nterest on serial notes Taxes assumed on interest Ither interest eharges.
Interest charged to construction.-.-.-..................
Miscellaneous deductions.
Provision for Fed. income \& cap. stock taxes
Net income. -
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets -
ment, \&e equip-
meash \& Cash \& mater 1 s .
nv. in subs. cos. Inv. in subs. cos.
not consol.herein
Misc. inv. \& spec'1 deposits, s...............
Advs. to sub,
not consolidated Cash_Notes\&accts.rec. for int. accrued. Due from affifl.cos.
Due from sub cos. Mat'ls \& supplies. Accr. unbilled recDeferred charges Fire protec'n servCommiss'n on sale of pret. stock
Total_.......31,237,784 $\overline{33,004 ; 061}$ Total .......... $31,237,78433,004,061$ a Including unamortized debt discount and expense. b Represented by notes receivable of $\$ 51,468$ in 1938 and $\$ 49,647$ in 1937 . d Held for special onstruction projects. e After reserve of $\$ 2,000,000 .-\mathrm{V} .147$, p. 3022.
Norfolk Southern RR.-Equipment Trust Issue-
The $\$ 662,000$ equipment trust certificates purchased from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler bears $4 \%$ in
terest and mature $\$ 48,000$ each M . \& N . from May 1,1939 , to Nov. 1 , 1940 , terest and mature $\$ 48,000$ each $1 . \& N$. . $1944,000 \mathrm{May} 1,1945, \$ 47,000 \mathrm{Nov} .1$,
$\$ 47,000 \mathrm{May} 1,1941$ to Nov. 1,194, and $\$ 13,000 \mathrm{May} \mathrm{1}. \mathrm{1964} .\mathrm{The} \mathrm{issue} \mathrm{has} \mathrm{been} \mathrm{placed} \mathrm{privately}$. Earnings for Februdry and Year to Date
February
Gross from railway....

 Net from railway.-
Net after rents
$-V .{ }^{\circ} 148$, p. 1816.

## Norfolk \& Western Ry.-Earnings-

 Period End. Feb. 28-1939-Month-1938 1939-2 Mos.-1938 Freight revenues.Pass., mail \& expr Other transport. rev... Railway oper rev...
Maint. of way \& struc Maint. of way \& struc
Traffic expenses Traffic expenses Miscell. operations. General expenses...-.
Transport. for invest Net ry. oper. revs
Railway tax accruals.
Railway oper income Railway oper. income
Equipment rents (net)
Joint facil. rents (net)
Net ry' oper. income
Other inc. items (bal.) Gross income
nt. on funded debt ${ }^{-v e t}$ Income

| 1939-Month-1938 |  | 1939-2 Mos-1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 227,565 | 224,496 | 521,865 | 27,980 |
| 24,422 | 25,830 | 53,446 |  |
| 42,788 | 31,293 | 95,870 | 78,003 |
| ,610,888 | \$5,221,865 | \$13,814,136 | \$10,898,895 |
| 646,602 | 671,412 | 1,329,807 | 1,370,089 |
| .400,369 | 1,220,506 | 2,909,002 | 2,561,413 |
|  | 148,693 | 269,324 | 283,565 |
| . 577,583 | 1,507,065 | 3,296,516 | 3,152,272 |
| 170,580 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,858 \\ 177,058 \end{array}$ | 34,968 354,508 | 354,271 |
| Cr1,573 | Cr444 | Cr7,200 | Cr1 ${ }^{2} 366$ |


| Northern Alabama Ry.-Earnings- 1937 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | \$55,490 | \$49,297 | \$64,680 | \$58,610 |
| Net from railway | 27.630 | 18,576 | 27,026 | 24,789 |
| Net after rents | 14,491 | 170 | 12,262 | 8,896 |
| Gross from rail | 112,095 | 99,498 | 130,932 | 120,162 |
| Net from railw | 50,636 | 34,337 | 56.072 | 54,306 |
| Net dfter re | 22,792 | def3,550 | 23.844 | 22,311 |

Northern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 28,000$ first lien and refunding mortgage gold bonds $6 \%$
eries of May, 1922 have been called for redemption on May 1 at 105 and accrued interest. Payment
Trust Co.-V. 148 , p. 1486.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$
cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumul pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and a dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ per share on the $51 / 2 \%$
cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ all payable on account of accumulations on April 14 to holders of record March 31 . Arrearages after the current pay
for $71 / 2$ quarters.-V. 148, p. 1652 .

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) - Weekly OutputElectric output of the Northern States Power Oo. system for the week
neded March 25, 1939, totaled $24,817,324$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of eneded March 25 , 1939 , totaled $24,817,324$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of
Northern States Power Co. (Wis.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\underset{\text { Operar Ended Dec. 31- }}{\text { Op }}$
Operating revenues.-.-................................

$x$ Net operating revenue and other income...-,
Appropriation for retirement reserve or for deprec,

| $\$ 6,109,906$ <br> $3,333,623$ |
| ---: |
| $\$ 2,776,283$ <br> 22,753 |
| $\$ 5,715,665$ <br> $2,937,202$ |
| $\$ 2,778,464$ <br> 63,111 |


Amortization of debt discount and expense......
Amortization of sundry fixed assets.
Interest on indebtedness to affiliated companies
Interest on indebtedness to affiliated companies.
Other interest (net) $\stackrel{\$ 2,799,036}{640,660} \xrightarrow{82,841,575} 409,687$ Other income deductions.-.
Minority interest in net income of sub. company $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,158,376 \\ 993,837 \\ 62,34 \\ 41,843 \\ -1,049 \\ 14,799 \\ 29,070 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 2,431,888$
995,345
64,652
41,843
$1,019,270$
6744
9,605
29070
Net incomé
. $1,015,406$ $\$ 271,528$ liminary, subject to audit.
r. retirement reserve or Note-Net income previously shown in the financial reports of the comresult of applying thereagainst the amounts included for that year in the adjustment of expired debt discount and expense charged to surplus in 1938. Bonds Called-
All of the outstanding first and refunding mortgage $5 \% 30$ year gold bonds,
due May 1944 have been called for redemption on May 1 at 105 and ac due May 1, 1944 have been called for redemption on May 1 at 105 and ac'
cured interest. Payment will be made at the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank

## North American Co.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange at a meeting held on March 28 authorized the listing of: $\$ 20,000,000$ due $1954, \$ \$ 25,000,000 ; 4 \%$ debentures, series
$00033 / 4 \%$ debentures series 696,580 shares of preferred stock, $5 \% \%$ series.-V. 148 .
due 1959 , and 696,58 . due 195.
North American Light \& Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earns. Calendar YearsOperating revenues
Operating expenses Maintenance... Provision for income taxes
Provision for Federal surtax on undistributed inc.
Appropriations for depreciation reserves
 1938
$\$ 14,744,462$
$5,715,290$


Net operating revenues
Non-operating revenues.
nues... ---.....
ibuted inc

Gross incomeInterest charges of subs siacks of subsidiaries
$\begin{array}{r}597,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Interest charges of North Amer. L. \& Power Co.-
Balance before net results of oper. of Illinois Iowa

 | $\$ 1,239,076$ | $\$ 1,242,938$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $-\cdots r 86,133$ |  |

 a On May 1,1937 , there became effective a plan of recapitalization of
Illinois Iowa Power Co. (formerly named Illinois Power \& Light Corp.) as a result of which the $100 \%$ interest which North American Light \& Power,
Co. had held, through a subsidiary in common stock of that company was Co. had held, through a subsidiary, in common stock of that company was
reduced to a minority interest. The consolidated income statement does not include the operating revenues, expensess and other details of the consolidated income statement of Illinois Iowa Power Co.. and subsidiaries, but
includes the net results only, includes the net results only, of their operations for the first four months of 1937. Note-The utility subsidiaries have adopted new uniform systems of accounts as of Jan. 1,1938 (prescribed by the regulatory commissions in
certain of the states in which the utility subsidiaries operate), which provide for changes in accounting classifications. As a consequence the con-
solidated income statements for 1938 and 1937 are not in all respects somparable.


Total ...... $\overline{119,059,867} \overline{118,020,625}$ Total....... $\overline{119,059,867} \overline{118,020,625}$ a For payment of dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries and
other deposits. b After reserves for uncollectible accounts and notes of other deposits.
$\$ 177,121$ in 1938 and $\$ 183,627$ in 1937 . c On preferred stocks of sub-
sidiaries d To the North American Co. sidiaries d To the North American Co
Note-In 1937 there became effective
Note-In 1937 there became effective a plan of recapitalization of Illinois
Iowa Power Co. (formerly named Illinois Power \& Iowa Power Co. (formerly named Inlinois Power \& Light Corp.), in the through a subsidiary, a $100 \%$ interest. As a result of the recapitalization, such interest of North American Light \& Power Co. in the common stock
of Illinois Iowa Power Co was reduced to a minority interest represented of 300,000 ,shares ( $38.29 \%$ of the outstanding new comenon stock) and
300,000 warrants (each warrant entitling the holder to purchase on or before May 1 , 1948 one share of new common stock for $\$ 30$ cash). Coincident with the recapitalization, the carrying value (which included appre-
ciation resulting from revaluations from time to time prior to the recapitaliation of Nerth American Light \& Power Co. effective Aug. 20, 1926)

of the interest of North American Light \& Power Co. in common stock of | of the interest of North American Light \& Power Co. in common stock of |
| :--- |
| Illinois Iowa Power Co. was reduced to an amount equivalent to $38.29 \%$ | Ilinois lowa Power Co. was reduced to an amount equivalent to chargigg of the carrying such carrying value, or $\$ 28,815,662$ to reserves and surplus

(deficit since Dec. 31,1932 ). such reduced carrying value was arrived (deficit since Dec. 31,1932 ). Such reduced carrying value was arrived
dt on a purely arithmetical basis and was not intended as a revaluation at actual value of the present investment. shown in this consolidated balance sheet include the common stock and the warrants referred to above, together with certain securities of llin ois iowa

Financial Chronicle
April 1, 1939
certain securities of subsidiaries of Illinois Iowa Power Co. owned by North
American Light \&o Power Co., and are represented by 312,478 shares of common stock, 12,478 shares of $5 \%$ preferred stock, 12,478 dividend arrears certificates, $\$ 5.000$ principal amount of 1st \&s ref. mtge. bonds and 300,000 warrants of Illinois Iowa Power Co., a 6\% mtge. note for $\$ 875,000$ due
Nov. 27,1940 of Central Terminal Co. and 860 shares of $7 \%$ preferred Nov. 27 Itowa Power \& Light Co., the last two companies being subsidiaries
stock of Illinois Iowa Power Co. The securities of Illinois Iowa Power Co. included in the foregoing, which are carried in the consolidated balance sheet
at $\$ 19,067,114$, have an asset value as indicated by a consolidated balance (subject to the adequacy of the depreciation and retirement reserves) of $\$ 10,099,357$, and a value based on market quotations
$\$ 1,481,056$, without including any value for the 300,000
Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.-Earnings-


 | Net oper. revenues | $\$ 881,168$ | $\$ 739,744$ | $\$ 1,726,668$ | $\$ 1,506,278$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Operating taxes | 387,034 | 368,677 | 773,972 | 744,723 | $\begin{array}{llllll} & & \\ \text { Net operating income } & \$ 494,134 & \$ 371,067 & \$ 952,696 & \$ 761,555 \\ \text { Net income } & 455,451 & 340,635 & \$ 53,364 & 681,809\end{array}$ Netincome- 148, p. 1334.

## Northwestern Pacific RR.-Earnings-

$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { February- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from railway-. } & \$ 195,064 & \$ 132,863 & \$ 278,683 & \$ 83,311\end{array}$
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents
From Jan.
$\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Gross from railway_..- } & 403,648 & 346,730 & 554,031 & 518,545 \\ \text { N2t from railway } & \text { def } 244,020 & 3,654 & 2,011\end{array}$

. 148, p. 1334
Nu Enamel Corp.--Registers with $S E C$
(this department.- $V .146$, p. 117
Ohio Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings-


## Ohio Edison Co.-Earnings-


 Gross income-
Int. \& other fixed ch $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Net income- } & & \$ 383,031 & \$ 343,717 & & \$ 3,844,751 & \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock. } & \$ 4,495,223 \\ & & 155,577 & 155,577 & 1,866,923 & 1,866,923\end{array}$


Ohio Fuel Gas Co.-Proposes Cut in Common Par-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced a hearing wil tion of the par value of its common stock from $\$ 50$ to $\$ 45$, a corresponding reduction in common capital account from $\$ 67,190,150$ to $\$ 60,41,135$, and regarding the issuance of new certificates evidencing such reduction. stock, all of which are owned by Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. It also is stated that the company has outstanding $\$ 6,000,000$ of $4 \%$ serial notes,
publicly held, and $\$ 6,734,363$ of $6 \%$ demand notes held by Uolumbia Gas. F 144, p 3185.

Ohio Wax Paper Co.-Extra Dividend-
Directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, both payable April 11 to holders of record March 20 . An extra of 75 cents
was paid on Dec. 22 last. See also V. 147, p. 4063 .


Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { miscell, income_----101,633,609 } & 100,790,873 & 95,691,813 & 92,398,695\end{array}$ | Exps., ord. taxes, reserve |
| :---: |
| for depreciation, \&c $-\underline{61,81,648}$ |
|  |
| $00,038,621$ |$\frac{54,358,166}{} \frac{52,279,853}{41233,647}$ $\underset{\substack{\text { Gond int, and discount } \\ \text { Prov. for Federal taxes }}}{\text { G }}$ $39,811,961$

$-12,199,736$
$\mathbf{4 , 1 8 1 , 9 3 6}$ $\begin{array}{r}40,752,252 \\ 12,123,834 \\ 3,717,670 \\ \hline 24,910,748\end{array}$ Provision for gas revenu in dispute... Dive Nef profit_-_-_-1.-2 Divs. on pref: stocks
Divs. on com. stocks

Surplus _-.-- -
Shares of common stock
Earnings per share
$\times$ rere.



## Total V. 148, p. 1487

Pacific Lighting Corp-Calling of Debentures and Refinancing -
Corporation arranged in February, 1939 for a bank loan of $\$ 7,000,000$ at $3 \%$ interest which will be used to retire the $\$ 7.000,000$ face amount of outstanding $41 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures, due 1945 . The directors passed
a resolution on Feb. 27,1939 , which called for the redemption of these interest. Maturities of the bank loan are as follows: On April 1, 1940, 1941, 1942,
$\$ 500,000 ;$ on April $1,1943,1944,1945,1946,1947$, and $1948, \$ 750,000 ;$ on
April $1,1949, \$ 1,000,000$. April 1, 1949, $\$ 1,000,000$.
stated maturities.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating revenue $\$ 45,500$ | 347,900,777 | \$50,559,071 | \$49,459,23 |
| Operating expenses ..-.-. $21,323,916$ | 23,129,027 | 22,715,596 | 21,030,377 |
| Taxes_-.----- $7,165,909$ | 7,506,541 | 7.153,509 |  |
| Prov. for retirements _-- $\quad 5,754,798$ | 5,768,999 | -7,172,133 | 6,912 |
| Net oper, revenue _ . $\$ 11,256,180$ | \$11,496,209 | 517 | ,965,446 |
| Other income (net) | 51 | 618,271 |  |
| Total .-.-.--.-.---- \$11,560,780 | \$12,014,267 | 4,1 |  |
| Bond interest-_---1, $1,995,000$ | 2,165,939 | 88 |  |
| Amortization of discount and expense._-2080 | 596,767 | 23,510 |  |
| Other interest ------ 34,038 |  |  |  |
| Int. chgd. to construct'n Cri7,423 | Cr12,930 | Cr13,024 | Cr2,053 |
| Net inc. before divs_ . . $\$ 9,250,295$ | \$9,237,154 | \$8,932,769 | $\uparrow$, |
| Divs, of subsidiaries: <br> Preferred stock | 1,461,945 | 1,513,410 | . 514 |
| Common stock-Minority interest......- | 132 | 264 | 2 |

$\begin{gathered}\text { Remainder; applicable } \\ \text { to Pacific Ltg. Corp. }\end{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 7 , 8 6 6 , 3 2 3} \quad \$ 7,775,077 \quad \$ 7,419,095 \quad \$ 8,185,156$ $\begin{array}{rlllll}\text { to Pacific Ltg. Corp. } & \$ 7,896,323 & \$ 7,775,077 & \$ 7,419,095 & \$ 8,185,156 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock. } & 1,179,990 & 1,179,990 & 1,179,990 & 1,179,990 \\ \text { Divs. on common stock- } & 4,825,893 & \mathbf{x 5}, 630,208 & 4,584,598 & \mathbf{3}, 860,714\end{array}$ Remainder to surplus. $\overline{\$ 1,890,440} \$ 964,879 \quad \$ 1,654,507 \quad \$ 3,144,452$ x Due to a change in dates of declaration of regular dividends on the
company's common stock, only three such regular dividends were declared with the calendar year 1937, that which usually would have been declared in December of that year being in fact declared on Jan. 5,1938 . For pur-
poses of comparison the amount of the dividend so declared, $\$ 1,206,473$ poses of comparison the amount of the dividend so declared, $\$ 1,206,473$ of the parent company for 1937 and returned to earned surplus. With recent previous years the amount shown above has bee
the amount of the dividend so declared on Jan. 5,1938 .

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1938 | 1937 | 1938 | 1937 | $\xrightarrow[\text { Assets- }]{\substack{\text { Arops. } \\ \text { Plantanchises... }}}$ $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ \text { franchises..._195 } & \text { Y Pref. stock... } & \text { 19,666,500 } & \text { 19,666,500 }\end{array}$ | Inv. in securities | $4,595,752$ | $185,165,696$ | $7,319,770$ | x Common stock | 29,937,924 | 29,937,924 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sub. cos. pref... | $22,537,600$ | $22,572,350$ |  |  |  |  |


 Dis ount on cap.
stock. Miscellaneous.
|Total_........219.446,414 213,973,774 x Represented by $1,608,631$ no par shares. y Represented by 196,665 Plans Prefer

The corporation is Stock Issueissuance of new $5 \%$ preferred stock for the refunding of the $6 \%$ issue now | outstanding on April 10. Blyth \& Co. and Dean, |
| :--- |
| pected to head the underwriting. -V. |

Pacific Portland Cement Co.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.25$ per share on account of accumularions on the $6, y_{2} \%_{5}$ cumulative preferreed stock, payable April 1 ,
to holders of record March 24 . Dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 28 last

Pacific Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 Oper. exps, incl. taxes-
term investments
Prop, retire't res, approp Net oper. revenues-
Operating income

| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 172,469 \\ & 17,590 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 151,841 \\ 17,408 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$190,059 298 | \$169,249 |

Gross income-...-.
Int. on mtge. bonds
Other int. deductions $\qquad$ 190,3
85
14,9 $\qquad$
Net income.
889,978 $\begin{array}{r}867,475 \\ \text { referred stocks for the }\end{array}$ Beriod, w $x$ Dividends accumulated and unpaid at Fieb 28,1939 a anounted to
$\$ 152.826$. Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share

Pan American Petroleum \& Transport Co. (\& Subs.) Calendar YearsCalendar Years-
Net sales
Cost of sales, selil, $\&$ ad $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Cost of sales, sell. \& adm. } \\ \text { expenses, } \& 88,305,475 & \$ 94,641,765 & \$ 86,559,657 & \$ 71,691,738\end{array}$ $\frac{74,824,356}{813,48111} \frac{76,273,308}{818,368,457} \frac{74,272,464}{\$ 12,287,193} \frac{62,749,123}{88,942,615}$ Operating income.-.
Miserestlateon

Total income. Bad debts written off Taxes other than income Maintenance and repairs Miscellaneous charges.Federal income taxes.Prov. For surtax on un-
distributed profits
toss on sate of secs. (net) Loss on sale of secs, (net) Interest charses-
Prov. for depreciation $\overline{\&}$
amortization
Net profit for year
Div. paid on 7 -yr. $3 / 2 \%$
Net prof for year
Div. paid on 7-yr. 3 \% $\%$
div, notes, due Dec.
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { div, notes, due Dec: } & & 1,702,910 & 2,821,744 & \\ \text { Earns. per sh.on cap.stik. } & \$ 0.08 & \$ 1.17 & \$ 0.52 & \$ 0.10\end{array}$ Assets Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31
Cassets Customers' notes $\dot{\text { acets. }}$ Inventories $\quad$ Lonk-term notes \& acets. recelvable
Inv. in Petroleum Hein \& Petrow. C
Het
${ }_{\square}^{x}$ Fixed assets intwnilibe ather
Deterred behargees Deterred charges
Total. $\qquad$ $\overline{92,325,641} \overline{90,822,471}$
$\qquad$



Total -........-92,325,641 90,822,471 x After reserves for depreciation, depletion and amortization of $\$ 34,251$,
013 in 1988 and $\$ 29,983,190$ in 1937. y Shares of $\$ 5$ par value.- V: 147,

Paraffine Cos., Inc.-New Official-
Election of $R$. H. Shainwald as Executive Vice-President of the company
by the board of directors in meeting on March 28, was announced by $\mathrm{W}, \mathrm{H}$ Lowe, Pabco President
as a factory hand and later becoming Treasurer and Vice-President.-
V. 148, p. 142 .
Parkersburg Rig \& Reel Co.-No Common DividendDirectors at their meeting on March 24 took no action with regard to
payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. A dividend of 25 cents was paid on Jan. 15 last, and previously regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents per share were distributed.-V. 147, p. 3919

## Penn Timber Co.-SEC Reports on Reorganization-

 The Securities and Exchange Commission on March 17 made public an an a plan of reorganization for the company This is the first advisory Bankrupter Act as amendedBank petition tor reorganization was filed under Section $77-\mathrm{B}$ of the
Bankruptcy Act on Feb. 11 , 1938 and was approved Feb Bankruptcy. Act on Feb. 11 , 1938, and was approved Feb. 18, 1938. The
plan was proposed and filed by the debtor on Nov, 7 , 1938 , and was sub

Penn Timber Co. was incorp. in 1913 in West Virginia. Its business is
to hold and sell timber and timber lands. The company has neyer con ducted any 'operations; it has no mills or other equipment. It acquired title to approximately 32,989 acres of timber lands in Lane County Ore.;
containing an estimated $1,564,750,000$ feet of timber, principally fir Only a negligible amount has been sold over the entire period of the debtor's In the promotion of the company this property was purchased from John stock and the debtor assumed a 8900,000 mortgage which had been given by wheeler to Booth-Kelly Lumber Co, the previous owner. The origina
 together with funds realized from the sale of approximately 1,000 shares gage to Booth-Kelly Lumber Co. Lo. They were redeemed out of the proceeds of an assessment of $\$ 50,000$ upon stockholders and a refunding issue
of $\$ 750,000$ of $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds dated July 1, 1918, and to mature of $\$ 750,000$ of $6 \%$ first mortgage bonds dated July 1 , 1918 , and to mature
July 1,1928 . Early in 1923 the company refinanced this bonded indebted ness and also obtained new capital by the sale of 8850,000 of $6 \%$ first mort gase bonds dated July 2 . 1923 and to mature July, 1,1933 . The bonds
sold to the public in 1923 are the bonds presently, outstanding. The sold to the public in 1923 are the bonds presently outstanding. The
debtor defautted on July 1 1 1932 , in payment of semi-annual interest on debtor derauted on July 1 , ig33, defautited in the payment of principal.
the bonds, and ond
No action with respect to these defaults was taken by the Detroit Trust No action with respect to these deraults was taken by the Detroit Trust
Co., trustee. or by bondholders. The pettion for reorganization in this proceeding was filed by the debtor on Feb. 11, 1938 . It alleged the
debtors insolvency and inability to meet its debts as they matured. The
detition was aproved on petition was approved on Feb. $18,1938$.
In February, 1933, after the company had defaulted in payment of fran chise taxes due to thest Virginia court entered a decree purporting to for for feit the company's charter and appointing a special receiver to liquidate its
assets. No assets of the company are or were ever locited in West Virginia
and no steps have been taken under this decree. The jurisdictional ques-
tion presented by this decree has been rule u uon by the court in this pro
ceeding. On May 19, 1938, the trustee reported to the court the facts concerning this decree and rified a petition for instructions. The petition was referred to a special master who on July 14, , 1938 , filed a report finding
hat jurisdiction of the reorganization proceedings might be retained for the purpose of considering a plan of gradual liquidation. The coutt approved The company is admittediation of the special master. ment as of Feb. 18, 1938, assets- the timber lands-total $\$ 1,791,462$ Total liabilities (exclusive of $\$ 1,168,700$ stock) are $\$ 3,462,214$.
The debtor has had no income. It has never engaged in operations. It has never made any appreciabie sales. It was therefore required to raise funds in other ways with which to pay
charges as well as the interest on its funded debt. The secured debts, as scheduled by the debtor, amount in the aggregate accrued interest (principal, $\$ 850,000$; accrued interest to Feb. 18, 1938 $\$ 312,800$, past-due real estate taxes ' ( $\$ 66,866$ ), and moneys advanced by
Detroit Trust Co, likewise to meet ence is claimed.
During the reorganization proceeding, the court has authorized the sale
by the reorganization trustee of $\$ 30,000$ of certificates, which are to be a by the reorganization trustee of $\$ 30,000$ of certificates, which are to be a
lien on the company's assets prior to all claims other than taxes, to enable the trustee to meet taxes, to pay the expenses of an audit and to reimburse himself for out-of-pocket disbursements.

Proposed Plan of Reorganization

- The plan contemplates the sale of the debtor's assets and distribution To carry out the plan, an Orezon corporation would be formed to take titile to all the assets and assume all of the obligations of the debtor. The ma turity of the outstanding $\$ 850,000$ of bonds would be extended to July 1 ,
1944 . Interest accrued $(\$ 312,80$ as of Feb. 28,1938 and to acerue on the principal of the bonds would $6 e$ adenced by non-interest-bearing scrip
The unsecured notes $(\$ 2,147,957)$ and open account claims $(\$ 35,546)$. would also be extended to july 1 , 1948, and would bear interest at $6 \% \%$ The stockholders of debtor would receive, on a share-for-share basis, no Would be represented by voting trust certificates.
Frominuing the report of the (1) that there is no present probability that the pis is present probability that sufficient proceeds can be realized from the sale of the debtor's assets to pay the first mortgage bondholders the amount is provided for under the plan. The payment to the bondholders of all the proceeds presently forseeable would not satisfy the debtor's contractual obligation to them.


## Conclusion

For the reasonss set forth, the proposed plan does not, in our opinion, controlling statute, and, therefore; should not receive the approval of the controlling statute, alde theretore, shouprospects of the enterprise leads to the conclusion that there is no legal basis for further participation therein
by any interests junior to the mortgage bondholders. These and other by any interests junior to the mortgage bonchoiders. This. These and ourification of the provisions for management and of other provisions contained in
Pennsylvania Investing Corp.-Seeks SEC Approval of Bond Transaction-
The Securities and Exchange Commission has announced that the corporation has filed an application under the Utility Act for approval of the
sale of 212500 of first \& refunding 5 s of 1954 of Kentucky-Tennessee sale of $\$ 212,500$ of first \& refunding 5 s of 1954 of Kentucky-Tennessee
Light \& Power Co . The bonds will be tendered to the trustee for $\$ 180,000$, the average cost to Pennsylvania Investing Corp., it is stated. The proceeds are to be applied to the reduction of the company's indebtedness on its $6 \%$ convertible obligations due March 1,1963 , payable to
Associated Electric Co. in an amount of not less than $\$ 179,000$. V . Associated 148 , p. 592 .
Pennsylvania Glass. Sand Corp. (\& Subs.)-Report-
 stated capital of the corporation the items capital surplus and surplus from appraisal so that the stated capital at July 31 . 1938 , should be the sum
of the amounts theretofore appearing as stated capital, $\$ 2,281,500$, the of the amount capital surplus account, $\$ 325,205$, and surplus from appraisal accourt, $\$ 6,178,645$, less the cost of the $\$ 7$ cumulative convertible preferred stock retired on or about May $30,1938, \$ 102,758$ and provision of
$\$ 12,777$ for the bonus tax on the additional stated capital. The result was a total stated capital of $\$ 8,669,815$, of which $\$ 120$ per share was deemed to be stated capital in respect of each share or the s7 cumulative convertible preferred stock outstan,

Comparative Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years


 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Gross profit--. } & \$ 915,712 & \$ 1,270,589 & & \$ 950,539 & \$ 827,796 \\ \text { Allow.for deprec. } \text { depl } & 194,683 & 204,837 & 174,386 & 161,105\end{array}$ | Profit Prom oporations | $\$ 721,029$ |  | $\$ 1,065,752$ |  | $\$ 776,153$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Other income | $\$ 666,691$ |  |  |  |  |

 Int. on spt mtge. oinds. $\begin{array}{r}29,164 \\ 92,892 \\ \hline\end{array} \begin{array}{r}19,762 \\ \times 166,000\end{array} \begin{array}{r}37,148 \\ \hline 83,660\end{array} \begin{array}{r}49,750 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Income taxes........- $-\frac{2,82}{435,643} \frac{10,0}{\$ 734,423} \frac{\$ 504,800}{\$ 420,782}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Divs. on } 87 \text { pref. stock- } & 175,64 & 182,704 & 2150, \\ \text { Divs, on common stock. } & 160,885 & 321,420 & 156,673\end{array}$
$\mathbf{x}$ Including undistributed profits taxes.

a Represented by 24788 shs. (no par) $\$ 7$ cum. pref. stock ( $1937,25,628$ sh.) and 321,860 shs. commono. stock (no par). 6 Preferred stock sinking fund payment due March 31, 1939--V. 148, p. 1336
Pennsylvania Reading Seashore Lines-Earnings-

 Net after rents
From Jan. $\underset{\text { Gross from railway. }}{\text { Fran }}$ Grot from railway

810,419
def67,970
def331 Net after rents.

Pennsylvania RR. Regional System-Earnings-
[Excluding Long Island R. and Baltimore \& Eastern RR.]
 Net rev. from ry.oper. $\frac{\$ 6,832,789}{\$ 4,998.541} \$$ Rallway taxesRailiond retire't taxes-Rairoad retire't taxes-
Equp. facil. rentsts-Dr. bal. bal-
Net ry. oper. income- $\frac{1}{83,706,918} \frac{1,768,991}{\$ 8,674,237} \frac{281,03}{\$ 3,981,784}$


## Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-





 Net profit
Preferered dividends:-
Common dividends.
${ }^{\text {Sarplus }}$ $\begin{array}{r}\quad 3858 \\ \hdashline \quad 368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ surplu
Earn, pe a Includes depreciation and amortization.

| Assets- | Conso | ted Ba | ce Sheet Dec, 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, bulldings |  |  | Cum. ${ }^{1} 112 \%$ |  |  |
| machinery, \&c.- | ,075,765 | \$2,937,181 | stock.... | \$825,000 | \$900,000 |
| Goodwill \& trade- |  |  | b Common stock | 2,454,740 | 2,454,740 |
|  |  |  | Accounts payable. | 1,087,783 | 1,125,815 |
| Cash | 1,869,550 | 1,544,603 | Unpaid and accr. |  |  |
| Accts receivable. | 135,218 | 126,896 | salarles_ | 225,391 | 202,566 |
| Notes rec. other |  |  | Estimated bonuses | 96,394 | 117,726 |
| than customers. |  | 3,000 | Income taxes pay - | 188,937 | 247,713 |
| Inventories | 3,007,196 | 3,196,657 | Miscell. reserve.-- | 119,144 | 85.082 |
| Invent. of supplies | 28,026 | 28,356 | Earned surplus | 3,409,831 | 3.011,782 |
| Cash in banks under reorganiz'n. | 2,009 |  |  |  |  |
| Contraet deposits. | 10,270 | 10,705 |  |  |  |
| Invest., loans, \&c- | .77,108 | 86,793 |  |  |  |
| Capital stock held in treasury | 37,906 | 37,906 |  |  |  |
| Deferred charges.- | 164,172 | 172,532 |  |  |  |


p. After 1489 .
Philadelphia Suburban Water Co.-EarningsGross revenues Ended Feb. 28 -

 Amortization and other deductions Balance a vailable for dividends. $\qquad$ $\$ 626,976$
Phillips-Jones Corp. (\& Subs.) Earnings Consolidated Income Account for Calendar 193 Years


Phillips Petroleum Co.-To Vote on Stock IncreaseStockholders at their annual meeting on April 25 will consider amending the certificate of incorporation so as to ncrease the authorized
from $5,000,000$ shares to $7,500,000$ shares.-V. 148, p. 1819 .

Phoenix Securities Corp.-Director ResignsRobert R. Guthrie has resigned from the boar
poration, effective March 20--V. 148. p. 743.
Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR.-Earnings-

 Net after rents.

## Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 Net income before Fed
 Fed and state inc. inc. taxeses
Fed. surtax on undistri-
Fed. surtax on andistri-
proted profits
por pensions and
Prov for pensions and
relief
 $\begin{array}{lllll}-1,406,388 & 41,140,663 & 37,198,836 & 32,098,942\end{array}$ Net adjust. of mariet-
able securities and mis
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { able securities and mis- } \\ \text { cellaneous invest } m^{\prime} \text { ts }\end{array} & 184,792 & \text { Dr } 1,093,830 & \text { 403,114 } & 127,225\end{array}$
 Surplus at end of year $\$ 47,313,307 \quad 1,04,406,388 \quad \$ 41,140,663<87,198,836$ a Without deduction of $\$ 48,315$ for maintenance in $1935, \$ 54,991$ in
$1936, \$ 68,614$ in 1937 and $\$ 45,316$ in 1938 and $\$ 236.15$ for deprecation of property not in operation in 1935, $\$ 3,890$ in 193687,556 in 1937 and tingencies. 6 Also without deduction of $\$ 607,005$ for reduction or boor daducting net losses and expenses in connection with retirement of property Notw- Depreciation and dep (evion in the emount of st, 189.825 , and taxes
in the amount oo $\$ 2,108,612$ (wich taxes are in addition to Federal and In the amount of $\$ 2,108,612$ (which taxes are in addition to Federal and
State income taxes shown above), have been charged against net income for State income taxes shown above)
the year in the 1938 statement.

|  | ${ }^{938}$ | 193 |  | 938 | 937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\text { Aroperty }}{\text { Assects }}$ | $\stackrel{8}{858,536}$ | ${ }_{63,391,636}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}^{\text {Liabulutites- }}$ - | \% 88 | 53,570,8 |
| Inventorles | 19,742,728 | 23,890,164 | Acets. payable, | 2,387,441 | 2,486,016 |
| Notes and ac |  |  | Notes payable-- | 46,360 | ,608 |
| Govt recelvable | 7,274,997 | 6,965.104 | Accrued salaries, | 3986,977 | 802,001 |
| Govt. doth. sec. | 7,501,978 | ${ }_{539,779}$ | Collect. \& other | 3,980,977 | 0,802,01 |
| Investments | 7,617,949 | 7,956,647 | net credit |  |  |
|  |  | 11.490 | instal. sales ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,114,177 | 1.407,218 |
| Deterred charges |  | ${ }_{6,256,410}^{1,03342}$ | Deterred creaits Res. for maint. |  |  |
|  | 12,125,97 | 0,250,410 | Repairs, \& caic. | 1,424,472 | 1,506,321 |
|  |  |  | Min. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Insur. | 1,674,212 |  |
|  |  |  | Conting. res., de | 5,0 | ${ }_{4}^{1,61}$ |
|  |  |  | n \& relle | ${ }_{47}{ }^{1}, 013$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 44 |

$x$ After reserve. y Includes acceptances payable.--V. 148, p. 1490.
Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt Corp.-Earnings


Net ioss
$\$ 350,948$ pr $\$ 1252,698$
Earnings per share on $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { capital stock (no par) } & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.84 & \$ 0.72 & \text { Nil }\end{array}$ income taxes and. $\$ 2,302$ provision for doubtful accounts. y Includes income taxes and $\$ 2,302$ provision for doubtrul accounts. y Includes
$\$ 203,622$ taxes other than Federal and Pennsylvania income taxes, $\$ 1,904$
provision for doubtful accounts and $\$ 45,721$ for bond discount and expens. provision for doubtful accounts and $\$ 45,721$ for bond discount and expense Axsets
Land, bldgs., ma- Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Axsets - | 938 | 1937 | Liabilutes- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Land, bldgs., ma- |  |  | b Capital stock. | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| chinery \& equips | 789,199 |  | Funded deb |  | 1,440,000 |
| Cash. | 1,423,664 | 1,640,414 | Accounts payable. | 199,053 | 124.578 |
| Accounts receiv | 355,717 | 411,658 | Accrued interest-. | 10,200 | 10,625 |
| Miscell. accts. | 7,548 | 37,593 | Accrued taxes. | 102,346 | 30,073 |
| Due from empl's | 14,175 | 13,001 | Prov. for Fed, and |  |  |
| c Balance owing |  |  | State inc. taxes. | 22,536 | 351,066 |
| trustees | 56,600 | 56,600 | Accrued payrolls-- | 63,895 | 49,068 |
| v. in marketable |  |  | Misc. accrued llabs | 59,248 | 55,013 |
| eca | 49,243 | 49,243 | Sinking fund pay | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| vent | 2,037,125 | 2,216,370 | Paid-in surprus. | 3,823,993 | 3.823,993 |
| Patents | 21,590 | 25,899 | Earned surplus. | 596,685 | 912,796 |
| Deterred charges.- | 63,095 | 55,308 |  |  |  | Inventories

Patents
Deferred charges......
\$7,817,956
Total_-..........87,817,956 \$8,457,213 Total ........... $\$ 7,817,956$ \$8,457,213 a After depreciation of $\$ 3,595,412$ in 1938 and $\$ 3,281,073$ in 1937. b Represented by $1,500,000$ no par sha
ment for employees.-V. 147 , p. 3320 .

Pittsburgh \& Shawmut RR.-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railw | \$53,951 | \$46,285 | \$71,323 | \$73,318 |
| Net from railway | 5,622 | def12,621 | 8,309 | 11,629 |
| Net after rents | def716 | def12,301 | 7,234 | 8,171 |
| Gross from railwa | 107,220 | 90,402 | 141,860 | 123,449 |
| Net from railway | 10,375 | def24,811 | 13,719 | 16,511 |
| Net after rents | def506 | def23,413 | 11,751 | 12,98 |
| V. 148, p. 1336 |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh | $1{ }^{\text {\& }}$ | thern | Ear | 8 - |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| Gross from railway | \$83,619 | \$70,678 | \$93,073 | \$104,168 |
| Net from railway | 26,341 13,909 | 10,098 def5,929 | 18,392 7,030 | 29,326 18,904 |
| Net after rents. <br> From Jan. | 13,909 | def5,929 |  | 18,904 |
| Gross from railwa | 183,387 65,312 | $\begin{array}{r} 156,833 \\ 27,265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 180,431 \\ 28,651 \end{array}$ | 186,602 37,891 |
| Net after rents | 38,024 | der7,098 | 8,652 | 19,115 |

Pittsburgh Steel Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings${ }^{6}$ Months Ended Dec. 31-
 $\stackrel{\text { Loss }}{\text { Other in }}$ Loss
Interest 8 \&
Federal income
tax Tnterest \&ce-re tax ac.
Fpecial year-end charg.
 x Profit. y Represents portion (1/2) of mill vacation expense for full year, which would have been deferred and charged against operations during
the six months ending June 30. 1939, if the fiscal period had not been hanged to end at Dec. 31, 1938
Nensolidated income account. for year ended Dec. 31, 1938, follows, for :repairs and maintenance) $\$ 19,826,920$; operating profit $\$ 1,000,961$; other income $\$ 147,650 ;$ total income $\$ 1,148,611$; depreciation, depletion,
and a mortization $\$ 1,398,713$; interest $\$ 378.799 ;$ amortization of bond dis-
 cower or cost or markets 82,833, ; inill vaction exp
onded June $30,1939, \$ 97,977 ;$ net loss $\$ 778,509$.

## Consolidated Balance Sheet

Assets -
Dec. 31 '38 June $30{ }^{\prime} 38$ Assetsnest. \& advances
MashMarketable secur Acets. \& notes
Inventories
Ind Long-term acets rec. not current Patits \& licenses.
Deterred charges.


Dec. 31 '38 June 30 '38
$1-44,271,25641,033,0251$ $x$ After depreciation and Wdepletion. y After amortization. z Repre-

Official Resigns-
Je National Supply Co. above.-V. 148, p. 1818
Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Calendar Years- } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross inc. fr. all sources_ } & \$ 3,194,937 & \$ 4,870,123 & \$ 4,789,730 & \$ 3,950,617\end{array}$ Gross inc. fr. all sources-
Oper. cost, selling \& gen. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { expenses and taxes } & 3,407,323 & 4,627,760 & 4,633,700 & 3,740,237 \\ \text { Deplet., amort.\& deprec. } & 398,567 & 502,778 & 527,718 & 570,344\end{array}$ Interest, mort. mages, \&ce-
due to net prof, of subs
Net loss
$\$ 775,932$
$\$ 423,730$
$\$ 526,432$
$\$ 538,006$
In $\times$ Includes Federal surtax on undistributed earnings. $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { y Includes Federal } \\ \text { xurtax on undistributed earnings, and a credit of } \$ 114 \\ \text { for over-provision }\end{array}\right)$ for prior year's taxes.

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities - |  |  |
| Cash ${ }_{4}$ | \$38,910 | \$25;912 | Accounts payable_ | - \$399,515 | \$250,101 |
| $\boldsymbol{y}$ Accts receivable | 123,793. | 193,742 | Workmen's comp. | - 163,491 | 119,268 |
| Inventory | 145,972 | 195,259 | Notes payable | 9,400 | 9,400 |
| Other asse | 9,902 | 9,902 | Loan payable | 131,513 | 60,500 |
| Securities owned.- | 105,048 | 98,035 | Accrued llabilities_ | 84,845: |  |
| Sinking funds | 95,436 | 81,977 | Mtge. payable and |  |  |
| spectal deps for |  |  | matured bond |  |  |
| mtge pay. \& ma- |  |  | Funded debt | 2,662,000 | 2,662,000 |
| tured bond | 5,817 | 6,323 | Reserves | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| $x$ Land, plant and |  |  | Preferred stock | 3,228,500 | $3,233,700$ |
| equipment | 5,299,540 | 5,688,247 | Common stock | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Deterred charges | 52,604 | 31,892 | Pref: stk, in treas- | - Dr24,000 | Dr 24,000 Dr 1,000 |
|  |  |  | Com. stock in treas | 8 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Dr } 1,000 \\ -1,726,094\end{array}$ | Dr 1,000 950,162 |
|  |  |  | Capital surplus | 721,338 | 716,502 |
|  |  |  | Total.......-- | \$5,875,02 | ,331,290 |
| $\times$ After allowances for depletion, amortization and depreciation of $\$ 8,776,211$ in 1938 and $\$ 9,205,180$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{y}$ After allowance for doubtfut accounts of $\$ 28,908$ in 1938 and $\$ 30,281$ in $1937 . \div \mathrm{V}$. 147, p, 3320. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh \& West Virginia Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |  |
| February |  | 1939 | 193 | 1937 |  |
| ross from rail |  | \$262,239 | \$203,521 \$ | \$361,796 | 277,516 |
| Net from railwa |  | 84,069 | 31.77 | 123,525 | 87.981 |
| Net after rents.-.-.-- $\quad 74,976$ 42,620 127,556 106 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa Net from railway |  | 530,359 | 428,200 | 708,474 | 557,994 |
|  |  | 162,851. | 78,070 | 228,883 |  |
| et after ren |  | 141,186. | 91,530 | 229,837 | 208,218 |


| Pleasant Valley Wine Co.-Earnings- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. Months Ended Jan. 31- | 1939 | 1938 |
| Sales net after discounts, allowances, freight-out $\$ 212.610 \quad \$ 178$ |  |  |
| Cost of goods sold | 112,358 | 93,123 |
| Selling, general | 57,103 |  |
| Operating profit | \$43,149 | \$22,061 |
| ther income, discounts, re | 1,349 |  |
| Net profit before income taxes | \$44,498 | \$22,975 |
| rovision for Federal income taxes (tentative tax)- | 8,455 | 2,630 |
|  | \$36,043 | \$20 |



* Based on inventories Jan. 31, 1939 computed at estimated valuations
as per wooks Comparative Balance Sheet
 Cash Ace-.........-. receivable--
nventories Exventorles Excise stamps.-.-.
Miscell. accts.
b Flxed assets. Brands, trademks. Brands, trademks.
and formulae
Prepaym't \& def
charges........
Total.........- $\$ 757,939 \quad \$ 771,006$ Total_........ $\$ 757,939 \quad \$ 771,006$ a After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 222,509$ in 1939 and $\$ 27,500$ in 1938 , 1975 in 1937 c $\$ 3,679$ Federal income taxes payable and $\$ 8,455$ reserve for $F$
ncome taxes (tentative tax for current period). -V. $147, p, 4065$.

Pond Creek Pocahontas Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years- 1938
 Income from operat'ns $x$ Admin. and gen. exps., Int. \& chgs. on gold debs lessint.onbk.dep.,\&c. Res. for deprec. \& depl-
Net profit for the year

Dividends. Dividends--.-.-.-. standing (no par outEaranding per share |  | 169,742 | 169,742 | 169,742 | 169,742 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\$ 0.10$ | $\$ 0.98$ | $\$ 1.40$ | $\$ 2.37$ | x Includes reserve for Federal income taxes of $\$ 4,200$ in 1938, $\$ 29,000$ in

$1937, \$ 33,000$ in 1936 and $\$ 50,000$ in 1935 .
 x After reserves of $\$ 2,004,166$ in 1938 and $\$ 1,854,032$ in 1937. Y Repre-
ented by 169,742 no-par shares $-\mathrm{V}, 148$, p, 1038 Porto Rican American Tobacco Co.-Earnings -
Cale [Including Wholly-Owned subsidiary] 1936


Net loss $\ldots \ldots$........- $\$ 304,151$ \$331,702 $\$ 128,063$ prof $\$ 112,119$ x Includes $\$ 87,953$ in 1937, $\$ 196,516$ in 1936 and $\$ 370,557$ in 1935
dividends received from Congress Cigar Co., Inc. Asset
AssetsInventory asets.....
Customers accta Customers
receivable receivab Accts. rec. (other)
Notes rec., oflicers Claim employees-Cap. stock Waitt \& Bond, Inc...Cigar Congress
Cligar..
Goodwill, Cigar Co., Inc...
Doodwril, \&\& .....

| 1938 | 1937 | Labilities- ${ }^{\text {c/ }}$ (938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 385,572 | 494,447 | a Cl. A com. stk-10,188,100 | 10,188,400 |
| 10,152 | 121,580 | b Cl. B com. stk ${ }_{\text {- }}$ 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
|  |  | Scrip .........---- ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 2,857 |  |
| 75,350 | d109.022 | $6 \%$ bonds . . . . . 3,445,000 | 3,445,000 |
| 193,438 | 107.188 | Accounts payable- $\quad 25,273$ | 30,532 |
| 2,880 | 14,353 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts payable, } \\ & \text { subsldiary cobs }\end{aligned} \quad 162,764$ |  |
|  | 2,868 | Capital surplus. | 1,293,400 |
| 19,760 | 23,091 | Deficit _-. .-...... 13,628,013 | 351,0 | Total_...... $\left.5 \frac{31,928}{195,981} \frac{24,504}{19,640,864} \right\rvert\,$ Total _......... 5,195,981 $19,640,864$ a. Represented by 203,762 (203,768 in 1937) shares class A common (no

par). b Represented by 200,000 shares of no par value. c After depre-

Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp.-Labor Union A ppeals Reorganization Plan-
The Circuit Court of Appeals was asked March 29 by an independent
abor union to reverse a finding by Federal District Judge Alfred C. Coxe that the Lehman-Stewart plan for reorganization of the Alfred Corporation is fair, equitable and feasible. Commercial Cable Staff's Association, which is the recognized sole bargaining agency for employees of Commercial Cable Co, a subsidiary of Postal Telegraph. Appellants charged that the plan
calis for the illegal distribution of assets of a corporation which is not calls for the illegal distribution of assets of a corporation Which is not
subject to bankruptcy proceedings, inasmuch as Commercial Cable is not subject to bankruptcy proceedings, inasmuch as com plan's provision for
in receivership. This allegation was based on the
distribution of $\$ 40$ cash to Postal bondholders for each $\$ 1,000$ bond held in ristribution of $\$ 40$ cash to Postal bondholders for each $\$ 1,000$ bond held, the union arguing that such a distribution would dispose of $\$ 3,033$,
The union also asserted that the plan makes no provision for segregation or conservation of the $\$ 4,676,000$ pension reserve fund which is carried on Commercial Cable's balance sheet, and therefore the plan
The union also argued that the Lehman-Stewart plan discriminates
The against its employer, Commercial cable.. Under the plan, minority holders would receive $\$ 30$ in new preferred and two shares of common phes preferred stock of Associated Cos., inan intermediate holding company subsidiary of Postal Telegraph \& Cable.
Such a distribution of
Such a distribution of securities would be unfair to Commercial Cable so long as that company is legally solvent, the union avers, in that no
provision is made under the plan to recompense the Cable company for the
61266 shares of Associated Cos. preferred stock is owns.-V. 148, p. 1336. 61,266 shares of Associated Cos. preferred stock is owns.-V. 148, p. 1336.
Providénce \& Worcester RR.-To Pay $\$ 1.50$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the common stock, payable April 3 to holders of record March
gent upon receipt from trustees of New Haven RR. of rental due March 31 and interest on company's bonds due from trustees on April 1.
and interest on company's bonds due from trustees oct. Ap, last, this latter
Dividend of $\$ 1.25$ was paid on Dec. 22 , and on Oct 15
being the first dividend paid since Oct. 2,1937 , when a quarterly dividend being the first dividend paid sinced - $\%$ i 47 , p. 3920 .
Puget Sound Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Operation.-
Taxes .........- 186,873





Balance, deficit............................................ $\$ 606,247-\$ 362,363$

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets | 38 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
|  |  |  | Labilutes |  |  |
| Op. plant \& |  |  | b Pref. stock. . | 34,446,847 | 34,446,847 |
| equipment ... | 0,315,563 | 130,572,906 | c Com. stock... | 14,000,000 | 14.000,000 |
| Oth. phys. prop. | 463,616 | 469,755 | Bonds | 64,701,000 | 64,963,000 |
| City of seattle |  |  | Coupon not | 2,919,500 | 2,919,500 |
| munic. st. r |  |  | Notes payable-- | 713,607 | 917,173 |
| bond | 8,336,000 | 8,336,000 | Acc'ts payable-- | 447.303 | 420,781 |
| Inv.in assoc.co. | 30.820 | 30,820 | Custs.' deposits_ | 123,079 | 131,795 |
| Other investm'ts | 460,788 | 488,311 | Int. \& taxes ac- |  |  |
| Sink. fund cash. | 247 | 573 | crued .-- | 1,733,747 | 1,737,547 |
| Cash -......... | 3,746,885 | 2,274,739 | Oth. curr. liabs | 8,635 | 11,334 |
| Special deposits. | 4,640 | 4,000 | Deferred credits | 253,674 | 286,434 |
| Notes \& |  |  | Retire. reserve - | 10,715,428 | 11,029,019 |
| recelvable | 283,522 | 233,491 | Res. for in jury \& |  |  |
| a Accts. receiv'le |  |  | dariage claims | 12,804 | 19,989 |
| (net) -.....- | 2,748,583 | 2,784,099 | d Surplus ....... | 10,611,533 | 18,159,258 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's. | 625,515 | 838,466 |  |  |  |
| Prepayments | 96,395 | 76,838 |  |  |  |
| Unamort. debt dise't \& exp.- | 2,485,180 | 2.725,456 |  |  |  |
| Other def. debits | 89,404 | 207,224 |  |  |  |

 a Includes instalment accounts not yet due of $\$ 801,720(1937, \$ 1,045,979)$
all of which are pledged as security for notes payable to banks. b Repre sented by $\$ 5$ prior preference stock, no par value, cumulative, authorized
and outstanding 110,000 shares, entitled to $\$ 110$ per share upon redemption, and outstanding 110,000 shares, entitled to $\$ 110$ per share upon redemption,
and to $\$ 100$ per share ( $\$ 11,000,000$ ) in liquidation; and $\$ 6$ preferred stock no par value, cumulative, authorized 500,000 shares, outstanding 263,995 shares (excluding 18,005 shares reacquired, entitled to $\$ 125$ per share upon share ( $\$ 26,399,500$ ) in liquidation; together with accumulated dividends in each case, for both classes of stock. c Represents the capital paid in for the issue of $1,318,388$ shares no par common stock (authorized $2,000,000$
shares), less losses of $\$ 8,153,705$ on a subsidiary interurban railway company's securities charged against common stock, and less $\$ 10.805,995$ transferred to capital surplus. e Includes capital surplus of $\$ 10,805,995$ transferred from common stock account in 1936, and approximately, $\$ 2,000,000$
arising from revaluation of certain properties in prior years.-V. 148, p. 888 .

## Public Service Co. of Indiana-Earnings-

 Net operating income
 Net income-1
-V .148, p. 1818.
$\$ 187,324$
$\$ 94.751$
$\$ 1,149,886$
$\$ 894,601$

## Pullman, Inc.-Annual Report-

David A. Crawford, President, says in part
( $\$ 0.59$ per share) in 1938 after all charges and taxes, which of $\$ 2,295,829$ fifth of the earning of \$11,275,950 (38.17 per share) in 1937 . operations in the thitseo major provision for Federal income taxes from In the sleeping car business an earning on $\$ 2,504,267$ (after withholding
out of air conditioning revenue $\$ 2,218054$ as deferred
credit future operations) compared with $\$ 5,650,927$ in 1937 , in which year there
Was inclued a Was included a non-recurring credit of $\$ 799,774$ from remission oo 1936 tax $\$ 9,059$ the manufacturing business as earning of $\$ 239,934$ compared with $\$ 9,059,115$ in 1937 . refiecting the severe shrinkage in car orders in 1938 . administrative expense of the pearent company, advanced $\$ 305,236$ over 1937, the result principally of an increase in income from government and other securities during the year, plus some profit from sale or redemption
of miscellaneous securties. of miscellaneous securities.
showed net contining capital of $\$ 64,171,322$ as compared with $\$ 67,539,191$ at the end of the previous year. The total of cash and government securi-
ties (exclusive of those held in reserve funds) as of Dec. 31,1938 was

Car business-The contraction in Pullman travel the 1937 collapse in general business activ vity continued in 1938 and became more marked during the third quarter of the year as result of absence of the nravel, the backbone of the Puillist travel business, to to respond in proportion to improvement in general business activity Hoss, to resper, the fourth quarter was characterized by a n narrowing rate of decline that contrasted favorably The rate increase of $5 \%$ allowed by the Interstate Coms. and made.effective Aug. 1 failed to restore a normal margin between revisconues and expenses, as the potentiad revenue-incroase from the higher rates was
nulified by the continuing slump in traffic velumen nevenue for the fontinuing slump in traffic volume, with result that tropped $8 \%$ belows 1937 and receded to the level
rese obtaining in 1936.
Manufacturing. Business-Reflecting the sharply restricted volume of equipment ordered by the railroads during the past year-and-a-half, pro-
duction and earning of the manufacturing subsidiaries were severely
deduction and earning of the manufacturing subsidiaries were severely de-
pressed in 1938 . The total number of new reight cars ordered in 1938 from in 1937 and 1936 , respectively and with exceention of thalf or thoseordered was the smallest number for any year since 1900 . Passenger car orders in 1938, were less than one--third of yer thore ordered in in 1937 and the smallest for
any year since the any year since the $1931-1933$ period. Manufacturing plants and organizaany increase in the demand for new. equipment. 0 good position to handle Proposed Adjustment of Certain Reergunzantion. Valuations in Surplus and
Property Accoints, and of Stated Value of Capital Stock-Upon the recommendation of the management, and in accordance with the opinion of its adisors on the accounting and lega questions involved, the board of
directors has by resolution adopted at its meeting on Feb. 15, 1939 ordered that, in conjunction with the regular annual meeting of stockholders to be held on April 19, 1939, there be called a secial meeting of stockhoorders to sotock be reduced from $\$ 50$ per share to $\$ 40$ per share, and that the amount
of such capital reduction in the of such capital reduction in the outstanding shares be credited to surplus. upon approval by stockholders of the proposed adjustment in strmed that up capital stock the board of directors wrill, at its annual meeting scheduled
to be held to be held April 19 , 1939 , following the special and annual stockholders' meetings called for that day, proceed by resolution to authorize an appropriation out of surplus, in the total amount of $\$ 33,143,225$ to eliminate the carrier subsidiary properties (represented in depreciabele property $\$ 32,-$
042,189 and in land $\$ 1,101,035$ ) now reflected in property and surplus
acco Taxes -Total taxes of $\$ 5,506,039$ paid or accrued by the corporation and its subsidiaries in 1938 absorbed more than $70 \%$ of the corporation and
income before provision for such taxes and were equivalent to $\$ 1.42$ net income before provision for such taxes and were equivalent to $\$ 1.42$ per
share on the outstanding capital stock. or more than double the amount arare ond the outstanding capital stock, or more than double the amount
arringers. Notwithstanding the drastic slump in 1938
earning, the total tax bill was only about one-fourth maller than in 1937, earning, the total tax bill was only abount onge-fourth smaller than in 1937 ,
when it absorbed $38 \%$ of available net income. whaxes under the Federal Social Security and
are becoming increasingly burdensome, and Railroad Retirement Acts character of a new and heavy prior charge and areinst rapidly assuming the taxes accrued by the corporation and its subsidiaries under these Acts
amounted to $\$ 2,051,938$. In 1936 the corresponding charge was $\$ 1,180,777$. and in 1934 there was no similar expense sas neithing Act had become effective. In addition to the taxes accrued in 1938 by the corporation and its sub-
sidiaries under these new social security laws, the further sum of $\$ 899,717$ ment for the same purpose: making a total of torned over to the governmens for the same purpose; making a total of $\$ 2,951,655$ paid under these
which was equivalent to approximately $\$ 117$ for each Pullman wage earner

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\underset{\text { Operating Crrier Business- }}{ }$
Operating revenues
 $1938,924,96$
$-46,271,146$ $\stackrel{1937}{\$ 64,287,199}$
 $58,334,826$
$42,213,145$
$11,839,003$

 Provision for depreciation-.....--

Net manufacturing profit......- $\$ 239,933 \frac{1,05}{\$ 9,059,115} \xlongequal[\$ 2,747,438]{ }$ From Securily InvestmentsIncome from secur., profit on securs. $\begin{aligned} & \text { sold and other miscell. income-_- } \\ & \text { in }\end{aligned} 1,100,351 \quad \$ 872,757 \quad \$ 1,231,023$ interest paid, and miscellaneous in-
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { interest paid and miscellaneous in- } & 23,829 & 85,732 & 146,125 \\ \text { come deductions } & \\ \text { Adminis. expense of Puliman Inc.-. } & 213,598 & 229,339 & 284,317\end{array}$
Net investment income....-- $\frac{\$ 862,923}{\$ 557,687}-\frac{284,317}{\$ 800,581}$
 Prov. for Federal income tax -
Prov. $\begin{aligned} & \text { for Fed surtax on undistributed }\end{aligned}$
profits.
 $\begin{array}{clllll}\text { Balance of earns. carried to surplus } & \$ 2,295,829 & & \$ 12,275,950 & \$ 6,347,107 \\ \text { Balance of surplus Jan. } & & & \\ \text { y }\end{array}$ Y. Credit adjustment

 Adj. of revalued property units

 x Includes credit of $\$ 799,77 \dot{4}$ accruing from remission of 1936 taxes under
Railroad Retirement Act. y On account of reduction of pension reserve; the Pullman Co.


## Quaker State Oil Refining Corp.-Earnings-

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Net sales (excl. inter-co.) } \$ 24,824,652 & 1938 & 1937 & 193,482,122 \\ \text { Cost of sales, sell., gen. } & \$ 27,207,309 & \$ 24,673,870\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Cost of sales, sell., gen. } & & & \\ \text { \& administrative exps. } & 23,405,522 & 28,423,710 & 25,130,457 & 22,817,218 \\ \text { Allowance for deprec.-- } & 765,662 & 809,960 & 780,759 & 783,106\end{array}$ $\begin{gathered}\text { Operating income } \\ \text { Other income net of } \\ \text { Ont }\end{gathered}$
$\$ 653,468$
$\$ 1,248,452$
$\$ 1,296,093$
$\$ 1,073,545$ Other income, net of int. $\qquad$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Total income- } \\ & \text { Prov. for Fed. and Pa. }\end{aligned} \quad \$ 742,543$
$\$ 1,288,675$
$\$ 1,329,481$ prov.come taxes and Pa.

| 227,427 | 250,925 | 278,966 | 213,838 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |


| Net profit for the year | \$515,116 | \$1,029,250 | \$1,0 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dividends paid | 463,653 | 1,020,036 | 1,005,036 | 631,613 |
| Shs. com. stock (par \$10) | 927,305 | 927,305 | 927,305 | 2,300 |
| Earnings per share | \$0.55 | \$1.11 | \$1.23 | \$1.01 |

Shs. com. stock (par $\$ 1$
Earnings per share.

| onsolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | Liabilties |  |
| Cash_-..---.--- 2,940,488 | 1,573,528 | Accounts payable_ - 871,069 | 1,441,446 |
|  |  |  |  |
| accts. rec. (less |  | Provision for Fed, <br> income tax |  |
| allow. for doubt- |  |  |  |
| ful notes \& accts) 1,784,598 | 2,153,820 | Oth, accrued liabil $117,430 \quad 85,047$ |  |
| Inventories_---- $\mathbf{3 , 4 2 6 , 0 3 3} \quad 4,764,107$ |  | Capital stock (\$10 |  |
| Other notes, mtges. \& accts. rec. (less |  |  | 9,273,050 |
|  |  | 5,809,514 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus _... 1,131,131 | 1,079,668 |
| acets. partly sec. $32,99934,10$ |  |  |  |
| Claims agst. closedbanks(less allow. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| for loss) ------ 49,748 |  |  |  |
| Invs. \& advances- $\quad \mathbf{x 6 2 , 2 9 5}$ |  |  |  |
| Ld., bldgs. \& eqpt. \& leaseholds (less |  |  |  |  |
| allow. for depr.) 8,779,976 | 9,047,709 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{rr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Prepd. exp. \& defd. } \\ \text { charges. }\end{array} & 202,917\end{array}$ | 166,456 |  |  |
| Total ........... $17,792,48018,358,168$ <br> x Investments only.-V. 148, p. 74 |  |  |  |
| Railway Express Agency, Inc.-Earnings- |  |  |  |
| Month of January- <br> Charges for transportation |  |  |  |
|  |  | ,627,481 | ,622,272 |
| Charges for transportation |  | 196,324 | 200,646 |
| Total revenues and income...-.-.-.-.-. --. -- $\$ 11,823,805$ |  |  | 822,918 |
| Operating expe Express taxes. |  | 7,996,010 | 7,761,335 |
|  |  | 518,335 | 509,484 |
| Interest and d Other deducti |  | 6.436 | -34,106 |

 $x$ Payments to rail and other carriers-express privileges.-V. 148,
p. 1656 .

Volume 148
Reading Co.-Earnings
 Change in Personnel-
The retirement because of ill health of E. D. Hilleary, Vice-President in
Charge of Traffic, after 41 years of service, has caused various changes in Charge of Traffic, after 41 years of service, Das caused various changes in
the personnel of this company and the Central RR. R New Jorsey J. W. Hewitt has beonpany elected Vicie-renesident in charge of Frrieght Traffic
ther the former road and C. LWing for the latter. W. B. Gheen has been Cor the former road and O. L. Ewing for the latter. W. B. Gheen has been D. Y. 148, smith to suc 1818 .

Republic Aircraft Products Corp.-Registers with SEC See list given on first page of this department.
Reynolds Investing Co., Inc.-Interest Ordered PaidAfter appointing permanent trustees, March 1 for the company, Federal Judge Guy $L$ : Fake at Newark, N. J.' directed the trustees to pay semi-
annual interest on April , to holders of the company's debentures, which annual interest on April 1, to holders of the company's debentures, which
amount to $\$ 3.444,000$. The annual interest rate is $67 \%$. were appointed permanent trustees on motion of Furst \& Furst of Newark, attorneys for the debenture holders. Mr. Carpenter and
appointed temporary trustees on Jan. 19.-V. 148, p. 889 .


Rochester Button Co.-Dividend Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the common per share was last paid on Jan. 20, 1938.- V. 147, p. ${ }^{4} 066$.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assels-Property, plant and equipment, $\$ 5,316,261$, special cash deposits and miscellaneous investments, $\$ 3,087$; cash, $\$ 16,901$; accounts and notes
receivable (net). $\$ 53,674$; due from affiliated company, $\$ 120$; accrued

 L iabilities- Common stock (2,0u0 no par shares), $\$ 50,000$; funded debt,
$\$ 2.000,000$; due to parent company, $\$ 178,000 ;$ accouns payable, $\$ 7,688$; due to parent company (current, account), $\$ 381$; consumeis' deensits
$\$ 2,172 ;$ taxes accrued, $\$ 33,448 ;$ interest on funded debt accrued, $\$ 33,333$ miscellaneous accruals, $\$ 4,611$; provision for Federal income tax, $\$ 17,420$
unearned revenue, $\$ 197$; deferred liability, $\$ 23,090$; reserves, $\$ 541,328$


Rochester Telephone Corp.-Earnings-

Royal China, Inc. To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 23 A dividend of 30 stock, payable March 31 to holders of record March 23. A dividend of 30
cents was paid on Dee 15, last: 20 cents paid on Aug. 1. last, and a dividend cents was paid on Dee 15, bast; 20 cents paid on Aug. 1, last, and a d
of 25 cents per share distributed on Dec. 27,1937 .-V. $147, \mathrm{p} .2875$.
Rutland RR.-Earnings-


Net from railway- $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrrr}495,271 & 423,003 & 549,372 & 489,828 \\ \text { def17,481 } & \text { def111,206 } & 26,801 & \text { def } 29,887 \\ 67,109 & \text { def } 170,751 & \text { def } 6,292 & \text { def } 48,735\end{array}$

## St. Croix Paper Co.-50-Cent Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock payable April 15 to holders of record April 7. Dividend of $\$ 2$ waspaid on Dec. 23, last, and one of 50 cents was paid on Jan. 15, 1938.-

| St. Louis Brownsville \& Mexico Ry.-Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- |  |  |  |  |
| Net from |  |  |  |  |
| Net after rents | 28 |  |  |  |
| Gross from rail |  | 596,166 | 81 |  |
| Net from |  | 10 |  |  |
| Net after rents |  | 492, | 569,5 |  |
| St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33.146, |  | 718,640 |  |
| Net | def 56,655 | def391,734 | 355,383 | 198, |
| Gross from rail |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| et after rents.- | ef121,8 | def675,362 | 648,309 |  |

Period End. Feb. 28 Earnings of System Period End. Feb. $28-$
Opratigrevenues.
Operating expenses....
Ot ry. oper loss
Other income
$\xrightarrow{\text { Deficit, }}$ Other deductions Def. before int., \&c...
St. Louis San Francisco \& Texas Ry.-Earnings-

| Februar | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa |  | 905 |  |  |
| Net after rents | def30,240 | def31,205 | der 35,245 | def58,862 |
| Fross from |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | 228,030 |  | 189,919. |  |
| Net after rents. | der 49,690 | def75,152 | def98, | def1 |
| Louis Sou |  | Lines |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Ry. oper. revenues | 1,426.8 | \$1.421.,733 | 32,24 | 2,9 |
| Ry. oper. expenses | ,179,889 | 1,086,342 | 2,375 | 2,26 |
| et rev. from | 106 | $\begin{aligned} & .3355 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 568,$ | \$642,230 |
| Ry. oper. income | \$140,444 | \$228,828 | 53 |  |
| Other ry oper income | 6,5 | 25,4 | 57, | 51,208 |
| Total ry. oper. income | \$166,960 | \$254,302 | 411,58 | 475, |
| Deductions rrom railway | 171,559 | 178,019 | 341,63 | 366,580 |
| Net ry. oper income. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { def } 84,599 \\ 8,198 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 76,283 \\ 8,776 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 69,945 \\ & \mathbf{1 6 , 5 9 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,411 \\ 18,407 \end{array}$ |
| Gross income -...-.-. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,598 \\ 259,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 85,059 \\ 28,614 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 886,543 \\ & 830,153 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 127,818 \\ 534 ; 201 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Net deficit.
Safeway Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-




 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Prov. for Federal and } & 897,928 & \text { a752,980 } & \text { al,014,120 } & 698,930 \\ \text { Candian taxes, \&cc.-: } & -3,829 & 33,519 & 16,839\end{array}$

 788,090 Previous suns. $\begin{array}{ll}\overline{\$ 1,631,141} & \begin{array}{l}\$ 103,038 \\ 10,271,640\end{array} \\ 10,168,602\end{array}$ $\$ 425,670$ 8455,654
$8,937,278$ Adjustments.
Earned surplus $\overline{\$ 11,902,781} \overline{\$ 10,271,640} \overline{\$ 10,168,602} \overline{\$ 9,392,932}$ Earns. per sh. on average
amount shs. outstand
$\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { amount shs. outstand-- } \\ \text { ing during year_ }\end{array} & \$ 4.02 & \$ 2.62 & \$ 4.03 & \$ 3.07\end{array}$ a Includes $\$ 14,897$ in 1937 and $\$ 64,217$ in 1936 surtax on undistributed profits.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31


San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.-Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common of 20 cents per share were paid on Dec. 15 last, and each month previously -V. 148, p. 289
San Jose Water Works-Bonds Called-
A total of $\$ 24,0001$ st mitge. $33 / \%$ series A bonds, due Dec. 1, 1961, have been calleg for redemption on June 1 at 105 and accrued interest. PPyment
will be made at the Bank of America National Trust \& Savings Association sill Francisco, Calif.-V. 147, p. 2704
Scullin Steel Co.-Interest Payment
President Harry scullin is notifying holders of mortgage bonds that on presentation of income coupon No. 2, due April 1 , 1939 , the Mississipp mortgage, will pay the sum of $\$ 12.43$ on each $\$ 1,000$ bond and the sum o $\$ 6.22$ on each $\$ 500$ bond, in lieu of the stated amount as shown on said
income coupon income coupon No. 2, which payment represents all of the additional
interest earned for the year 1938 .-V. 148, p. 1658.

Savannah Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. Dec.31- | 1938 -M |  |  | s.-1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues...-. | \$195,641 | \$190,676 | \$2,232,35 | 32,170,943 |
| Operation-....----.--- | 71,811 <br> 10 <br>  | 74,947 | 124,150 | 113.203 |
| Maintenance.........-:- | 10,795 | 25,162 | 279,632 | 239,483 |
| Net od | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 8 8 . 6 4 5} \\ & D r 688 \end{aligned}$ | $882,180$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,002,934 \\ & \operatorname{Dr} 10,683 \end{aligned}$ | 8975,267 |
|  |  | \$82,736 | 8992.251 | \$982,965 |
| Interest \& amortization. | 32,238 | 31,779 | 378,060 | 379,121 |
| Balance | 855,720 | \$50,957 | \$614,191 | 8603,845 250,000 |
| pr |  |  |  |  |
| Balance |  |  | 8370,832 149115 | $\$ 353,845$ 149,115 |
| bentur |  |  |  |  |
| Balance |  |  | $\$ 221,717$ 60,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 8204,730 \\ 60,000 \end{array}$ |
| - | idends and | us | \$161,717 | \$144,730 |
|  | Balance Sheet | Dec. 31 | , | 111,730 |
| Asses- $\quad 198$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | Laablities | ${ }_{8}^{938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{937}$ |

Sears, Roebuck \& Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Consolidated Income Account for Fiscal Years
[Excluding insurance companies not consolidated]
[Excluding insurance companies not consolidated] Jan. $29,{ }^{\prime} 36$
Net sales -ad-ai-a
selling, administrative 1681111433 ,773,495 $442,873,097 \quad 356,020,728$ and general expenses-4
D


x Based on stock outstanding before issue of addition
1937, the earnings per share amounted to $\$ 6.27$.


Total_.....286,084,551 $284,072,867$ Total_.....286,084,551 284,072,867 1939 and reserve for collection and $\$ 8,511,605$ in 1938 After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 59$, 1939 and $\$ 8,51,605$ in 1939 and $\$ 52,33.854$ in 1938 . z Represented by $5,588,030$
191,780 no par shares in 1938.
shares of no par value in 1939 and $5,526,943$.
 Sales 148, p. 1492 .

Seversky Aircraft Corp.-To Issue Additional StockStockholders. whil be asked at their annual meeting on April 11 to au-
thorize 100.000 shares of convertible first preferred and 200,000 shares of convertible second preferred stock, the shares in both issues to have a par value of \$1. specifically, this obtain new working capital.
pany may be in a better pos has $\$ 2,592,324$ of demand notes outstanding. Holders of $\$ 770,000$ of convertible notes have agreed that if the preferred stocks are authorized and if the balance of the notes are converted into
second preferred stock, they will change their notes into common stock, in second preferred stock, they will change their notes into common stock, in
accordance with terms under which they may do so at $\$ 3.50$ a share until Nov. 14, 1939 . (Paul Moore) has agreed that he will exchange his notes for 200,000 shares of convertible second preferred stock, and, if the stockholders authorize the additional shares, the directors propose to issue the amount stipulated
to Mr. Moore in exchange for his surrender of the notes. The price at which the convertible first preforred shares are to be issued. terms of the board of directors, according to word on the proxy notices Seversky had 580,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock outstanding at the
(1) end of 1938 . Of these shares, 171,257 were owned by Mr. Moore and
47,715 shares by Alexander $P$. de Seversky, President of the enterprise. 47,715 shares by

Sharon Steel Corp.-New DirectorAndrew M. Kennedy, Vice-President of Pittsburgh Coal \& Iron, was elected a director of this corporation at the annual meen. 1493 .
held March 28, succeeding John M. Wilson.-V. 148, p.
 ments of $\$ 801,797$. Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  |  |  |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $\begin{gathered} 1938 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $1937 .$ | Labrlities- | \$ |  |
| Cash | 1,506,328 | 1,774,749 | Accounts paya | 156,665 | 95 |
| U.S.A. treas.notes | 400,000 | 400,000 | Accruals ......-- | 434,733 | 59,961 |
| Notes and accts. receivable, net. | 1,973,364 | 1,947,084 | Special reserve in respect of fixed | 457.743 | 457,743 |
| Inventories | 3,842,954 | 3,808,892 |  | 457,743 | 457,743 |
| Invests. (at cost): Affiliated cos | 486 |  | Res. for losses rrom opers. in forelgn |  |  |
| z Fixed property-- | 3,279,764 | 3,131,139 | countries--1.- | 25,000 |  |
| Trade-marks, pat- |  |  | x Cap' stk. ${ }^{\text {out par value) }}$ | 0 | 9,000,000 |
| ents, copyrigh <br> \& c |  | 1 | Earned surplus. | 031,164 | 1,164,793 |
| Prepaid and def. charges. | 102,408 | 108,041 |  |  |  |
| Total_.-.-..... $11,105,306$ 11,170,392 Total_......... $11,105,306$ 11,170,392 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 229,085 2-5 shares- $\$ 3.50$ cumulative convertible preference on liquidation, |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | V. 147 |  |

[^5]
## Volume 148

Shattuck Denn Mining Co.-EarningsGoars End.Dec. 31Admin. exps.,tax., dint. Deprec. a nd depletion--
Prov. For Fed inc. taxes.
Inventory adjustment_-

Nividends paid.-.........

| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities- |  |  |
|  |  |  | y Capital stock | 3,694,095 |  |
| Cash | 446,466 | 304,615 | accrued exps. | 26,196 | z41,426 |
| U. S. Govt. securs. | 120,000 | 120,814 | Accrued taxes.-. | 30,842 | 14,516 |
| Accts, receivable_- | 130,796 | 157,036 | Accrued payroll- | 15,241 | 16,244 |
| Ore in transit. | 23,304 | 8,787 | Prov. for inc.tax |  | 25,000 |
| Unsold copper on |  |  | Reserves. | 27,606 | 10,970 |
| hand. | 270,075 | 389,723 | Paid-in surplus |  | $4,318,111$ $1,233,586$ |
| Mat'ls \& supplies- | 52,894 56,700 | 63,737 53700 | Deficit |  | 1,233,586 |
| Investments --.. | 56,700 5,363 | 53,700 7,680 |  |  |  |

## Deferred charges..

 x After depreciation and depletion. y Represented by shares of $\$ 5$ par

Shell Union Oil Corp. (\& Subs)
bos.)-Earnings-
 $x$ After deduction for depletion, depreciation, intangible development
expenditures, amortization, interest income taxes and minority interest in expenditures, amortization, interest income taxes and minority intere
earnings. y On $13,070,625$ shares of common stock.-V.148, p. 890.

Siemens \& Halske Aktiengesellschaft-Int. Paymentupon the assented debentures (the holders whereof have accepted the offer of Siemens \& Halske Aktiengesellschaft dated Dec. 17, 1938) on April 1,
of in
1939 , in dollars, at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum, or $\$ 18$ per $\$ 400$ debenture, 1939, in dollars, at the rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum, or $\$ 18$ per $\$ 400$ debenture,
upon the surrender of coupons due on that date at the office of Dillon, upon \& \& Co, New York.
Read
Inter
Interest for the 12 months' period ending on April 1, 1939, is payable
upon the non-assented debentures on April 1, 1939, at the rate of $10 \%$ upon the non-assented debentures on April 1, 1939, at the rate of $10 \%$
per annum, or $\$ 40$ per $\$ 400$ debenture. However, Siemens \& Halske Aktiengeselischaft is required under existing German' laws and ordinances supplemental thereto to pay such interest in respect of non-assented deben-
tures in reichsmarks to the Konversionskasse for the account of the person tures in reichsmarks to the Konversionskasse for the account
or persons entitled to receive such interest.-V. 148, p. 1339.

## Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-

| Period Evd. Feb. 28 | 1939-Month | -1938 | 1939-12 M | -1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating revenues. | \$155,288 | \$152,042 | \$1,986,861 | \$1,883,826 |
| Operation | 46,670 | 54,937 | 659,837 | 693,857 |
| Maintena | $\begin{array}{r}5,676 \\ 24,498 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21,003 | 109,761 | 266,942 |
| Net oper. rewenues. | \$78,444 | \$69,039 | \$929,129 | \$802,816 |
| Non-oper, income (net) | $\cdot$ Dr51 | 205 | 3,841 | 3,965 |
| Balance | \$78,393 | \$69,244 | \$932,970 | \$806,781 |
| Retirement accruals | 7,631 | 7.74 .9 | - 90.932 | 92,796 |
| Gross income | \$70,762 | \$61,495 | \$842,039 | \$713,985 |
| Interest \& amort., \&c. | 11,343 | 10,788 | 134,219 | 129,952 |
| Net income | \$59,419 | \$50.707 | \$707,820 | \$584,033 |
| Preferred dividen |  |  | 210,000 339,626 | 209,806 263,654 |
| Common dividend |  |  | 339,626 | 263,654 |

Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings Period Feb. 28Operating revenues


 Net income $-1 \overline{3} \overline{3} 9$.

Southern Natural Gas Co.-Note Issue Approved-
A declaration by the company regarding the issue and sale of a $41 / 2 \%$ collateral note in the amount of $\$ 900,000$, maturing serially Dec. 31,1939
to Dec. 31,1942 Was approved Marca 20 by the SEC . The note is to be refunding and discharging an outstanding security of the company. An application regarding a plan of recapitalization involving the reclassification of its presenty outstanding. not acted upon. The new note matures as follows: Dec. 31, 1939, $\$ 100,000 ;$ June 30,1940,
$\$ 100,000 ;$ Dec. 31,$1940 ; \$ 100,000 ;$ June 30,$1941 ; \$ 150,000 ;$ Dec. $31 ; 1941$;
$\$ 150,000$; June $30,1941, \$ 150,000 ;$ Dec. $31.1942, \$ 150,000$. ecured by the deposit as collateral of the following securities of Alabama Gases (no parid and $\$ 1,500 ; 00061 / 2 \%$ income note, dated July 1,1936 .
shares
due July 1, 1956. due July 1,1956 .
Al of the proceeds of the loan will be applied toward the immediate payment of co's. $\$ 1,475,000\left(41 / 2 \%\right.$ collateral note, maturing $\$ 175,000$ June 1 , ${ }^{2}$. 1939 , $\$ 175,000$ Dec. 1,1939, and $\$ 1,125,000$ June 1,1940 . This note is now held by the New York Trust Co., New York, and is secured oy certain
securities of company's subsidiaries, Alabama Gas Co. and Huntsville securities of company's subsidiaries, Alabama Gas Co. and Huntsville
Gas Co. (including the securities to be pledged as collateral for the new Gas Co. (including the securities to be pledged as collaterar for the new
note), and by $\$ 500,000$ of company's first,mortgage pipe line sinking fund bonds, $41 / 2 \%$ series, due 1951 . The remainder of the amount necessary
to pay the principal of the present note + i.e., $\$ 575,000$, will be provided to pay tae principal of the present note, i.e., $\$ 575,000$, will be provided
from current funds. The $\$ 500,000$ of companys bonds will be a available


Southern New England Telephone Co.-Earnings -

 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues_-- } & \$ 437,673 & \$ 427,158 & \$ 883,336 & \$ 843,060 \\ \text { Operating taxes_---- } & 128,670 & 124,213 & 260,579 & 243,754\end{array}$
 To Pay $\$ 1.75$ Dividend-
Directors on March 27 declared a dividend of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the capital stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31. A dividend
Souther Ry- Equipment Trust Certificates
The $\$ 15,660,0 c 0$ equip. trust certificates purchased by balomon Bros. \& Hutzler from the Reconstruction Finance. Corporation represent $80 \%$ of the total amount held by the government agency. Nhe cerrincates bear anin
interest and are in two series viz. (1) Series EE, $\$ 13,500000$ maturing
$\$ 968,000$ Aug. 1, 1940 and $\$ 864,000$ each Aug. 1, 1941 to Aug. 1, 1953,
both inclusive; (2) Series FF, $\$ 6,000,000$, due $\$ 436,000$ Feb. 1,1341 and
$\$ 428$, Co each Feb 1942 to 1954, inclusive. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ RFO retains $80 \%$ of , Hutzler purchased $\$ 10,806,000$ of the series EE issue and $\$ 4,800.000$ of the series FF issue. The bankers an-
nounce that nounce that the issues have been placed privately.
for Insurance on Live and Granting Annuities, trustee.
Files to Extend Loan by RFC-
The company has filed an amended application with the Interstate Commeconstruction Finance Corp. loan of $\$ 4,859,000$. The loan was granted on April 14, 1936.
Io continue the aid company asserts that extension of the loan is necessary to continue the aid given the company in its temporary financing, and that
it tis unable at this time to obtain fund on reasonable terms from other
sources to finance the RFC obligation.

|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1936}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from | $\$ 7,039,235$ $1,738,791$ | $\$ 6,610,131$ $1,300,947$ | $\$ 8,638,950$ $2,770,660$ | \$7,162,799 $1,682,828$ |
| Net after rents | 858,074 | 309,672 | 1,835,854 | 938,252 |
| Gross from railway | $14,983,872$ | $13,575,847$ | 16.770,964 | 14,671,572 |
| Net after rents. | 2,220,358 | - ${ }^{\text {288,095 }}$ | 3,185,809 | 2,272,559 |
|  | ${ }_{1939}$ |  |  | March 21 - |
|  |  | \$2,118,947 |  |  |

## Gross earnings (es

## Southern Pacific Co.-Earnings-



 Net from railway
Net after rents
$-V .148,0.1819$

## Southern Pacific SS. Lines-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gross from railway | $\$ 562,477$ | $\$ 526,808$ | $\$ 678,879$ | $\$ 409$ |

 Net atfer rents $\quad 26,741$ def45,195 ders,920 def51,673
 Net anter rents.
N.
N. 148, p. 1339.

South Pittsburgh Water Co. $-\$ 7,500,000$ Bonds Placed Privately-Subsidiaries Merged-The company has placed privately with six insurance companies an issue of $\$ 7,500,000$ 33, \% 25-year bonds, due March 1, 1964 .
The proceeds of the issue will be used to redeem the outstanding south
Pittsburgh Water Co. bonds, viz. $\$ 3,348,0001 \mathrm{lst} \mathrm{mtge} .5 \mathrm{~s}$ of 1955 , called Por payment May 11 at Colonial Trust Co., Pittsburgh, at par and interest
 and 105 and interest for series B, at Chase National Bank, New York. The balance will be used to pay open account ind bebtedness to parent company.
Upon presentation of the series A and series B bonds on or before May 29 at Chase National Bank; payment in full with interest to May 11 will be The common stock has been increased from 275,000 shares (par \$10) to 500,000 shares (par $\$ 10$ ) and 55,000 shares were offered to stockholders pro rata at par, the minority stockholders subscribine for 30 shares and the
parent company (American Water Works \& Eleztric Co., Inc.) taking the parent company (American Water The, Ponnsylvania Public Utility Commission has approved the merger
of the St. Clair Water Co. into Chartiers Valley Water Co. The latter company and Whitaker Water Co.. bith subsidiaries of Sputh Pittsburgh,
Water Co. have been merged into the latter company.-V. 132 , p. 1032, W. Witer Co., have

| Southwestern Associated Telephone Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period End. Feb. $28-$ | 1939-Mon |  | 1939-2 |  |
| Operating revenues | $\$ 104,784$ 250 | $\$ 103.679$ 200 | $\$ 211,253$ 500 | \$206,926 400 |
|  | 104.5 | \$103,479 | \$210,753 | $\$ 206,526$ 126,631 |
| Operating expenses | 60,828 | 61,747 | 126,444 |  |
| Net oper revenues Operating taxes | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 43,700 \\ 9,773 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 41,732 \\ 8,883 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 884,309 \\ 19,680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 79,895 \\ & 17,921 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

come
New Director-, Vice-President. at the recent annual meeting of Vincent M, Carroll, Vice-President, He fille thecent vacancy rereated when
stockholders was elected a diretor tor He He till
A. B. Elias, for, Mer Chairman of the board resigned.-V, $18 ; p, 1659$.

|  |  |  | 19 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross P | ,225 | \$42,349 | $\$ 58,154$ $11 ; 857$ |  |
|  | 378 | def6,137 | 3,337 | def 340 |
| Frosom Jrom. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( 1 |  |  | 117,213 |  |
| Net from |  | def1,659 | 17,279 |  |
| Net after re | -14,268 | def14,837 | 820 | 3,2 |


| Spokane Portland \& Seattle Ry.-Earni |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 193 |  |
| Gross from railw | +116.518 | + $\begin{array}{r}124,579\end{array}$ | 157,659 |  |
| Net after rents | 3,270 | 131,927 | 50.446 | def37;734 |
| ${ }_{\text {Gross fro }}$ | 1,203,753 | 1,172,829 | 1.282 | 1,010,199 |
| Net | -292,546 | ${ }_{81} 1.511$ | +39,157 | der16,118 | Net from railway-

Net after rents
-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1340$.

Springfield Street Ry.-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues Operating revenues
Operating expenses Taxes--.-.......... Deduc'ns from gross
Deficit.


Assets-Investment in road and equipment, $\$ 6,056,948$; deposits in lieu of mortgated property sold, $\$ 56,293 ;$ miscellaneous physical property,
$\$ 6,103$ other investments. $\$ 6,000 ;$ cash, $\$ 160,756$; special deposits, $\$ 19,250$; materials and supplies \$ \$112,960, other current assets, $\$ 29.190$. deferred assets
$\$ 6,454.5989$
$\$ 8$
Liabilities-Capital stock, $\$ 2,900,000$; long-term debt, $\$ 2,890,300$; 1 loans and notes payable, $\$ 860,463 ;$ miscellaneous accounts payable, $\$ 109,781$; $\$ 90,244 ;$ deferred liainilitites, $88,15 \dot{1}$; tax liability a and other reserves, $\$ 77,290 ;$ accrued depreciation (road and equipment), $\$ 1,081,945$; other unadjusted
credits, $\$ 52,679$; deficit, $\$ 1,620,511 ;$ total, $\$ 6,454,598 .-\mathbf{V} .148, \mathbf{p} .1040$.

Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the public utility operating companies in the standard Gass \& Electric Co. system for the week ended March 25. 1939, totaled
105,982554 dilowatithours, an lincease of $9.0 \%$ compared with the cor-
responding week last year.-V. 148, p. 1820.
Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry.-Earnings-

FebruaryGross from railway....-
Net after rents.
From Jan. 1
Gross from railway..... $\begin{array}{r}1939 \\ \$ 124.661 \\ \text { def } \\ \text { def36 } 1202 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net from railway
Net after rents
Net after rents-148, p. 1340.
(A.) Stein \& Co-Preferred Stock Called Company will redeem its entire $63 / \%^{\%}$ cumulative 8100 par preferred stock outstan. Capitailization of company after redemption of the preferred Jisse will consistor of $亡 40,000$ shares or common stock outstanding.
In
In In view of company's extremely strong casso position directors believed Dec. 31 , last, company had cash on hand or in banks $\$ 973$. 382 and market-
 gainst current liabiilities of 8326,013. There is presently no indebtedness
Stewart Warner Corp.-Subsidiary Dissolved-
Company has informed the New York Stock Exchange that its subsidiary, the stewart-War
$1939 .-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1820$.

Studebaker Corp.-New Low Price Car-
Corporation on March 27 entered the lowest price passenger automobile field with announcement of the new six-cylinder studebaker Champion.
The new line lists at from $\$ 660$ for the custom coupe at the factory to $\$ 740$ The new line lists at from $\$ 660$ for the custom coupe at the factory to $\$ 740$
for the four-oor custom sedan. The two-door custom sedan is price at
$\$ 700$ deline for
$\$ 700$ deliverend at the the fac.
include Federal excise tax.
nclude Federal exclse tax.
Custom ty and de luxe body are offered for each model
The brake horsepower is 78 and the S. A. E. Hocrepower 21.6 , and the
St mission is used and the line is equipred with hydraulic brakes.
Tht lubricition system is the full pressure type. The Studebaker planar on the new car. The gear shift lever is mounted on the steering post.
The overall length of all models is $185 \%$ inches.-V. 148, p. 1495 .

## Superior Oil Corp.-Earnings-

Calendar Years-
Gross income
Gross income............
Net oper income.
Other income
Total income. Int. on lide ietednesss--Prov for depl. \& deprec. Loss on leasess surren, \&c.

Net profit............ | $\$ 332,579$ |
| :---: |
| $\$ 446,246$ | a Superior Oil \& Gas Co, fully owned subsidiary, was merged with the

parent company as of March 31, 1937: The operations of Superior Oil \& Garen Co. for the three months ended March 31, 1937, have been consolidated in the statement with the operations of the parent company for the entire year 1937. b Consolidated figures.

|  | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities- |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | \$220,574 | \$267,617 | Notes payable.. | \$300,000 | \$370,000 |
| Acts.recelvable-: | 120,936 | 142,416 | Accounts payable. | 42,655 | 143,046 |
| Crude oll on hand |  |  | Dividends payable | y545 |  |
| (at market) | 18,754 | 16,907 | Accr. wages \& sal. |  |  |
| Oll field materia |  |  | Int., taxes \& oil |  |  |
| and supplie | 81,922 | 6,821 | \& gas royalties-- | 4, |  |
| Advances collect.- | 72,042 | 70,505 | current)... | 12,50 | 3 |
| Inv. In stks of non- |  |  | Obligs. on purch. |  |  |
| affll concerns (at |  |  | of oll properties. | 1,420,573 | 1,489,154 |
| cost) | 501 | 501 | Capital stock | 1,388,979 | 1,388,979 |
| $\times$ Prop., land; ofl \&. |  |  | Capital surplus | 2,493,663 | $\xrightarrow{2,600,773}$ |
| gas prod. prop's |  |  | Earned surplus | 1,284,356 | 1,081,086 |
| and equipment. | 5,947,019 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,765,357 \\ 963,990 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $x$ After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 9,688,146$ in 1938 and

$\$ 9.401,614$ in 1937. Y To holders of old unexchanged stock.- 147 , p. 3622.

Superior Steel Corp.-Listing -
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 50,000 additional shares of common stock ( 100 par) on official notice of issuance upon conversion of its first mortgage $5 \%$ convertible sinking fund bonds, making
the total amount applied for 165.000 shares. For the purpose of paying off and refunding the first mortgage $6 \%$
sinking fund gotd bonds, due Dec. 15,1938 , then outstanding and certain
bank loans, and for the purpose of sect bank loans, and, for the purpose of securing additional working capital,
the directors at a meeting held sept. 12, 1938, adopted a, resolution calling a special meeting of the stockholders to be held on Oct. 10,1938 for the purpose of voting on the question of sanctioning the increase of the corporation's bonded indebtedness. At their special meeting on Oct. 10, 1938, the of the bonded indebtedness by the issuance of not more than $\$ 2,000,000$ of bonds and the securing of the same by a mortgage lien on all of the real estate of the corporation together with the plants and improvements thereon.
At a special meeting held Dec. 10,1938 , the directors authorized the At a special meeting held Dec. 10,193 , the directors authorized the
creation, issue and sale of $\$ 1,250,000$, of first mortgage $5 \%$ convertible sinking fund bonds, dated Dec. 1,1938 , due Dec. 1,1948 Union Trust Co.,
pittsburgh, trustee. The bonds are convertible, at the principal amount Pittsburgh, trustee. The bonds are convertible, at the principal amount at the following prices per share of common stock: Dec. 1,1938 to Nov. 30,
$1940 . \$ 25$ per share; Dec. 1,1940 to Nov. $30,1943, \$ 30$ per share; Dec. 1 1943 to Nov. $30,1946, \$ 35$ per share; Dec. 1,1946 to Nov. $30,1948, \$ 40$ On Dec. 12,1938 the entire $\$ 1,250,000$ of bonds were sold by the corpora-
tion to a baik at 99 plus accrued interest, so that the net proceeds to the corporation, exclusive of accrued interest, were $\$ 1,237,500$. At the same ime the corporation borrowed $\$ 500000$ upon its promissory not e in the annum, payable in instalments as follow interest at the rate of $\$ 50,000$ Dec. 15,$1939 ; \$ 50,000$ Dec. 15, 1940. $\$ 50,000$ Dec. 15,$1941 ; \$ 50,000$ Dec. 15, , 1942 , and $\$ 300,000$
Dec. 15,1943 . The proceeds of the bonds and note were applied by the corporation, to the extent required, to the payment of its first mortgage
$6 \%$ sinking fund gold bonds, due Dec. 15,1938 , then outstanding in the
principal amount of $\$ 816,000$ and the corporation's bank loans in the face principal amount of $\$ 816,000$ and the corporation's bank loans in the face

Supervised Shares, Inc. - Smaller Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 9 cents per share on the common stock, payable A pril 15 to holders of record March 31 . This compares with
11 cents paid on Jan. 16, last; 7 cents paid on Oct. 15, last; 6 cents on July 15 , 11 cents paid on Jan. 16, last; 7 cents paid on Oct. 15, last; 6 cents on July 15
last; 8 cents on Aprii 15,$1938 ; 12$ cents paid on Jan. 15,1938 , and dividend of 15 cents per share paid in each of the two preceding quarters.-V. 147,
.3924 .

Tampa Electric Co.-EarningsPeriod End. Feb. 28-1939-Month-1938 Operating revenues.-.
Operation
Maintenance............ der6,993
def44,070
266,286 der 16,608
def89,313

Net oper. revenues-
Balance
Retirement accruals............... $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross income....... } & \$ 152,934 & \$ 162,656 & \$ 1,498,756 & \$ 1,494,188 \\ & & 594 & & 72,754 & 12,125\end{array}$

Net income $\quad$ Preferred dividends....... $\$ 152,340$ " $\$ 162,081$ Proferred dividend
Common dividends

Television \& Electric Corp. of America-Promoters Sentenced-
The Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission reported on March 14 that Elias T. Stone, alias Elias T. Silverstein, and Shaw, allas 8. Tate, both of Knoxville, Tenn., were sentenced to serve five years on each of 14 indictments charging violations of the fraud and regisran consecutively, and in addition to two years for conspiracy, to run consecutively, or total sentences of seven years. The sentences were imposed by Judge George C. Taylor in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, sitting in Knoxville. Sentencing of another
defendant, Sam G: Kennedy, was deferred until the expiration of his present sentence in South Carolina.
The indictments charged that Elias T. Stone and Harold F. Stone, under the name of Stone \& Co. of N. Y. City; were underwriters for various stocks, vision \& Projector Corp.
It was alleged that sales were made by means of misrepresentations.It was alleged t

## Tennessee Central Ry.-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$177,885 | \$170,166 | \$207,507 | \$190,732 |
| Net from railway | 29,378 | 25,936 | 54,012 | 45,490 |
| Net after rents. From Jan. 1 | 1,782 | def2,417 |  | 29,355 |
| Gross from railway | 384,463 84,928 | 364,525 72,831 | $\begin{aligned} & 409,332 \\ & 106,191 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405,422 \\ & 120,273 \end{aligned}$ |
| Net after rents | 26,588 | 15,376 | 58,683 | 83,071 |

## Tennessee Electric Power Co.-Earnings-

 | Opper. exps. \& taxes |  | 828,772 | 769,122 | $10,063,484$ | $9,507,560$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prov. for depreciation-: | 105,000 | 105,000 | $1,260,000$ | $1,260,000$ |  |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net income-. } & \$ 235,568 & \$ 211,652 & & \begin{array}{llll}\$ 2,773,166 & \$ 2,648,575 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stack } & \$ 29,582 & 129,374 & 1,551,061\end{array} & 1,550,815\end{array}$ Balance_-1659-- $\$ 105,985 \quad \$ 82,2 7 8 \longdiv { \$ 1 , 2 2 2 , 1 0 5 } \$ 1,097,760$

Texas Corp.-Registers with SEC-
The corporation on March 23 filed with the securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement (No. $2-3982$, Form A-2), under the 1959. The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be added to the gen eral funds of the company for the purpose of increasing working capital, it is stated, to an amount more commensurate, with the growing needs incl
dent to the enlarged activities of the company's subsidiaries and companies in which it has a substantial investment. No specific allocation or the pro ceeds has been made, it it stated, but they may be used for capital expen-
ditures such as exploring acquiring or developing crude oil reserves imditures such as exploring, acquiring or developing crude oil reserves, imand marketing facilities, or for carrying inventories or receivables, to reim burse the treassury for expenditurres previoussly made or for such other pur-
poses as the management may determine to be in the interest of the composes as the management may determine to be in, the \& pay. underwriting group. It is stated that Dilion, Read \&f Co. will be authorized by the several underwriters to engage in certain market operations in the the market price. "The existence of such provision is no assurance that the market price of these $3 \%$ debentures will be stabilized or that the star bilizing. if commenced, may not be discontinued at any time.
or in part by lot at any time after at least 30 days' notice at the following prices plus accrued interest: If red. on or before April $1,1942,104 \%$; thereafter and incl. Apr. 1, $1947,103 \%$; thereafter a ad incl. Apr. 1,1952 ,
$102 \%$; thereafter and incl. Apr. $1,1954,101 \%$ If the debentures are redeemed after that date, the premium will be reduced $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ for each year, but in no event at a price less than $100 \%$.
The price at which the debentures are to be offered to the public, the prorshed by amendments to the registration statement.V. 148, p. 1660 .

Texas Gulf Producing Co.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 cents per share on the
 $\xrightarrow{\text { 1937. and }}$. 1341 .
Texas Mexican Ry- Earnings-

$\qquad$
Net after rents

## Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Earnings-

 Period End. Feb. 28Operating revenues.
Operating expenses Operating expenses-
Railway tax accruals Railway tax accruals-
Equipment rentals (net)
Joint facil. rents (net)
 Net ry. oper. income_
Other income.
$\underbrace{357}_{\$ 331,931}{ }^{\$ 248.652}$

Tiscell. deductions
Fixed charges.........

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{rr}
\$ 367,655 & \$ 284,652 \\
9,143 & 9,129 \\
325,034 & 329,054 \\
\hline
\end{array} \\
& \mathbf{\$ 3 3 , 4 7 8} \underset{\mathbf{x} \$ 53,531}{ }
\end{aligned}
$$

Net incom
$\times$ Deficit.


Bonds Authorized-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on March 24 authorized the com-
pany to issue not exceeding $\$ 3,270,000$ of general and refunding mortgage
$5 \%$ bonds, series D, in partial reimbursement for expenditures heretofore $\$ 6,730,000$ of such bonds now in the applicant's treasury to be pledged with repledged from time to time as collateral security for short-term notes.-

Texas \& New Orleans RR.-Earnings-
February
Gross from railway
Net from railway
Net after rents way_..... - $\$$ $\begin{array}{ll}1939 \\ 3,282,955 & \$ \\ 7874,725 & \\ 274,180\end{array}$ 1938
$\$ 3,353,256$
613,073
74,549緮 1936
$\$ 3,006,789$
593,134
174,487
 Net after rents.

Third Avenue Ry. System-Earnings-

 \begin{tabular}{rrrrrr}
Net oper. revenue_- \& $\$ 258,602$ \& $\$ 246,808$ \& $\$ 2,175,350$ \& $\$ 2,037,911$ <br>
Taxes \& 136,979 \& 135,056 \& $1,128,285$ \& $1,057,803$ <br>
\hline \& $\$ 121,623$ \& $\$ 111$, \& \&

 

Operating income \& $\$ 121,623$ \& $\$ 111,753$ \& $\$ 1,047,064$ \& $\$ 980,108$ <br>
Non-operating income-- \& 23,185 \& 26.149 \& 192,411 \& 207,990 <br>
\hline

 

Grossincome_.... \& $\$ 144,808$ \& $\$ 137,902$ \& $\$ 1,239,475$ \& $\$ 1,188,698$ <br>
Deductions \& 218,748 \& 217,002 \& $1,736,994$ \& $1,744,895$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



Thompson Products, Inc. - New Directors -
A. T. Colwell, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering, and J. D. Wright, Secretary, were elected directors at the annual meeting of stockholde
held March 29, increasing the Board to 11 members.-V.148, p. 3622 .

Tide Water Associated Oil Co.-Earnings-
Calendar Years -
$\times$ Net profit....-
Shares common stock
 $x$ After depreciation, depletion, interest, amortization; Federal income
taxes, \&c.-V. 148, p. 1821.
Tilo Roofing Co., Inc.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department.-Y. 148, p. 1661.
Toledo Peoria \& Western RR.-Earnings-

| February- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railway | \$149,331 | \$151,293 | \$183,785 | \$185,331 |
| Net from railway | 39,971 | 46,691 | 60,715 | 54,350 |
| Net after rents.- | 13,124 | 13,463 | 33,560 | 11,372 |
| Gross from railway | 301,135 | 327,753 | 372,037 | 347,647 |
| Net from railway | 90,040 | 119,067 | 124,722 | 102,88 |
| Net after rents | 35,176 | 43,274 | 68,441 | 55,815 |

Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earns. Consolidated Income Account, for Stated Periods [Including Wholly-Owned Subsidiary Companies $\mathbf{x}$ ]

53 Weeks 52 Weeks 52 Weeks 52 Weeks Period-
Gross incon and rentals of film and
 Proportion of profits of
controlled subs. (not
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{c}\text { consolidated) }\end{array} & 1,7 \overline{1} \overline{7}, 917 & 1,241,01 \overline{6} & 1,000,375 & 883,183\end{array}$
Total income_._-
Oper. exps. of exchanges,
$\$ 60,401,474$
$\$ 58,602,236$
$54,031,780$
$\$ 43,942,678$ Oper. exps. of exchanges,
head offices, admin,
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { expenses, \&c. \&c.-.-. } & 15,062,186 & 14,184,168 & 12,380,893 & 10,594,457 \\ \text { Amort. of produc. costs. } & 30,554,896 & 27,20,922 & 25,987,301 & 22,065,898\end{array}$ Amrticipa. in film rentals
Propor'n of losses of controlled subs. (not con-
solidated)
Interest expense- disct
Amortization of
Amortization of disct \&
exps. of funded debt.
a Deps. of funded debt--
a Deprec. of fixed assets
Prov. for Fed. inc. taxes
Surtax on undist.profits


 a Not including $\$ 825,222$ in 1938 , $\$ 837,092$ in $1937, \$ 627,476$ in 1936 and in production costs. b Earnings per share on 1,226,530 no par shares
 stock. d Earnings per share on $1,741,683$ no par shares comp
$x$ With the exception of Roxy Theatre, Inc.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Consolidated Balance Sheet } \\
& \text { [Including Wholly-owned Subsidiaries x] }
\end{aligned}
$$

Assets-
Cash Assts-.......... receivable- (unamort. produc'n
costs) costs)
Prepaid expenses.
Inv. in \& advs. to aifiliated cos.ee b Land, bldgs. and
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Other assets_..... } & 1,488,125 & 1,649,402\end{array}$

Llabilites- Dec. 31 '38 Dec. $25^{\prime} 37$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Notes payable- } & 1,000,000 & 2,859,782\end{array}$
 Misc. curr. Habils-
Reserve for Federal Reserve ior rederal
income tax $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Income tax --.-- } & 1,072,160 & 1,734,968 \\ \text { Deferred credits.- } & 1,391,230 & 1.368,342\end{array}$ Reserves_-_-1,-1,681,574 $1,685.697$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Approprlated pald- } \\ \text { in surplus. } & \text { f105,344 }\end{array}$
 Total. $\overline { 6 0 , 7 0 3 , 1 1 3 } \longdiv { 6 0 , 3 6 4 , 0 9 6 }$ a After reserves. $\quad$ b After depreciation of $\$ 8,741,307$ in 1938 and $\$ 7$, shares of $\$ 1.50$ cumulative convertible (1, United American Investing of corv. (50\% owned) and Metropolis \& Bradford Trust Co., Ltd. (holding companies for investment in GaumontBenting investment in $42 \%$ of the capital stock ( $\$ 8,859,887$ ), Roxy Theatres Inc., at cost, $\$ 895,231$; Hoyts Theatres, Ltd. (advances only), $\$ 377,000$, and Movietonews, Inc. 58 and sundry other companies, adjusted by results Bradford Trust Co., Ltd. (holding companies for investment in Gaumont

British Pictures Corp., Ltd.), $\$ 3,737,568$; National Theatres Corp, repre-

 operations to date $\$ 608,619$. f For preferred stock retire
$\times W$ ith the exception of Roxy Theatre, Inc.-V. 147, p. 3623 .

Tri-State Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. Feb. 28- } & 1939-M o n t h-1938 & 1939-2 ~ M o s .-1938 ~ \\ \text { Operating revenues } & \$ 527,2^{2} 76 & \$ 503,754 & \$ 1,061,845 & \$ 1,014,479 \\ \text { Uncollectible oper. rev-- } & 1,605 & 1,974 & 3,007 & 3,472\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues..- } & \$ 165,573 & \$ 127,872 & \$ 319,208 & & \$ 248,681 \\ \text { Operating taxes } & 52,480 & 50,676 & 105,405 & 105,798\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Net operating income- } & \$ 113,093 & \$ 77,196 & \$ 213,803 & \$ 142,883 \\ \text { Net income } & & 52,802 & 14,673 & 91,112 & 17,750\end{array}$ -r. 148, p. 1662, 1341 .
Union Bag \& Paper Corp.-Earnings

| Calendar Years <br> Gross sales, less discts., <br> r | $\times 1938$ | z1937 | y1936 | y1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | $\begin{array}{rlrlrl}\text { returns \& allowances., } \$ 16,517,875 & \$ 15,690,960 & \$ 11,770,787 & \$ 9,534,626 \\ \text { Cost of products } & 11,860,866 & 11,258,198 & 9,504,504 & 7,784,594\end{array}$ Manufacturing profit

Delivery, sell. admin. \&
$\$ 4,657,009$
$\$ 4,432,762$
$\$ 2,266,284$
$\$ 1,750,032$

| $2,680,350$ | $1,853,679$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $1,488,145$ $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\text { Profit_-_-_ } & \$ 1,360,565 & \$ 1,752,412 & \$ 412,605 & \$ 261,887 \\ \text { Miscell. income (net) } & \text { Dr } 33,540 & 11,320 & 26,810 & 10,181\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Interest paid } & & \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. Income \& } & 238,833 & 88,338 & - & - \\ \text { cap. stock taxes (est.) } & 184,301 & 240,800 & 52,024 & 48,609\end{array}$ cap. stock taxes (est.)

Prov. for Fed. surtax on
undistrib profits (est.)

 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{lllll}\text { No. of shares of cap. stk. } \\ \text { outstanding (no par) }\end{array} & 1,052,274 & 1,045,733 & 261,433 & 196,074 \\ \text { Earns. per sh. on cap.stk } & \$ 0.86 & \$ 1.32 & \$ 1.48 & \$ 1.14\end{array}$ x Company only. y Consolidated. z Including the results of operaDuring 1938, the company reduced its indebtedness by $\$ 919,8 \mathrm{C} 9$ largely ness on a long It also made arrangements for placing its major indebtedness on a long-term basis at reasonable cost. The refinancing was com-
pleted on Feb. 8, 1939, by the sale of. 211,455 shares of capital stock for which cash amounting to $\$ 1,894,095$ was received after deducting commissions to underwriters; and by the issue at par of $\$ 4,600,000$ of $41 / 2 \%$
serial notes maturing Jan. 1,1941 to Jan. 1,1951 ; and by the payment of all outstanding bank and other indebtedness excepting that of a current
nature and $\$ 455,433$ of notes given in commection with timberland purnature and $\$ 455,433$ of notes given in commect


Total_-.-.-.-19,373,390 19,443,725 Total..........-19,373,380 19,443,725 a After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts, discounts and allowances
of $\$ 134,471$ in 1938 and $\$ 100,335$ in 1937 . b After reserve for depletion and depreciation of $\$ 40,287$ in 1938 and $\$ 15,676$ in 1937 . c After depreciation of $\$ 5,886,597$ in 1938 and $\$ 5,170,146$ in 1937 . d Represented by
$1,061,982$ no par shares in 1938 and $1,055,441$ no par shares in 1937 . e Rep-

$$
\text { Pro-Forma Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1938
$$

The pro-forma balance sheet has been prepared by the company to recompanies under two loan agreements, (b) $\$ 1,894,095$ net preoceds from the sale of company's capital stock, and. (2) the application of said moneys to the payment of outstanding bank loans and notrs given in ths purehase
of equipment and timberlands, including interest accrued to date of pay ment and commissions and other estimated expenses in connection with the financing (except for $\$ 505,889$ of such timberiands not 6 as to which notes the company has no right of prepayment). The excess zf cash
ceived over payments made was added to the general corporate funds. Assets-Cash on hand and in banks on demand, $\$ 451,240$; accounts receivable: (less reserves for doubtrul accounts, discounts and allowances
of, $\$ 134,471) \$ 1,557,764$ inventories, $\$ 2,179,306$ Investments. $\$ 127,610$
 accrued liabilities, $\$ 275,081$; provision for Federal income and capital stock for purchases of timberlands (due periodically 1940 to 1943 ), $\$ 444,334$
reserve 471; capital surplus, \$1,997,798; earned surplus, since Jan. 1, 1937, $\$ 1$, 041.

Union Carbide \& Carbon Corp. - Annual Report-The income account and balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1938, wil be found in the advertising pages of today's issue.

Jesse J. Ricks, President, says in part:
Income-The net income for 1938, after provision for taxes, depreciation, depletion, and fixed charges, amounted to $\$ 25,173,412$ - equal to $\$ 2.77$ per
share. This compares with net income of $\$ 42,782,128$ for 1937 . The share. This compares due to the widespread reduction in industrial activity which prevailed during the major portion of the year.
the corporation's products in principal industries. This favorable trend is the corporatiosult of the work done during the past several years by the technical, production, and sales organizations in developing diversified uses for those corporation products which are commercially available, and in finding new products of commercial interest to industry. Scientific work vigorously continued.
Dividends-The dividends declared during 1938 amounted to $\$ 18$,
066,336 , equal to $\$ 2$ per share. Corporation has paid dividends without 066,336, equal to $\$ 2$ per share. Corp
interruption since its formation in 1917
Stockholders-During the year the number of stockholders increased to Current Assets-At the end of 1938 current assets amounted to $\$ 107$,
535,900 . On Dec. 31,1937 , current assets were $\$ 89.404,833$. 535,900 $\$ 58,283,099$ at the end of 1938 and $\$ 52,121,337$ at the close of 1937 All inventories are carried at cost or market value, whichever is lower. The management continued the established policy of the corporation of building up inventories of ore and ferro-alloys during periods of lowered operation
in the steel and transportation industries. This practice permits more continuous employment of highly skilled operating personnel and more uniform use of a available hydro-electric power-both of which are important in decreasing labor turnover, keeping key men employed, and in meeting
fluctuating industrial demands with a minimum capital investment.


Fixed Assets-Fixed assets less reserve for depreciation were $\$ 181$, In prior years the fixed asset account was shown before deduction of the
reserve for depreciation.
For the purpose of conforming accounting practices of prior years with
present day methods, a review has been made of the fixed asset, surplus, and other accounts of the corporation and its subsidiary companies, covering a period from prior to the formation of the corporation in 1917 through Dec. 31, 1938. As a result of this review certain items of land, plant buildings, and miscellaneous production equipment were revalued downward, No props.
Also in prior years charges were made against initial surplus which existed
Alde date of acquisition of subsidiary companies. These charges have now been made against earned surplus. and the resulting segregated initial surplus has been applied against the appropriate fixed asset accounts. These changes in property values are reflected in the balance sheet submitted Liabilities-Current liabilities, including the dividend payable Jan. 2 , current liabilities were $\$ 25,692,997$. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 7.44 to 1 , after making provision for the payment of the
Jan. 2 , 1939 , dividend.
Debentures and Obligations of Subsidiaries-The outstanding first mortgage bonds of a andobidiary and the 15 year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures of the corpora tion, were retired during 1938 . The amore For the purpose of this financing, $\$ 40,000,000$ of 15 -year $3 \%$ sinking fund debentures and due sept. 1, 1953 , were sold at private sale, under an
indenture dated Sept. 1, 1938. Sinking fund payments at the semi-annual indenture dated Sept. 1, 1938 . Sinking fund payments at the semi-annua
rate of $\$ 900,000$ will begin on Aug. 31,1941 . A portion of the funds obtained from the sale of these debentures, in excess of the amount required for the retirement of the outstanding securities, was used for inventories. The remainder is included in general cas
funds. Construction-Capital expenditures for construction totaled $\$ 7,403,866$
during 1938. This was substantially less than in 1937. Customers'require ments made it necessary to enlarge production fachlies for some of the newer products. Productiations. These expenditures were in accordance with the corporation's policy of protecting business already established through research, development, and sales effort.

Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Years
[Including domestic, Canadian and other foreign subsidiaries $\begin{array}{llrrrr}\text { Earns, after provision } & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { for income tax }\end{array}$
 Interest.
Divs. on pf. stk. of subs.
 of marketable securs $\quad 354,453$ Dr1,229,160 1,003,260 : 570,985 Adjust. to cost of reac
quired stock written-
down in prior years --
nc. in dollar value of net
curr. assets of for or, subs
to exchange rates.
$1,840,454$
curr. assets of for. subs.
to exchange rates Dr $454,254 \quad$ Dr $237,436 \quad$ Dr453,842 Dr124,501 Total
 says. on accts. of pas
service retire plan_..-.̈
rem. paid on securs..

$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Divs. on Union Carbide } \\ \text { \& Carbon Corp. stock } & 18,066,336 & 28,490,042 & 23,148,159 & 15,135,335\end{array}$
Profit \& loss surplus $-\overline{\$ 70,012,001} \overline{\$ 72,619,626}, \overline { \$ 7 1 , 8 7 3 , 0 5 2 } \longdiv { \$ 5 8 , 7 0 4 , 8 1 8 }$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { standing (no par) } \\ \text { Earned ,per share } & \text { a9,073,288 } & \times 9,000,743 & \times 9,000,743 & \times 9,000,743 \\ & \$ 2.77 & \$ 4.75 & \$ 4.09 & \$ 3.03\end{array}$ $x$ Not including 226,167 shares owned and held from December, 1917 by Union Carbide Co, a subsidiary. y After surtax on undistributed profits. z Unamortized discount and premium paid on retirement of bonds of a
subsidiary company. a Not incl. 153,649 shares held by the corporation. ${ }_{1938}$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31






 patents, trade-
$\begin{array}{lll}\begin{array}{lll}\text { marks, \&c.-. } \\ \text { Deferred charges }\end{array} & 1,682,192 & 1,880,642\end{array}$


Total. 00.233.42
debentures--
d. debt (subs.)
$\begin{array}{lr}40,000,000 & 3,119,000 \\ 70,012,001 & 72,619,626\end{array}$ $\overline { 3 0 9 , 2 3 3 , 4 7 4 } \longdiv { 2 9 2 . 5 9 5 , 2 9 6 }$ x Represented by $9,000,743$ shares of no par value. y After reserve for
deprec. of $\$ 80,939,161$ in 1938 and $\$ 78,686,467$ in $1937 .=\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 1341

Union Oil Co. of Calif.-Official Resigns-
L. P. St. Clair, Chairman of the Board announced that R. D. Matthew been connected with the company for more than a quarter of a century. -V. 148, p. 1342.

## Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Sales-

 -V. 148, p. 1342.
United Illuminating Co.-New President-
James W. Hook, for several years head of the New England Council and
President of the Geometric Tool Co., succeeded Albert W. Kratt as President President of the Geometric Tool Co., succeeded Albert W. Kratt as President
of this company on March 23 and announced that a thorough analysis of the control system of the company would be made.
Mr. Hook's selection was recommended by a committee consisting of
Frederick $F$. Brewster, Louis L. Hemingway and William Hamilton and was Frederick F. Brewster, Louis L. Hemingway and William Hamilton and was
made at a meeting of directions. Mr. Kraft resigned two months ago Mr made at a meeting of directions. Mr. Kraft resigned two months ago. Mr .
Hoook also announced that study of public relations would be made.-V.
p. 600 .

United Aircraft Products, Inc-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this departmen. 18.
United Gas Improvement Co.-Annual Report
Consolidated Income Account for Calendar Year
Operating revenues of utility subsidiaries.
 $\begin{array}{r}\times 1937 \\ 109.537 .5 \\ \hline .5\end{array}$ Maintenance expense Prov, for deprec, renewa-ls and replacements Provision for other Federal taxes

Operating income
. 40.345 .554
${ }_{10,398:, 791}^{420}$
Gross income_
Interest on long-term debt
Amortization of debt discount, premium \& expense Taxes assumed on interest
Other interest.
Interest charged to construction-
me 29,567,060 30,034,378 Net income of utility subsidiaries
 ${ }_{4.0212,106}^{206}$ Minaris. availiabol for rom. stocks of utility subs_Bal. or earns. of atility subss.appic. to U.G.I. Co
Earns. of non-utility subss applic. to U. G. I, Co Earnings of subs, applicable to ti. G. I. Co-
 Other Expenses, taxees and other deductions -............ Balance applicable to capital stks. of U. G. I. Co. Balance applicable to com, stock of U. G. I. Co Balance applicable to com. stock of U. G.I. Co- $23,006,588$
Earnings per share

$\$ 0.99$ | $2.327,401$ |
| :--- |
| $2.074,156$ |
| 20 | ${ }_{2,2,724,531}^{25,51}$ $\mathbf{x} 1937$ figures restated for comparative purposes.

 $\qquad$ Liabilities-
Preferred stoc 1938 $23,523,813$
Dr 67,522 Consoldatea Balance

 equipment
$625,402,403$
$614,620,865$
$127,638,651$
c130,195726 Investments - -
Invest. in Nash-
ville Gas ville Gas. \&
Heating $\mathbf{C o}$ Advs. and acce.s. rec. (not curr).
S. \& \& spec. dep. Cash Marketable se Marketabl
curities Special deposit
Working fund Working funds
Dividends Dividends \& in
terest receivable $\begin{gathered}\text { and aects. }\end{gathered}$ Materials \& supplhes curr.asset Other curr.assets
Deferred charges

$-\quad 2,247,657 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pref. stock sub } \\ & \text { companies }\end{aligned}\right.$ | $6,251,256$ | $4,201,964$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cust. dep. \&c... } & \text { (1, } \\ \text { Min. int. \& cap. }\end{array}$ | $1,162,454$ | $1,475,190$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | $\begin{array}{llll}1,, 985,962 & 18,987,817 & \text { and surp. sub. } 28,657,290 \cdot 28,524,143\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & 2,629,207 \\ & 2,599\end{aligned}, 2,265,937 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { due and called } \\ & \text { (current) }\end{aligned}$ $\qquad$ cos. in arrears $\begin{array}{llll}\text { aild of construc } & 4,681,672 & 4,606,314 \\ \text { Sur appl. U. G. I } & 57,170,970 & 57,085,327\end{array}$ Total_-.- $\overline{837,616,393} \overline{828,040,177} \mid$ Total__.... 837,616,393 828,040,177 a Represented by 23,252,010 no par shares. b At cost or less. c At

less than cost in the aggregate. d Excluding Philadelphia Gas Works Co. Note-As a registered holding company, U. G. I. Co. became subject. to Exchange Gommission. During 1938, Concord Gas Co. filed an application with the Commission for an order declaring it not to be a subsidiary of U. G. I. (yo. and accordingly the accounts of that company have been
excluded from the consolidated and combined statements presented herewith. accounts of Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co. have not been included in the consolidated and combined statements, as only companies in whic more than $50 \%$ of the voting common stocks are held (except certain cluded, U. G. I. Co. owns a majority of the voting stock of Connecticut,
Ry. \& Lighting Co. through its ownship of preferred and common stocks; both classes of which have equal voting rights. Thiladelphia Gas Works Co. Which relate only to its corporate accounts and do not include those recording its transactions with respect to its lessee accounts in connection with the operation of the City of Philadelphia Gas Co.
The in
The income statement for the company only appeared in our issue of
Feb. 11, page 894.
Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Company only)

Assets-
Inv in sub
Inv in sub.cos b2
Other invest-b1
Invest. in Nash.
Gas \& Ht. Co.
Spas \& Ht. Co
z Reserve fund
Advances to sub Advances to sub
companies. Other advances Marketable secs Marketable secs Accts. and notes receivable....
Div. special dep Div. special deps office equipm't Def'd charges \&
prepaid acets
Total.
Total_-... 3 399,705,000 $\overline{341,882,669}$ Total_...... $\overline{339,705,000} \overline{341,882,669}$ $\mathbf{x}$ R Represented by $23,252,010$ shares of no par value. y Represented by 765,216 shares (no par). z Northern Liberties Gas Co.
b At cost or less. Advances also included in these items. c At less bat cost or less. Advances a as cost in the aggregate.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1823$.
United States Steel Corp.-Number of StockholdersUnited States Stee Corp. comm on siockhce Nov. 30,1938 . Feb. 3, 1939,
numbered 167,750 a decrease of 1,472 since
United States Steel Corp. preferred stockholders of recerd

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle

United Aircraft Corp. (\& Subs.)-Annual ReportCalendar Years-
Sales \& oper revenue Sales \& oper. revenue
Cost of sales
Dep oper. Operating profit.
Other income Net income-. Net profit.-.
Fureral income ax
Surtax on met surtax on undistributed
Net profit before min
interest.
Minor prop profits o
sub. company
$\$ 5,442,758$ $\begin{array}{ll}1937 \\ \$ 29,295,491 & 1936 \\ \$ 22,303\end{array}$

Net profit for period

## Total surplus Previous surplus.......

 Note Included in the sales and operating revenues sor 1937 is 890.500
covering proceed s rom the sale of design and manufacturing rights and
 nection, with foreetgn co
$\$ 182,862$, respectively.


## U. S. Milling Corp.-Stock Sales Enjoined-

The securities and Exchange Commission reported March 16 that Judge John P. Nields of the U. S. District Court for the District of Delaware had entered a final judgment enjoining the corporation from the further sale
of its securities in volation of the fraud provisions and the registration proof its securities in viotation of the rra.
visions of the Securities Act of 1933 .
United Stores Corp. - To Change Par ValueStockholders at theck annual meeting on May 10 will vote"on a proposed
change in class A stock from no par value to 5 . stock from no par value to 50 cents per share.-V. $147 ; \mathrm{p} .3624$.

## Utah Light \& Traction Co.-Earnings-



 | Net oper. revenues | $\mathbf{x \$ 1 , 3 2 9}$ | $\times \$ 11,299$ | $\$ 22.576$ | 837,301 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Rent from lease of plant | 52,976 | 63,117 | 600,375 | 588,928 | Gross income Int. on mortgage bonds

Other int \& deductions $\qquad$
Balance,
$\times$ LLoss
Lote
Balance, deficit.-.- $\$ 327$
${ }^{\times}$Losse No provision has been made in the above statement for unpaid interest on the $6 \%$ income demand note, payable if a a a and when earned,
amounting to $\$ 1.663,930$ for the period from Jan. 1 , 1934 to, Dec. 31 . 1938 . V. 148; p. 1823

Utah Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings
 Oper exps. incl. taxes
Prop retire. ires. appro

Gross income Int, on mortgage bonds:
Int on debenture bonds
$\times$ Net income $\quad \begin{gathered}\$ 143.039 \\ \text { Dividends applicable to } \\ \text { preferred stocks for the }\end{gathered}$
$\times$ Dividends applicabie to preferred stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid_-----
Balance, deficit
$\times$ Dividends accunulated and unpaid to Feb $\quad 8311,039 \quad \$ 4,172$ $\$ 6,961,107$ after giving effect to dividends of $\$ 1.162-3$ and hare on $\$ 7$ pre-
$\$ 0$ ferred stock and $\$ 1$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, declared for payment on
April 1, 1939.. Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V. 148, p. 1824.

## Utah Ry.-Earnings-

 Net from railway.....-:
Net after rents
From Jan. $1-$
Gross from railway.....
Net atter rents
Vulcan Detinning Co.-To Pay $\$ 2.50$ DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2.50$ per share on the common stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 12 . This compares with
83 paid on Dec. 27 last: $\$ 1.50$ paid on July

Virginia Electric \& Power Co.-Earnings -



 Balance
Preferred dividend requirements
Balance for common divs. and surplus....-. $\$ 2,312,876 \$ 2.222,901$ a The redemption of series A bonds which were called for payment on
Nov. 7 , 1938, substantially reduced Federal incoule taxes for the taxable Year 1938. During the last three \#onths of the year the company reversed
accruals of approximately $\$ 150,000$, of which $\$ 72,00 \mathrm{was}$ applied to 0 ct . accruals of approximately $\$ 150,000$, of which
$\$ 28,000$ to Nov., and $\$ 50,000$ to December.


#### Abstract




## Virginian Ry_Earnings-

Traffic Statistics for Calendar Years


Income Account for Calendar. Freight-coal \& coke $\quad \$ 16,1378,290$
Freight-other Freight-other
Passenger, mail \& express
All other
 $\begin{array}{r}\text { Ins (Incl. Lou } \\ 1937 \\ \$ 16,748,397 \\ 2,641,530 \\ 114,752 \\ 676,962 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Colliery Co.) Total rever sio 268 060 20181642 17 Maintenance..-.-Transportation_--.------
All other oper. expenses. $5,872,781$
$-\quad 3.119,412$
$-\quad 615,589$ $5,262,02$
$3,193,158$
604,860 $\begin{array}{r}\$ 17,640,017 \\ 4,389,185 \\ 2,881.169 \\ 595,466 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ 15,783,580$
$3,964,707$
$2,735.041$
2 Total expenses $\ldots-\cdots \quad \$ 9,607,782 \quad \$ 9,060,041 \quad \$ 7,865,820 \quad \$ 7,178,908$ Net rev. from ry opers.

Railway tax accruals $\underset{2,490,000}{\$ 9,660.278}$| $\$ 1,51,121,601$ |
| :---: |
| 2,000 | $\$ 9,774,197$

$1,455,000$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 8,604,672 \\ 1,936,300 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Railway tax accruals. $\qquad$
 Amortization of discount $\qquad$ - $\quad-\cdots-\cdots \quad 3,106$ $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Consolidated net inc.- } & \$ 5,438,405 & \$ 7,006,781 & \$ 6,451,699 & \$ 4,143,337 \\ \text { Preferred dividends } & 1,257,975 & 1,677,300 & \mathbf{y 2}, 096,625 & 1,677,300\end{array}$
 Shs. com.out. (par $\$ 10$ Earns. per share on comEarns. per shing expenses for 1934 were debited with $\$ 63,372$ for carrier's
o Operating to the proposed Rairoad Retirement Fund which was sub-

contributed to部 | $\$ 17.04$ |
| :--- | $\begin{array}{cr}15 & \$ 1,215,1 \\ 15 & 312,71\end{array}$ sequenerating expenses for 1935. y Including $\$ 419,325$ dividend declared tor the three months ended Feb. 1, 1937.

Note-As of Aug. 1, 1936, the Virginian Terminal Ry. and Virginian \&
Western Ry. were merged into the Virginian Ry. As of the date of the merger. the profit and loss balances of these subsidiary companies aggregatmerger. the profit and loss balances of these subsidiary companies aggregat-
ing $\$ 369.174$ were credited to profit and loss account of the Virginian Ry.

|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 37. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{\text {Assets- }}$ |  |  | Llabilutes- |  |  |
| Investm't in rd. |  |  | Common stock. | 31,271,500 | 31,271,500 |
| \& equipment-1 | 56,492,315 | 155,788,003 | 6\% cum.pret.stk | 27,955,000 | 27,955,000 |
| Other property. | 7,116,215 | 7,119,085 | Long-term debt- | 66,165,672 | 67,599,562 |
| Deps. in lleu of |  |  | Govt. grants -- | 3,372 |  |
| mtged. |  |  | Traff.d car serv- |  |  |
| Bold.- | 331 | 27,740 | ice bals. pay | 29,500 | 28,246 |
| Invests. in alfil, |  |  | Audited accts. \& | 1,018,134 | 874.912 |
| Securs.pledg'd |  |  | Misc, acets. pay. | 25,869 | 31,687 |
| $\rightarrow$ stocks... | 25,000 | 25,000 | Unmatd.int.acer | 788,834 | 797,664 |
| Securities un- |  |  | PrIn., prem. and |  |  |
| pledged: |  |  | int.on 1st mtg |  |  |
| Stocks....- | 13,808 | 13,808 | bds. redeemed | 12,235 | 29,858 |
| Advances. | 108,031 | 94,753 | Unmatured divs. |  |  |
| ther investm'ts: |  |  | declared |  | 419,325 |
| Secs. unpldged | 33,107 | 33,107 | Other curr.liabs. | 99,645 | 102.464 |
| Cash | 4,781,795 | 5,183,780 | Deferred liabils. | 26,986 | 84,557 |
| speclal denosits. | 12,235 | 29,858 | Tax liabilities.- | 1,981,523 | 2,001,420 |
| Tartf.\& car serv- |  |  | Accrued deprec. | 18,151,357 | 16,425,232 |
| ice bals, rec.- | 457,124 | 596,734 | Accrd. depletion | 979,777 | 919,257 |
| Net balance rec. |  |  | Oth. unadjusted |  |  |
| from agents \& |  |  | credits-. | 57,586 | 103,665 |
| conductors--- | 302,686 | 345,118 | Add'ns to prop. |  |  |
| Mise. actts. rec. | 193,486 | 161,149 |  |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 2,339,665 | 2,180,998 | surplus -...- | 943,246 | 943,246 |
| Int. \& divs. rec. | 517 | 550 | Profit and loss_- | 25,205,268 | 24,453,995 |
| Other curr.assets | 122 | 1,202 |  |  |  |

Other curr. assets.
Deferred assets.
Unadjusted debs
Total_...... $\overline{174,715,504} \cdot \overline{174,041,592}$
Total........ $\overline{174,715,504} \overline{174,041,592}$
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { February- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { Gross from rallway..... } & \$ 1,768,504 & \$ 1,434,182 & \$ 1,605,243 & \$ 1,488,365 \\ \text { Net from railway_.... } & 921,679 & 636,535 & 929,112 & 831,689 \\ \text { Net after rents_....... } & 709,279 & 498,008 & 79,482 & 721,346\end{array}$ Earnings for February and Year to Date
el after rents
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From Jan. 1- } & \text { Gross from railway-..- } & \mathbf{3 , 6 8 5 , 5 9 5} & 3,091,773 & 3,261,042 & \mathbf{2 , 9 8 8 , 0 6 0} \\ \text { Net from railway } & 1,969,904 & 1,457,969 & 1,885,881 & 1,679,472\end{array}$


## Wabash Ry.-Earnings-


Net after rents.
 Net after rents...
way.....

## Wabash-St. Charles Bridge Co.-Bonds Sold-

The $\$ 2.140,0001$ st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds purchase Prom the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation by salomon Bros. \& Hutzler mature as follows: Finance Corporation by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler mature as follows: year thereafter to March 1,1958 when $\$ 150,000$ matures and $\$ 90,000$
March 1, 1959. The issue has been placed privately.-V. 148, p. 1824 .
Western Ry. of Alabama-Earnings-

| February-. | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from rallway | \$127,285 | \$123,899 | \$140,927 | \$116,989 |
| Net from railway | 12,729. | 8,583 | 17,490 | def779 |
| Net after rents | 2,336 | def3,277 | 7,816 | def5,480 |
| FFrom Jan. 1- |  |  |  |  |
| Gross from railwa | 268,980 | 255,379 | 275,086 | 238,773 |
| Net from rallway | 32,491 | 19,281 | 19,206 |  |
| Net after rents | 8,372 | d3P5,900 | 485 | def 5,505 |

## Western Maryland Ry.-Earnings-

| PeriodEnd.Feb. 28 operating revenues | $\begin{gathered} 1939-\text { Month-1938 } \\ \$ 1,227,687 \\ \$ 1,077,433 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1939-2 M O-1938 \\ & \$ 2,629,256 \\ & \$ 2,267,370 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maint. of way \& struc.- |  |  |  |  |
| Maint. of equipment.-- | 280.366 | 254,708 | 611.234 | 546,024 |
|  | 340,561 | - ${ }^{422.3642}$ |  |  |
| Miscelli operations..--- | - | ${ }_{3}{ }_{4,024}$ | 716,305 |  |
| General expenses | 44,086 | 42,471 | 89,448 | 92,145 |
| Transp. for investmen | cr738 | Cr2,915 | Cr4,047 | Cr3,486 |
| Net oper. revenue axes. | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 394,372 \\ & \mathbf{7 5}, 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 320,053 \\ 71,622 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 844,965 \\ & 150,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8641,991 \\ \mathbf{1 4 8 , 2 4 3} \end{array}$ |
| Operating income <br> Equipment rents <br> Joint facil. rents (net | $\begin{gathered} 8319,372 \\ \begin{array}{c} 8 r 25.625 \end{array} \\ \hline 0 r 27.754 \end{gathered}$ | \$248,431 <br> $\begin{array}{l}C r 3,175 \\ D r 13,627\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 869,965 \\ C T 55.230 \\ 0.26 .117 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 9 7 1 , 7 4 8} \\ & \text { Cr71.554 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Net ry. oper income Other income | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 33,243 \\ 6,163 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 268,979 \\ 9,933 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 724.078 \\ & 13.387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 537,918 \\ & 19,647 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gross income <br> Fixed charges | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 338,406 \\ & 275,849 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 278.912$ 274,558 | $\$ 737.465$ 553.585 | $\$ 557.565$ 549.731 |
| Net income. | 862,557 | 84,354 | 183,8 | \$7,834 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Grs | \$333,121 | \$251.429 | \$3,563,369 | 83,084,566 |

Western Pacific RR.-Earnings-



## Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Earnings-




(Wm.) Wrigley Jr. Co.-Extra Dividend-New Vice Pres. The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share on
the common stock, no par value, payable May 1 to holders of record April 20.



Wisconsin Central Ry.-Earnings-
 Note-As there is no ta
or the surtax on undistrib
1936.-V. 148, p. 1344 .
Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR.-Earnings$\underset{\text { Grobs from }}{\substack{\text { Fin }}}$ Gross from railway
Net from railway
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Net arter rents- } & 236,421 & 314,567 & 250,028 & \$ 1,070,148 \\ \text { From Jan. 1-- } & 41,309 & 99,098 & 35,070 & 90,470\end{array}$
 Net arom ranway
Net after rents

- $148, ~ 1345$.
Zenith Radio Corp.-To Pay \$1 DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, payable aril
payment made since Oct. 30 , 1937, when 50 cents per share was dis tributed.-V. 147, p. 3781 .


## CURRENT NOTICES

-Under a ruling he has received from the New York Stock Exchange, A. G. Boesel, of Jackson Bros., Boesel \& Co., announced the extension of who will be able to fill orders for the package units at a profit without surcharging the customer. The effect of the ruling is to make it possible for dealers to combine orders under the package plan, paying the standard New York Stock Exchange odd-lot commissions but charging the customer the minimum New. York Stock Exchange commission àpplicable to package groups of stocks. As it works out, the dealer can obtain a commission which is three times as large as the commission which the Stock Exchange firm charges the dealer.
This marks an innovation which, according to Mr. Boesel, has farreaching potentialities for non-member security dealers. Mr. Boesel has addressed a letter to a selected group of these non-member dealers informing them of the Stock Exchange ruling and offering to supply them with full information regarding the package securities plan, including scale of costs and commissions applicable to three distinct package grluops of stocks. The Stock Exchange's ruling, was' described by Mr. Boesel as a radical departure - in permitting non-member dealers, to share in commissions but one which should be regarded as in the best interests of the securities business and also of the investor. The only restriction, he said, is that no dealer can charge less per unit of packaged securities than any New York Stock Exchange firm in his particular territory could charge. To keep this novel
securities merchandising plan operating "as it should operate," his firm securities merchandising plan operating "as it should operate," his firm
will require written agreements from dealers desirous of subscribing to the plan, he sald
-Following the termination of the partnerships of H. Content \& Co. and Henry Zuckerman \& Co., announcement is made, effective today, of the formation of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Content Zuckerman \& Co. Offices will be maintained at 39 Broadway, and in addition to its three memberships in the New York Stock Exchange, the new firm will have a membership in the Chicago Board of Trade, Commodity Exchange, nc, , and an associate membership in the New York Curb Exchange.
change, having , work Stock Exnew firm Othe are of Henry Zuckerman \& Co: Samuel M. Goldsmith and Albert M Witenberg, both formerly partners in H. Content \& Co.; and H. Bertram Smith Jr., Benjamin F. Feiner Jr., and George I. Crolius, who, together with Mr. Zuckerman, were the four partners in Henry Zuckerman \& Co. Both Mr. Zuckerman and Mr. Feiner are members of the New York Stock Exchange, the former also representing the firm on the Chicago Board of Trade.
-Robert s. Byfield, President of Foreign Bond Associates, Inc. announces the election of Ramon Siaca as a Director of Foreign Bond Associates, Inc Mr. Siaca, a New York lawyer, has had extensive experience in South American matters, being well acquainted with general condicions returned from South America where he directed a group of American controlled utility companies operating important electric power, light, transportation, gas and telephone services in many communities in Brazil, including most of the important cities. He was also a director of the Pernambuco Tramways \& Power Co., Ltd. and of The Southern Brazil Electric Co., Ltd., English companies associated with the same group.
-James B. Howell III, has informed the San Francisco Stock Exchange of his retirement as a general partner from the firm of Howell, Douglass \& the exchange last September, has announced his intention of conducting business as an individual. His address will be care of Eastland, Douglass $\&$ Co.
-William J. Stelmack Corporaation announces the inauguration of an institutional department under the direction of Russell C. Wolfe, who was formerly associated with the Prudence Co., Inc. for 13 years.
-Neuhut, Plohn \& Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 60 Broad St., New York City, have prepared for distribution a four-page circular on American Potash \& Chemical Corp
-Katz Bros. announce the opening of a railroad bond department under the direction of W lliam J. Doherty

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

FIFTY－EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31， 1938

To the Shareholders：
The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31，1938，show the following results：－

## INCOME ACCOUNT


Other Income（after providing for deprecia－
tion of steamships and hotels）．．．．．．．．．－．－．$\quad 7,363,672.66$
$\$ 28,116,138.53$
Fixed Charges $\qquad$ $\$ 24,767,938.74$
Interest on bonds of Minne－
apolis，St．Paul \＆Sault Ste．
Marie Railway Company，
guaranteed as to interest by
your Company，and onnotes
secured by pledge of bonds
so guaranteed．
$2,085,817.51$
$26,853,756.25$
Balance transferred to Profit \＆Loss Account $\$ 1,262,382.28$

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31，1937．$\$ 139,950,787.83$
Dividend of 2 per cent．on the Preference
Stock，declared from the earnings of the
year 1937，paid April 1， 1938
2，745，138．42
\＄137，205，649．41
Balance of Income Account for the year ended Dec．31， 1938
$1,262,382.28$
\＄138，468，031，69
Deduct：
Loss on lines abandoned and
on property retired and not replaced．
\＄1，402，348．40
Miscellaneous－Net Debit．．． 96，033．03

1，498，381．43
Profit and Loss Balance December 31，1938，
as per Balance Sheet
$\$ 136,969,650.26$
The balance of Income Account available for transfer to Profit and Loss Account was $\$ 8,199,902$ less in 1938 than in 1937.

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES
The comparative results of railway，operations were as follows：

Increase or
Decrease
Gross Earnings $\quad \$ 142,258,981 \$ 145,085,558 \$ 2,826,577$
Working Expenses
（including taxes）－ $121,506,515 \quad 121,343,311 \quad 163,204$
Net Earnings．．．．．．．$\$ 20,752,466$ 量 $\$ 23,742,247 \$ 2,989,781$
Working expenses，including taxes，amounted to $85.41 \%$ of gross earnings，as compared with $83.64 \%$ in 1937．Ex－ cluding taxes，the ratio was $82.29 \%$ ，as against $80.69 \%$ in 1937.

The decrease in gross earnings amounted to $1.9 \%$ ．Com－ mencing with the month of February，decreases were re－ corded＇each month until ${ }^{\text {P }}$ August，when grain from ${ }^{\text {the }}$＂new cop began to move in volume．
Passenger earnings had the first serious Tset Tback Tsince the low point recorded in 1933 ，being $\$ 511,638$ ，or ${ }^{3} 3.1 \%$ ， less＂than＇in＂1937．OwingIto mild weather conditions high－ ways要remained open generally until高late $\mathbf{I}$ in December， whereas，in】1937，they were closed in many parts by Novem－
ber．The reduced volume of seasonal employment in Eastern Canada and the decline in tourist business incident to the recession also contributed to the unsatisfactory result．
Freight earnings decreased $\$ 717,089$ ，or $0.6 \%$ ．During the first part of the year，traffic was seriously affected by the crop failure of 1937．While the early indications of large crops on the Prairies in 1938 were not finally realized，the wheat yield was the highest since 1932．Owing to the fact that the Dominion Government guaranteed a price of 80 cents a bushel for No． 1 Northern wheat f．o．b．Fort Wil－ liam，wheat was marketed freely and approximately seventy per cent．of the total grain crop is estimated to have been loaded and moved prior to the end of the year．Handlings of all grain for the yэar amounted to 165 million bushels；as compared with 94 million in 1937．This may still be regarded as below normal，being $35.0 \%$ below the annual average of 254 million bushels handled during the five years 1925 1929 and only $11.5 \%$ above the average of 148 million bushels during the drought period 1930－1937．The improvement in rain traffic resulted in an increase of $\$ 9,302,490$ in rail earnings from grain and grain products．Notwithstanding the larger crop，the purchasing power of Western Canada did not materially change owing to the drastic decline in prices of grain as compared with 1937，and，therefore，the increased return traffic which usually results from a large crop did not materialize．The movement of all other classes of freight with the exception of ores and concentrates and petroleum and its products was adversely affected by the general recession in industrial activity and the contraction in inter－ national trade．

Earnings from other sources decreased $\$ 1,597,850$ ，or $9.2 \%$ ．The largest item was a decrease of $\$ 776,409$ in Hire of Equipment．This was mainly caused by unfavourable traffic conditions in the United States，which prompted quicker return of this Company＇s cars received in inter－ change，and by the smaller volume of Canadian products， notably newsprint，pulp and paper，moving across the border－

Working expenses increased $\$ 163,204$ ，or $0.1 \%$ ．The progressive restoration of basic rates of pay was completed April 1，and involved an increase of $\$ 4,526,000$ in expenses． Increases also resulted from higher prices for coal and certain other classes of material and heavier tax disbursements． These increases were almost offset by the reductions brought about by reason of the smaller volume of traffic，temporary layoffs of station，shop and clerical staff，and other economies． During the year the senior officers of the Company were subject to $5 \%$ deduction from basic rates，the Directors and members of the Executive Committee $10 \%$ ，and the Chair－ man and President $25 \%$
Maintenance expenses decreased $\$ 1,625,743$ ，or $3.3 \%$ ， and represented $33.8 \%$ of gross earnings，as compared with $34.2 \%$ for the previous year ${ }^{\text {ªnd }}$ and average of $32.2 \%$ for the ten－year period 1928－1937．Expenditures incidental to air－conditioning were less this year， 90 passenger cars beingso equipped，as compared with＂141 cars in 1937．Charges
 increase of $\$ \$ 29,000$ over 1937．In the early part of the year，a．programme of repairs for locomotives and freight cars based on anticipation of a larger crop than acutally materialized＂was＂carried＂out＂and，at the end of 1938， $85.8 \%$ of ${ }^{\text {Z }}$ the Company＇s＇locomotives＇and $94.9 \%$ of its freight cars were in serviceable condition，as compared with $8 \overline{4.1 \%}$ and $93.2 \%$ ，respectively，at the end of 1937.

Transportation expenses $\overline{\text { inceased }} \$ 1,267,023$ ， or $2 . \overline{4 \%}$ ， and represented $37.8 \%$ of the gross earnings，as compared with $36.2 \%$ for the year 1937．The increase in wage rates more than accounted for the increase in the ratio．The average freight train loading and average freight train speed showed improvement．The former increased from 1,544 tons in 1937 to 1,604 tons in 1938 and the latter increased from 16.7 miles per hour to 17.1 miles per hour．The aver－ age fuel consumption for freight trains was reduced from

106 pounds.per 1,000 gross ton miles in 1937 to 102 pounds in 1938.
Other working expenses increased $\$ 521,924$, or $2.7 \%$, reflecting heavier pension disbursements, higher wage rates, and increased taxes, the increase in the last mentioned amounting to $\$ 167,000$, or $\$ 4,000$ more than the increase in total working expenses.

## OTHER INCOME

There was a substantial reduction in other income, which, after provision for hotel and steamship depreciation, amounted to $\$ 7,363,673$, a decrease of $\$ 4,266,038$.
Dividend income amounted to $\$ 4,867,206$, a decrease of $\$ 1,667,650$, due principally to the fact that dividends received from The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were reduced from $\$ 5,888,750$ in 1937 to $\$ 4,206,250$. Lower base metal prices had an adverse influence on that Company's earnings, and dividend disbursements totalled $\$ 2.50$ per share as compared with $\$ 3.50$ in 1937.
Net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous was $\$ 1,492,530$, a decrease of $\$ 176,806$ from 1937.
Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamships, after deducting $\$ 3,781,990$ credited to depreciation reserve amounted to $\$ 591,071$, a decline of $\$ 1,867,760$, of which all but $\$ 166,816$ occurred in ocean services. Earnings from both passenger and freight traffic on the Pacific showed a small increase, notwithstanding the continued dislocation in economic conditions incidental to the hostilities in the Orient. On the Atlantic there was a slight improvement in freight earnings, which was more than offset by a sharp decrease in passenger earnings, attributable partly to adverse economic conditions on this continent and partly to the absence of the Coronation traffic enjoyed in 1937. Cruise earnings were much lower than for the previous year, being affected by the unfavourable business outlook at the commencement of the year, both here and in the United States, coupled with a tendency on the part of prospective cruising passongers to postpone travelling until the international situation appeared more settled. Expenditures have continued to rise, with large increases in fuel prices, wages, and port charges. During the year your vessels completed 202 voyages, " in the course of which they steamed 1, 431,893 miles and made 1,343 calls at 101 different ports, without any casualty of a major nature.
Net earnings from hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties, after deducting $\$ 1,246,687$ credited to hotel depreciation reserve, totalled $\$ 412,865$, a decrease of $\$ 553,822$ made up of decreases from hotels of $\$ 271,926$ and from communications of $\$ 390,385$, as against an increase from miscellaneous properties of $\$ 108,489$.

## FIXED CHARGES AND GUARANTEED INTEREST

Fixed charges increased $\$ 726,405$. The two principal contributory items were (1) $\$ 206,924$ interest on the $3 \%$ Equipment Trust Series "E" issued to finance part of the purchase price of new rolling stock, and (2) $\$ 368,172$ interest on the Serial $4 \%$ Secured Notes issued to finance in part the acquisition by your Company of certain notes of the Soo Line as referred to in the last annual report.
Provision was made from income for the liability for bond interest of the Soo Line guaranteed by your Company. The guaranteed half-yearly interest payment due July 1 on First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds which matured on that date amounted to $\$ 1,260,800$. The two half-yearly interest payments due July 1, 1938, and January 1, 1939, on Second Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1949, and on First Refunding Mortgage Bonds Series "B" maturing July 1, 1978, aggregated $\$ 805,830$.

## DIVIDENDS

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 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 .

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Property investment account was credited during the year with the cost of all property retired and not replaced and, in connection with such retirements, charges aggregating
$\$ 1,402,348$ were made against Profit and Loss. For the most part, these charges were the result of the abandonment of unremunerative lines and redundant facilities, the retirement of which will produce operating economies.
Pier D, the Vancouver Terminal of our British Columbia Coast steamers, was totally destroyed by fire on July 27. As, with minor alterations and extensions, the near-by Pier BC, used by your Pacific steamships, can for the present satisfactorily handle the traffic offering for the coastal service, it is not proposed to replace Pier D immediately. Accordingly the cost of Pier D has been written out of property investment account and the sum of $\$ 279,918$, being the cost less insurance recovered, has been included in the charge to Profit and Loss recorded above.

## LAND ACCOUNTS

Sales of agricultural lands during the year totalled 116,085 acres for an aggregate amount of $\$ 996,214$ and at an average price of $\$ 8.58$ per acre. Total sales included 3,109 acres of irrigated land at an average of $\$ 48.34$ and the remainder at an average of $\$ 7.49$ per acre.
Owing chiefly to the improvement in crop conditions on the Prairies, there was an increase in the collections of interest on deferred payments, which offset the decrease in the collections from land sales, so that the cash receipts from lands, including interest on deferred payments, again exceeded land expenditures, including taxes, irrigation, immigration and colonization, and interest on note certificates.
Despite improved farming conditions, the Company found it necessary to continue its policy of making concessions to farm contract holders in Western Canada. Interest rebated during the year totalled $\$ 395,942$, while reductions on account of principal outstanding and further concessions in interest for cash payments amounting to $\$ 1,150,825$ were also made. Since 1932, when the Company led the way in relieving the distress of the Western farmers, the total amount of assistance extended by way of interest rebates and capital adjustments has been $\$ 13,023,849$.

The Company continued to co-operate with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the relief of the drought areas in the Prairie Provinces by way of reduced rates and free transportation on certain classes of shipments. Based on the normal rates, the Company's contribution in this respect during the year was slightly in excess of $\$ 700,000$.

## BALANCE SHEET

The General Balance Sheet is presented in its usual form, providing a concise and self-explanatory record of the Company's position. The principal differences as compared with last year are due to the purchase of new equipment and the acquisition of the Secured Soo Line Notes. These items largely account for the increase in Property Investment, the increase in Notes and Equipment Obligations and the reduction in current cash funds.
Two minor changes designed to clarify the Company's Two minor changes designed to clarify the company's
position in respect of subsidiaries have been made. All the investment reserves have been consolidated under one caption, Investment Reserves, thus including in one total the investment reserve of $\$ 23,508,829$ for all your controlled United States railway subsidiaries, an amount of $\$ 564 ; 403$, representing interest received on Soo Line bonds heretofore carried as an Unadjusted Credit, and an aggregate amount of $\$ 2,711,201$, representing the reserves 'for investment in other subsidiaries heretofore carried under Contingent Reserves. A deferred liability to one of your leased subsidiaries, the Algoma Eastern Railway Company, amounting to $\$ 933,021$, which arises largely out of the abandonment of part of its line paralleling your Company's Algoma Branch and which was heretofore carried as a deduction from Advances to Controlled and Other Companies, has been transferred to Deferred Liabilities-Miscellaneous.

## FINANCE

On June 1, your Company entered into an Equipment Trust Agreement with The Royal Trust Company as Trustee, under which $\$ 11,880,000$ Equipment Trust Certificates were issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "E," maturing in equal annual instalments from May 31, 1939, to May 31, 1953 , inclusive, is payable in lawful money of Canada and bears interest at $3 \%$ per annum. Under this agreement new equipment costing $\$ 14,857,398$ was purchased by the Trustee and leased to your Company. The difference between the proceeds of the sale of the Equipment Trust Certificates and proceeds of the sale of the Equipment was provided from the current funds of your Company.

Equipment obligations to the amount of $\$ 2,962,769 \mathrm{ma}-$ tured and were paid, and Consolidated Debenture "Stock to the amount of $\$ 268,000$ pledged under Series "D" was released and cancelled. An amount of $\$ 2,399,150$ was deposited with the Trustee of the Equipment Trust, maturing July 1, 1944. Under the terms of the Agreement covering that Trust, the Trustee purchased and cancelled $\$ 2,849,000$

Financial Chronicle
of the Equipment Trust Certificates and expended $\$ 2,694,290$ in the purchase of new equipment under the terms of the agreement.
Serial $3 \%$ Collateral Trust Bonds to the amount of $\$ 1,000,000$ were redeemed, and on such redemption Consolidated Debenture Stock to the amount of $\$ 1,250,000$ was released and cancelled.
Twenty-year $41 / 2 \%$ Sinking Fund Secured Note Certificates to the amount of $\$ 322,800$ were purchased by the Trustee and cancelled.
Repayment was made to the Dominion Government of $\$ 210,940$, in reduction of the liability for loans made on account of unemployment relief

On June 23, loans totalling $\$ 10,000,000$ were obtained from Canadian banks on your Company's short term promissory notes, which were collaterally secured by deposit of cэrtain securities, including $\$ 5,000,000$ Consolidated Debenture Stock. These loans were repaid in full on December 9, the collateral was released and the Consolidated Debenture Stock cancelled.
As you were informed in the previous annual report, $\$ 13,422,500$ of your Consolidated Debenture Stock was $\$ 13,422,500$ of your Consolidated Debenture Stock was deposited as collateral security to $\$ 9,935,000$ of your Serial
$4 \%$ Secured Notes, which were issued in connection with the acquisition of Soo Line Secured Notes. In accordance with the provisions contained in your Company's notes, an additional amount of $\$ 1,573,500$ of your Consolidated Debenture Stock has been deposited as further security therefor. Later in the year a further amount of $\$ 18,500$ of the Soo Lins Secured Notes was acquired for cash, so that your Company is now the holder of all the Soo Line Secured Notes referred to with the exception of $\$ 11,000$.

## PENSIONS

The Company's pension disbursements for the year amounted to $\$ 2,515,157$ and were included in working expenses.
Since the inception of the contributory pension plan on January 1, 1937, the total employee contributions have amounted to $\$ 3,910,247$. As was ant cipated would be the case during the first few years of operation, disbursements from the pension fund were negligible. The operation of the plan is proving to be satisfactory.
Under the provisions of the United States Carriers Taxing Act, the excise taxes levied on the Company and on its emAct, the excise taxes levied on the Company and on its em-
ployes, who come under the previsions of the United States ployees, who come under the provisions of the United States being at the rate of $23 / 4 \%$ of the compensation earned by such employees.
During the year 571 employees were pensioned and transferred to the pension payroll. After allowing for deductions owing to deaths and discontinuances through other causes, the total number of pensioners at the close of the year showed an increase of 306 over the number at December 31 , 1937. The distribution by ages of the pensioners as at December 31,1938 , was as follows:
Under 60 years of age ..... 167.
From 65 to 70 years of age inclusive. ..... 308
Over 70 years of age ..... ,340

## CANADIAN PACIFIC GREAT LAKES LINE

The rail, lake and rail freight service connecting points in Eastern Canada and the United States with Chicago, and Milwaukee, via Port McNicoll, Ontario, to which reference was made in the last annual report, went into operation on the opening of navigation last spring. The two vessels engaged in the service made sixty round trips during the season. While, owing to the general business recession, season. While, owing to the, general business recession, as satisfactory as anticipated, the service has enabled the as satisfactory as anticipated, the ssrvice has, enabled the
Company not only to maintain its participation in the routing of traffic previously enjoyed but also to secure certain other classes of traffic with benefit to your rail lines.

## CANADIAN AUSTRAIASIAN LINE

Following the Thirty-fifth Report of the Imperial Shipping Committee and discussions during and since the-1937 Imperial Conference in London between the Canadian Australasian Line, Limited, and representatives of the interested Governments, plans and specifications for two new ships for the service between Vancouver and Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia were submitted by that Company to selected shipbuilders and quotations for construction received. Unfortunately, owing to the abnormally high level of shipbuilding prices in Great Britain, it was compelled to defer construction for the present. While this is to be regretted, resumption of discussions looking to the construction of the new ships is anticipated as soon as more favourable prices prevail.

## VANCOUVER HOTEL

After extended negotiations, referred to at the last annual meeting, the agreement between your Company and the Canadian National for the joint operation of the new Canadian National hotel now nearing completion in Vancouver was concluded on July 28. The hotel is to be leased to a separate company known as Vancouver Hotel Company, Limited, for a term of twenty-one years, subject to renewal
at the option of your Company for a similar term. During the term of the lease, the Hotel Company will pay a rental to the Canadian National equal to its net earnings but not in excess of $\$ 280,000$ per annum. Upon the opening of the new hotel on May 25, 1939, your Company's present hotel will be closed, and, thereafter, for a period not exceeding seven years, will be administered by the Hotel Company in the joint interest of the two railway companies. If this property is sold within the seven-year period, your Company will pay to the Canadian National annually, during the will pay to the Canadian National annually, during the
remainder of the term of the lease, $2 \%$ on the sale price. If it remainder of the term of the lease, $2 \%$ on the sale price. If it
is not sold or leased within three years, the hotel building must be demolished, and if the land is not sold at the expiration of the seven-year period, your Company will pay to the Canadian National annually, during the remainder of the term of the lease, $2 \%$ on a value to be agreed upon or fixed by arbitration. For these and other considerations, your Company will receive from the Canadian National $25 \%$ of the annual rental paid to the latter by the new hotel company and, by reason of equal ownership of the capital stock, the Canadiañ National and your Company will each receive by way of dividends one-half of the net profits of receive by way of
the hotel company.

## MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL \& SAULT STE. MARIE <br> RAILWAY COMPANY

The comparative results of the railway operations of this Company were as follows:
Gross Earnings _- $-\quad \$ 13,220,668 \quad \$ 14,426,636 \quad \begin{gathered}1937\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Decrease } \\ \$ 1,205,968\end{gathered}$ Working Expenses
(including taxes) , - $13,375,564 \quad 13,658,075,282,511$
Net Earnings ........ $\$ 154,896^{*} \quad \$ 768,561 \quad \$ 923,457$

* Deficit.

While the grain movement was larger than in 1937, the general business recession in the United States during the first ten months of the year caused a decline in all other classes of traffic. Operating expenses decreased by $\$ 646,576$, but taxes increased $\$ 364,065$, on account of accruals under the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts.
In the reorganization proceedings initiated on December 31, 1937, under the Bankruptey Act of the United States, the trustees appointed by the Caurt did not take charge until July 1, 1938, on account of the delay encountered in obtaining the necessary ratification by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A plan of reorganization has not yet been proposed.

## SPOKANE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The comparative results of the railway operations of this Company were as follows:
Gross Earnings 1937 Decrease Working Expenses $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { (including taxés) } & 652,967 & 673,680 & 20,713\end{array}$

## Net Earnings ......- $\quad \$ 56,461 \quad \$ 109,472 \quad \$ 53,011$

In the reorganization proceedings initiated in 1933 under the Bankruptey Act of the United States, after consideration of the objections urged by groups of bondholders to the reorganization plan proposed by the Bureau of Finance in June, ganization plan proposed Interstate Commerce Commission promulgated a 1936, the Interstate Commerce Commission promulgated a
plan of reorganization on June 14, 1938. There was a reargument before the Commission on November 1, 1938, and on January 20, 1939, there was transmitted to the parties of record, for their consideration and criticism, certain proposed modifications of this plan. At the present time, the Commission has not determined which of the modifications are to be adopted. Under the plan promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, no distribution of new securities was made to unsecured claimants or to stockholders. Since your Company holds the most important interest in both groups, your Directors are watching the situation closely with a view to protecting your interests, with the hope that ultimately a fair settlement with the other interests concerned will permit of the continued movement of traffic by this route upon terms equitable to all concerned.

## THE DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE \& ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The comparative results of the railway operations of this Company were as follows:

Gross Earnings
1938
1937
Decrease
\$944,120
Working Expenses
\$1,782,879 \$2,726,999
including taxes)
1,909,744 2,263,489
353,745
Net Earnings....- $\$ 126,865^{*} \quad \$ 463,510 \quad \$ 590,375$
*Deficit.
While general traffic declined throughout the year, the most serious decrease was a reduction of $79 \%$ in shipments of iron ore, owing to drastic curtailment of mining operations in the territory served.
Representatives of your Company have recently been conferring with representatives of holders of substantial amounts of South Shore First Mortgage Bonds in an attempt to agree on a plan of reorganization and on the proper allocation of the new securities as between your Company and the other

## Financial Chronicle

bondholders. A further conference is planned for the near future with the object of reaching a definite agreement. If this can be accomplished, it is expected that a plan of If this can be accompsished, t to the Interstate Commerce rommission at an early date. If such an agreement is not Commiss it will be necessary to submit the questions underreached, it will be necessary to securities for authoritative lying the allocation of the new securities

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

(In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations for the year 1938 amounting to $\$ 163,881$, in addition to those approved at the last ing apportions of $\$ 3,063,274$ for the present year. The appropriations of
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form
$\$ 113,053$
88,132
dditions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine 'houses.
Ties, tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments.
Replacem f rail in mand branch line tracks
placement of railin main and

Additions and betterments to shop machinery ---Additions and betterments to rolling stock. Additions and betterments to hotels.-------Additions and betterments to communication facilities and betterments to pier "BC" VanAdditions and betterments to pier $\mathrm{BC}^{\text {Van }}$ couver. The appropriations for additions and betterments to rolling stock include the usual betterments for freight cars, passenger equ

LEASES AND AGREEMENTS
F The following agreement made by your Directors will be submitted for your approval:

Agreement dated October 22, 1938, between the Canadian National Railway Company and your Company, made pursuant to the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act of 1933, which directs the two companies to endeavour to agree upon cooperative measures, plans and arrangements for the purpose of effecting economies and providing for more remunerative operation; under this agreement the Canadian National Railway Company agrees to abandon the operation of its line of railway; paralleling the line of your Company, between Louise and Deloraine in the Province of Manitoba, a distance of approximately 57 miles, and to discontinue its communications and express business at Deloraine and in the territory between Louise and Deloraine, the burden and territory between cours the abandonment to be equitably advantage resulting from the aband by a monthly payment divided between the two companies by a monthly payment by your Company to the Canadian National of $\$ 367.96$, which may be commuted by a capital sum payment of $\$ 88,310.20$.

## REGULATION

The Transport Act, enacted at the last Session of Parliament, conferred extended jurisdiction on the Board of Trans mert.Commissioners (formerly known as the Board of Railway port.Commissioners (formerly known as transport by air and Commissioners) for the regulation of transport by air and, to a limited extent, by water on the Great Lakes. For the purpose of removing some of the disability of the regulated carriers by rail, water and air in competition with unregulated carriers, the Statute contains authority for the making of agreed charges for the transport of all or any part of the goods of an individual shipper, subject to the approval of goods or an This part of the Act was brought into effect in November, and the traffic officers have since been collaboratwith the Board and other interested parties in the settleing with the Boarion methods of procedure ment of appropriate regulations and methods of procedure under it. Effective Dominion control and regulation of highway transportation cannot be achieved at present, since, with the exception of interprovincial and international move ments, highway traffic is under provincial jurisdiction.
A committee appointed by the Minister of Transport has been engaged in preparing revised accounting classifications and has made some progress towards the settlement of new uniform satistical and accounting regulations to govern all Canadian railways.

## CO-OPERATION WITH THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Co-operative studies under the provisions of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, were continued throughout the year, but no additional projects were made effective. Formal agreements were executed covering (1) the abandonment of the Canadian National line between Middleton and Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, (2) the abandonment of the Canadian Pacific line between Linwood and Listowel, Ontario, and (3) the abandonment of the Canadian National line between Louise and Deloraine, Manitoba. The first two of these agreements have been submitted to the Board of Transport Commissioners for approval and cannot be made Transport Commissioners effective until such approval is obtained. During the year the Joint Executive Committee authorized the completion of yield savings of approximately $\$ 233,000$ per annum, bringing
he total estimated annual savings from such approved projects not $\mathrm{\epsilon} \mathrm{t}$ in effect to $\$ 854,000$, one-half of which will ccrue to each Company when the projects become effective. The total arrangements, in ffect or hect or authorized by the Jopen is compared with , end of the year was $\$ 1,989,000$, as $\$ 1,756,000$ at the end of the previous year.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, 1938

By resolution passed on March 30, the Senate of Canada appointed a Special Committee to "Enquire into and Report upon the Best Means of Relieving the Country from its Extremely Serious Railwa Condition and Financial Burden Consequy The Consequent Thereto. its officers to be present and to give arrange for various oridence as the Committee might desire.
The form of the investigation did not follow closely the terms of reference, which were designed to deal primarily with the heavy annual deficits of the Canadian National Railways. The Special Committee of the Senate gave its attention rather to studying the progress which had been ade measures under the Canamade Nacific Act, 1933, and then turned dian National-Canaimates of savings from unified manageto consider the eswid ment which were furnished by this Company and the Canadian National Railways to the Royal Commission in 1931-32 at the request of that body.
The officers of your Company gave a detailed account of the methods by which they had prepared the estimate of $\$ 75,300,000$ annual savings on the basis of traffic levels such as prevailed in 1930. The officers of the Canadian National did not attempt to substantiate their similar estimate of $\$ 56,030,000$ or to offer any evidence to show the savings $\$ 56,230,000$ or which might be accomplished by unified management. They criticized certain details of the estimate furnished by your officers, and recommended a programme of compulsory co-operation, which, they claimed, should result in annual joint savings in the order of $\$ 10,000,000$.
Towards the close of the hearings, your President recommended to the Committee that independent experts in engineering and accounting should be retained for the purpose of making a thorough and entirely impartial study of the savings which might be obtained by unified management.
Prior to the prorogation of Parliament on July 1, the Committee reported that it had not had sufficient time to complete its study of the subject and recommended that it be reappointed during the 1939 Session of Parliament. Moreover, it expressed a hope that, in the meantime, efforts would be made to increase the speed of adoption of co-operative measures.
Following the recommendations of the Senate Committee, and as a result of a proposal from your Company to the Canadian National, a Joint Committee has been established consisting of three Vice-Presidents of your Company and three Vice-President of the Canadian National to ensure that every effort to expedite and widen the application of co-opery effort to expedite and widen This Committee has alrea already recommended the study of a number of projects and has others under consideration.
The effect of the investigation has been to stimulate public interest in the question, and it is believed that further study by the Special Committee, which has been recently reappointed, will tend to clarify the whole situation.

STOCK HOLDINGS
The holdings of the Capital Stock of the Company in December, 1938, were distributed as follows:


CHANGES IN DIRECTORATE
It is with deep regret that your Directors have to report the death on October 4, 1938, of the Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C., who had been a member of the Board since June 1919.

RETIRING DIRECTORS
The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for reelection:

Colonel Henry Cockshutt,
Sir Herbert S. Holt,
Brigadier-General F. S. Meighen, C.M.G.,
Mr. Robert C. Stanley.
Your Directors desire to express their sincere appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the officers and employees of the Company throughout the year and their continued devotion to its interests.

For the Directors,
E. W. BEATTY, President.

Montreal, March 13, 1939.

## Financial Chronicle

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1938 ASSETS 

| Property Investment: ASSETS |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Railway, Rolling Stock, Inland Steamships, Hotel, communicative and Miscellanoous |  |
| Properties | \$803,282,535.65 |
| Improvements on Leased Railway Property | 96,616,381.58 |
| Ocean and Coastal Steamships | 104,728,199.86 |
| Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities of Leased, Controlled and Railway Companies and Wholly Owned Companies-Cos | 209,359,208.97 |
| ther Investments: |  |
| Miscellaneous Investments-Cost | \$26,736,208.08 |
| Advances to Controlled and Other Companies. | 28,759,575.28 |
| Mortgages Collectible and Loans and Advances to Settlers | 3,455,692.71 |
| Insurance Fund Investments | 8,259,087.21 |
| Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites | 35,720,759.40 |
| Unsold Lands and Other Properties | 27,429,258.01 |
| Current Assets: |  |
| Material and Supplies | \$17,115,362.85 |
| Agents' and Conductors' Balances | 5,774,594.76 |
| Net Traffic Balances, | 728,028.31 |
| Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable | 4,394,710.10 |
| Cash | 21,883,908.93 |
| Unadjusted Debits: |  |
| Insurance Prepaid. | \$170,346.05 |
| Unamortized Discount on Bonds | 3,237,888.68 |
| Other Unadjusted Debits. | 1,327,855.64 |

$4,736,090.37$
$\$ 1,398,979,602.07$

NOTE-Particulars of securities held for account of the Company, of obligations of the Company in respect of the principal of securities of other companies owning railway lines operated under lease, and of contingent liabilities of the Company are set out in the pamphlet report.

| Capital Stock: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Preference Stock-4\% Non-cumulative | 137,256,921:12 | \$472,256,921.12 |
| Perpetual 4\% Consolidated Debenture Stock. <br> Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds, notes and equipment obligations.................. $\$ 500,402,228.74$ $204,964,000.00$ <br> 204,964,000.00 |  |  |
|  |  | $295,438,228.74$ |
| Bonds, Notes and Equipment Obligations_ | \$219,557,230.77 |  |
| Less: Securities'deposited with Trustee of 5\% Equipment Trust | 6,954,606.60 |  |
|  |  | 212,602,624.17 |
|  |  |  |
| Current Liabilities: |  |  |
| Audited Vouchers | \$4,840,469.83 |  |
| Pay Rolls. | 2,822,146.68 |  |
| Miscellanzous Accounts Payable | 2,651,689.68 |  |
| Accrued Fixed Charges and Guaranteed Interes | 2,758,348.07 |  |
| Deferred Liabilities: |  |  |
| Dominion Government Unemployment Relief | \$3,850,042.71 |  |
| Miscellaneous | 1,644,998.37 |  |
| Reserves and Unadjusted Credits: |  |  |
| Rolling Stock Reserve | \$8,249,662.59 |  |
| Hotel Depreciation Reserve | 5,443,666.73 |  |
| Steamship Depreciation Reser | 47,856,285.79 |  |
| Insurance Reserve | 8,259,087.21 |  |
| Contingent Reserves | 5,165,250.23 |  |
| Investment Reserves | 26,784,433.39 |  |
| Unadjusted Credits | 3,457,979.03 |  |
| Premium Received on Capital and Debenture Stock (Less discount on bonds and notes <br> written off at date of issue) $\qquad$ |  |  |
| Land Surplus. |  | 71,758,451.53 |
| Profit and Loss Balance |  | 136,969,650.26 |
|  |  | 1,398,979,602.07 |

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1938, and, having compared the above Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit \& Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE \& CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, March 10, 1939.

# The Commercial Markets and the Crops 

# COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN 

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, March 31, 1939
Coffee-On the 25th inst. futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling only 9 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 1 point higher 9 lots. The Rio contract closed unchanged to 1 point hagher light, especially in view of the uncertainty over the European political situation. The market for the week was 18 to 24 points higher for Santos contracts. Santos hard and soft 4 s were 100 reis lower today (Saturday), at 19.4 and 17.3 respectively. Havre closed steady and $11 / 4$ francs higher. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 8 to 10 points net higher in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 49 lots. The Rio contract closed 1 point up, with sales of only 2 contracts, and they were made in the May delivery. Little coffee was on they were made in the may in futures market, with the result that buyers offer in the futures market, with the The market for the Santos contracts was 1 to 6 points higher during early afternoon, with December at 6.10, up 6 points. About 6,000 bags were done in the first two hours and a half. In Havre futures were unchanged to $1 / 4$ frane higher. Actuals were steady. Santos 4 s were offered at 6.35 to 6.65 c. in most cases although quotations were outside that range on odd lots. Milds continued steady with $111 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. asked for Medelins. Roasters were doing little. On the 28 th inst. futures closed 4 to 5 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 18 lots. The Rio contract closed 3 to 5 points net lower, with sales of The Rio contract closed from European sources was largely responsible for the market's heaviness. The European political situation is fraught with so much danger and uncertainty that traders are reluctuant to commit themselves in a substantial way. Havre closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher and Brazil remained unchanged. On the 29 th inst. futures closed 4 points to 1 point lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 10 lots. The Rio contract closed 5 points up, this gain being registered in tho December delivery on the sale of 3 contracts, this being all the business that was on the sale of 3 contracts, this. Trading was very quiet and
done in the Rio department. Trass lacked feature. Rios were traded at 4 to 5 points advance on the opening, after which they were neglected. Havre futures were 1 to $11 / 2$ francs lower. In Brazil Rio No. 7 s spot were quoted officially at 13.2 milreis per 10 kilos, up 200 reis, while Santos hard $4 s$ advanced 100 reis. Cost and freight offers were unchanged. Mild coffees were very steady. Manizales were quoted at $107 / 8$ to 11 c . on the spot as a result of buying by the Growers Association of Columbia in support of the market. Stocks here are rather meager.
On the 30 th inst. futures closed 3 points down to unchanged in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 46 lots. The Rio contract closed 8 to 4 points net higher, with sales totaling 18 lots. Liquidation of May Santos contracts brought activity and lower prices to the coffee market after the opening, but later the market became steady and trading turned dull. The Exchange will vote on a new Rio contract tomorrow. If the new on 3 is adopted, the present contract will expire in March, 1940. Trading in the new contract then would start in July, 1939, contracts and thereafter. then would start in unch, 1939, contracts and thereafter. Havre futures were unchanged to $/ 4$ franc higher. Offers
from Brazil were unchanged. Mild coffees remained steady. from Brazil were unchanged. Mild coffees remained steady.
Today futures closed 3 to 6 points net lower in the Santos contract, with sales totaling 66 lots. Only 1 contract was traded in the Rio department, and that was in the May delivery at 4 points decline. Coffea futures were under pressure, but whether that was because of European developments or because of an easier stock market, was hard to determine. Trading was restricted to Santos contracts, which, after opening 1 to 4 points lower, stood 5 to 10 points lower during early afternoon. Volume increased on the decline. Cost and freight offers by Brazil were generally decline. Cost and fraight offers by Brazil were generally
unchanged, whilg the spot pric of Rio 7 s advanced 200 reis. unchanged, while the spot pric 3 of Rio 7 s advanced 200 reis.
In Havre futures were $3 / 4$ to 1 franc lower. Mild coffees. were barely steady.



Cocoa-On the 25th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 204 lots. Buying came largely from trade and manufacturing sources. London actuals were $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. off, while the Terminal Cocoa Market was $11 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ d. higher, with only 10 tons traded. Wall Street interests were reported as evening up over the week end, a decidedly apprehensive feeling prevailing concerning the European political situation. There was some Bahia hedge selling observed on the floor today. Local closing: May, 4.60; July, 4.66; Sept., 4.83 ; Dec., 4.97; Jan., 5.02. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 6 to 9 points net lower. Trading
was fairly active, with Wall Street liquidation and some hedge selling the features. Transactions totaled 181 lots, or 2,425 tons. The opening range was 1 point lower to unchanged. What demand there was came principally from commission houses and trade interests. Local closing: May, 4.53; July, 4.64; Sept., 4.74; Oct., 4.79; Dec., 4.91. On the 28th inst. futures closed 2 to 6 points net lower. The opening range was 1 to 3 points notions totale 295 lots was 3 . 1 equal to 3 , largely to Wall Street liquidation and the easiness of other commodity markets. London actuals were 3d. lower, while the Terminal Cocoa Market was 3d. to 6d. easier, with transactions totaling 90 tons. In the local trading manufacturers and dealers were buyers of the nearby daliveries. Short covering in the May position was also a feature. Local closing: May, 4.51; June, 4.56; July, 4.61; Sept., 4.71; Oct., 4.75; Dec., 4.85. On the 29th inst. futures closed 1 point net lower to unchanged. Transactions totaled 132 lots. Interest in cocoa futures was at a minimum with the result that up to early afternoon only 50 lots had been done. At that time prices were 2 to 3 points higher. It was the slowest market in several months. There was a scarcity of offerings, but demand also was small. London was steady. Warehouse stocks increased 2,300 bags. The total is $1,163,917$ bags, compared with 585,215 bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 4.50; July, 4.60; Sept., 4.71; Dec., 4.85.
On the 30 th inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points net higher. Transactions totaled 173 lots. Cocoa futures marked time. A little scattered Wall Street liquidation and trade selling was absorbsd by manufacturers. Offerings from primary markets were few as hedge pressure was absent. During early afternoon the market stood unchanged to 1 point lower. Sales to that time totaled 125 lots. Warehouse stocks increased 460 bags. They now total $1,164,376 \mathrm{bags}$ compared with 586,652 bags a year ago. Local closing: May, 4.56; July, 4.64; Sépt., 4.77; Dec., 4.90; Jan., 4.95. Today future, closed $1^{\prime \prime}$ point up to 4 points decline. Transactions totaled 362 lots. The cocoa futures market generated increased activity at higher prices. Trading volume up to early afternoon totaled 250 lots. Wall Street was credited with liquidation because of weakness in stocks; but offerings were taken up quickly, especially May, which has been the center of mysterious buying for several days. Cocoa is regarded as a war commodity along with wheat and sugar. No change was reported in warehouse stocks. Local clósing: May, 4.57; June, 4.60; July, 4.63; Sept., 4.73; Dec., 4.88; Jan., 4.93.

Sugar- On the 25 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. The great uncertainty over legislation at Washington and the continued tension of political affairs abroad, caused much evening up over the week end. Today and tomorrow, at least, and possibly for some time to come market interest will be centered in Washington, for the passage of the Ellender bill in the Senate has started the ball rolling for new legislation. In the market for raws reports ware current that business was effected. in Puerto Rican sugar at 2.87 c . and in Cubas at 2 c . Sellers wore asking 2.88 c . generally for duty frees and 2.02 c . for second half of April shipment Cubas. Business was slow in the world sugar contract today, transactions totaling only 21 lots, with the closing range unchanged to 2 points net higher. In the London market raws were unchanged at 6s. $51 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. and futures there closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 2 points down to unchanged in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 143 lots. Domestic sugar futures opened unchanged to 1 point lower and by early afternoon were 1 to 2 points off. There was little feature to the trading other than scattered selling, some of it profit taking and some covering by Cuban interests. No sales were reported in the raw market. Duty frees were offered at 2.88 to 2.90 c . with Cubas a few points higher, while buyers were not firm above 2.85 c . Refiners are urging customers to spread delivery orders on $\$ 4.40$ contracts between now and the dead line on April 17, warning them that undelivered balances will be canceled. In the world sugar market prices were $1 / 2$ point up to $1 / 2$ point down at the close, with sales totaling 50 lots. London futures were $1 / 4$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Raws were raised to the equivalent of $1.181 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. f.o.b. Cuba. On the 28 th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 73 lots, which were in May, July and January. Trading was relatively light and featureless, the markets apparently marking time until something definite comes from Washington that will enable the trade to have a clearer view of what is ahead. In the market for raws business was estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 tons at 2.86 c ., but only half of the details came out. American bought 2,000 tons of Philippines for mid-April arrival and 20,000 bags of Puerto Rhicos, clearing April 5; National, 20;000 bags of Puerto Ricos for second half April shipment, and Pennsylvania, 2,000 tons of Philippines due April 7. The world sugar contract

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
closed unchanged to 1 point lower, with sales totaling 95 lots. London raws were held at 6s. $51 / 4 \mathrm{~d} .$, equal to $1.161 / 2$ c. f.o.b. Cuba, with freight at 16s. 6 d . On the 29th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net higher. Transactions totaled 201 lots in the domestic contract. The world sugar contract closed 1 point up to 1 point down, with transactions totaling 145 lots. Activity in raw sugar at higher prices and rumors that a new Cuban trade agreement might be signed before nightfall, started a buying wave in the domestic sugar futures market which advanced prices 2 to 3 points. Raw sugar advanced 2 points in the spot market to 2.88c. At that level refiners took 6,000 tons of forward shipment Philippines and 20,000 bags of Puerto Ricos at 2.90c., due about the middle of April. Offers of nearby sugars were generally at 2.90 c . World sugar contracts stood 2 points higher on May during early afternoon at $1.191 / 2$ c. Futures in London were $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Raws sold in London at $1.161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound.

On the 30th inst. futures closed 2 to 3 points net lower in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 29 lots. The world sugar contract closed unchanged to $1 / 2$ point higher, with sales totaling 91 lots. The lethargy which characterized other commodity markets extended to sugar. Trading was small in volume. During early afternoon prices were unchanged to 2 points lower, with Sept. selling at 2.10 c . a pound, off 2 points. Traders were disappointed that the President left Washington without acting on the pending Cuban trade treaty. In the raw sugar market Henderson paid 2.88 c . for 2,000 tons of April-May shipment sugar from the Philippines, the same price as was paid yesterday for about 12,000 tons. World sugar contracts were firm during most of the session. London futures were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher on sales of 6,000 tons. It was rumored that freight rates from Cuba to the United Kingdom had been increased. Today futures closed unchanged to 2 points up in the domestic contract, with sales totaling 267 lots. Domestie sugar futures advanced and held gains of 2 points despite concentrated selling which appeared at the opening in suf ficient volume to supply all bidders. In the raw market 2.88 c . was paid again. Reported sales included 5,000 tons of Philippines May-June shipment to the American Sugar Refining Co.; 1,100 tons, due April 25 , to an operator, and Refining Co.; 1,100 tons, due April 22 and 3,000 tons, due May 12 to Pennsylvania. Further offers were made at 2.90 e. Withdrawals of refined against orders at $\$ 4.40$ have picked up, the trade reported. World sugar held initial gains 1 to $21 / 2$ points. Futures in London were unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, while the equivalent of 1.18 c . a pound f.o. b. Cuba was paid for raws. The world sugar contract closed unchanged $1 / 2$ point up, with sales totaling 305 lots.
Prices were as follows:

## May Julyterb Septemb

597,281 Short Tons of Sugar Received by United States from Off-Shore Areas During First Two Months of 1939
The second monthly report on the status of the 1939 sugar quotas for the various sugar-producing areas supplying the United States market was issued on March 10 by the Sugar Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The sum of these quotas represents the quantity of 'sugar The sum of these quotas represents the quantity of sugar
estimated, under the Sugar Act of 1937, to be required to 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 offshore areas, including the full-duty countries, during January and February, amounted to 597,281 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year, charges against the off-shore areas totaled 671,042 tons. The Sugar Division's announcement also said:
The report includes sugar from all areas recorded as entered or certified for entry before March 1, 1939. Statistics for foreign countries other than Cuba also include certifications for entry of sugar which was in transit on March 1, 1939. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weight and polarization data for all importations are available.
There were 46.249 short tons of sugar, raw value, charged against the quota for the mainland cane areas and 29,457 short tons, raw value, against Data for February are not yet available.
The quantities charged against the off-shore areas during January and February and the balances remaining are as follows

| Area | 1939 Sugar Quotas Established Under the Latest Regulations | Amounts Charged Against Quotas | Balance Remaining |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cuba | 1,954,303 | 116,252 | 1,838,051 |
| Philippines | 1,052,854 | 122,737 | 930,117 |
| Puerto Rico | 815,810 | 299,599 | 516,211 |
| Hawail | 958,994 | 55,137 | 903,857 |
| Virgin Islands | 9,115 | 0 | 9,115 |
| Foreign countries other than Cuba | 27,004 | 3,556 | 23,448 |
| Total------------.-.-- | 4.818.080 | 597.281 | 4,220.799 |

Direct Consumption Sugars
Direct consumption sugar is included in the above amounts charged against the various quotas, since the direct consumption sugar quota is included in the total quota for each area. The following tabulation indicates the 1939 direct consumption sugar quotas and charges against such quotas during January and February, showing separately sugar polarizing 99.8 degres and above ahd sugar polarizing less than 9.8 degrees. colur. shows the
of the outturn weight and polarization for each cargo of direct consumption sugar entered against the quotas
(In Short Tons- 96 Degree Equivalent)

| Area | $\begin{aligned} & 1939 \\ & \text { Quota } \end{aligned}$ | Quantity Ch'g'd Against Quota |  | TotalCharges | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Balance } \\ & \text { Remaining } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Sugar Polarizing 99.8 Degrees and Above | Sugar Polarizing Less Than 99.8 Degrees |  |  |
| Cuba---.--- | 375,000 | 6,462 | 465 | 6,927 | 368,073 |
| Puerto Rico-- | 129,033 | 26,604 | 6,440 | 33,044 | 92,989 |
| Hawail.-- | 29,616 | 1,284 | 0 | 1,284 | 28,332 |
| Phillppines.. | 80.214 | 5,452 | 780 | 6,232 | 73,982 |
| Total_..... | 610.863 | 39.802 | 7.685 | 47,487 | 563,376 |

## uotas for Full-Duty Countries

The 3,556 short tons, raw value, charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba is the total of charges made during the first two months 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 February and the amounts which may be admitted during the remainder of the year.
 a In accordance with Section 212 of the Sugar Act of 1937, the first 10 short tons
of sugar, raw value, Imported from any foretgn country other than Cuba have not
been charged against the quota for that country
 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; Ger4,337, Netherlands, 235,716; Nicaragua, 11,058,456; Salvad ,881, 104; Vene302 pounds from France, and 30 pounds from Chile, but under the provisions of Section 212 of the Sugar Act, referred to in footnote a, these importations have no
been charged against the quota for foreign countries other than Cuba.

## Department of Agriculture Makes Public List of Puerto

 Rican Sugar Payments of $\$ 10,000$ or OverThe Agricultural Adjustment Administration on March 25 made public a list of payments of $\$ 10,000$ or more to participants in the 1937 Sugar Program in Puerto Rico. Similar data on payments in the other domestic sugar producing areas were published recently. The Department said:
The payments were made under the Sugar Act of 1937. The conditions required to qualify producers for such payments are non-employment of child labor, payment of fair and reasonable wages to agrícultural laborers, marketing of not more than the farm's proportionate share of the area's sugar quota, soil conservation, and, in the case of producer-processors, pay ment of fair and reasonable prices or sugarcane or sugar beets purchased from other producers. The Sugar Act directs that payments be made to cooperating producers and establishes the basic rate of payment at 60 cents per 100 pounds of commercially recoverable sugar, with downward gradua tions in rates for production of more than 500 tons of sugar.
The Act also levies an excise tax on all sugar consumed in the United States, the anticipated annual. yield of which is approximately $\$ 68,000,000$ 000,000 annually.
Cuban Sugar Planters Voices Objections to Bill Passed
by U. S. Senate Providing for Revisions in Sugar
Quota Act
The bill passed by the U. S. Senate on March 23 calling for revisions in the sugar quota Act is viewed by Cuban sugar planters as harmful to their industry, according to a wireless message from Havana on March 25, which in stating that it would greatly reduce Cuba's quota for shipment to the United States, added:
If this measure is finally approved it will reduce the quota 200,000 tons according to the Cane Planters Association. 10 years ago Cuba supplied $50 \%$ of the sugar consumed by the United States, but this has been pro gressi vely reduced to $28 \%$ in this year's quota:

Secretary of Agriculture Jose Garcia Montes asserted the bill approved by the United States Senate violated the reciprocity treaty. "if not the letter, at any rate the spirit.'
"We must have confidence in the state Department of that country which is always Just and in accord with the Good Neighbor policy of the American President,": he continued

The entire island is suffering an acute depression because of the low price of sugar, which producers say does not meet the cost of production There is widesp States tanif reciprocity treaty.
Colombian Sugar Imports Declined Sharply in 1938 Total for 11 Months $5,295,490$ Pounds, Compared with 41,298,727 Pounds in 1937
Imports of refined sugar into Colombia during 1938 registered a sharp decrease compared with the preceding year, according to a report to the Department of Commerce by the office of the American Commercial Attache at Bogata According to available statistics, sugar imports during the first 11 months of 1938 totaled only $5,295,490$ pounds, compared with $41,298,727$ pounds in 1937 , the report stated. The Commerce Department on March 3 further said :
Imports from the United States, Colombia's principal foreign source of supply, totaled $5,064,957$ pounds during the first 11 months of 1938, compared with $23,607,945$ pounds imported from this source during the corresponding period in 1937. Imports from Cuba, which totaled 15,459,679 1938. Imports from all other supplying countries, including Panama,
the Canal Zone, and the Dominican Republic, also registered sharp decreases during 1938.
produc decrease in the imports was attributed to a rise in the domestic of refined sugar, according to the report.
Lard-On the 25th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Trading was extremely light, with the undertone reported steady. Export sales of American lard throughout the past week were quite heavy, with England the principal buyer. Liverpool lard futures were easy today, with final prices 3d. to 6d. lower. Chicago hog prices held fairly steady during the week. Today scattered sales were reported at prices ranging from $\$ 7$ to $\$ 7.60$. Western receipts on the close of the week were light. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 12 to 15 points net lower. The market ruled heavy during most of the session, with prices closing at about the lows of the day. The feature of the trading was selling by packing interests, and with little or no support, prices yielded rather easily and showed no rallying tendency. Liverpool lard market was quiet, with the final range unchanged to 3 d . lower. Hog marketings at the principal. Western markets were moderately heavy and totaled 70,100 head, against 59,000 head for the same day last year. Prices on hogs at Chicago averaged 10c. under Friday's finals. Sales were reported as ranging from $\$ 6.90$ to $\$ 7.70$. On the 28 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher. The market opened lower, influenced by the wakness in hogs. There was a rally of 7 to 12 points, due largely to shorts covering. England was an active buyer of lard here today. Exports of lard from the Port of New York today were heavy and totaled 226,500 pounds for Liverpool and Southampton. Liverpool quotations were 6 d . to 9 d . lowèr. Chicago hog prices closed 10 c . to 25 c. lower, the top price registering $\$ 7.50$, with sales to 25c. lower, the top price registering $\$ 7.50$, with sales ranging from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.50$. Western hog marketings were
heavy and totaled 68,700 head, against 48,500 head for the same day a year ago. On the 29th inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. Trading was light and without special feature. The market was heavy during most of the session, though prices moved within a very narrow range. For the past two days export shipments of American lard to England have been very heavy. Today shipments to London totaled 332,010 pounds. Liverpool lard prices were unchanged to 3d. higher. In spite of the heavy hog marketings at Chicago and other Western markets today prices on hogs held very steady. Sales were reported throughout the day as ranging steady. Sales were reported throughout the day as ranging
from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.50$. Western hog receipts totaled 54,500 from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.50$. Western hog receipts totaled 54

On the 30 th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net higher The market's slight gains today were attributed largely to short covering influenced by the continued good export sales to the United Kingdom. Prices closed at about the top levels of the day. Export shipments of lard from the port of New York today were heavy and totaled 357,855 pounds, destined for Liverpool, Belfast, Manchester and Antwerp. Liverpool lard futures were quiet; but steady and final prices Liverpool lard futures were quiet, but steady and final prices
were unchanged to 3d. higher. Hog prices at Chicago ranged were unchanged to 3 d . higher. Hog prices at Chicago ranged
from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.40$. Western hog receipts totaled 46,200 from $\$ 6.75$ to $\$ 7.40$. Western hog receipts totaled 46,200 Today futures closed unchanged to 2 points up. Trading was light and without feature. At Chicago hogs were steady to strong today, aided by receipts that were lighter than expected. The top price for hogs at Chicago was $\$ 7.45$, but this was paid sparingly. Prices were 5 to 10c. higher than Thursday's average in spots, with bulk good and choice 160 to 240 pound kinds getting from $\$ 7.25$ to $\$ 7.40$.
daily closing prices of lard futures in chicago
 family ( $40-50$ pieces to barrel) per barrel (per 200 pounds), (export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 22$ per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut Meats: Quiet. Pickled Hams: Pienic, loose, ca.f.- 4 to 6 lbs. $11 / 2 c . ; 6$ to 8 lbs., 12c.; 8 to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 12 \mathrm{c}$. Skinned, loose, c.a.f.-14 to 16 lbs., 18 c .; 10 lbs., 12c. Skinned, loose, c.a.f. 14 to 16 lbs., 18 c .; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 1634 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, f.o.b. New York- 6 to
8 lbs., $15 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to $10 \mathrm{lbs} ., 14 \mathrm{c} . ; 10$ to 12 lbs, 13 $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: Clear, dry salted, boxed, N: Y. -16 to 18 lbs., $103 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 18$ to 20 lbs., $101 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 101 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 25$ to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 10 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: Creamery, Firsts to Higher than Extra and Premium Marks: 22 to 243 3c. Cheese: State, Held '37, 20 to 23c. Held '38, 16 to 18c. Eggs: Mixed Colors, Checks to Special Packs: 15c. offer, to $183 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. bid.
Oils-Linseed oil continues to move in satisfactory volume. Tank cars are quoted 8.3c. bid, whils Tank wagons are 8.3 bid, 8.5c. offer. Quotations: Chinawood: Nearby, tanks15 to 15.2c. Coconut: Crude, tanks, nearby-. $031 / 8$ to $.031 / 40$.; Pacific Coast- $23 / 4$ to $27 / 8$. Olive: DenaturedDrums, carlots, shipment- $821 / 2$; Spot, 84 to 85 . Soy Bean: Trums, carlots, shipment- $821 / 2$; Spot, 84 to 85 . Soy Bean. Edible: Coconut, 76 degrees-.081/2. Lard: Extra winter prime-9c. Cod: Crude, Norwegian, light filtered-29 offer, no bid. Turpentine: 35 to 37 . Rosins: $\$ 4.90$ to $\$ 8.60$.

Cottonseed Oil sales, including switches, 53 contracts. Crude, S. E. 51/2c. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 25 th inst. futures closed 9 to 13 points net lower. The market was adversely affected by the weakness in the foreign cables and the indisposition of traders to make commitments over the weekend, especially in view of the Mussolini speech to be made tomorrow (Sunday). Transactions totaled only 240 tons. Trade interests were reported as on both sides of the market. Most of the business was done in the September position. Quiet also prevailed in the actual market. Spot No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade dropped 1-16c. to $161-16 \mathrm{c}$. Local closing: March, 16.01 ; May, 16.01; July, 16.04; Sept., 16.05; Dec., 16.05; Jan., 16.05. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 8 to 13 points net higher. While trading was light, the market displayed a firm undertone during the early part of the session, prices easing considerably as the session drew to a closs, with the list at the low levels of the day when the bell rang. The market derived its early strength chiefly from the stronger cables from the London and Singapore rubber markets. Transactions in the local market totaled 1,310 tons. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the actual market gained 1-16.c. to $161 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Offerings from the Far East proved limited and too high for the outside trade. The actual market was quiet. Local closing: March, 16.14; May, 16.12; July, 16.12; Sept., 16.13: Dec., 16.13; Jan., 16.13. On the 28th inst. futures dosed 7 to 8 points net lower. The market ruled easy during most of the session, influenced by the weaker foreign rubber markets and the heaviness of the securities markets. Trading was relatively light, with only 710 tons traded, which included 50 tons exchanged for physical rubber in the actual market. The major portion of the day's business was in the September delivery, in which 300 tons were traded. There was some demand from commission houses near the close and this caused prices to tirm up considerably. The outside market was very quiet. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade declined 1-16c. to 16 1-16c. Local closing: April, 16.00; May, 16.05; July, 16.05; Sept., 16.05; Dec., 16.05. On the 29th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled 45 lots. Trading in rubber futures continued small, but the tone of the market was firm. Sales to early afternoon totaled but 230 tons, of which 10 tons were exchanged for physicals. Ten tons wer delivered on March, making deliveries on that position 3,000 tons. This was the final day of trading in March. London closed steady, 1-16d. higher. Singapore was 1-16 to 3-32d lower. Local closing: March, $16.15 ;$ May, 16.05 ; July, 16.03 Sept., 16.01; Oct., 16.03; Dec., 16.04.

On the 30 th inst. futures closed 14 to 19 points net lower. Transactions totaled 124 lots. A mixed trade developed in tha rubber futures market. The absence of hedge salling in dicated that little shipment business was being done. Prices were steady with only 200 tons done to early afternoon March sold at 16c., off 5 points, and December at 16.07 up 1 point, these levels prevailing during early afternoon London closed unchanged to $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Singapore also was steady. Local closing: April, 15.90; May, 15.86; July 15.87; Sept., 15.87; Dec., 15.87; Jan., 15.87. Today futures closed 9 to 6 points net lower. Transactions totaled 198 lots Dealer buying of the September position was one of the features of a quiet market in rubber futurys. Prices wore fairly steady, standing 1 point higher to 1 point lower during early afternoon. Transactions to that time totaled 870 tons of which fifty were exchanged for physicals. Shipment offerings were said to be light. London closed unchanged to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. It was estimated that United Kingdom crude rubber stocks had decreased 1,100 tons this week. Singapore was unchanged to $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower also. Local clos ing: April, 15.82; May, 15.78; July, 15.79; Sept., 15.79 ing. April, 15.82; May, 15.78; July,

Hides-On the 25 th inst. futures closed 8 points higher to 3 points under the previous final quotations. Transactions in the new contract totaled $3,280,000$ pounds, while in the old contract they totaled only 80,000 pounds. The old contract opened 5 points higher and the new contract from 1 to 7 points up. The market developed an irregular trend this reflecting the ovening-up over the week-end, many traders keeping in mind the Mussolini spebeh and the farreaching effects it could have on world affairs. No fresh spot hide sales were reported today and prices remained unchanged. Local closing. New contract. March 1100 June, 11.46; Sept., 11.85; Dec., 12.20. Old contract: June 10.63; Sept., 10.88 , both nominal. On the 27 th inst. futures closed 11 points off for the old contract, while the new con tract closed 1 to 6 points net lower. The market opened with the old contract 8 points lower and the new contract from 2 to 8 points net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone easy during most of the session. There was no trading in the old contract, while transactions in the new contract totaled $3,440,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the exchange increased br 6,820 hides to a total of 1,160711 hides. There were 1,500 butt brands and 2,500 Colorados sold in the New York spot market at steady prices, while in Chicago 10,000 branded cow hides were sold at $93 / 8$ c. a pound. Local closing: New contract: March expired at noon. June, 11.42; Sept., 11.84; Dec., 12.19; March, 12.52 . Closing nominal prices in the old contract were: June, 15.52; Sept., 10.77. On the 28th inst. futures closed 7 to 9 points net lower. The market was decidedly weak at the opening, with prices off as much as 32 points for the old contract, while the new contract opened with a break of 18 to 24 points. The undertone improved as
the session progressed and much of the early loss was erased. There was no trading recorded in the old contract. Transactions in the new contract totaled $8,040,000$ pounds. The domestic spot hide market developed nothing of interest, even price changes being absent.. Local closing: New contract: June, 11.34; Sept., 11.74; Dec., 12.10. Old contract June, 10.45; Sept., 10.70; these latter nominal. On the 29th inst. futures closed 1 to 3 points net higher for the new contract, with sales totaling 59 lots. The old contract registered only one sale of 1 contract in the June delivery at a gain of 10 points. Locals and commission house traders were on both sides of the raw hide futures market, but only in a small way Prices were steady, showing little overnight change. During early afternoon June new sold at 11.35 c ., up 1 point; September new at 11.76 c ., was 2 points higher. Transactions to early afternoon totaled $1,320,000$ pounds. Certificated stocks in warehouses now total $1,166,501$ hides. Local closing: New contracts: June, 11.35; Sept., 11.77; Dec., 12.12; March, 12.45. Old coniract: June, 10.55.

On the 30th inst. futures closed 37 to 46 points net lower Transactions totaled 239 lots in the new contract. After opening lower, hide futures recovered in dull trading. There was local and commission buying in light volume during the early part of the session. Towards the close however, the mark at had a sever’ slump, influenced largely by the weakness in the securities markets, which latter broke on a wave of late selling. Local closing: June, 10.98; Sept., 11.31; Dec., 11.66. Today futures closed 34 to 26 points net lower for the new contract, with sales totaling 637 lots. Only 3 lots were traded in the old contract, and they werg in the June delivery at a lojs of 33 points. Commission house selling inspired by the fall in tho stock market caused prices to break more than 20 points. Trading was extremely active, the turnover in the new contracts to early afternoon being more than $11,000,000$ pounds. Transactions in the old contract totaled 120,000 pounds to that time. There were no factors aside from the foraign situation. During early afternoon June new stood at 10.75 c . and September at 11.12c., respectively. Local closing: New Contract: June, 10.64; Sept., 11.05; Dec., 11.40. Old Contract: June, 9.75.

Ocean Freights-During the past week the major portion of business was in time charters. Charters included: Grain Booked: Three loads, New York to Marseilles, March, 14e. Three loads, PhiladeIphia to Liverpool-Manchester, April, 2s. 11d. One load, New York to London, March, 2s. 9d. One and one-fourth loads, New York to Antwerp, MarchApril, 14c. Grain: Portland to Shanghai, April-May, $\$ 3.40$. Portland to Shanghai, April 1-15, \$3.60. Sugar: Cuba to United Kingdom-Continent, April 20-May 10, 16s. 9d. Santo Domingo to United Kingdom-Continent, April 15-May 3, 16s. Cuba to Alexandria, April 20-May 15, 18 s .6 d . Scrap: Atlantic range to Japan, April-May, 19 s . Time: 12 months, general trading-delivery, north of Hatteras, April, 3s. 3d. Four to six months, West Indies Trading. April, p. t. Four and a half to seven months, West Indies Trading, April, $\$ 1.15$ continuation. Six to nine months West Indies trade, May, $\$ 1.15$. Round trip West Indies trade, April, $\$ 1.40$. Round trip West Indies trade, April, $\$ 1.40$. Delivery Far East; redelivery United Kingdom via North Pacific, April, 5s. 6d.

Coal-According to latest statistics Eastern anthracite shipments are lower, and reflect to some extent the unsettled state of the coal markets. According to figurès furnished by the Association of American Railroads, the shipments of anthracite into Eastern New York and New England for the week ended March 11 have amounted to 1,344 cars, as compared with 1,680 cars during the same week in 1938 , shpwing a decrease of 336 cars, or approximately 16,800 tons. Shipments of bituminous coal into this territory during the week ended March 11 have amounted to 1,122 cars, as compared with 2,289 cars during the corresponding week in 1938. It is stated that modernization of equipment and improvement in preparation methods are the leading steps being taken by coal mine operators to lower production costs and regain markets lost during the depression to competing fuels. It is said that approximately $32 \%$ of the 1938 bituminous coal output was mechanically loaded, an increase of $6.3 \%$ over 1937. During the past three years over a hundred bituminous coal mining companies have installed mobile loading and conveyor equipment which did not have any such devices in use three years ago.

Wool-The wool situation showed practically little change during the past week, there being no appreciable demand and prices generally showing a sagging tendency. Like all commodity markets it is being affected more or less by the new threatened political crisis abroad and the recent unfavorable trend of business in this country. It is reported that bright medium fleece wools were getting a little more attention than last week as an occasional user showed a willingness to anticipatẹ requirements to a very limited extent at current quotation. What little buying there was appeared to be of a hand to mouth character. A cable from London on the 30th states that the Colonial wool auctions closed fairly satisfactory although withdrawals were heavier than in the Jan. series. Compared to the preceding sales, best Australian greasy merinos were $5 \%$ higher; other greasy merinos and best scoured were about par; inferior scoured merinos and best scoured were about par, 93,500 bales are estimated to have been purchased, of which the home trade
took 54,000 bales, the Continent 39,500 bales and carryovers including old stock were 38,000 bales.

Silk-On the 27 th inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower for the No. 1 contract, while th 3 No. 2 contract closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up to 3c. off. Trading was relatively light, with price trend irregular. Transactions totaled 470 bales in the No. 1 contract. No transactions were recorded in the No. 2 con tract. Yokohama was 2 yen higher to 9 yen off, while Kobe was 5 yen up to 13 yen lower. Grade D closed at 1,104 yen in both markets, 5 yen off at Yokohama and unchanged at Kobe. Spot sales in both Japanese markets totaled 450 bales, while futures transactions totaled 3,075 bales. Local closing: No. 1 contract-March, 2.23; May, 2.14; July, 2.04• Aug 1.98; Sept., 1.951/2. Oct., 1.95. No. 2 contract-March. 2.31; May, 2.08; July, 1.97; Sept., 1.87; Oct., 1.87. On the 28th inst. futures closed 2c. to 6c. net lower. Trading was very sluggish, the market ruling quiet during most of ths very sluggish, the markit ruling quiet during most of ths
session. Of the 179 notices issued today, the major portion was stopped by the trade. The weakness of markets abroad and the heaviness of the local securities market were con tributing factors to the easing tendency of the local market. Trade houses were reported as buying and selling in the forward positions. Transactions totaled 480 bales, including 470 bales on the No. 1 contract and 10 bales on the No. 2 contract. Futures at Yokohama were 5 to 13 yen off, while at Kobe they were 6 to 19 yen net lower. Grade D declined 5 yen to 1,035 yen at Yokohama and declined 10 yen to 1,030 yen at Kobe. Spot sales in both markets totaled 350 bales, whils futures transactions equaled 4,400 bales. Local closing: Contract No. 1-April, 2.161/2; May 2.11 ; July, 2.01; Aug., 1.941/2; Sept., 1.92; Oct., 1.92; Nov., $1.901 / 2$. Contract No. 2-April, 2.12; May, 2.05; July, 1.95; Aug., 1.84; Oct., 1.83. On the 29 th inst. futures closed 3c. to 1c. up in the near deliveries and $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down to 1 c . up on the distant deliveries in the No. 1 contract. July was the only delivery traded in the No. 2 contract, with sales of only two contracts. Trading was mixed in the market today. Prices were irregular at the opening, but subsequently the market was firm in trading which totaled 180 bales up to early afternoon, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market declined 1 c . to $\$ 2.221 / 2$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse called 5 yen higher to 9 yen lower, while the price of grade $D$ silk outside declined $71 / 2$ yen to $1,0271 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contract-June, 2.08 ; July, $2.021 / 2$; Aug., $1.951 / 2$; Sept., 1.92; Oct., $1.911 / 2$; Nov.. $1.911 / 2$. Contract No. 2-July, 1.96.
On the 30th inst. futures for the No. 1 contract closed $1 / 2$ to 3 c . net lower. Transactions totaled 57 contracts. Only two contracts wer traded in the No. 2 contract, with prices 1c. down to unchanged. In the absencэ of leadership from Japan, the silk market floundəred around without getting anywhere. Trading was small, totaling only 110 bales to early aftarnoon. At that time May No. 1 stood at $\$ 2.15$, off $1 / 2$ c., and Sept. at $\$ 1.92$, unchanged. The price of crack double extra silk in the New York spot market remained unchanged at $\$ 2.221 / 2$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 1 yen lower to 2 yen higher, while the price of Grade D silk in the outside market declined $21 / 2$ ven to 1,025 yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contract: May, 2.12; June, $2.071 / 2$; July, $1.991 / 2$; Aug., $1.931 / 2$; Sept., 1.90; Oct., $1.891 / 2$; Nov., 1.89. No. 2 contract: Oct., 1.81; Nov., 1.80. Today futures closed 3 to $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower in the No. 1 contract, "with sales totaling 120 lots. The No. 2 contract closed 4c. up to 3 c . lower, with saljs totaling only 6 lots. While there was some dealer buying in silk futures, selling was rather general with sentiment perhaps loss confident than heretofore. Trading was more active than in some time, with a turnover of 500 bales in the No. 1 contract and of 50 bales in the new contract up to early afternoon. The price of crack double extra silk declined $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in the New York spot market to $\$ 2.21$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 9 to 16 yen lower, while the price of Grade D silk in the outside market declined $12.1 / 2$ yen to $1,0121 / 2$ yen a bale. Local closing: No. 1 contract: April, 2.15; May, 2.09; June, 2.03; July, 1.95; Aug., $1.901 / 2$; Sept., $1861 \frac{1}{2}$; Oct., 1.851 2 ; Nov., 1.86. No. 2 contract: Sэpt., 1:85; Oct., 1.81; Nov., 1.77.

## COTTON

Friday Night, March 31, 1939
The Movement of the Crop, as inidcated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 19,979 bales, against 21,973 bales last week and 27,264 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938 $3,184,005$ bales, against $6,728,385$ bales for the same period of 1937-38, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1938, of $3,544,380$ bales.


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 <br> Mar. 31 | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Since Aupg } \\ 11938 \end{gathered}\right.$ | This | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { SinceAug } \\ 11937 \end{array}\right\|$ | 1939 | 38 |
| Galve | 2,862 | 933,2 | 486 | , 8 | 555. | 825,623 |
| Couston | 739 | ${ }_{288,620}^{984,770}$ | 287 | 1,7598 | 662,875 46,324 |  |
| Beaumont |  | -16,678 |  | 11 | 31,800 |  |
| New Orie | 9,027 | 758,746 | 20,911 | ${ }^{1971,095}$ | 545,6 |  |
| Pensacol | 23 | 10,732 | 288 | 73 , |  |  |
| Jaacksonvi | 112 | 33,673 | 413 | ${ }_{123,369}$ | 149.6 | 145,930 |
| Charl |  | 15,833 | 528 | 184.2 | 34,069 | 51.139 |
| Lake Ch | 88 | 38,724 |  | 78 | - 5 , 728 | 21, 21 |
|  | 268 | ${ }_{13,551}^{12,234}$ | + 495 | 52,287 | 28,361 | 30,0 |
| New Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore | 688 | 18,6 | 228 | 19,019 | 1;225 | 950 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Rereipts at- | $1938-39$ | $1937-38$ | $1936-37$ | $1935-36$ | $1934-35$ | $1933-34$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Galveston Houston

New Orleans. New Orleans
Mobile_-_-Mobile--
Brunswick
Oharleston
Wilmington
Norfolk
N'port ${ }^{\text {News }}$
All others.
Total this wk.

The exports for the weak ending this evening reach a tota 47,386 bales, of which 2,419 were to Great Britain, 3,783 to France, 3,949 to Germany, 4,532 to Italy, 18,832 to Japan, 4,576 to China, and 9,295 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 74,161 bales For the season to date aggregate exports have been 2,796,642 bales, against $4,724,503$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended March 31, 1939 Exports from- | Exports to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Italy | Japan | China | Other | Total |
| Galveston | 1,535 | 1,034 | 1,610 |  | 9,199 | 390 | 983 | 14,751 |
| Houston |  | 1,979 |  | 2,053 | 2,005 | 3,212 | 2,907 | 12,156 |
| Corpus Christ |  | $\begin{array}{r}404 \\ 366 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.031 | 1,435 |
| New Orieans. |  | 366 |  | 2,410 |  |  | 3,880 | 6,656 |
| Lake Charles |  |  |  | 69 | --- |  | 185 | 254 |
| Mobile |  |  | 955 |  |  |  | 15. | 970 |
| Savannah |  |  | 1,000 |  |  |  | ---- | ,000 |
| Charleston | 342 |  | 175 |  |  |  |  | 517 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44 |
| Los Angeles | 100 |  | 200 |  | 6,396 | 974 | 235 | 7,905 |
| San | 407 |  |  |  | 1,232 |  |  | 1,698 |
| Total | 2,419 | 3,183 | 3,949 | 4,532 | 18,832 | 4,576 | 9,295 | 47,386 |
| Total 1938 | 5,184 | 1,738 | 16,900 | 10,355 | 31,910 | 1,116 | 6,958 | 74,161 |
| Total 1937 | 21,372 | 5,977 | 5.140 | 10.157 | 30.290 |  | 18,741 | 91,677 |

Aug. 11938 to Mar. 31,1939
Exports fromCalveston.
Houston. Corpus Christ Brownsville. Beaumont -
New Orleans Lake Charles MobileJacksonville
Pensacola, \& Pensacola, \&c
Savannah.
Charleston Charleston. Norfolk... Nulfport Boston... Baltimore. Philadelphia.
Los Angeles San Francisc San Francis

Total


In addition to above exports, our telegrams tonight also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

| Mar. 31 at- | On Shipboard Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving Stock |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain | France | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}$ | Other For eign | Coastwise | Total |  |
| Galveston | 500 | 1,400 | 2,000 | 14,800 | 3,000 | 21,700 | 533,958 |
| Houston------ | 2,341 |  | 500 | 10,790 | 152 | 13,784 | 649,091 |
| Savannah...- | 3,000 | 1,045 | 1,119 | 3,666 | 3,043 | $\begin{array}{r}11,873 \\ \hline 800\end{array}$ | 533,741 $\mathbf{1 4 8 , 4 9 2}$ |
| Charleston. | 1,607 | 59 |  | 381 |  | 2,0747 | 144,069 60,118 |
| Norfolk |  |  |  | 381 |  | 2,047 | 60,118 |
| Oth |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109,776 |
| Total 1939-- | 8,248 | 2,505 | 3,619 | 29,637 | 6,195 | 50,204 | 2,097,612 |
| Total 1938-- | 21,005 | 18,725 | 8,328 |  | 4,662 | 110,376 | 2,786,755 |
| Total 1937-- | 12,443 | 10,518 | 11,421 | 42,585 | 7,304 | 84,271 | 1,614,713 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery during the past week was dull, with prices still showing a trend to
lower levels. The chaotic state of affairs at Washington as concerns cotton legislation is having a most unsettling effect, and no one can foresee what the ultimate outcome will be. Naturally deep depression prevails in many trade circles connected with the staple, and no appreciable change is expected until the situation becomes more or less clarified.
On the 25 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Steady Liverpool cables and firmness at Bombay accounted partly for opening gains of 2 to 5 points. Thes proved to be virtually the best levels of the day as the market was called upon to absorb moderate volume of weekend liquidation and Bombay selling in near-by deliveries at narrower differences. There was also some selling in forward months attributed to Southeastern mill account. The market on the whole was a relatively quiet affair, reflecting the uncertainty and confusion regarding developments at Washington. The European situation, so fraught with grave possibilities, had its influence in deterring active trading in cotton. The total of rapossessed cotton from the loan stocks of Commodity Credit Corporation last week was 2,353 bales against 1,533 bales repossessed in the previous week. Thus far growers have regained title to 26,879 bales. Average price of middling at the 10 designated pot markets totaled 8.55 c . On the 27 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3 points higher. The market moved within a range of 3 to 5 points, but at no time was there much selling pressure. Routine trade price fixing orders were sufficient to absorb a light volume of offerings. The confused state of affairs at Washington regarding cotton legislation is the real overshadowing influence and is doing much to hamper the rade. The market opened unchanged to 3 points higher, which was but a partial response to firmness at Liverpool Based on the action of the English market, prices here were due to open at gains of 9 to 12 points. Bombay also was relatively steadier than New York and sent selling orders here on parities which were as much as 75 c . to $\$ 1$ a bale narrower than late last week. The Bombay market was firm on tightening of the spot situation in India." The Senate yesterday afternoon took up the George resolution, which would prohibit the sale of American cotton in foreign markets at less than the cost of the cotton to the Government. No action had been taken on the resolution up to the time the market closed. Southern spot cotton firms reported that domestic mill inquiry was almost completely absent with many manufacturers having sufficient cotton to carry them at least until some definite plan of cotton legislation was agreed upon in Washington. On the 28 th inst. prices closed unchanged to 3 points net lower. Disappointing overseas markets were partly responsible for opening losses of 3 to 6 points. During early trading prices showed net declines of 4 to 8 points under domestic and foreign liquidation. Bombay houses were sellers of nearby deliveries, but a decline in May contracts to the recent low of 8.10c. uncovered trade and spot house buying. Business became quieter later, but with pressure lighter the tone was steadier. Attention was still, centered on the Washington situation, but developments seemed to result in confusion rather than clarification of the outlook for a bill to relieve the problem created by large surplus stocks of cotton in Government hands. The Senate again postponed action on the George resolution, which would oppose an export subsidy for cotton. May liquidation was rather more active today owing to Bombay straddle reversing and other evening-up. First notice day for May contracts is on April 25. At the present time there are 43,000 bales of open contracts outstanding in that position, and certificated stocks of 31,000 bales. On the 29 th inst. prices closed 5 to 6 points net lower in the near months and 6 to 4 points up in the distant deliveries. The cotton market displayed an irregular tone during most of the day in a heavy volume of transactions. Broad trading developed in futures on the opening this morning and initial pricas were unchanged to 6 points net lower under heavy foreign selling and commission house liquidation. Bombay interests sold the May and July options while leading spot houses had selling orders in most active positions. A fair amount of hedging. also was in evidence in the opening dealings. Support came principally from the trade and mill accounts and from cooperative interests. Housэs with Liverpool connections were also buyers at the outset. The May and July contracts declined 3 points further after the call under outside and commission house pressure. Support of an export subsidy proposal for American cotton by President Roosevelt brought on a heavy liquidating movement in futures on the Liverpool exchange today. Down 20 to 25 points at the day's extreme lows, prices recovered after the New York market opened, and closed at 5 to 16 points net lower.

On the 30th inst. prices closed 6 points net lower to unchanged. Cotton prices again displayed a mixed tone today in a limited volume of business. Shortly before the end of the trading period the list was 6 points below to 2 points above yesterday's closing levels. At noon the market was 4 points lower to 2 points higher. At the opening the market was rather narrow, with initial prices registering no change to an advance of 4 points over the last quotations of the preceding day. Trade and mill accounts had buying orders in the old crop positions, and there was some Wall Street and wire house covering. Offerings came from brokers with New Orleans connections, Southern spot interests and professional operators. Bombay brokers were small buyers in the deferred positions against sales of

May and July. Uncertainty over the course of cotton crop legislation continued to be the dominating factor in the market, but sentiment seemed somewhat improved here with reports that a domestic subsidy plan was being considered in place of an export subsidy program.

Today prices closed 7 to 3 points net higher. Prices for cotton futures displayed an easier tone today in a limited volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed declines of 1 .to 4 points from the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday the market was 2 to 5 points lower. Trading on the opening was rather small, with prices slightly irregular under scattered trade and mill buying orders, with offerings from Liverpool and Bombay. The list opened 1 point higher on May and unchanged to 4 points lower on other deliveries. Spot houses and mill interests bought May and July, and there apparently was some cooperative buying of July. Bombay interests sold July and October, acting on the widening price spread between the markets. Ring locals did little on the call, although some professional interests bought in the deferred positions.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: March 25 to March 31 - $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Sat. } & \text { Min. Tues. Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ 8.92 & 8.92 & 8.90 & 8.83 & 8.80 \\ 8.83\end{array}$
Premiums and Discounts for Grade and Staple-The table below gives the premiums and discounts for grade and staple in relation to the grade, Basis Middling $7 / 8$, established for deliveries on contract on April 5, 1939. Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and stapls premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average promiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on Mar. 29:

|  | $\xrightarrow{7 / 8}$ Inch | 15-16 |  |  | Inch | 15-16 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { In. \& } \\ & \text { Longer } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {Whate- }}$ |  |  |  | Spotted- |  |  |  |
| Mid. Fatr | . 62 on | . 80 on | . 94 on | Good Mid....- | . 09 on | .25 on | . 37 on |
| St. Good Mid.- | . 56 on | . 74 on | . 88 on on | Stid. Mid.-...-- |  | :10 on | . 22 on |
| St. Mid. | . 33 on | . 50 on | . 85 on | *St. Low Mid | 1.39 off | 1.34 oft | 1.29 oft |
| Mid.-- | Basis | . 17 on | . 31 on | *Low Mid | 2.12 off | 2.09 off | 2.08 off |
| St. Low Mid.-- | . 580 off | . 43 ott | . 31 off | Tinde |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.30 \text { off } \\ & 2.01 \text { off } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{l\|} 1.24 \text { off } \\ 1.97 \text { off } \end{array}\right.$ | 1.19 oft | Good Mid...-- | . 730 off | . 40 off | . 540 off |
| *Good Ord.-- | 2.61 ott | 2.58 off | 2.57 oft | * Mid | 1.48 off | 1.43 of | 1.39 oft |
| Extra White- |  |  |  | *St. Low Mid- | 2.16 off | 2.14 oft | 2.14 off |
| Good Mid. | . 50 on | . 68 on | . 82 on | *Low Mid | 2.82 off | 2.8 | 2.81 off |
| ${ }_{\text {St }}$ Mid ${ }^{\text {Mtd }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .33 \text { on } \\ & \text { Even } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .50 \\ & .50 \\ & .0 n \\ & .0 n \end{aligned}$ | . 65 \% on | Yel, Stained-- | 1.12 off |  | . 96 off |
| St. Low Mid...- | . 58 ott | . 43 oft | . 31 ott | *St. Mid | 1.63 otf | 1.59 oft | 1.56 oft |
| Low Mid. | . 30 ott | 1.24 oft | 1.19 off | *Mid | 2.28 off | 2.26 off | 2.25 off |
| *St. Good Ord. | 2.01 oft | 1.97 oft | 1.96 oft |  |  |  |  |
| *Good Ord---- | 2.61 otf | 2.58 oft | 2.57 off | Good Mid St. Mid *Mid | $\begin{gathered} .60 \text { off } \\ .81 \text { off } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .48 \text { off } \\ .70 \text { off } \\ \mathbf{1 . 3 0} \text { off } \end{array}$ |  |

## * Not deliverable on future contract.

Market and Sales at New York
The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convanience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures <br> Market <br> Closea | SALIES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'rt | Total |
| Saturday --- | Nominal | Steady | 200 | ---- | 200 |
| Monday --- | Nominal | Steady |  | ---- |  |
| Tuesday | Nominal. | Steady |  |  |  |
| Thursday - | Nominal- | Steady- | 100 |  | 100 |
| Friday----7 | Nominal. | Steady |  |  |  |
| Total week Since Aug. 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 59,224 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 101,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 160,224 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Sciturday March 25 | Monday March 27 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tuesday } \\ & \text { March'2 } \end{aligned}$ | Wednesday | Thursday <br> March 30 | Friday March 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Apr.(1939) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Range-- }}$ Closing- | 8.1 | $8.17 n$ | $8.15 n$ | 8.0 | $8.05 n$ | 8:09n |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { ayange }}$ |  | 8.17-8.22 | 8.10-8.16 | 8.05- 8.10 | 8.05-8.12 | 8.02-8.10 |
| ${ }^{\text {Closing: }}$ | 8.17-8.18 | 8.17 | 8.15 | 8.08-8.09 | 8.05 | 8.08-8.8.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | 8.05n | 8.067 | 8.05 | $7.99 n$ | $7.95 n$ | $7.99 n$ |
| Range | 7.93-7.96 | 7.94-7.99 | 7.92-7.96 | 7.86-7.91 | 7.85-7.93 | 7.80-7.90 |
| Closing - | 7.93 | 7.96 | 7.96 | 7.90-7.91 | 7.85 | 7.89-7.90 |
| Aug.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $7.68 n$ | $7.69 n$ | $7.67 n$ | $7.74 n$ | $7.68 n$ | 7.6 |
| Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing- | $7.58 n$ | 7.59 | $7.57 n$ | 7.64n | 7.5 | $7.59 n$ |
| Ot.-̇. ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ | 7.57-7.61 | 7.59-7.62 | 7.52-7.57 | 7.52- 7.65 | 7.57-7.66 | 7.52-7.59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Range-- }}$ | 7.5 | 7.56 | $7.55 n$ | $7.61 n$ | 7.5 | $7.57 n$ |
| Dec.-. |  |  |  |  |  | 7.47-7.55 |
| Closing | 7.52 | $\begin{aligned} & 7.52-7 \\ & 7.54 n \end{aligned}$ | 7.46- | 7.48 | $7.51-$ | 7.55 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Jan.(1940) } \\ \text { Range.- } \end{array}$ |  |  | 7.47 - | 7.49-7.50 | 7.53-7.59 | 7.49-7.34 |
| eb.- | 7.52n | 7.54 - | $7.51 n$ | $7.59 n$ |  | 7.56n |
| Range-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - <br> ar. | 7.53n | $7.56 n$ | 7.5 |  |  |  |
| Range- | $7.55 n$ | ${ }_{7.58}^{7.57-7.60}$ | ${ }_{7.56}^{7.52-7.56}$ | ${ }_{7.655}^{7.56-7.64}$ | 7.61-7.67 | ${ }_{7.63}^{7.56-7.63}$ |

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended Mar, 31, 1939, and since trading began on each option:

| option for | ange for Wee |  | Ranve Since Beginnt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 8.37 Aug. 231938 |
| May 19 |  | ar | ${ }_{8}^{7.11}$ |  |
| July | 7.80 Mar - 3 i | 7.99 | 7.60 | 9.05 July 221938 |
| 19 |  |  | ${ }_{7}^{8} 8$ | 8.12 <br> 8.07 Sept. 301938 <br> 1938 <br> 181 |
| 19 | 7.51 Mar. $2 \overline{5}$ | 7.66 |  | 8.01 Oct. 241938 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dec. }}^{\text {Nov. }} 1$ |  |  |  | 7.499 Mar. 141939 |
| Jan. 1940 | 7.47 Mar, 28 | 7.59 Mar. 30 | 7.29 Jan. 271939 | 7.71 Mar., 7193 |
| Feb. 1940 Mar. 1940 | 7.52 Mar. $2 \overline{8}$ | 7.67 Mar. 30 | 7.52 Mar. 281939 | 7.78 Mar. 2019 |

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.


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.

|  | 1939 | 1938 | 19 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stock at Liverpool.........bates | 832,000 | 1,020,000 | 869,000 | 603,000 |
| Stock at Manchester--...-.-.-- | 106,000 | 183,000 | 152,000. | 87,000 |
| Total Gr | 938,000 | 1,203,000 | ,021,0 | 690,000 |
| Stock |  |  |  |  |
| ock at Ha | 206,000 | 315,000 | 282,000 |  |
| Stock at Rott | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 19,000 |
| Stock at Barcelo | $4 \overline{6}, \overline{0} 0$ | 55,0000 | - $\overline{9}, 0000$ | 80,000 |
| Stock at Genoa- |  |  |  |  |
| stock at enice.a | 000 | 9,000 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| Total Continental sto | 501,000 | 661,000 | 523,000 | 584,000 |
| European | ,139,000 | 1,864,000 | 1,544,000 | 1,274,000 |
| India cotton afloat for E |  | 93;000 |  | 224 |
| American cotton afloat for Europe | 124,000 | 2080000 | 203 | ${ }_{97}^{24}$ |
| Egypt, Brazil, <c, ar.aftrort | 416,000 | 387,000 | 297,000 | 300,000 |
| Stock in Bombay |  | 1,077,000 | 1,156,00 | 717, |
| stock in C | , 91471.816 |  |  |  |
| S. exports | ,13,260 | 13,301 | 24,226 | 3,949 |


| Total visible supply-..........441,309 |
| :--- |
| Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: |
| $, 025,423$ |
| $6,787,454$ |
| $6,824,978$ |

American ,
A ate

| Ame | 330,000 | 660,000 | 376 | 293,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manchester | 56,000 | ${ }^{1377}$ | 14970 | 47,000 165000 |
| Bremen st | 138,000 153,000 | 292,000 | ${ }_{247}^{149}$ |  |
| Havre stock | ${ }_{47}^{17,000}$ |  | 14,000 | 120,000 |
| American afioat for Euro | 124,000 | 208 , | 203,0 | 224,000 |
|  |  | 2,897 | 1,698 | 2,039,557 |
| inter | 951,233 | 13.301 | 1,569,244 | 32,49 |
| expo | 13,260 | 13,301 | 24,226 | 33,949 |
| Total American | 5,960,309 | 6,881,423 | 348 | 78 |
| East Indian, Brazil, |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool stock | 502,000 | 46,0 | 85,0 |  |
| Bremen stock. | 68,000 | 47,000 | 48,000 | ${ }^{48,000}$ |
| Havre stock | 53,000 | 0 | 35,000 |  |
| Other Continental stock | $\begin{array}{r}42,000 \\ 130 \\ \hline 1000\end{array}$ | 23,000 93 | 180,000 | 647,000 2300 |
| Indian afloat for Europe | ${ }_{94,000}$ | 888.000 | 115,000 | 97,000 |
| Stock in Alexandria, Egy | 416,000 126,000 | - 387,000 |  | 300,000 717,000 |
| Stock in Bombay, Indi | 126,000 | 1,077,000 | $\underline{\text { 1,156,000 }}$ | 717,000 |
| Total East India | 81,000 | 0 | 2,439,000 | 1,833,000. |
| Total Ameri |  |  |  |  |
| Total visible supply | 8,441,309 | 9,025.423 | 6,787,454 | 7, |
| Middling uplands, Liverpool- | ${ }_{8.83 \mathrm{c}}{ }^{\text {4.95. }}$ | 8.63 c . | 14.98 c . |  |
| Egypt, good Sakel, Liverpool | ${ }^{9.02 \mathrm{~d}}$. | 9.268. | 13.810. | 5.43d. |
| Broach, fine, Liverpool - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{5.100}$ |  | 9.5 |  |
| Oomra No.1 staple, ${ }^{\text {chindine,Liv }}$ | 4.09 d . | .21 | 6.33d. |  |
| Continental imports for | st wee | have be | en 88,000 | bales. |
| The above figures for | 939 sh | $\checkmark$ a doc | rease fro | om last |
| ek of 95,040 bales, a | $s$, of | 584,114 |  |  |
| ease of 1,653,855 bales |  | and a g | ain of 1 , | 616,331 |
| 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:

|  | Covement to March 31, 1939 |  |  |  | Movement to Apral 1, 1238 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Stocks <br> Mat. <br> 31 | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nocks } \\ \text { App. } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | eek | Season |  |  | Week | Sed |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'am Euraula Mohtgom'y |  | 12 | 1,299 | 47 | 320 | 62,2 | 1,092 | 82 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 134 | 11,971 |  |  |
|  | 82 | 85,860 | 2,614 | 76,535 | 164 | 50,647 | 124 | 53.001 |
|  | 76 | 44,078 | 944 | 75,025 | 53 | 68,747 |  | 59,769 <br> 98.178 |
| Selma -...- | 58 | 131,412 | 418 | 161,660 | 363 | 170,156 | 3,894 | 98,178 |
| Ark., Blythe <br> rorest City <br> V |  | 38,956 | 536 | 50,420 | 221 | 59,689 | $44{ }^{2}$ | 27,411 |
|  | 153 | 60,194 | 1,760 | 53.702 | 500 | 100,607 | 1,006 | 36,687 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Helena }}$ Hope-.-- | 50 | 38,920 | 58 | 47,754 | 10 | 35,398 | 291 | 24,981 |
|  |  | 19.314 | 30 | 35,124 | 32 | 36,488 | S6 | 24,733 |
| Little boro <br> Little Rock | 65 | 103.752 | 753 | 132,736 | 262 | 143,846 | 908 | ${ }_{231,621}$ |
| New port. Pine Bluff |  | 40,091 | 62 | 40,098 |  | [6,286 | , | 23,431 |
|  | 23 | 133,488 | 590 | 121,677 | 1,561 | 183,811 | 3,546 | 72,305 |
| Pine Bluff Walnut Rge | 24 | 48,551 | 108 | 41,147 | 58 | 61,891 | 501 | 34,249 |
|  | 1 | 13,084 | 291 | 16,444 |  | 17,094 |  | 17,111 |
| Ga., Aloany - <br> Athens |  | 31,425 | 20 | 38,083 | 7 | 45,103 | 10 | 34,911 181,424 |
| Atlanta.--- | 974 | 110,704 | 3,189 | 108,555 | 7,517 | 210,900 | 3,912 | 181,424 |
| Augusta --- | ,088 | 111,749 | 1,684 | 144,881 | 2,691 | 163.13i |  | $141,3,9$ 3485 |
| Columbus.- | 500 | 9,800 | 200 | 34,200 | 300 | 27,300 | 400 | 34,850 35.555 |
| Macon | 17 | 27,037 | 1,017 | 31,6 <br> 32 | 222 | 45,622 | 123 | 35,555 21,829 |
| La., Shrevep't | 23 | 85,819 | 300 | 79,122 | 343 | 146,58 | 研 | 63,179 |
| Miss., Clarksd | 1,065 | 129,509 | 3,814 | ${ }^{54,292}$ | 1,267 | 254,812 | 3,98 | 61,145 |
|  | 91 | 27,150 | 13 | 39,115 | 202 | 38,952 | 298 | 32.703 |
| Columbus,- | 635 | 195,942 | 4,688 | 89.695 | 1,862 | 298,160 | 6,654 | 77,152 |
| Jackson ...- | 308 | 32,528 | 472 | 38.155 | 16 | 65,349 | 258 | 27,262 |
| Natchez--- |  | 7,831 | 29 | 16,173 | 66 | 18,039 | 40 | 11,036 |
|  | 42 | 28,127 | 594 | 21.153 | 151 | 51.378 | 1.068 | 17.180 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Vicksburg- } \\ & \text { Yazoo City } \end{aligned}$ | 94 | 45.270 | 650 | 47.099 | 98 | 75,88 | 95 | 0,454 |
| Mo., St. Loulls | 3,834 | 145,651 | 3,913 | 3,60 | 4,735 | 159,461 | 4,59? | 3,580 |
|  | 100 | 4,982 | 479 | 2.818 | 218 | 6,786 | 18 | 3,452 |
| N.C, Gr'boro Oklahoma- |  | 338,286 | 649 | 274,664 | 635 | 518,271 | 3,766 | 161,589 |
|  | 1,054 | 79,981 | 1,842 | 69,872 | 3,613 | 126,45 | 3,52z | 95,135 |
| Tein., Mem's | 17,654 | 1824,212 | 29,360 | 750,498 | 39,40 | 2454,82 | 52,21t | 643,593 |
| Texas, Adilene |  | 21,979 | 242 | 12,562 | 18 | 45,94 |  | 7.667 |
|  | 103 | 15,457 | 68 | 4,65 | 12 | 17,96 |  | 1,559 |
| Brenham.-- | 4 | 14,674 | 125 | 2,984 | 40 | 13,790 | 60 | 2,576 |
|  | 80 | 44,781 | 402 | 41,266 | 1,685 | 113,380 | 2,318 | 36,242 |
| Parls |  | 63,165 | 39 | 42,585 | 94 | 93,252 | 818 | 23,580 |
| Robstown.San Marcos |  | 6,477 | 12 | 748 |  | 15,66 |  | 808 |
|  |  | 13,306 |  |  | 320 | a7, 811 | 11 | $a 312$ |
| Texarkana Waco | 11 <br> 33 | 27,263 | 144 | 35,446 <br> 23,160 | 33 72 | 41.811 | 83 | 19,374 15,267 |
| Total. 56towns | 29.496 | 554.64 | B4.83 | 951.23 | 69.08p | 6242.1 |  |  |

* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. $a$ San Antonio.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have dacreased during the week 35,337 bales and are tonight 553,242 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts of all the towns have been 39,570 bales less than the same week last year.

## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Mar. 31 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:


* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 16,980 bales, against 19,088 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 311,023 bales.


New Orleans Contract Market-The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past weok have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> March 25 | Monday March 27 | Tuesday March 28 | Wednesday March 29 | Thursday March 30 | Friday March 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apr.(1939) | 8.27-8.28 | 8.26 | 8.26 | 819b-820a | 8.17 | 8.24 |
| June...- | 8.05 | 805b- 806a | 8.06 | 8.00 | 7.97 | 8.01 |
| Augustion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| September | 7.69-7.70 | 769b-770a | 7.68 | 7.74 | 7.68 | 7.71 |
| November | 763b-765a | 7.63-7.64 | 7.64 | 768b-770a | 762b-764a | 7.650-7.67a |
| Jan. (1940) | 7616-764a | 761b-764a | 762b-764a | '7660-768a | $762 b-764 a$ | 7.66b-7.68a |
| Februars | $7.67=$ | 769b-770a | 68 | 775b- 777a | 772b-774a | 7.75b-7.77a |
| Tone- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spot | Quiet. <br> Steady | Quiet. <br> Steady. | Quiet. <br> Steady. | Stesdy. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet. } \\ & \text { Steardy. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet } \\ & \text { Steady } \end{aligned}$ |

Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Weok Ended Mar. 31 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston. | 8.42 | 8.42 |  | 8.33 | 8.30 | 8.33 |
| New Orleans | 8.63 | 8.61 | 8.57 | 8.55 | 8 | 8.59 8.23 |
| Mobile. | 8.32 88 | 8.82 | 88.30 | 8.23 8.78 | 8 | 8.23 8.90 |
| Norfolk | 8.80 | 8.80 | 8.80 | 8.75 | 8.70 | 8.75 |
| Montgom | 8.42 | 8.42 | 8.40 | 8.33 | 8.30 | 8.35 |
| Augusta.- | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.90 | 8.83 | 8.80 | 8.84 |
| Memphis | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.40 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.35 |
| Houston. | 8.42 | 8.42 | 8.40 | 8.35 | 8.30 | 8.35 |
| Iittle Roc |  |  |  |  | 8.25 |  |
| Dallas | 8.26 8.26 | 8.26 8.26 | 8.24 8.24 | 88.17 | 8.14 8.14 | 8.18 8.18 |

Cotton Loans of CCC Through March 23 Aggregated $\$ 200,835,261$ on $4,383,749$ Bales-On March 24 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that "Advices of Cotton Loans", received by it through March 23 showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of $\$ 200,835,261.39$ on $4,383,749$ bales of cotton, This includes loans of $\$ 1,217,932.57$ on 26,879 bales which have been repaid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.80 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- | Bale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 308,667 | New Mexico - | 39,064 |
| Arizona | 75,509 | North Carolina. | 15,023 |
| Arkansa | 688,454 | Oklahoma | 184,238 |
| California. | 188,889 | South Carolina | 51,474 |
| Georgia | 171,862 | Tennessee | 314,287 |
| Louisiana. | 288,487 | Texas | 222,159 |
| Mississippi | 725,311 | Virginla | 148 |
| Missour | 110,177 |  |  |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that there has been some rain in the cotton belt. Temperatures are below normal in the extreme northwest portion of the belt and normal to above elsewhere.


The following statement has also been received by telagraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at 8 a . m . of the dates given:


Receipts from the Plantations-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the

Volume 148

| Week | Receipts at Ports |  |  | cks at In.erior $T$ |  |  | Recettis from Planations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 |  | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 |
| $30-1$ | 44.595 |  | 117,505 | 3434.970 | 2658.348 |  | 31.339 | 147,067 |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
|  |  | 125,265 | 96.101 | 340 | 2619,799 | 180 | 7.896 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 82.643 |  |  |  | , |  |  |
|  | 43.19. | 120 | 61,83. | 321. | 2628 | 2046 | 5,793 | 119,744 | 17.573 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 57,820 |  | 2575.215 | $5$ | Nii | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{4 5 , 2 0 3}, 43, \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| 14 | ${ }_{21,3}^{25 .}$ | ${ }_{86.37} 01$ | ${ }_{68.019}^{82.23}$ | 3138. | 2543, | 1880 | N11 |  | ${ }_{19.670}^{56.13}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 |  | ${ }^{92} 8683$ |  | 305 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 87.994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 119.974 | 44.5 | 69. | ${ }_{2911}^{2386}$ |  | 569. |  |  | V110 |

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 $8,363,891$ bales, and in 1936-37 were 6,216,637 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 19,979 bales, the actual movement from the plantations was nil bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 35,337 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 | Senso | Week | Season |
| Visible supply Mar | 8,536,349 |  | 9,068,38 |  |
|  | 136.622 | $7,858.941$ <br> $9,384,606$ |  | - $43,339.022 .268$ |
| Bombay receipts to March 30. | 95.000 13.000 | 1,579.000 | $\begin{array}{r}100000 \\ 13.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.687 .000 <br> 413.000 <br> 1 |
| Alexandria receipts to Mar, 30 | ${ }_{31}^{13.000}$ | 1,337,800 | ${ }_{40} 13,00$ |  |
| Other supply to March $30 *{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 11,000 | 339,000 | 10,000 | 353,000 |
| Total su | 8,822,971 | 21,009,347 | 9,361,287 | 2,037,490 |
| Visible supply March 31 | 8,441,309 | 8,441,309 | 9,025,423 | 9,025,423 |
| Total takings Of Wharch American $30 . a$ | 381,662 <br> 238,662 <br> 18.62 | 12,568,038 | 335,864 <br> 227 <br> 1884 |  |
| Of which other... | 113,000 | 3,679,600 | 108,00 | 3,950,800 |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c. $a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption of akings not being available-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern nd foreign spinners. $8,325,038$ bales in 1938 - 39 and $9,342,067$ bales in $9: 37-38$ cf which $2,645,438$ bales and $5,391,267$ 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, as cabled, for three yeais, have been as follows:

| $\xrightarrow[\text { Receityts- }]{\text { March } 30}$ |  |  | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Stnce } \\ \text { Aug. } \\ \hline}}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since. } \\ & \text { Aug. } \end{aligned}$ | Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stice } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay |  |  | 95,000 | 1.57 | 100,000 | 1.687,000 | 117 | 2,328,000 |
| $\underset{\text { Erom }}{\text { Exports }}$ | For the Week |  |  |  | Stince August 1 |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Great } \\ \text { Britain } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Conti- } \\ \text { nent } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jap'n\& } \\ & \text { China } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Great Britain | Conti- nent | Japan d China | Total ${ }_{\text {F }}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay }-1938-39 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22,000 \\ & 18,000 \\ & 18,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,000 \\ & 21 \\ & 21,000 \\ & 36,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 44,000 \\ 22,000 \\ 54,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 59,000 \\ { }^{29,000} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,000 \\ \quad 175,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 740,000 \\ & 488,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 966,000 \\ 1627,000 \\ 1357,000 \end{array}$ |
| 1936-37-2 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29,000 \\ & 56,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 173,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 4088,000 \\ 1088 \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
| Other India- | 9.000 | 4,0001,000 | --. | $\begin{aligned} & 13,000 \\ & 13,800 \\ & 28,000 \end{aligned}$ | 187,000145,000 | 323,000268,000 | --..- | $\begin{aligned} & 510,000 \\ & 413,000 \\ & 743,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1937-38-- | 12,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936-37-- | 15.000 | 13,000 |  |  | 268,000 | 475,000 |  |  |
| Total all- |  | $\begin{gathered} 26,000 \\ 2,000 \\ 31,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 22,000 \\ 21 \\ 21000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 7 , 0 0 0} \\ & 35,000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 740,000468,000 | 1476,000 2100,000 |
| $1938-39--$ <br> $1937-38-$ | 9,000 12.000 |  |  |  | ${ }^{239} 9000$ | 497,000 |  |  |
| ${ }_{1936-37--}^{1937}$ | 15,000 |  |  |  | ${ }_{324,600}^{174,000}$ | 738,000 | 4038,000 |  |

Manchester Market-Our report réceived by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for home trade is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks. We give prices today below and leave
of this and last year for comparison:


| Alexandria, Egypt Mar. 29 | 1938-39 |  | - 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 155,000 \\ 6,700,823 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 200,000$8,442,227$ |  | $1,000,000$ <br> 8,843 |  |
| Exports (bates) - | $\begin{gathered} \text { This } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Since } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $T h i s$ Week | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sinne } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suq. } \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool.............. | $\begin{gathered} 6,000 \\ 10^{-0} \text { nō } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 119,677 \\ 120,816 \\ 176 \end{array}\right.$ | - 4.000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 143,779 \\ & 136407 \\ & 5150 \end{aligned}\right.$ | -3,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 163,264 \\ & 163,154 \\ & 16,150 \end{aligned}$ |
| To Continent \& India-. | 19,000 | 476,507 <br> 18,422 | -11:000 | 543,408 | 12,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 563,086 \\ 55.475 \end{array}$ |
| Total exports. .-......... | $\overline{26.000}$ | 735,422 | 24,000 |  | 17,000 | $\longdiv { 9 2 4 , 9 7 9 }$ |
| Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipping News-Shipments in detail: |  |  |  |  |  |  |

GALVESTON-To SHdney, March 25, Bordeaux Maru, 200.....
 To land, 231. Kumikawa Maru, $6,589 .{ }^{2}$
 To Marchoster, March 29, West Tacols, 870 To Ghent, March 28, Antverpia, 614
To Have. March 28. Anverpia, 197
$\qquad$ To Have. March 28 , Antverpia, 117
To Dunkirk. March 28 Antverpia, $83 \overline{7}$
HOUSTONET. Mhent. March 27 . Antverpia, 391 ; March 29 , City To of Omaha, 244; March 30, Hloride. 119; Beemsterdijk, 136-To Dunkirk, March 27, Antverpia, 506; March 29 , Oity of To Bramen, March 27, West Hobomac, 1,090 $\overline{6}$, March 30, Beemsterdijk, 17
To
Encherd,
To Manch, NETO Tallinn, March 30 , Beemsterdijk, 3 .

 To Venice, March 25, Endicotte, 62 ; March 23 , Liveza, 450 ,
To Trieste, March 2 , Endicott, 250 ; March 23, ,iveza, 550,
 To Gdynia, March 27 , Tabor, 920 , To Abo March 27 , Tabor, 200- March 20, Antverpia, 153;

 To Rotterdam, March 20 , Antverpia, $182 ;$ Beemsterdijk, 21.To Reval, March 20, Beemsterdijk, 7

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { SAVANNAH TO Bremon, March 25, Bolton Hall, 1, } 000 \text {, } \\
& \text { LOS ANGELES To Liverpol, March 25, Damsterdijk, } 1000 \\
& \text { To Antwerp, March 25, Oakland, 235 }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To Japan, March 25, Hermion, } 2,62 \overline{4}, \text { March } 27, \\
& \text { Van Buresident }
\end{aligned}
$$ SAN TR China. March 27, ratuta M aru, 974

To Jopan,, , 1, To Ghent, March 28 , City of Omaha, 185...To Genoa, March 29, Endicott,
To Venice. March 29. Endicott, 33
BILE-To Bremen, March 29, To
CHARLESTON-TO Liverpool, March 28 , Sacarappa 70
 MOBILE To, Bremen, March 29, Toronto, 955

47,386
Cotton Freights-Curient rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Barrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:


No quotation. sOnly small lots. d Direct steamer.
Liverpool-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's imports, stocks, \&e., at that port: Forwarded-
Of which American
Total imports............... $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Mar. } 10 & \text { Mar. } 17 & \text { Mar 24 } & \text { Mar. } 31 \\ 56,000 & 54,000 & 42,000 & 55,000\end{array}$ Of which American $\qquad$
The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futuress each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Moderate demand. | Moderate demand. | Moderate demand |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 5.15d. | 5.19d. | 5.18d. | 4.96d. | 5.02 d . | $4.95 a$ |
| Futures Market | unch. to 3 |  |  | Easy; <br> 16 to 25 pts | Q't but st'y 2 to 4 pts. | $\underset{\text { Qutet; }}{\substack{\text { to } \\ \text { pts. }}}$ |
| Market opened | unch. to 3 pts. adv. | 1 to 2 pts. advance. | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { to } 2 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}$ | 16 do 25 pts | advance. | $1{ }^{1}$ decline |
| arket, | Q't but st'y |  | Steady; | Steady; | Q̀'t but st'y | Barely stdy |
| $4{ }^{4}$ | 3 to 4 pts. | 2 to 3 pts. | 2 to 4 pts. | 7 to 16 pts | unch. to | to 8 pts . |
| P. M. | advance. | advance. | decline. | decline. | pts: adv. | decli |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{gathered} \text { March } 25 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { March } 31 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { sat. }}{\text { Close }}$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No |  | Noon | ose | Noon | lose | Noon | Close | Noon | Close |
| Newo contr | 482 | 4. | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4} 8$ | ${ }_{4.8}^{4 .}$ | 4. | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$. | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {b }}$ 6 | ${ }_{4.67}$ | ${ }_{4.68}$ | d. | d. |
| March 19 | 4.82 | 4.84 | ${ }_{4}^{4.84}$ | 4.83 <br> 4 <br> 8 | 4.82 4.75 | ${ }_{4}^{4.56}$ | 4.66 4.60 | 4.67 4.62 | ${ }_{4.62}^{4.68}$ |  |  |
| May | ${ }_{4.62}^{4.77}$ | 4.80 4.64 | ${ }_{4.64}^{4.79}$ |  | 4.60 | 4.44 | 4.48 | 4.4 ! | 4.48 | 4.41 | 4.41 |
| October | 4.50 | 4.52 | 4.53 | 4.51 | 4.50 | 4.38 | 4.41 | 4.43 | 4.41 | 4.35 | 4.34 |
| Decembe | 4.48 |  | 4.51 |  | 4.48 |  | 4.40 |  | 4.41 |  | 4.33 |
| January 1940 | 4.49 | 4.51 | 4.52 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.38 | 4.42 | 4.44 | 4.42 | 4.35 | 4.34 |
| March | 4.52 |  | 4.5 F |  | 4.52 |  | 4.45 |  | 4.45 | 4.38 | 4.37 |
| May | 4.54 |  | 4:57 |  | 4.54 |  | 4.47 |  | 4.47 |  | 4.39 |
| uly | 4.55 |  | 4.58 |  | 4.55 |  | 4.48 |  | 4.48 |  | 4.41 4.40 |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Friday Night, March 31, 1939

Flour-Demand for flour in the local market continues very slow. The undertone is steady, however, in sympathy with the recent firmness of the grain markets. The foreign political situation is being watched with great interest, as a sudden serious turn in developments could have a farreaching effect, and especially a drastic effect on the wheat and flour markets of the world. A large baking company was reported a substantial buyer of flour in the Southwest this week, the volume of sales being estimated at 150,000 barrels and up.
Wheat-On the 25 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The wheat market was firm in a very light trade today, prices closing as much as $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up and at the session's best level. The firmness of the Liverpool and Winnipeg markets and the continuing political tension abroad more than offset the reports of rains and good growing weather in the domestic winter wheat belt. Beneficial rains fell over a large portion of the southwest wheat area and more was forecast for most of the coming week. There were reports that growing conditions were the best in years for the dust bowl region. Not a few traders on the Chicago Board held aloof from commitments pending the Mussolini speech tomorrow, realizing its possible tremendous bearing on the world outlook, especially as concerns immediate prospects for war. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat values fell as much as $5 / 8$ c. early in the session, reflecting grain belt rains over the week end and forecast for more in the Southwest. However, concern was expressed over the prospect for near-freezing temperatures in some regions where wheat has made considerable growth. Snow and sleet predicted for northern Kansas and Nebraska. Another bearish influence was the apparent easing of tension in the political situation abroad. Resting purchase orders in the political situation abroad. Resting purchase orders hedges, helped to steady the market here after the early decline. There was little or no export business reported. The world shipments last week were $4,000,000$ bushols less than the previous week and the smallest since January. On the 28th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The market ruled heavy during the early session largely as a result of reports of widespread moisture in the winter wheat belt and forecast of more. However, this was countered somewhat by the prospect of cold weather in the Southwest, with a hard freeze predicted for Oklahoma. On this there was hard freeze predicted for Oklahoma. On this there was
moderate buying; presumably from mill and elevator sources. moderate buying, presumably from mil and elevator sources. buying at Kansas City today, together with lifting of hedges in connection with commercial trade, including subsidized exports, and the unsettled European political situation were factors that contributed to the market's firmness towards the close. The Liverpool market closed $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. Sale of more than 800,000 bushels of Australian and 500,000 bushels of hard white Pacific Coast wheat to Shanghai were reported. On the 29 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ c. to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The market was again under the influence of bearish weather and crop reports, but changes on the downside were not.so pronounced. Support from commercial interests in connection with wheat and flour business, some for export, was sufficient to keep prices on a near-steady basis. Selling was on a small scale. General trade was restricted by the unsettled European political situation. There were fresh rumors of substantial cash wheat business this week, but no definite figures were available. Milling interests reported the flour market disappointing, with short term bookings constituting the bulk of the business. Hard winter wheat mills had some improvement in sales the past week, but mills had some improvement in sales the past week, but
spring wheat sales declined. Only a few Gulf export sales were reported, but it was assumed there was some business in flour.

On the 30 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2$ c. net higher. Wheat prices rose about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. in the last half hour of trading today as buying from milling and export interests expanded slightly. Scattered orders for commission houses disclosed a temporary scarcity of sellers at around $671 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for both May and July contracts, but when prices reached 68c., there were increased offers. There was a good resting order demand from cash and milling interests. Millers reported flour business is mostly on a hand-to-mouth basis, and therefore mill buying has been in small quantities in most cases.

Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. A pre liminary unofficial estimate suggesting slightly larger 1939 domestic winter wheat production than most grain traders previously had considered probable offset indications of improved international demand for wheat in market dealimproved international demand for wheat in market dealrecent extreme weakness in the face of disturbing foreign news was interpreted as an indication that no undue excitement prevails in financial quarters. A bearish private crop estimate also had a restricting influence on would-be buyers. Sharp advances of around ic. or more in wheat at Liverpool and Rotterdam were in part a reflection of the upturn here yesterday. But these markets displayed nervousness because of indications of the Chamberlain anousness because of indications of the Chamberlain anfractional reaction at Liverpool. The first of the April crop reports indicated possible winter wheat production of $523,635,000$ bushels compared with $686,637,000$ bushels harvested last year. Open interest in wheat was $79,693,000$ bushels.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK

## No. 2 red. <br> DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF

 $\xrightarrow{\text { May }}$

## September--7---1 Wid When Made

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May_-
July
October
Corn-On the 25 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. . Corn was influenced more or less by the firmness of wheat values. Buying by houses with Eastern connections and higher Buenos Aires futures stimulated the corn market. Buenos Aires finished $1 / 8$ c. to $3 / 4$ c. up, supplementing yesterday's $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. advance. The Commodity Credit Corp. announced that Government loans on 1938-39 corn through March 23 totaled $\$ 109,103,253$ on $191,623,417$ bushels, an ncrease of $10,158,328$ bushels for the week. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$, to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. The firmness displayed in the corn market was attributed largely to improved European demand, with several sales for early April shipment from the Gulf reported. Corn export business, the best in weeks, was estimated at around 500,000 bushels, which, though not large, indicated there is still demand for American grain despite the fact that new and cheaper Argentine corn soon will be available. A cargo of afloat corn was sold to the United Kingdom and several loads were booked for first half of April shipment to the Continent. No 2 yellow American corn was quoted at $623 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for April delivery at Liverpool, $15 c$. over Chicago May. Old Argentine corn was at $681 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., but the new Argentine for May delivery was priced at 5934 c . Contributing to the strength in corn was a decrease of $1,125,-$ 000 bushels in the visible supply to $42,478,000$ bushels, compared with $37,962,000$ a year ago. Reflecting the improved demand, cash corn was quoted $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher and bids to the country were raised $1 / 2$ c. . On the 28 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower. The corn market reflected declines at Buenos Aires, with prices off more than a cent. declines at Buenos Ares, with prices off more than a cent.
Howevir, there was a good demand for United States afloat corn abroad, with several loads from Philadelphia and the corn abroad, with several loads from Philadelphia and the
Gulf sold to the Continent. On the 29th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off. Corn prices were off about $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at times. Gulf corn premiums were advanced, but no now export business was reported. Importers were understood to be interested only in corn for early' shipment.

On the 30 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8$ c. net higher. British interests were conspicuous in the corn market yesterday, with the purchase of fiye Argentine cargoes for April shipment at $667 / 8$ c. compared with 66 c . quoted for American No. 2 yellow corn afloat and 62c. for Argentine corn for May shipment. This tended to discourage hope for any substantial United States corn business to Great Britain in the near future. However, corn prices ruled relatively steady. Today prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. This market ruled fairly steady during most of the session. Export buying of British interests yesterday was interpreted here as indicating American corn would be needed from time to time, at least until the new Argentine crop is a vailable. Open interest in corn was $65,706,000$ bushels. daily closing prices of corn in new york
No. 2 yellow.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF
May_-.-.-_-_-
July
September-
Season'
Season's Hio

Oats-On the 25th in $---49 / 8$ Mar. 16, 1939 higher. A relatively sharp. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net a bushel, up $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. from the previous close and the best level since early in January. Small local supplies of the actual grain prompted short covering. Shipping sales at Chicago totaled 77,000 bushels. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
1997
to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market turned lower as the result of bearish weather reports and the beaviness of wheat values On the 28 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. off. Trading was sluggish, with Northwest selling offset by lifting of hedges due to good commercial demand. Premiums were raised 1c. in the East. Shippers sold 57,000 bushels here. On the 29 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. down Trading was light and without feature.

On the 30 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, with the market's firmness due largely to the firmer wheat and corn markets. Today prices closed $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. off to $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. up. Trading was light and mixed, with price trend irregular.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO May July Septembe

 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May $\qquad$


Rye-On the 25 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone firm. There was some short covering, many traders preferring to even up over the wəek end, especially in view of the Mussolini speech tomorrow. On the 27 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market paralleled wheat in the trend of values, also being influenced by bearish weather reports and the easing tension abroad. On the 28th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Trading was light and without feature. On the 29 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower to unchanged. Trading was relatively light, with the undertone barely steady

On the 30 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ e. net higher. Trading was light, with prices influenced largely by the gains in wheat and corn markets. Today prices closed $1 / 2$ to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ net higher. The steadiness of wheat and corn, together with the increasingly delicate European political situation were factors responsible for the firmness of rye today, considerable short covering being influenced in the latter market.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO $\underset{\substack{\text { Maly }}}{\mathrm{May}}$

## July

eptember

 Season's High and When Made Season's Lowo and When Made
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN WINNIPEG ${ }_{\text {Muly }}$
 dur AILT CLOSING PRICES OF BARLEY FUTURES IN WINNIPEG May

Closing quotations were as follows:

## FLOUR





## GRAIN

Wheat, New. York-
 Corn, New York- Barley, New YorkBarley, New York
40 bss. feeding $\qquad$ $-5246$
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 | orn | ats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cas | ${ }^{\text {bbls }} 1996 \mathrm{l}$ | 128,000 | ush 56 lbs | bust 32 los | bus | bush 48 lbs |
| ${ }_{\text {Chicago }}$ | 199,000 | 1,106,000 | $\begin{array}{r}1,045,000 \\ 240,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 421,000 291 | 10, 20000 | 192,000 618,000 |
| Duluth- |  | 248.000 | 2355,000 | 58,000 | 139,000 | ${ }^{123,000}$ |
| Milwaukee - | 22,000 | 6,000 | 128,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 | 341,000 |
| Toledo |  | 84,000 | 56,000 | 570,000 | 12,000 | 1,000 |
| Indianapolis |  | 15,000 | ${ }^{427,000}$ | 134,000 | 12.000 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ste }}{ }_{\text {Seoria }}$ | 138.000 | 187,000 | ${ }^{135,000}$ | 78.0 |  | 44,000 25000 |
| Kansas city | ${ }_{21,000}^{51,00}$ | 1,106,000 | ${ }^{4081000}$ | 36.000 | 12,000 |  |
| Omaha - Joseon |  | 215,000 64.000 | 117,000 | 82,000 31,000 |  |  |
| Wichita |  | 246.000 |  |  |  |  |
| Sioux |  | 43 | 77000 |  | 5,00 |  |
| Buttal |  | 25,000 | 376,000 | 82,00 |  | 37,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Total }}$ |  |  | $\xrightarrow{3,432.0}$ |  |  |  |
| Same wk ${ }_{\text {Same }}$ | 399,000 | 2,540,000 | 6,111,000 $2,090,000$ | $1,284,000$ 893,000 | 176,000 287,000 | $1,154,000$ 741,000 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Since Aug. } 1 \\ 1938 \end{array}$ | 15.360,000 | 248,647,000 | 194,108.000 | 78,963 | 0,73 | 75,785,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 | 13,039, |  |  | 85,778,000 |  | 79,135,000 |
| 1936 | 14.293.000 | 171.728.000 | 119.319,000 | 89.254.00 | 13,027,00 | 88.761.000 |


| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Barley 11 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W York | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs | bush 56 los | bush 32 lbs | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs 2.000 |
| Philadelphia | 30,000 | 7,000 | 1,000 | 8,000 |  |  |
| Baltimore- | 10,000 | 52,000 | 68,000 | 21,000 | 9,000 |  |
| New Orl'ns* | 24,000 | 100,000 | 173,000 | 16,000 |  |  |
| Galveston- |  | 357,000 | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| St. John W- | 13,000 15,000 | 132,000 | 93,000 |  |  | 199,000 |
| Boston.- <br> Halifax | $\begin{aligned} & 15,000 \\ & 11,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,000 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| ta | 263,00 | 878,0 | 40,00 | 3,000 | 9,000 | 201,000 |
| 1939 . | 3,541,000 | 16,001,000 | 6,677,000 | 778,000 | 245,000 | 588,000 |
| eek | 257,00 | 1,935 | 506,0 | 67,000 | 19,000 | 120,000 |
| $1938$ | 3,384,00 | 20.663,000 | 11,399,000 | 795,000 | 931,000 | 2,204,000 |

on through bills of lading
The exports from the several ssaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Mar. 25, 1939, are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports ftrom- | Wheat | Corn | Flour. | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bushels | Bushels | Bartels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| New York |  | 234,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore. | 24,000 | 121,000 |  |  |  |  |
| New Orieans. | 39,000 | 348,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 |  |  |
| St. John West | 132,000 | 93,000 | 13,000 |  |  | 199,000 |
| Halifax |  |  | 11,000 | 1,000 |  |  |
| Total week 1939.. | 421,000 | 796,000 | 80,845 | 11,000 |  | 199,000 |
| Same week 1938. | 1,761,000 | 2,204,000 | 81,981 | 14,000 | 188.000 | 243,000 |

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 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ M a r .25 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Barrel | Barre | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels, | 584 |
| United Kingdom. | 17,135 | 1,652,250 | 164,000 | 60,721,000 | 779,000 | 38,584,000 |
| Continent | 16,460 | 572,900 | 227,000 | 43,753,000 |  | 26,090,000 |
| So. \& Cent, Am | 16,500 | 498.250 | 18,000 | 366,000 |  | - $\mathbf{5 , 0 0 0}$ |
| West Indies | 22,250 | 1,064,500 | 4,000 | 44,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No. Am. Col. | 2,000 | 55,000 |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Other c | 6,500. | 228,664 | 00 | 1,229,000 | 17,000 | 311,000 |
| Total 193 | 80,84E | 4,071,564 | 421,000 | 106,113,000 | 796,000 | 64,993,000 |
| tal | 81,981 | 3,928,686 | 1,761,000 | 99,006.000 | 2.204.00 | 41,546,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Mar. 25, were as follows:

| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | eat |  | Oats |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ushels } \\ & 98,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Bushels } \\ 73,000 \end{array}$ | - | 1,000 | 9,000 |
|  |  |  | 50,000 |  |  |
| Philadelph | 304,000 | 224,000 | 14,000 |  | ,, 000 |
| Batimor | 135,000 | 187,000 | 21,000 | 60,000 | 1,000 |
| Oriea | 133,000 | 109,000 |  | 0 |  |
| veston | 3,893,000 | 136,000 | 141.000 | 28.000 | 8,000 |
| Ficht ${ }_{\text {Fort }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,236,000}$ |  | 14,000 | 1:000 |  |
| Hutchinso | 3,477,000 |  | 78000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph | 860, | 682, |  |  |  |
| Kansas Cit | 19,651,000 | ${ }_{6,580,000}$ | ${ }_{216,000}$ | ${ }_{79,000}$ | ${ }_{211,000}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Oamah }}$ | , 5999000 | ${ }_{943}$ | 137,000 | 22,000 | 35,000 |
| St. Louis | 1,137,000 | 1,050,000 | 108.000 | 7,000 | 172, |
| Indianapoli | 558,000 | 1,543,000 | 371,000 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pata }}$ | 6,492,000 | 13.512,000 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2,419,000 | 1,171,000 | - 406,000 |
| , ${ }^{\text {arim }}$ |  | ${ }^{6922000}$ | -2000 |  |  |
| vauke | 1,003,000 | 2,085,000 |  |  |  |
| Minneapd | 10,993,000 | 5,086,000 | ${ }_{4}^{3,958,000}$ | 2,312,000 | 901,000 |
| at |  |  |  |  |  |
| Detroit | 260,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 |  |
| Butfala | 6,839,000 <br> 882,000 | 1,389,000 | 103,000 | 349,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 365,000 \\ & 275,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Mar. } 18,1939 \ldots . . .79,824,000 & 43,605,000 & 12,883,000 & 7,768,000 & 8,44,000 \\ \text { Total Mar. } 26,1938 \ldots, & 50,999,000 & 37,961,000 & 21,154,000 & 3,476,000 & 8,835,000\end{array}$
 Albany 630,000 ; Boston, 9,000; Philadelphia, 36.000 ; Baltimore, 55,000 ; total, $2,577,000$ bushels, against $1,235,000$ bushels in 1938 .

| Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rue | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian- $\quad \because \quad$ Bushels | Bushels | Bushets | Lhels | Bushels |
| Lake, bay, river \& seab'd 22,911,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}643,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 53,000 |  |
| Ft. William \& Pt, Arthur 40,648,000 |  | 1,242,000 | 916;000 | $1,181,00$ $5,313,00$ |
| Other Can. \& Other elev- 76,125;000 |  | 7,536,000 | 175,000 | 5,31 |
| Total Mar. 25, 1939 - 139,684,000 |  | 9,421,000 | 2,144,000 | ${ }^{6,721}$ |
| Total Mar. 18, 1939 139,646,000 |  | 9,233,000 | 2,143,000 | ${ }^{6,678}$ |
| Total Mar. 26, 1938...- 43,579,000 |  | 760 | 1,277 | 77 |

Summary-
Summary-
American $\qquad$
42,478,000 12,505.0
7,708,000 $8,082,000$
$6,721,000$ Total Mar $251939 \overline{218,149,000} \overline{42,478,000} \overline{21,926,000} \overline{9,852.000} \overline{14803,000}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total Mar. } 18,1939 \ldots-219,470,000 & 4,605,000 & 22,116,000 & 9,911,000 & 15,118,000 \\ \text { Total Mar. } 26,1938 \ldots, & 94,578,000 & 37,961,000 & 30,914,000 & 4,753,000 & 16,611,000\end{array}$ Total Mar. 26, $1938 \ldots 94,578,00037,961,00030,914,0004,753,00016,611,000$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ended Mar. 24 and since July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. 24, } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Suly 1, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Mar. } 24, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { July } 1, \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushets | Bushels | Bushels | Bushe | ${ }_{\text {Bushels }}$ |
| No. Amer- | 1,463,000 | 180,135,000 | 140,799,000 | 785,000 | 67,642,000 | 41,946,000 |
| Black Sea- | 2,484,000 | $76.511,000$ $54,725,000$ | $69,106,000$ $48,378,000$ | 782,000 | 100,630,000 | 177,567,000 |
| Australia | 2,308,000 | 73,365,000 | 74,089,000 |  |  |  |
| India. |  | 7,344,000 | 12,368,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 560,000 | 27,408,000 | 21,066,000 | 446,000 | 34,579,000 | 69,244,000 |
| Total | 7,447,000 | 419,488,000 | 365.806.000 | 2,604,000 | 216,163,000 | 292.021,000 |

CCC Loans on 1939 Production of Wool and Mohair to Be Made on Same Basis as 1938 Loans-The Comto Be Made on Same Basis as 1938 Loans-ine Comloans to wool and mohair producers upon their 1939 proloans to wool and mohair producers upon their 1939 pro-
duction would be made available on substantially the same duction would be made available on substantially the sam
basis as the loans made in 1938. It was further announced: The loans will be made upon the security of negotiable warehouse
receipts issued by warehouses approved by the Corporation and the loan receipts issued by warehouses approved by the Oorporation and the loan
values will be determined by appraisers employed by the Corporation Va acordance weth a shenedulle of ciassificationsy and by value forporation
In sor scoured
or clean wool. It is estimated that loans on the principal classes of wool or clean wool. It is estimated that loans on the principal classes of wool
will range betwen 15 cens and 22 conts per grease pound basis Boston.
In determining the loan values on wool stor will range between 15 cents and 22 cents per grease pound basis Boston.
In determining the loan values on wool stored at points other than Boston;
adjustments will be made to reflect the proper transportation costs to Bostonents Loans to producers are expected to average 17 cents to 18 cents
per grease pund per grease pound.
20 cants on mor grease stored at bound forton or texas points will be and adult hair, respectively, and for
mohair stored at
 will bear $4 \%$ interest, and will mature 10 months from date but, in any
event, not later than May 31 , 1940 . Banks and other lending
available and under regulations to be issued by COC and may sell the notes to ocia on the basis of $21 / \%$ net to them. Forms and regulations
will be avaliale at the Reconstruction Finance Corporation agencies and

 loars ontstanding on wool were $\$ 4,952,159.99$, s .
pounds, and on mohair $\$ 1,366.36$ on 6,303 pounds.

CCC Loans on Corn Aggregated $\$ 109,103,253$ on 191,623,417 Bushels Through March 23-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on March 24 that, through March 23, loans made by the Corporation and lending March 23, oans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the $1938-39$ corn loan program aggrogate
$\$ 109,103,253.37$ on $191,623,417$ bushels. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:


Weather Report for the Week Ended March 29-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended March 29, follows:
For the country as a whole the week was characterized by abnormally
warm weather and widespread, light to moderate precipitation, occurring principally during the latter part of the period Hed Higip pressun, obcurring
rather generally during the first few days and there was very little prerather generally during the first few days and there was very 11 ittle pre-
cipitation in any part of the country. While there was a syarp drop in temperature in eastern sections at the beginning of the week, by Wednesday, the 22 nd, there was a reaction to warmer in most sections and toward the
thatter part unusually high temperatures were experienced in the eastern latter part unusually high temperatures were experienced in the eastern There was no marked cyclonic action, but by March 24, moderately low
pressure prevaited over the southern Great Plains and southern Rocky Mountain districts. This depression moved but little during the follow-
ing day or two, and showery weather prevailed over a considerable area ing day or two, and showery weather prevalied over a considerable area
from the lower halt or the Mississippi V Valley west to the Rocky Mountains. However, on the $26-3$, the dopression moved rapiclly in an an east-northeast
direction to the midde Atlantic coast and was attended by widespread direction to the middle Atlantic coast and was attended by widespread
precipitation from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while at the same, time another "low" was charted over the eastern Great Basin, attended
by widespread precipitation over much of the far West and Midwest. by widespread precipitation over much of the far West. and Midwest. An extensive "high", moved eastward over the upper Lake resion the
latter part of the week, bringing decidedy colder weather to the North-
east and East, some stations in the interior of the Northeast reporting minimum tamperatures around zero.
LThe week was abnormally warm in practically all sections of the country.
Localy in the Northeast and along the Pacific coast the weekly mean tomperatures were somewhat subnormal; otherwise, in general, they ranged from 5 dogrees to 18 degrees above nornmal, the relatitiveny warresest rantuter
being in the area from the ohio and lowe Missouri Valleys northward. being in the area from the Ohio and lower Missouri Valleys northward.
It is unusual for a week to have such widespread, large plus departures from normal temperature,
Frost and freezing temperatures extended as far south as south-central
Virginia in the East: in the Midwest freezing weather was not reported Virginia in the East; in the Midwest. freezing weather was not reported
from first-order stations south of Indianapolis, Ind. St. Louis, Mo.,
 occurred to Amarillo, Tex. Subzero temperatures were confined to a few
localities in the interior of the Northeast. Along the Atlantic coast the localities in the interior of the Northeast, Along the Atlantic coast the
minima ranged from 20 degrees at Boston, Mass., to 58 degrees at Miami,
 degrees at New. Orleans, La. and in the Great. Plains from 16 degrees at
Devill Lake, N. Dak., to 54 degrees at Abblene. Tex.
In an average year killing frost and freezing temperatures. occur as late In an average year killing frost and freezing temperatures occur as late
as April 1 , to southeastern North Carolina, north-central Georgia, extreme
 1 year in 10 on the average, has a freeze as late as April 1 as far south as
extreme southeastern South Carolina, southwestern Georgia, the extreme extreme southeastern south Carolina, southwestern Georgia, the extreme
southern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, central Louisiana and eastcentral Texas.
WThere was more or less precinitation in all sections of the country, except
extreme southern Florida, extreme southern Texas, in a belt from Wisconsin westward, and in parts of the north Pacific area. The weekly consin westward, and in parts of the north Paciric area The weekly
totals in other sections were mootly moderate in amount ailhough locally
in the Ohio Valley as much as 2 inches of nein fell. Substantial amounts were reported from the southern Plains and southern Rocky Mountain High temperatures for the season, associated with sunshiny weather
during much of the week made decidedly favorable conditions during mucch of the woek, made decidedly favorable conditions for out
side operations on farms and for the side operations on farms and for the growth of vegetation, Grasses, winter
grains and fruit trees responded rapidly to the warmth, with pasture lands greening well into the interior of the country. Also, early fruit trees are blooming as far north as eastern Maryland, Kentucty and southern Mis-
souri. The recent cold weather appantly did litt a damate to peach bloom in Georgia.
In the South spring planting was very active, with the soil mostly in favorabe condition for germination. very Rain is stive, with needed solong mothe east in
Gulf coast and in Florida; in the latter state Gulr coast and in Florida; in the latter state showers at the close of the week
were decidedly beneficial; but were inadequate to break the drought. Rain would be helpful to recently planted truck in some South Atlantic areas. In the western half of the country the soil-moisture situation is cur-
rently favorable. More rain is needed in parts of southern Texas, most rently favorable, More rain is needed in parts of southern Texas, most
of Olahoma, Nebraska and locally elsewhere, but otherwise the Rocky Mountain area abd the Great Plaing elseenhere, but other wise the Rockicient for current needs
is too wet for cultivation from the Lake rexion is too wet for cultivation from the Lake region eastward, but conditions
in the Ohio Valley are more favorable than recently and considerable field in the Ohio Valley are more favorable than recently and considerable field
work was accomplished. In the great western grazing sections livestock were favored. There was heavy local damage by hail in California; more
moisture would be helpful in that State. moisture would be helpful in that State.
Oorn planting made good progress in
Corn planting made good progress in the Southern States, with some
seeded during the week as ar nar north a o olahoma. Much corn was planted
in the west Gulf area. also condition
 for preparation of soin (or planting. In the East some corton was seaded
during the week as far north as the coastal districts of South Carolina, as
 some is up to nice stands in extreme southern Texas.
Small Grains-The week was Pavorable for winter wheat rather gen-
erally. East of the Mississippi River conditions continue largely favor-
able, although there are some apparent unfavorable effects of previous
freezing weather in parts of the eastern Ohio Valley In the southorn
Ohio Valley wheat on the heretofore persistentiy wet lowlands is now showObio Valley wheat on the
ing some mprovenent.
Excellent
Exincellent growth was reported from the lower Missouri Valley, while
 ground, except in some northern localities; it is affording considerablo penerally in touthern sections. More rain is needed in Nebraska, but dition are largely satisfactory, Good growing weather prevailed in the
Pacific Northwest and winter wheat responded favorably. some spriny wheat was sown in the southeastern
sing.
and considerable seading was sown in the southeastern portion of the belt Dakota, also in Washington, Oat seeding made better protererns. with
some put in during the week in the Ohio Valley; seeding is nearry finithed some put in during the week in the Ohio Valley; seeding is nearly finished
in M issourt, and good progress is reported tin the Plains as far north as
eastern and southern Nebraska. In Towa there we eastern and, southern Nebraska. In lowa there was some local seeding or
both oats and barley.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, March 31, 1939.
Unfavorable weather conditions prevailing in some sections during the early part of the week, had a retarding effect on retail trade. In those districts, however, where more Spring-like temperatures made their appearance, the volume of sales made a satisfactory showing, with pre-Easter buying resulting in increased activity, notably in the apparel division. A slightly deterring influence was attributed to the continued tension in the European political situation and the resulting unsettlement in the security markets ment store sales, the country over, for the week ended March 18, according to the Federal Reserve Beek ended $5 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year. In the $5 \%$ above the corresponding week of last year. In the
metropolitan area an increase of $4.7 \%$ was recorded, while metropolitan area an increase of $4.7 \%$ was recorded, while
in Newark establishments the gain reached as high as $18.4 \%$. Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets again reflected fill-in purchases by retail merchants for pre-Easter requirements. The volume of forward orders, on the other hand, continued to leave much to be desired. While Fall blankets were said to have been bought in substantial volume noth ing further was heard of the contemplated advance in prices. Wash goods were neglected by wholesalers, although garment manufacturers continued to be in the market for this class of materials. Business in silks remained fairly active, and prices, notably of sheer fabrics, displayed a stiffening trend. Trading in rayon yarns slowed down considerably, particularly in the standard counts, whereas the demand for the finer deniers held up quite well. Operations of weaving plants declined materially, and rumors were heard that some producers might curtail their yarn production during next month.

Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets continued very quiet, and prices of most constructions were moderately lower. Chief depressing influences were the political turmoil in Europe, the resultant decline in the security markets, and the unsettlement in raw cotton values caused by the new administration program proposing an export subsidy for the staple. Although the present slack in business was instrumental in reviving efforts of mills in the direction of a curtailment in output, this factor failed to induce users to reenter the market, pending a clarification of the European scene and a reversal in the trend of raw cotton values. Towards the end of the week somewhat improved reports concerning the movement of finished goods in distributive channels made their appearance. Business in fine goods remained quiet, and sales were restricted to occasional small fill-in lots. A fair demand existed fo carded poplins, and hopsacklngs continued to move in satisfactory volume. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch $80 \mathrm{~s}, 57 / 8$ to 6 c .; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 53 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; $39-$ inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, 47 / 8$ to $5 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.; $381 / 2$ -
inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 311-16$ to $33 / 4$ inch 60-48s, $311-16$ to $33 / 4$ c.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics gave indications of an early pickup as sampling of the new Fall lines appeared nearly completed, and the first actual orders were received by mills. While the continued heavy deliveries of Spring fabrics preclude an early rush of buying, a gradual improvement in sales is confidently anticipated by most mills. Prices on Fall woolen and worsted suitings were announced by the largest producer, and showed advances ranging from 10 to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a yard over the prices of Spring and last Fall. Active demand for light wear Summer materials continued unabated, and there was an improved call for topcoatings and overcoatings. Reports from roved clothing centers continued their spotty showing, although confidence prevailed that the advent of real Spring weather will be quickly reflected in accelerated consumer buying. Business in women's wear fabrics was again largely affected
by between-season influences. by between-season influences. Some spot domand for twill
worsteds and woolen suitings worsteds and woolen suitings manifested itself, but few transactions were consummated in view of the small available supplies. With the opening of the new Fall lines scheduled to take place during next month, a quick revival in buying activities is anticipated, inasmuch as inventories of garment manufacturers are said to be at moderate levels.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens continued dull, and transactions were confined to small replenishment orders for the pre-Easter buying season. Business in burlap remained quiet but prices ruled higher reflecting the enhancement in raw jute values reported from the Calcutta market. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.15c., h9avies at 5.55 c .

## State and City Department

## Specialists in

## Illinois \& Missouri Bonds

## Stifel,Nicolaus \& Co,Inc.

| 105 W. Adams St: <br> CHICAGO | DIRECT | WIRE | 314 N. Broadway |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST. LOUIS |  |  |  |

## News Items

New Jersey-Parley on Railroad Tax Arrears Proves Fruitless-The joint legislative committee empowered to confer with New Jersey railroad officials in an effort to reach an agreement to compromise tax arrearages totaling $\$ 34,258,834$ announced on March 24 that negotiations had come to an abortive close and that authority would be requested from the legislature to disband the committee without any definite results accomplished.
The announcement was made following a meeting of the committee and leading railroad representatives of the state. The latest offtr of the rail Yoading to pay $\$ 12,206,000$ of the amount due, which represents $723 \%$ of
rotal assissments on railroad property since 1932, has been rejected by the committee.
Officials of the leading railroads of the state with the exception of
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., insisted their roads faced bankruptcy unless the Pennsy vania Railroad Co., insisted their roads faced bankruptcy unless the railroad taxes could be considerably reduced. The carriers involved include
Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Erie, New York Susquehanna \&
Western, Delaware Lackawanna \& Western, New York Central and the Western, Delaw
Reading lines.
Reading lines. Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, of Gloucester, chairman of Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, Republican, of Gloucester, chairman of ruptcy proczedings the State of New Jersey will lose considerable taxes due. He said, however, the committee could not agree on any compro
The carriers contend that nowhere in the United States are lines taxed as heavily as in the State of New Jersey in the face of reduced incomes. Officials of the carriers claim that taxes levied against New Jersey railroad
proparties equal more than 20 cents of every dollar they take in during proparties

New York State-Bills to Ease Capital Levy Provisions Signed-Governor Lehman approved on March 24 two measures designed to remove "inequities" in the capital gains and losses provisions of the income tax law.
The laws, sponsored by Senator C Tracey Stagg, Ithaca Republican permit deductions for capital losses in computing net income of unincorporated business for tax purposes, and capital deductions in computing net capital gain for personal ncome tax purposes immediately effective and is retroactive to April 6.1938 . The second law applies to returns in any
taxable year after Oct 1,1937 .
The following is the official text of the two bills, which were signed as Chapters 119 and 120, Laws of 1939:

> AN ACT

To amend the tax law, in relation to the allowance of deductions for purposes of the tax on net incomes of unincorporated businesses
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly. do enact as follows:
Section 1. Section three hundred eighty-six-e of chapter sixty-two of the laws of nineteen hundied nine, entitled An act in, reation to taxation, constituting chapter sixty of the consolidated laws, such section having
been added by chapter thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred thirtyfive, is hereby amended to read as follows:
Sec. $386-\mathrm{e}$. Deductions. In computing ner income of an unincorporated
business there shall be allowed as deductions the deductions enumerated in divisions numbered one two three, four (including capital losses), seven, eight, nine and ten of section three hundred sixty of this chapter which are
directly connected with or incurred in the conduct of such unincorporated directly connected with or incurred in the conduct of such unincorporated
business. Where a basic date is specified in any of said divisions, fanuary firsit, nineteen hundred thirty-five, shall be substituted. There may also be deducted on account of the personal service of an individual or member of a partnership carrying. on an unincorporated business, amount on account of his personal services to be determined and allowed by the tax commission. except that in no event shall the aggregate of such deductions exceed twenty per centum of the amount representing the section three hundred sixty of this chapter but in no case exceed five thousand dollars per such individual or member. In the case of a debt existing on January first, nineteen hundred thirty-five, no more than its fair market hue enumerated in section three hundred sixty-one of this chapter shall not be deductible.
Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall be retroactive to AN ACT
To amend the tax law, in relation to the allowance of deductions in com
puting net capitar gains for purpose
The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows: nineteen hundred nine, entitled "An act in relation to taxation. constituting chapter sixty of the consolidated laws." such section having been added by chapter six hundred twenty-seven or the laws eleven of the laws of nineteen hundred thirty-eight, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new subdivision, to be numbered seventeen, to read as follows:
17. The words "capital dedurtions" means such deductions allowed by ection three hundred sixty of this chapter as the tax commission determines are
properly allocatable to or chargeable against capital assets sold or exchanged
proping the taxable year.
Sec. 2. Section three hundred sixty-a of such chapter, such section having been added by chapter five hundred eleven of the laws of nineteen having been added by in apedrer amended to read as follows:
Sec. 360-a. Deductions from capital gains, In computing net capital gain there shall be allowed as deductions all capital losses sustanned during than a resident of the state, onlys as to such transactions involving capital assets having an actual situs within the state.
Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply to returns Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall appiy to returns
thirty-seven.
Explanation-Matter in italics is new.

Legislature Approves Four-Year Term for Senate-Both houses of the Legislature passed on March 29 the constitutional amendment extending the terms of State Senators to four years, beginning in 1942. The Senators' terms are now two years.
Because the Senate passed the Stagg proposal and the Assembly passed the Reoux proposal, although the two are identical, the matter will have to
be repassed by one house, and this will be done after the Easter recess
 passed by two Legislatures, arter an intervening ele ection, the extension of ne senatorial term cannot be presented to the people before the election
1941 ; provided that it is approved a second time by the Legislature which is to take office in January of that year.
The drive for prolsinging the term or state Senators began with The drive for prongig thernor's term to four years, and the increase in the service of Assemblymen from one to two years.
New York, N. Y.-Battery Bridge Bill Passed by State Legislature-The bill authorizing the construction of the Battery Bridge from Manhattan to Brooklyn was approved in both houses of the Legislature on March 29 and was forwarded to Governor Lehman for his signature, according to Albany advices of that date.
The measure was passed in the Assembly by a 106 -to-6 vote and in successfully to amend the measure so as to require, Commissioner Moses to employ civil service employees in all
construction of the bridge. While the City Council sent up to Albany the necessary request for
the passage of the bridge bill, no message was sent asking for the passage the passage of the bridge bill, no message was sent asking for the passage
of the companion measure that would take away from New York City of the companion measure that would take away from Now York city
Tunnel Authority the right, previously granted, to build a tunnel from the Battery to Brookdyn.
The understanding that the tunnel bill will lie dormant until there is a decision from the United states War Department on the a avisabiilite of of permitting a bridge across the channel if the bridge should be rejected
by the War Department, the city would still have the legislative authority Revenues of the States Summarized-Kidder, Peabody \& Co., of New York City, have assembled the principal sources of revenue of the 48 States during their respective fiscal years, and are now presenting this information in a pamphlet entitled, "Revenues of the States," tabulated alphabetically by States. Total collections were $\$ 3,164,-$ 776,524 , and the assembled total is $\$ 2,982,747,285$. The principal tax omitted is the stock transfer tax.

Tennessee-Debt Reorganization Plan Completed-A comprehensive reorganization of the debt structure of the State of Tennessee has been completed by Norman S. Taber \& Co. of New York after a year and one-half of engagement.
Upon entering Tennessee on Jan. 1, 1937, it was discoverod that the State had a gross indebtedness of $\$ 132,319,522.06$, including a deficit in the gen-
eral fund of $\$ 3,303,987,50$. The $\$ 97,400,000$ of funded debt and the $\$ 31,-$ $615,534.56$ of county reimbursement debt was so arranged as to its structure and deficit funding.
Annual debt service requirements took 4.1 cents of the gasoline tax.
all of the bridge tolls, $\$ 307,500$ of the tobacco tax, and in $1936-37$ the genall of the bridge tolls, $\$ 307,500$ of the to bacco tax, and in $1936-37$ the gen-
eral fund had further interest requirements of some $\$ 882,208.86$, which merely added to the deficit of that fund. Thus for the fiscal year ended on its indebtedness. Moreoyer, the general fund during this year could not meet maturing principal, and $\$ 452,000$ of maturing bonds could not be met. Jan. 1, 1937 to Dec. 31, 1939, bonds amounting to $\$ 26,115,000$ came due. $\$ 12,683.000$ could have been pald. This would have meant the refunding $\$$ or some $\$ 13,432,000$ prior to Dec. 31, 1939. Furthermore, a resulting inter
taxes or continued deficits. Aside from these maturities, no adequate future provision was being made
to pay off $\$ 13,532,000$ of remaining general fund bonds; $\$ 13,850,000$ of bridge bonds, and between $\$ 18,000,000$ and $\$ 20,000,000$ of the debt owed to the counties. The State was looking forward to approximately 861 , ${ }_{a} 00$ be paid at maturity.
Conservatively yurtity. ${ }^{\text {Citing that this }} \$ 61,000,000$ would have to be ex-
(ended 10 years from their respective maturities, and estimating that the tended 10 years from their respective maturities, and estimating that the new interest rates, due to the save cost the state somed $\$ 21,350,00$ in additionai interest alone. If the dent could be pald off, interes would scop. I the debt was rerunded, interest
The debt reorganization program was put into operation on July 1, 1937.
Since that time, and as of April, 1939, $\$ 15,079,000$ of bonds have matured Since that time, and as of Aprio, 1939, . Further accruals will be sufficient
and have been paid from cash on hand. to meet the full $\$ 23,737,000$ of 1939 maturitise. As stated, between Jan. 1,
1937 and Dec. 31, 1939, the op plan paid orf $\$ 26,115,000$; whereas in the pre 1937 and Dec. 31,1939, the plan paid off $\$ 26,15,000$, whereas in the pre-
vious 22 years the State only paid off at maturity $\$ 3,500,000$ and during vious 22 years the state onny pars increased $1,1,13 \%$.
For the first time in the State's history' the debt reorganization plan has estabishee a procedure or to pay every outstanding obligation at maturity. it possible for the state to pay every outstanding obigation at maturiv.
The necessity for refunding some $\$ 60,000,000$ of the state's debt at maturity has been eliminated. This prevention of interest extension can be estimated conservatively as saving the state $\$ 20,000,000$ in future interest costs alone. The entire saving to the stateover the he ing released yearly
$\$ 60,000,000$. This takes into account the funds being from debt service for general fund use.
It should be pointed out that under the debt reorganization plan the general fund has been relieved of all debt service expenses. Moreover, the
Highway $D$ Department receives all proceeds of 5 cents of the gasoline tax
 the general fund has been relilived of over \$1, 359, 695.25 of expenditures,
while the Highway Department, in addition to ninetenths of one cent of whilie the Highway Department, in addition to nine-tenths of one cent of the gasoline tax, received $\$ 396,058.21$ more than it would have received some $\$ 1,700,000$ a year less money is being used for debt service than here-
tofore, even though all bonds are being retired out. of current recipts. tofore, even though all bonds are being reitred out ored that over $\$ 120,000,000$
Future prospects are bright. It is contemplated of the Statés debt will be paid off by 1953 . or about $85 \%$ Arter 19444 arree additional yearly amounts of the gasoline tax will be rred from debt servee to be used for highway purposes or tax reduction. In the ansess than three-tenths of $1 \%$ of the gasoline tax will be needed for debt service, as against approximately four cents now being used. And the yearly levy of $\$ 307,500$ from the tobacco tax can be elim Credit of State
an all-time high due to the reforms instituted The credit of the State is at an all-tmeer ing the the State sold bonds at a
during the past two years. In December , 1938
the net ing terest cost of $2.44 \%$, which is the most favorable rate ever obtained
by the State on a long-term bisue. The prices paid for the the tate of Tennessee bonds in the financ.
of the State's enhanced credit.

United States-Policy on Instiiutional Exemptions Loosely Defined in Most States-Although all 48 States grant some type of property tax exemption to religious, educational and charitable institutions, their statutes are generally silent on the administration of these exemptions, a report by the $\mathrm{Na}-$ tional Association of Assessing Officers showsd on March 29. Most State institutional exemption laws, the report said, "simply desig-
nate the exempt property and relieve the owner and the assessor of any nate the exempt property and relieve the owner and the assessor of any
responsibility for taking positive action. If an over-zealous assessor places responsibility for taking positive action. If an over-zealous assessor places
exempt property th te astessent roil and a tax is extended against it,
it may beremoved by a board of review or by the proper court. If a careless it mass beremoved ruy a aoarde property or the roll, , it can ordinarily be pu is permitted.
is permitted States require the assessor to list exempt property on the assess-
 accidental or wiliful omission or taxabe property, but also to produce statis
tics tielpful in apraising exemption poiclest
six of these states exercise control by requiring formal application for Six of these states exercise control by requirmng formal application for
exemption each year. They are Alabama, California, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico and Washington. This system, the Association
pointed out, acts as a check on property which may change from a tax pointed out, acts as a check on property which may change from a tax-
empt status one year to being taxable the next. Usually such applications must be made under oath, and according to certain specificatitons desig nate
formal application, but at less frequent intervals than one year.
The laws of West Virginia. Illinois and Ohlo place somewhat greater responsibility on their state tax departments in the matter of institutional exemptions than do laws or the other States, it was found. The Ohio
Tax Commission, for example, must pass first upon all institutional real property tax exemptioxs. The hist of exempt property is required to be
filed with the Tax Commission annually by the County Auditor, and no without consent of the Commission.
States to Show Little Change in Expenditures-Appropriations for State expenditures by legislatures in session this year will apparently be about the same in the aggregate as for the past year or biennium
Survey of 36 States by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States based on reports from business organizations that follow legislative aevel-
opments, indicate that ten legislatures will boost appropriations, nine will reduce them, nine report no change and in eight sessions have not progressed far enough to draw an opinion.
Hour-wage legislation has been introduced in more than two-thirds of the States reporting and is pending in others, but no such measures have been enacted as yet. "Little Wagner". Acts have been introduced in about the
U. S. Supreme Court Permits Taxes on Salaries, State and Federal-The doctrine of reciprocal tax immunity was rejected by the United States Supreme Court on March 27 in a ruling holding that salaries of Federal and State employees are subject to income levies, thereby reversing legal precedents dating back over many years.
Without waiting for passage and legal testing of an Administration-
sponsored measure which seeks to effect the same result, the supreme Court, divided six to two, geeve sweeping ind inorsemenent to the constive contion-
ality of State taxation of the salaries of Federal employees, There was flat im plication, in line with the decision last May in the New York Port Authority case, that Federal taxation of the salaries of State employees also was constitutional.
By its action
By its action the Court whittled down the issue of tax exemption as a constitutional matter to the single question of tax-exempt securities
The matter of whether the Federal Government may tax State bonds and State governments may tax Federal bonds was not directly touched upon. from levies on State and local salaries, while the amount of the reciprocal revenue to the States is so indefinite as to be beyond estimate.
The cracial decision came in a New York case, the state Tax Commission
of New York vs. the People of the State of New York, upon the relation of of New York vs. the People of the tate of New York, upon the relation of
James: B. O Keefe. Mr. O ' Keefe was employed during 1934 as an examining attorney for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation at an annual salary of
$\$ 2.400$. In finding that his salary $\$ 2,400$. In finding that his salary was subject to the New York state
income tax, although he worked for a Federal agency, Associate Justice income tax, although he worked for a Federal agency, Associate Justice
Harlan F. Stone volced the opinion of the majority of the Court in such broad terms that it covered the whole field of tax immunity and swept that legal doctrine into the discard.
(This decision is treated in greater
This decision is treated in grearer detail in our Department of "Current
Events and Discussions." on a preceding pa pe of this issue).
Municipal Bonds Held Unaffected by Court Ruling-Rulings by the Supreme Court on the reciprocal taxation of salaries of Federal and State employees have no bearing whatever on the power of the Federal Government to tax State and city bonds, according to a statement issued on March 29 by the Conference on State Defence, which is composed of the officials of 40 States and thousands of municipalities. The officials organized in the confererce. Will leave no stone unturned
to protet their State and local taxpayers from the rise in the cost of local
government that must inevitably result from any . Federal attempt to tax government that must inevitably result from any Federal attempt to tax
State and city issues, it was indicated Solicitor General Henry Epstein, of New York, who argued the O'Keefe
case before the Supreme Court, declared that the decision merely sustained case before the Supreme Court, declared that the decision merely sustained
the right of New York to tox the salaries of the right of New York to tax the salaries of Federal employees: The de-
cision adds nothing whatever to any asserted power of the Federal Governcision to
ment to tax State and muncicipal bonds..Mr. Epsetein said. Federal Govern-
eWe argued successfully in the O'Keefe case," he added, "that recent decisions of the court had opened the way to, taxation of salaries. The
Surpeme Court however has never deviated in the lightest from tis firm and repeated holdings that a tax on State bonds is utterly beyond the constitutional powers of the Federal Government. Such a tax would burden the tates directly and the resultant increase in the cost of borrow Solicitor General Robert ort the arrument of these vers cases United states
Stated to the Court that these cases Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson stated to the Court that thess cases
had no bearing whatsoever on the taxation of public securities; and he den on state and municipal borrowing The people may be confident that their state and municipal officerss wiil fulfiil people may be confident that tempt to levy a direct Federal tax on the units of local government. $s^{\prime \prime}$

## RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Bids Received on Municipal Bond Issues-At the offering on March 30 of the 12 issues of bonds of local units aggregating $\$ 1,771,000$, noted in our issue of March $18-V .148$, p. 1681 -bids were received for eight of the issues. An official statement from the Corporation on that date summarized the bids submitted as follows:

The following bids were received by the RFC on bonds offered at public sale:
$\$ 20,000$ Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff, Coconino County Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff, Coconino County,
Arizona, 4\% building and improvement bonds, series of 1937
(second lien). Two bids of $\$ 990.12$ per $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 1,012.70$ per $\$ 1,000$. The higher bid was submitted by E. J. Prescott \& Co.,
Minneapolis, Minn. and associate. 214,000 $4 \%$ dormitory and college State College, Oktibbeha County, Miss., $\$ 1,003.30$ per $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,023$ per $\$ 1,000$. The highest id from
submitted by Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, ohio and submitted by Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and
associates.

61,000 Mississippi State College for Women, Columbus, Lowndes County Miss., $4 \%$ dormitory revenue bonds. Four bids ranging from $\$ 990$ per $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,023$ per $\$ 1,000$. The highest pid was sub-
mitted by Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and asso187,000 City of Plattsburg, Clinton County, New York, 4\% Sanitary
 City of Akron, Summit County, Ohio, $4 \dot{\sigma}_{o}$ bonds; sewer bonds
fourth series, 1936; street improvements, fifth series- 1938 , and $\$ 1 ; 006.33$ per $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,014.40$ per $\$ 1,000$. Thids ranging, fron $\$ 1 ; 006.33$ per $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,014.40$ per $\$ 1,000$ The highest bid
was submitted by Fox, Einhorn \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and $\$ 214.000$ City of Knoxville, Knox County, Tenn., $4 \%$ electric light and to $\$ 1,081.30$ per $\$ 1,000$. The highest bid was submitted by Fox, $\$ 995.463$ per $\$ 1,000$
Einhorn \& Co., Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio and associates
263,000 Board of Regents of' the College of Iridustrial Arts (at Denton),
Denton County, Texas, $4 \%$ building revente bonds, series $1935-A$ A.
One bid of $\$ 1,020.40$ per $\$ 1,000$ was submitted by E. J. Prescott \& Co., Minneapolis, Minn. and associates.
Board of Regents of the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, $4 \%$ dormitory revenue bonds, series A, 1938 . Three bids ranging
from $\$ 1,000.43$ per $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 1,016$ per $\$ 1,000$. The highest bid
was submitted by the American National Bank, Austin, Texas.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations

 ALASKA

## 1963. This iss

KETCHIKAN, Alaska-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 200,0003 \%$ street im provement bonds awarded to Schlater, Noyes \& Gardner. Inc. of New York Fidder-148-Were also bid for as follows: Int. Rate Rate Bid


## ALABAMA

CENTER, Ala.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is reported that $\$ 23,000$ $4 \%$ semi-annual water system bonds have been purchased at par by the
Public Works Administration. (A loan of like amount was approved by the Public Works Administration in June.)

## ARIZONA

ROOSEVELT WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT (P. O. Higley), Ariz.-REPORT ON RFC DEBT REFUNDING—It is reported by C. H that the outstanding indebtedness of the district has been refunded through, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has made a new loan,
There are about $\$ 75,000$ of the old bonds still outstanding. The district filed a petition under the Municipal Bankruptcy Act about two years ago, but so far no action has been taken by the Federal Court of Arizona on the but so far no
application.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of NEW LAND POLICY MAY SOLVE STATE OWNED LAND PROBLEM - Enactment of a new land policy, has placed Arkansas in the front rank among states seeking an answer to the problem abandonment, the American Society of Planning Officials reported on Under th
investigations regarding the best use of the 2000 is authorized to conduct land. He may request. the Land Use Committee of the State Planning Board to supervise the classification and appraisal of this land to determine
which is suitable for agriculture and which should be used for such purpose as forest and park development. also provides that this land may be returned in "family-sized" tracts to farm families through sale or outright grants under the State "donation" law. One object of the law, the Society said, is to prevent a continued dumping
on the market of unproductive land which, because of its unproductivity soon becomes tax-delinquent and reverts again to the State. Another object is to eliminate "dollar-an-acre" sales of State land which later turn out to be more valuable for public use.
protect State-owned lands from fire and timber pay administration expenses, necessary expenses of agencies cooperating with the Commissioner. Re maining funds will go to the permanent school fund. Under the law, the State wil retain mineral rights in lands returned to itate land is of major importance in Arkansas, which owns one out of every 16 acres in the State, the problem has also challenged
the attention of many other States, including California, Oregon, South the attention of many oth

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Bentonville), Ark.-ADDITIONAL annual refunding bonds to W. J. Herring \& Co., Inc. of Little Rock, at par, as noted here-V. 148, p. 150-it is now reported that the bonds, are dated Nov. 1,1938 , and mature on Nov, 1 as follows: $\$ 2,750$ in 1939
$\$ 2,500,1940 ; \$ 3,000,1941$ to $1944 ; \$ 3,500,1945$ to $1947 ; \$ 4,000,1948$ to
1950, and $\$ 3,500$ in 1951 and 1952 . Prin. and int. (M-N) payable at the 1950, and $\$ 3,500$ in 1951 and 1952 . Prin, and int. (M-N).
CHERRY VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cherry Valley), Ark.-BONDS VOTED-At an election held recently the voters are said
to have approved the issuance of $\$ 21,000$ in construction bonds by a wide margin.
MAGNOLIA, Ark. $-B O N D S S O L D$-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 33,000$ hospital bonds approved by the boters at an election held last Little Rock.
MONTICELLO, Ark.-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the City Manager that at a price of 101.73 , as reported here in December
$\$ 11,000$ water and light improvement bonds. Due as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 5,500 fire station bonds. Due $\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1948 , and $\$ 1,000$ in
1949 and 1950 . Denom. 1949 and 1950. Dated Nov. 1, 1938.

## California Municipals

BANKAMERICA COMPANY
485 California Street, San Francisco Bell System Teletype SF 469

OFFICES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL CALIFORNIA CITIES

## CALIFORNIA

 CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT OFFERING-Sealed bids willbe received until $11: 30$ a. $m$ on April 4 by Harry B. Riley, State Con-
troller, for the purchase of a $\$ 4,000,000$ issue of registeredwarrants to provide troller, for the purchase of a $\$ 4,000,000$ issue of registeredwarrants to provide
funds for unemployment relief purposes. The issue will be dated and funds for unemployment relief purposes. The issue will be dated and The, issue will bring to a total of $\$ 50,342,981$ the State's outstanding
warants, all issues of which with the exception of the April 4 block are warrants, all issues of which with the
expected to be retired by next Aug. 30 .
CALIFORNIA, State of-WARRANT SALE-The $\$ 3,085,980.21$ general revolving fund registered warrants offered for sale on March $24-1$ . 148, p. 1940-were awarded to R. H. Moulton \& Co. of Los Angeles, at
$2 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 11,777$ Dated March 28, 1939. To be called for payment on or about Aug. 30, 1939.
FORNROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (P. O. Los Angeles), Calif.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMEN M-A banking group headed by the Chase National Bank offered
on March 30 an issue of $\$ 73,444,00041 / 4 \%$ and $31 / 2 \%$ Colorado River
waterworks refunding bonds. The issue consists of $\$ 56,452,000$ of $41 / \%$ waterworks refunding bonds. The issue consists of $\$ 56.452,000$ of $414 \%$
bonds dated Feb. 1 , 1933 , and due Feb, 1,1948 to 1977 , incl. priced o yield from $2.70 \%$ to $3.60 \%$; and $16,992,000$ or $31 / 2 \%$ bonds due Feb. 1 ,
1978 to 1987 , incl., priced at par.
Included in the offring Included in the offering group are: Bankers Trust. Co.; The National Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; The First Boston Corp.; Blyth \& Co., Inc.
Lazard Freres \& Co. Blair \& Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.:
Dean Witter \& Co.; Weeden \& Co., Inc.; The Northern Trust Co., Chicago; Dean Witter \& Co.; Weeden \& Co...Inc,; The Northern' Trust Co., Chicago; N. I'. \& S. A., San Francisco; The Anglo California National Bank: Bankamertca Co., SAan Francisco: American Trust Co., bond department, San Francisco: F. S. Moseley \& Co.; A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc: ${ }^{\text {Bank } \& ~ T r u s t ~ C o r c a n t i l e-~}$
Nicolaus \& Co., Inc. Nicolaus \& Co., Inc., Chicago; Paine, Webber \& Co.; Eastman, Dillon
\& Co.; Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc.; Kean, Taylor \& Co; B. J. Van Ingen
\& Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.: Merrill Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co.: Merrill
Lynch\& Co.; Schwabacher \& Co.; Kelley, Richardson \& Co., Inc., Chicago. Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis; Ar Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee.
The
The bonds' were purchased by the group from the Reconstruction Finance The bonds were purchased by the group from the Reconstruction Finance
Corporation and were issued to refund a part of a total of $\$ 208,500,000$ of the RFC has disposed of $\$ 148,500,000$ of these bonds. The bonds are, in the opinion of counsel, exempt from personal property taxes in California fornia state income taxes. prises approximately one-third of the population of the state. It was organized in 1928 for the purpose primarily of impounding and supplying
water from the Colorado River to Angeles, Long Beach, Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica, Santa Anna: Beverly Hills, Burbank, Compton, Anaheim, Fullerton, San Mareno and Torrance. Construction of the initial stages of the project was started
in January, 1933, and the entire project is expected to be in operation this summer. Construction work under way at the present time is devoted to completion of the distribution lines to the various member cities. It is reported that the project will cost about $\$ 20,000,000$ less than the original (The official advertisement of this bond offering appears of this issue.)
ADDITION said to have developed RMATION-Substantial investment demand was onds and syndicate managers reported about tiwo-thirds of the issue sold Chairman Jones of the RFC announced in. Washington that the said Corporation had sold the bonds to a group of 138 bankers and bond dealers
headed by the Chase National Bank at 108 and accued interest, repreheaded by the Chase National Bank at 108 and ac
senting a premium to the Corporation of $\$ 5,875,520$.
MONTEREY COUNTY (P. O. Salinas), Calif.-LIST OF BIDSThe following is an official list of the bids received for the $\$ 165,000$ Sunset Schoo District bonds that were awa
issue of March 25-V. 148, p. 1840 :

* Bidder- Schwabacher \& Co.: Donnellan \& Cchwabacher \& Co : Donnellan \&
Co., and Eastland \& Co_Sistrict Bond Co---
American Trust Co. and Kaiser \& Co American Trust Co. and Kaiser \& Co. Taylor \& Co-ats Co William R, Staats Co. and Lawson,
Levy \& Williams, and Blyth \& Co. Bankamerica Co. and Heller, Bruce


685 Due April 1, 1940-59, $21 / 2 \%$ 232 Due April 1, 1940-59, 23/4\% 712 Due Aprill 1 c
171 Due April 1, 1940-59, $21 / 2 \%$ * Successful bid. a 1940-42, $5 \%: 1943-59,214 \%$ b $1940-44,3 \%$,
$1945-49,2 \% ; 1950-57,21 / 2 \% ; 1958-59,2 \% . \quad 1940-44,5 \% ; 1945-59,21 / 2 \%$. REDWOOD CITY, Calif,-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City by the Bankamerica Co. of San Francisco on Nov. 1 at a price of 100.156 ,
on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 20,000$ as 5 s and $\$ 77,000$ as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## COLORADO

LAMAR, Colo- PRICE PAID-It is now reported by the City Clerk that the $\$ 135,00031 / \%$ semi-annual light and power revenue bonds purver, as noted here on Dec. $24-\mathrm{V}$. $147, \mathrm{p}_{\mathrm{p}}, 3942-$ were sold at a price of
96.75 , a basis of about $3.82 \%$. Due $\$ 13,500$ from July 1, 1940 to 1949 , incl. OTERO AND CROWLEY COUNTIES JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Manzanola), Colo.-BOND REFUNDING - It is reported that the Board of Education was scheduled to refund on April 1 an issue of
$\$ 73,00043 \% \%$ bonds through Bosworth, Chanute, Loughridge \& Co. of
Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT (State of)- $\$ 500,000$ BONDS PUBLICLY OF-FERED-Union Securities Corp.; Equitable Securities Corp., and Roosevelt $\&$ Weigold, Inc., all of New York, are offering at price to yield $1.25 \%$
$\$ 500,0001 / 2 \%$ funding and building bonds, due Dec. $1,1948.2$ The
Dunds in New bonds are legal investment for saving
York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.
CONNECTICUT STATE BRIDGE COMMISSION, Conn,-TO ISSUE $\$ 6,000.000$ BRIDGE REVENUE BONDS - B. J.'Van Ingen \&
Co., Inc., New York, contracted on March 29 to purchase $\$ 6 ; 000,000$ Co.ide Commission revenue bonds, proceeds of which will be used to pay

We cost of constructing a toll bridge across the Connecticut River between Bridge Commission was created by the State Legislature 10 years ago for the purpose of undertaking the projected span. Raymond A. Johnson self-liquidating one, imposing no obligation on either the state or the county, and that authority will be sought immediately of the Legislature
to issue the revenue bonds. It was said that enginering plans are in such to issue the revenue bonds. It was said that engineering plans are in such condition that a start on the bridge could be made within 30 days. The
law firm of Masslich \& Mitchell of New York is expected to supervise the bond issue proceedings.
Legislative approval for the plan will be sought from the present session of the General Assembly, whose Joint Committee on Roads, Rivers and Rridges now has before it tentative bills for state or county financing of
the project. The approval can be obtained by amendment of any of these bills or by amending the special Act passed in 1931 which empowered the Commission to proceed with the construction of the
EAST HARTFOLD, Conn-BOND OFFERING-The Town Clerk will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 31 for the purchase of $\$ 250,000$ flood control bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1939 and due $\$ 10,000$ on Feb. 1 from FAIRFIELD, Conn.-NOTE SALE-The Bridgeport-City Trust Co. $0.25 \%$ discount, plus $\$ 1$ premium. Due May 31, 1939. Second high bidder was Chace, Whiteside \& Symonds, Inc. of Boston, which bid a rate
of $0.274 \%$. of $0.274 \%$.
NEW BRITAIN, Conn.-BOND AND NOTE FINANCING-The
$\$ 155,000$ coupon bonds and serial notes offered for sale on March $28,-\mathrm{V}$. $\$ 155,000$ coupon bonds and serial notes offered for sale on March 28,- V , To Estabrook \& Co., Boston, at 102.704; net int. cost $1.893 \%$ : To Estabrook \& Co., Boston, at 102.704 , net int. cost $1.893 \%$ :
$\$ 50,00013 / \%$ sewwer fund bonds, 15 th series, 2 nd 1 issue. Dated Jan. 1 , $55,0002 \%$ subway fund bonds, 4th series, third issue. Dated Feb. 1,
1939 and due Aug. 1 as follows. $\$ 4,000$ from 1940 to 1944 incl. To Putnam \& Co., Hartford, as $8 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, at 100.014 ; net int. cost $0.74 \%$ : $\$ 50,000$ revenue anticipation serial notes. Dated Dec. 30,1938 and due $\$ 200,000$ NOTE SALE-The $\$ 200,000$ tex anticip
on March 28-V. 148, p. 1840-were awarded to Cooley in Cos also offered at $0.20 \%$ discount. Due July 20, 1939 . The First NCo. Wr Hartiord Bank of Boston, only other bidder, named a rate of $0.22 \%$, plus $\$ 1$.
In the following we give some of the other bids which
for the $\$ 105,000$ coupon bond issues and the $\$ 50,900$ serial wote issue:
Bidder-
Blair \& Co
Putnam \& For $\$ 105,000$ Bonds

## Blair \& Co Putnam \&

Cooley \& Co. and Day, Stoddard \& Williams
First National Bank of Boston
First National Ba


For $\$ 50,000$ Serial Note Issue (at $34 \%$ Interest) Tirst National Bank of Boston...........................
R. L. Day Co
Cooley \& Co. and Day, stoddard \& Williams. Rate Bid
100.00 s, Inc 100.00
99.765
99.759

NORWALK, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ coupon or registered school construction bonds offered March 28-V. 148, p. 1683-were merce Bank \& Trust Co. St. Louis, jointly, as 13 s , at par plus a premium
of $\$ 549.50$, equal to 100.109 , a basis of about $1.74 \%$. Dated April 1,1939
and due $\$ 25,000$ annually from 1940 to 1959 incl. Other bids:

Int. Rate Rate Bid
Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc; L. F. Rothschild \& Co.
and H. C. Wainwright \& Co
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { and H, C, Wainwright \& CO. } & & 100.09 \\ \text { Lazard Freres \& Co. and First of Michigan Corp_.... } & 13 \% & 10 \% & 100.035 \\ \text { Bankers Trust Co. and Kidder, Peabody \& Co. } & 2 \% & 101.869\end{array}$

Roosevelt \& Weigold, Inc.-. Estabrook \& Co. and Putnam \& Co-_--.-.-.-.
Goldman Sachs \& Co.; Eldredge \& Conan C. F. Chillds \& Co. Sherwood \& Reichard, and Day Phelps, Fenn \& Co.: Inc., and R. W. Pressprich \& Oo.
Blyth \& Co., Inc.: George B. Gibbons \& Co., and Harriman Ripley \& Cook Inc. Hemphili, Noyes \& Co. Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc., and the R. F- Griggs Co Halsey, Stuart \& Savings Bank and Kean, Taylor \& Co-
H. Lis Day \& Co.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc. $\begin{array}{ll}2 \% & 101.81 \\ 2 \% & 101.669\end{array}$ $2 \% \quad 101.669$ $\begin{array}{ll}2 \% & 101.52 \\ 2 \% & 101.40\end{array}$
$2 \% \quad 101.22$ $101: 209$
100.916
100899 $\begin{array}{cc}2 \% & 100.899 \\ 2 \% & 100.839\end{array}$

## DELAWARE

DELAWARE (State of)-PLANS BOND ISSUE-The State Highway Commission on March 24 authorized the issuance of $\$ 1,250,000$ highway
mprovement bonds, sale of which will release $\$ 600,000$ of Federal funds to improvement bonds, sale of

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

## JACKSONVILLE

Branch Office: TAMPA
First National Bank Building T. S. Pierce, Resident Manager

## FLORIDA

ANONA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clearwater) Fla.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the superintendent of the Board of Public Instruction that $\$ 10,000$ school bonds approved by the voters at an election
held on July 19 , were sold on Oct. 25 to the First National Bank of Clearheld on July 19, were sold DADE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Miami), Fla.-
BOND REDEMPTION NOTICE The redemption on May 1939 , at
par and accrued interest of a total of $\$ 2,661,200$ of refunding bonds of par and accrued interest of a total of $\$ 2,661,200$ of red on March 31 by James T. Wilson as Secretary by lot for redemption are all dated May 1 , county. and comprise the following issues
$\$ 1,883,000$ of refunding bonds, series A, of Special Tax School District 51,200 of refunding bonds, series B , of Special Tax School District 51,00 No. 2, maturing May 1, 1944, of Special Tax School District
377,000 of refunding bonds, series A, of
No 3 , maturing May 1 1944 to 1964, incl. 22,700 of refunding bonds, series B , of Special Tax school District 122,000 of refunding bonds, series A, of special Tax school District
No. 4, maturing May 1, 1944 to 1963, incl. 4,400 of refunding bonds, series B , of Special Tax School District 130,000 of refunding bonds of Special Tax school District No. 5, maturing May 1, 1944 to 1964 , incl.
6.000 of refunding bonds, series A, of Special Tax School District
No. 7, maturing May 1, 1944.

800 of refunding bonds, series B , of Special Tax School District 800 of refunding No 7 , maturing May 1,1944 .
27,000 of refunding bonds oo special Tax School District No. 9 . 35,000 maturing May refunding bonds, series 1944 , of Special Tax School District
 Payment of the drawn bonds of all issues will be made on or after May 1 ,
1939, upon presentation of the bonds, accompanied by Nov. 1,1939, and
subsequent coupons, and in certain cases by deferred Interest coupons payable at mat
St., New York.
DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla_-SCHOOL DISTRICT亚-It is stated that at an election held last November the Mandarin and Loretto School District, but they will not be offered for sale until arrangements have been made with the Federa
nection with additional appropriations for the work.
ESCAMBIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Pensacola), of the Board of Public Instruction, that he wili receive sealed bids until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 20 , for the purchase of the following issues of $6 \%$ semi$\$ 10,000$ Pleasant Grove Special Tax School District No. 11 bonds. Dated
April 1. 1939. Due on March 31 as follows: $\$ 500$ in 1941 to 1958 , and $\$ 1,000$ in 1959 . 10 10,000 Gull Point Special Tax School District No, 21 bonde, Dated
April 1, 1939. Due on March 31 as follows: $\$ 500,1941$ to 1958, and
7,500 Ferry Pass Spectal Tax School District No, 6 bonds. Dated July 1
1938. Due $\$ 500$ on June 30 in 1940 to 1954 inclusive.
7,500 Bluff Springs Special School District No. 9 bonds. Dated July 1
1938. Due $\$ 500$ on June 30 , 1940 to 1954 inclusive. Denom. $\$ 500$. Principal and interest payable at any County Depository
of School Funds, or at the Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co. in New York. JACKSONVILLE, Fla,-BOND AUTHORIZATIINN TO BE RE-QUESTRED-It is stated by J. E. Pace, City Auditor, that when the to pass measures authorizing the above city and Duval County to issue
$\$ 500,000$ in bonds apiece, subject to the results of bond elections, for purchasing and donating to the Federal Government sufficient land on which yo construct a naval air base
NEW SMYRNA BEACH DISTRICT (P. O. De Land), Fla.-BONDS haLIDATED-It is reported that a Circuit Court ruling given recently byithe County Commissioners.
PALM BEACH COUNTY (P. O. West Palm Beach), Fla.-BONDS DEFEATED It is now reported by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners that at the general election held in $N$
PINELLAS COUNTY (P. O. Clearwater), Fla, BOND TENDERS IN ITED-It is announced Tallahassere, of road and bridge refunding bonds of the following issues:, dounty-wide and special Special Road and Bridge Districts Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 9, dated Jan. 1, 1933.
Special Road and Bridge Districts Nos. 4, 6 and 8,dated Dec. 1, 1932. Special Road and Bridge District No. 11, dated June 1, 1932 . All offerings must be firm for 15 days, i, e., through April 29. The
right is reserved to reject any or all such offerings or portions of offerings.

## GEORGIA

 COASTAL HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Savannah), Ga.-BONDISSUANCE AMENDMENT APPROVED. It is reported by the District Secretary that both Houses of the Legislature passed a constitutional
amendment calling for the issuance of $\$ 4,500,000$ in district bonds. He also goes on to report that these bonds will come up for a state-wide vot in the Coastal Highway District, for which a two-thirds majority of the qualiried voters wil be needed to carry. The election must carry in chatham County (which pays $69.5 \%$ of the debt) by the same majority, notwith The State Highway Department will repay $\$ 4,000,000$ of the bonds,
interest on all the bonds, and the $\$ 500,000$ for rights-of-way will be repaid by the counties of the district
BOND BILL SIGNED-It Was reported subsequently that the above
easure had been approved by Gov. L. D, Rivers.
DUDLEY, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Mayor T. C. Babbit that $\$ 9,500$ water works bonds approved by the voters last September,
have been purchased by Brown \& Groover of Macon, at a price of 110.00 .
EATONTON, Ga--BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 27,500$ filtration plant bonds appro
been sold as 4 s , at a price of 100.37 .
GEORGIA, State of -BOND BILL SIGNED-Governor E. D. Rivers s hid to hay bonds. The issue is to be submitted to the voters at the 950,000 election in June, and $\$ 2,650,000$ will be issued this year and will mature March 15, 1946, with like amounts to be issued in 1940 and 1941 to mature
LA FAYETTE, Ca.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City RecorderTreasurer that $\$ 30,000$ sewer system and traffic light bonds app
REBECCA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Rebecca) Ga.-BONDS OLD-A $\$ 3,500$ issue of construction bonds approved by the voters last September, is said to have been sold.
SYLVESTER, Ga.-BONDS SOLD-The City Clerk states that three issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 30,000$, approved by the voters on sept. 27,
were sold through Brooke Tindall \& Co. of Atlanta. They are issued for were sold through Brooke, Tindall \& Co. of Atlan

## IDAHO

BEAR LAKE COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 that $\$ 3,636$ construction bonds have been purchased by the State.
GEORGETOWN, Idaho-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is reported that $\$ 20,0004 \%$ semi-annual water system bonds have been purchased at par
by the Public Works Administration. Denominations $\$ 560$ and $\$ 100$. Dated Nov. 1, 1938 . Due from Nov. 1, 1940 to 1958, incl. Prin. and int M-N) payable at the Village Treasurer's office.
WEISER IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Weiser) Idaho.-BONDS defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 25,750$ in not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-ann. irrigation bonds.

## ILLINOIS

CARMI SCHOOL DISTRICT, III.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 45,000$ con$41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ to the First National Bank, White County Bank and the Bank of Carmi, all of Carmi, in joint account.
CHICAGO, I11.-WARRANT SALE-Local banks purchased on March a total or 800,000 poor relier warrants at $1 / 8 \%$ interest.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, II1.-REFUNDING COMPLETED-A. C. Alyn \& Co., Inc. of Chicago reported as of March 21 that exchange of the COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ill.-BOND ISSUE IN PROS-PECT-It is reported that the county is making arrangements for the
addition bonds. The necessary resolution must first be approved by Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, and if the bonds are then approved by the County themselves in the matter.
COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago) Ill-WARRANT SALE-Stifel, purchasing $\$ 5,150,000$ tax anticipation warrants of 1938 , Ohicago, joined in corporate fund at $11 / 4 \%$ interest, $\$ 2,200,000$ corporate fund at $13 / 4 \%$ and $\$ 80,000$ county highway fund at $1.20 \%$, making an average interest cost ADDITIONAL DETAILS-John W. Clarke, Inc. of Chicago participated in the purchase of the warrants and that part or the issue not placed privately was reo
report.
OLEN CARBON, III.-BONDS SOLD-The H. O. Speer \& Sons Co. of Chicago purchased as 6 s the $\$ 16,000$ water bonds authoriz
voters last Aug. 16. Dated July 1, 1938 , and due in 20 years.
HARRISBURG, I11--BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 20,000$ right-of-way bonds which the city, for various reasons, was unable to sell when offered las Oct. 11 -V. 147 , p. 2566 -haye since
HILLSDALE SANITARY DISTRICT, II1.-BOND CALL-It is reported that George E. Ruchty, District Clerk, has announced that various refunding bonds, series of 1935, will be redeemed on May 1, 1939,
at the Continental Illinois Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ ILLINOIS (State of)-REPORT ON PROPOSED $\$ 80,000,000$ NOTE ISSUE - Replying to our inquiry regarding bills in the legislature providing for an issue of $\$ 80,000,00$ anticipation notes for road purposes, March 24 that Senate Bills $184-8$ have been introduced and will not be five Representatives will file a report as to the extent of the emergency in five Representatives $w$
the highway problem
La SALLE COUNTY (P. O. Ottawa) I11.-BOND SALE-The \$275,awarded to the Central Republic Co. of Chicago as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, at par plus $\$ 363$ premium, equal to 100.132, a basis of about $1.48 \%$. Dated April 1, 1939 and due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 25,000,1940 ; \$ 27,000,1941 ; \$ 28,000$.
from 1943 to 1946 incl. and $\$ 25,000$ from 1947 to 1949 incl.

MARISSA, III.-BONDS SOLD-The $\$ 22,000$ sanitary sewer and plant bonds authorized at an election last December and con
MOLINE, II1-BOND ISSUE DETAILS-In contracting to purchase
$\$ 175.000$ airport bonds, providing loan is approved by the voters at April $\$ 175,000$ airport bonds, providing loan is approved by the voters at April agreed to take the securities at $21 / 2 \%$ interest, at par. They would be
dated May 1,1939 , in $\$ 1,000$ denoms., and mature Dec, 1 as follows: dated May $1 ; 1939$, in $\$ 1,000$ denoms., and mature Dec, 1 as follows:
$\$ 5.000,1941 \$ 7,000,1942$ to 1944, incl: $\$ 8,000,1945$ to 1947 incl. $\$ 9,000$,
1948 and $1949, \$ 10,000,1950$ and $1951 ; \$ 11,000,1952$ and $1953 ; \$ 12,000$,
1954 and $1955 ; \$ 13,000$ in 1956 and $\$ 14,000$ in 1957 and 1958 . Principai 1954 and $1955^{\prime} ; \$ 13,000$ in 1956 and $\$ 14,000$ in 1957 and
NILES CENTER, Ill- NEW ISSUE OFFERING-H. C. Speer \& Sons 1959 , optional serially 1940 to 1958 , incl., at prices to yield $1 \%$ to $3.40 \%$ to optional maturity dates and $41, \%$ thereafter untio paid. These bonds, at $41 / 2 \%$, are issued to refund the entire gensral obligation bonded debt of the village.

NILES CENTER, II1.-BOND SALE-M, B. Vick \& Co. of Ohicago purchased the $\$ 190$

RIVERSIDE, III.-OTHER BIDS-The following other bids were reeived forent bonds, aggregating $\$ 22.500$, award of which was. made on March 20 to A. S. Huyck \& Co. of Chicago at a total price of 104.36, a basis of about $2.27 \%$-V. 148, p. 1841 .

## Biverside

Riverside State Bank
Channer Securities Cohnon $23,333.50$
Illinois Co of Chicago--- $23,064.25$
S3.
Bidder $\quad$ Total Bid
John Nuveen \& Co $\quad \$ 22,725.00$
Charles K Morris \& Co-- $23,233.50$
Barcus, Kindred \& Co_-. $22,950.00$
Paine, Webber \& Co_..- $23,026.00$
ROCK ISLAND, III.-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 2,500,0004 \%$ Rock Island
ROCK ISLAND, Ill-PRICE PAID-The $\$ 2,500,000$ \& ${ }^{\circ}$ Rock Island Duvenport oridge revenue Co of Cleveland, j
and Otis bankers at a price of 90 .
SOUTH JACKSONVILLE, I11--BONDS SOLD-An Issue of $\$ 17,000$ $41 / 2 \%$ coupon, registerable as to principal only general obligation sewer price of was sold last August to Doyle, O'Connor \& \& Co of Chicago at a
1941 to 1957, incl. Interest M-S. 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due yearly from WOODSTOCK, I11-BONDS SOLD SUBJECT TO APPROVAL AT ELECTION-Sale of $\$ 18,000$ city hall addition bonds to Lansfori \& AT of Chicago as 3 s, at 105.40 , a b basis of about $2.05 \%-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. $1841-$ was
made subject to voters' approval of loan at election to be held on April 18 .

## INDIANA

ANDERSON, Ind.-BOND OFFERING-Earl J J McCarel, City of $\$ 85,000$ not to exceed $41 / 2 \%$ interest park and street improvement bonds. Dated March 15, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due as follows: $\$ 4,000$, July 1 ,
$1944 ; \$ 4,000$, Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1945 to 1953 incl.; $\$ 4,000$, Jan. 1 and
 d valorem taxes and bids must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the city Legal opinion of Matson, Ross,
McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successful bidder.
ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind:-BOND OFFERINGF. C. Mishler, County Auditor, win recelve sealed bids untion p. m. on April bonds. Dated April 15, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 6,000$ on Nov. 1 from
1940 to 1947 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 14 of $1 \%$ and payable M-N. Purpose of issue is to provide for and the bonds are obligations of the county, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to
order of the Board of County Commisioners, is required. Legal opinion of
Matson, Ross. McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolls will be furnished the order of the Board
Matson, Ross, $M$
successful bidder.
HAMMOND SANITARY DISTRICT, Ind,-BOND SALE-The 240,000 series B coupon sanitary bonds of 1939 , offered March $30-$ si/s at par plus $\$ 361$ premium, equal to 100.15 , a bo., Inc., Chicago, as about $2.74 \%$
Dated April 1,1939 and due $\$ 8,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1941 to 1970 , incl Second high bid of 102.32 for 3 s was made by the Fletcher Trust Co. and BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. reoffered the bonds to yield from $0.90 \%$ to $2.85 \%$, according to maturity. These bonds to be issued for sewerage treatment plant purposes wilt be, in the opinion of counsel, valid and legally binding obligations of the District
which is coextensive with the City of Hammond, 21 miles southeast of Chicago's loop. The bonds are payable from special ad valorem taxes to be levied against all taxable property in the District without limitation as to rate or amount
JOHNSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Decker),
Ind.-BONS OFFERING-Harry L. Cole, Trustee, will receive sealed bids
 Dated April $\$ 1,1939$. One bond for $\$ 830.32$, others $\$ 500$ each. 1950 and $\$ 2,830.32$ in 1951 . Interest $\mathbf{J}$-D
KNOX COUN'TY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.-WARRANT OFFERING Noble $P$. Barr, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. mor on
April 4 for the purchase of $\$ 118,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest temporary

Financial Chronicle
2003
loan warrants. Dated April 4, 1939. Denoms. as requested by purchaser
Payable Dec. 31,1939 . Warrants are being issued in anticipation of collection of taxes now in course of collection for the general fund of the county a sufficient amount of which is pledged for payment of principal and interest
on the warrants. A certified check for $3 \%$ of the warrants bid for to order of the Board of County Commissioners, is required. Legal opinion
of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the ful bidder

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Lawrence) V-John T Plummer, Trustee, will receive seale $41 / 2 \%$ interest building bonds. for the purchase of $\$ 102,000$ not to exceed than $\$ 50$ nor more than $\$ 1,000$, as requested by the purchaser. Due as
follows: $\$ 3,000$ July 1,$1940 ; \$ 4,000 \mathrm{Jan}$. 1 and $\$ 3,000$ July 1 from 1941 to
1945 , incl. $\$ 4,000$ Jan 1 and July 1945, incl.; $\$ 4,000$ Jan. 1 and July 1 from 1946 to 1953 , incl. 1 Bidder to 1941 to
name the rate of interest, payable J-J. Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes to be levied on school township property within limits prescribed an the legal opinions of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis and
Linder \& Seet, both of Indianapolis, will be furnished the successful bidder

## IOWA

AMES, lowa-BONDS OFFERED-AI is reported that bids will bo



ARION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Arion) I Iow-BOND SALE-


Coupon bonds. dated April 1. 1939. Denom. \$500. Due serially from
GRAETTINGER, Iowa-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that two issues
 RINGGOLD COUNTY (P. O. Mourit Ayr), Iowa-BOND SALEThe 8425.000 iscuo of primary road bonds offered for sale at public auction,


KANSAS WYANDOTTEE COUNTY (P. O. Kansas City), Kan.-BONDS
SOLD An issue of \$100,000 13 O\% General improvement bonds is said to
have been purchased by the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago, at have been purcha

## KENTUCKY

BARBOURVILLE, Ky-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 75,000$ issue of $5 \%$ semiannual electric revenue, bonds is reported to have been pratcha
by Dering \& Co., Inc., of Loouis ville, paying a price of 104.67 .
BLOOMFIELD, Ky--BONDS OFFERED FOR. INVESTMENT-We are informed by stein Bros. \& Boyce, of Louisvilie, that they purchased
 o 4\%, according to maturity. Dated Dee. 1, 1938. Denoms. $\$ 1,000$ and
 1959, callable on any interest, payment date at 103 and interest up to and Dec. 1, 1948. at 101 and interest up to and including Dec. 1,1953 , and premium shall not exceed $6 \%$ per annum. Prin. and int. (J-D) payable ankers of Bloomfield. These bons, 1 the evenues of the water works system. Legality to be approved by Grafton Grafton of Louis ville.
KENTUCKY, State of-WARRRANT CALL-It is announced by John E. Buackingham. State Treasurer, that the is calling for payment on April 15 .
a total or $\$ 1.500 .000$ in $3 \%$ tax He also states stat $\$ 662.000$ out of a total of $\$ 1,500,0003 \%$ warrants
called previously have not been presented for redemption.
MIDDLESBORO, Ky.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that blds will be received until April 4, by th
issue of sewer revenue bonds.

## LOUISIANA

ABITA SPRINGS SEWERAGE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Abita aprings
a. march 29, by Eugene Matranga, District Clerk, for the purchase.


## MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md.- $\$ 15,000,000$ BONDS ON ELECTION BALLOTAt an election to be held on May Ma, the voters will be akked to authorize
the issuance of $\$ 15.000,000$ bonds, consisting of $\$ 10,000,000$ for 8 school con-

 to issue $\$ 3,000,000$ bonds in 1940 a ar similiar
1942 and $\$ 3,000,000$ each in 1943 and 1944 .

## MASSACHUSETTS

BOURNE WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Buzzards Bay), Mass.- OTHER BIDS-The 8360,000 water district bonds awarded on March 23 to Harri man Ripley $\&$ Co. Inc., and associates as $21 / 3 \mathrm{~s}$, at 102.4199 , a basis of
mbout $2.31 \%-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p}$. 1842 -were also bid for as follow:
Int. Rate
 BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.- NOTE OFFERING-
Ernest
W.
 12,000 and due Aprial frirm 5,1940 .
12,000 Industrial frarm, 1oan, general laws, Chapter 126, hotes, dated All of the notes will be payable at the National Shawmut Bank or Boston, Ropes, Gray, Boyden \& Perkins of Boston.
DEDHAM, Mass-- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes
offered March 29 were sold at $0.10 \%$ discount, as follows: $\$ 40,000$ to the offered March 29 were sold at $0.10 \%$ discont, as follows: $\$ 40,000$ to the
Merchants National Bank of Boston and 830.000 each to the National Merchants National Bank of Boston and $\$ 30,000$ each to the National Shawmut Bank and the Second Nu Nec. 8 , 1939. The Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co., Boston. , second high bidder, named a rate of 0.111\%. Jackson
$\&$ Curtis of Boston bid $0.12 \%$, while the New England Trust Co. of Boston $\&$ Curtis of Boston bid $0.12 \%$, while the New England Trust Co.
and the Norfolk County Trust Co. of Dedham, each bid $0.15 \%$.
DOVER, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issug of 835,000 notes was sold to
Lee Eigeinson Corp. at $0.08 \%$ disconnt. Due Dec. 1, 1939. HAVERHILL, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 400,000$ notes offered March

 Due Nov. 3, 1939. Nark of Boston and Frederick M I swan \& Co. of
The National Sha wmut Bank
Boston among the other bidders, each named a rate of $0.47 \%$.

City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until $12 \cdot 15$ Charles E. Houghton.
 to name one interest, in multiples of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Principal and which will supervise the preparation of the bonds and certify as to their genuineness. Legal opinion of Storery Thorn
NORTHAMPTON, Mas $8 .-B O N D$ SALE-The $\$ 79,000$ coupon flood$\&_{\text {\& }}$ Col bonds onered March 28 -V. 148 , D. 1842 -were awarded to Tyler
 incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1959 . All of the bids also named an interest rate of Berder-


## L. Day \& Co

 ticipation notes was soid to the Sirst Boston Corp $\$ 75,000$ revenue anDue Dec. 1 I. 1939 . Lee-Higginson Corp., second high bidder, named arate of $0.34 \%$. 28 WARE, Mas s. - NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes offered March Bostor. 148, , 1842 -was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Boston at $0.31 \%$ discount. Due Nov. $20,1939$. The W, Whe $0.32 \%$ and the Lee Higzinson Corp. of Boston $0.34 \%$.

WENHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-An issue of $\$ 50.000$ notes was sold
 offered March 29 - Mass- 148, p. 1842 -was awarded to Second National Bank offered March $29-$ V. 148, p. 1842 Was awarded to Second National Bank
of Boston at $0.10 \%$ discount plus $\$ 1$ premium. Dated Dec. 1, 1939. WINTHROP, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Second National Bank of Boston was awarded on March 30 an issue of $\$ 50.000$ notes at $0.124 \%$
discount Due Nov. 17,1939 . Merchants National Bank of Boston,
next highest bider next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.13 \%$.

## MICHIGAN

BAY CITY, Mich-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 109,000$ general obligation tax nticipation notes offered March $20-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 1685 - were awarded to Bank Peoples Commmercial and Savings Bank of Bay City and the National
Bointly, at $0.875 \%$ interest. Dated March 21,1939 and
payable on or before Set payable on or before sept: 28,1939 .
Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of WaNies G and H. He Corson City Treasurer, will receive sealed tenders of series $G$ and $\mathbf{H}$ refunding bonds,
dated Oct. 1,1935, until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 7 . Amounts available for purhase of bonds of the respective series are $\$ 8,700$ for series $G$ and $\$ 8,800$
 fully describe secu
DETROIT, Mich-BOND OFFERING-John N Daley, City O Ontroller, will receive sealed bids until $9: 30$ a. m. on April .1 for the purchase of
83.999 .000 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest series F non-callable refunding bonds.
 44 of $1 \%$. Bonds will be issued in either coupon or registered form, and if issued in coupon form will be exchanged for registered instruments at
any time upon application of the owner Principa and semi-annual
and City, or at City Treasurer's office. at option of the holder. Legal opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoofman of N. Y. City will be Purrins.ed the successful bidder without charge. Delivery and payment. for bonds to be made in Bonds are exempt from all taxation in the state of Michigan. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds, payaboe to order of the city, is. required. Bids
o be made on all or none basis at the greatest premium above par Aboverepresents the first offering of bonds by the city since December to the Bankers Trust Co. of New York and associates on a bid of 100.0005 for $23 / \mathrm{s}$ and $31 / \mathrm{s}$ or a net interest cost to the city of about $2.912 \%$. That ssue ran fröm 1938 to 1963 , inclusive
$\$ 3,999,000$ BONDS SCHEDULED FOR REDEMPTION-In issuing call ing in detail the $\$ 3.999 .000$ of outstanding bonds which it proposes to take with proceeds of the projected financing. The city contemplates the redemption of such bonds on June 15, 1939. July 1, 1939, and Aug. 1. 1939. WATER BOARD IN MARKET FOR $\$ 225,000$ BONDS-John N. Daley, office until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 5 of city bonds in the amount of about $\$ 225.000$ for the water Board Sinking Fund, under the following conditions: If or hiveer, the yield shall be computed to the first call date; (b) when the nterest rate is sess than $43, \%$, the yield shall be computed to the third
 rate of interest, date of matur. No bonds maturing beyond 1959 will be accepted. Where delivery of bonds purchased is made after April 12.
FERNDALE, Mich-ASKS TENDERS OF REFUNDING BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS- Jay F. Gibbs, City Manager, win recelve sealed eess up to 8 p . m. on April 10, at which time the certers will be opened and promptly acted upon, About $\$ 10,000$ is available for purchase of series A to C . Inclusive, refundings; $\$ 5,000$ for series F und, and a like amount in the case of series O and D . Tenders should Pully describe the bonds and certificates offered, including serial numbers, certificates purchased shall be delivered at the Clity Treasurer's office, or to the Ferndale Branch of the Wa beek stane Ba
HANCOCK, Mich-NOTE OFFERING-Eliza M Opi Actin City Clerk, will receive seaied bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on April 5 for the purchase of
 15. 1939, and payable Nov. 1, 1939, at the City Treasurer's office. HURON AND TUSCOLA COUNTIES, SEBEWAING RIVER AND Wor payment until April 8 of seven refunding bonds issued by the district for payment
Oct. 15,1936 .
MICHIGAN (State of)-BONDS PARTIALLLY SOLD-The $\$ 315,000$ assessment district No. 481 highway improvement refunding bonds ofrered Bosworth \& Co. Toledo, First of Michigan Corp. and Crouse \&c Co., both of Detroit, as 3.3 /8, at par plus a premium of $\$ 72.45$, equal to 100.023 a
basis of about $3.74 \% \%$ Dated April 16,1939 and due May 1, 1957; callable on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice.
BONDS NOT SOLD No bids were submitted for the additional $\$ 130,000$ owosso, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 52,300$ refunding bonds offered March 27-V. 148 , p. 1842-were awarded to to Channer securities Co.
 and 87,300 in 1949.
offered 100.709 for 2 s .
OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich-BOND CALL-The Board of County Road Commissioners announce May 1, 1939 at par and whiredecm on May 1, 1939, at par and accrued interest, all of the outstanding highway
improvement bonds issued by the Board on behalf of the county, as follows:
1


Note-The hyphen is used in lieu of the word "to," and numbers given
are both inclusive. are The bonds should be delivered to the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., for payment on May 1, 1939, after which date all interest on said bond
shall cease. Board points out that the bonds called for redemption are shall cease. Board points out that the bonds called for redemption are
those bonds upon which the County of Oakland appears as the primary
obligor,

RIVER ROUGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 231,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered Match $27-\mathrm{V}$. 148, p. 1685 as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $23 / \mathrm{s}$, a net interest cost of a about $2.603 \%$. Bankers bid for
$\$ 146.00023 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ due May 1 as follows $\$ 25,000.1940$ to 1942 , incl. $\$ 31,000$
in 1943 and $\$ 40,000$ in 1944 , and $\$ 85,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 40,000$ in 1945 and in 1943 and $\$ 40,000$ in 1944 and $\$ 85,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 40,000$ in 1945 and
$\$ 45,000$ in 1946 . McDonald, Moore \& Hayys of Detroit. next highest
bidder, offered to pay 100.006 for $\$ 186,00023 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 45,00021 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

## MINNESOTA

WAKEFIELD, Minn.-BONDS SOLD-We are informed by E. P. Whitney, Village Clerk, that an $\$ 87,000$ issue of power plant refunding bonds
was purchased recently by the Justus $F$. Lowe Co. of Minneapolis, and aul, jointly.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. BOND OFFERING-We are informed by George M. Link, Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Taxation, that
he will receive sealed and auction bid s until April 26, at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase of the following issues of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual bonds $\$ 1,000,000$ p
$\$ 1,000,000$ public relief bonds. Due $\$ 100,000$ from May 1, 1940 to 1949 ,
500,000 water works bonds. Due on May 1 as follows: $\$ 20,000$ in
969,000 permanent improvement bonds. Due on May 1 as follows:
$\$ 96,000$ in 1940 , and $\$ 97,000$ in 1941 to 1949 , incl. Dated May 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Rate of interest to be a multiple bonds will be issued as coupon bonds, and may be registered as to both principal and interest on application to the City Comptroller. A charge certificate, and an additional charge of 50 cents per certificate will be cerrife for each re-registration. In addition to the purchase price. purchasers
maill be required to pay the Board of Estimate and Taxation $\$ 1$ per bond to apply on the expense of the Board in issuing and transporting the bonds to place of delivery. Delivery will be made by the City Comptroller in
New York City, in Chicago, or in Minneapolis, at a national bank satisfactory to the purchasers, any charge paid by said bank for delivery service
to be paid by the purchasers. The obligations will be sold to the bidder (or bidders) offering bids complying with the terms of this sale and deemed most favorable, subject to the provision that the Board of Estimate and Taxation reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids for a portion only of said issues will not be considered until bids for all or none have been
disposed oo. Principal and interest payable at the fiscal agency of the
city in New York, or at the City Treasurer's office. The obligations will be issued pursuant to the terms of Sections' 9 and 10 of Chapter XV of the
City Charter and the full faith and credit of the city will be pledged for the payment thereof. The obligations will be accompanied by the opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York, that the obligations are valid and binding obligations of the city. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of the obligations bid for, payable to the City Treasurer ADDITIONAL BOND OFFERING It is also stated by Mr. Link that Charles G. Swanson, City Clerk, will offer for sale on the same date, at
$9: 30$ a. m., a $\$ 500,000$ issue of refunding bonds, as noted here on March 25 .
$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1842$. ST. LOUIS COUNTY (P. O. Duluth), Minn.-BOND OFFERINGWe' are informed by W. H. Borgen, County Auditor, that he will receive
 as foller to name the rate of interest in a multiple of $\$ 40,1000$ in of $1 \% 43$ to 1948 . Principal Irving Trust Co., New York, or at any other place elected by the the chaser. The sale of the bonds may not be at a sum below the par value thereof, with accrued interest to the date of delivery. interest payable
semi-annually, as authorized by Chapter 120 , Laws of Minnesota for 1933 , semi-annually, as a athorized by Chapter 120, Laws of Minnesota for 1933 ,
as amended. The bonds are issued under authority of Chapter. 120, Laws for 1938 , and are to be paid for within 10 days after notice that the same are ready for deliivery, the said delivery and payment to be made at the County any other place, it shall be at the expenseof the buyer. Blank bond forms will be furnished by the county, at its own expense and no allowance will bé made for the same, if furnished by the purchaser. The legality of the
bonds will be passed upon by Thomson, Wood \& Hoffman of New York. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer. of March 25.)
SAUK CENTRE, Minn-CERTTIFICATES OFFERED-It is reported by At sealed and auction bids were received until March 30 , at $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. .
behoenhoff, City Clerk, for the purchàse of a $\$ 4,300$ issue of Local lmprovement District No. 11, street improvement certificates of indebted-
ness. Dated March 31, 1939: Due from Jan. 1, 1941 to 1945; optional ness. Dated Mar
before maturity.

## MISSISSIPPI

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.-MATURITY-It is now stated by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the $\$ 24,000-3 \%$ semiRoss, both of Memphis, jointly, at a price of 100.729 , ank, noted here-V. Vich \&
p. 1686 -are due $\$ 2,000$ from March 1, 1940 to 1951 , giving a basis of about p. $88 \%$.

JASPER COUNTY (P. O. Bay Springs), Miss.--PRICE PAID-It is
now reported by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the $\$ 75.0005 \%$ now reported by the Clerk of the Chancery Court that the $\$ 75.0005 \%$
semi-annual funding bonds purchased by Walton \& Jones of Jackson, as semi-annual funding bonds purchased by
noted here on Dec. 24, were sold at par.
MERIDIAN, Miss.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by R. S. Tew, City funding bonds was purchased recently by a syndicate composed of the Municipal Securities Co.. the Citizens National Bank, the First National Bank, al of Meridian, Scharff \& Jones, Inc, of New Orleans, and the
Union Planters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, paying a premium
of $\$ 210$, equal to 100.174 . Due in from 1 to 20 years.
MERIDIAN, Miss.-BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-An issue of $\$ 100,058.82,31 / \% \%$ refunding bonds is being offered by the Municipal
Securities Co. of Meridian for public subscription at prices to yield from $1.25 \%$ to $3.15 \%$, and priced at 100.00 on the last two maturities. Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Dated April 1, 1939 . Due on April 1 as follows: $\$ 5,058.82$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,000$ from 1941 to 1959 , incl. Prin. and int. (A-O) payable at the
Chase National Bank in New York City. Legality to be approved by

SHELBY, Miss.-PRICES PAID-It is now reported by the City Attorney that the $\$ 35,000$ park and paving bonds purchad by the Union Planters National Bank \& Trust Co. of Memphis, as noted here on Jan. 28
of 100.148 , $\mathbf{~} 617$ were sold as follows: $\$ 25,000$ paving bonds at a price 100.52.

Miss.-MATURITY-MIt is now reported by the Clerk of (P. The Chancery Cor by the the $\$ 15,00021 / 2 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds purchased at
par $\$ 1$ Bank of Tunica as noted here-V. 148 , p. 1686 -are par by the Planters Bank of Tunica, as noted her
due $\$ 1,000$ annually from 1940 to 1954 , inclusive.

## MISSOURI

HENRIETTA SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Richmond), Mo.of Commissioners, that he will receive sealed bids at the office of Rogers
\& Penniston of Richmond, until $10 . \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 11, for the purchase of an $\$ 8,000$ issue of approximately $\$ 4 \%$ road improvement bonds. Dated at the Exchange Bank of Richmond. Bids are requested as follows (1) On the above basis or at lower interest figure; or (2) on the above missioners after April 1, 1942 . Bids to be subject to bidder's right to
examine and approve proceedings of the Board. Bonds to be prepared examine and approve proceedings of the Board. Bonds to be prepared in accordance with bidder's suggestions, subject to Board's approval.
These bonds were authorized at the election held on March 25 by a vote These bonds
of 186 to 10.
PEMISCOT COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Caruthersvile), Mo-BONDS SOLD TO RFC-It is reported that a total of
$\$ 179,0004 \%$ semi-annual refunding bonds has been purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Dated April 1,1936 . (The RFC
some time ago authorized a loan of $\$ 202,500$ to this district for refinancing some time
purposes.)
BOND EXCHANGE, It was reported subsequently by the County
Superintendent that $\$ 42,0005 \%$ refunding bonds have been exchanged Superintendent that $\$ 42,0005 \%$ refunding bo
with the original holders. Dated Jan 15, 1939 .
OvT JOHNS-OVERLAND SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT (P. O. be held on April 4 in order to have the voters pass on the proposed issuance be held on April 4 in order to
of $\$ 175,000$ in sewer bonds.

## MONTANA

PLAINS, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that bids will be
received until $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 17 by Rosa Rive. Town Clerk, for the purreceived until 7 p . m. on April 17 by Rosa Rive. Town Clerk, for the pur1939 . No bid is to be less than par and accrued interest. A certified
check for $\$ 200$ must accomple

## NEBRASKA

ALLIANCE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alliance), Neb.-BOND SALLE DETATLS-It is now reported by the Superintendent of Schools 100.87, and mature on Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 5,000$ in 1948 to $1950 ; \$ 6,000$ in 1951 , and $\$ 6,500,1952$, giving a basis of about $2.91 \%$.
COLUMBUS, Neb-GOND OFFERING-It is stated by Joseph F. at 8 p . m., a $\$ 45,000$ issue of sanitary sewer revenue bonds: Dated May 1 , 1939. Due $\$ 3,000$ from May 11940 to 1954; optional after five years.
These bonds are being issued to retire the bonds remaining in a presently outstanding $4 \%$ issue.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.-BONDS SOLD-The City Cemtery Trust Fund purchased the $\$ 138,000$ school construction bonds which were authorized

## NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY (P. O. Camden), N. J.-BOND OFFERINGEdward J. Kelleher, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon
on April 12 for the purchase of $\$ 188,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon or registered power plant bonds. Dated April 1,1939 . Dehom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1940 to 1943 , incl., and $\$ 10,000$ from 1944 to 1959 , incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a Treasurer's orfice or at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., N. Y. City. The
sum required to be obtained at sale of the bonds is $\$ 188,000$. The bonds are payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes and the approving legal opinion
of Hawkins. Delafield \&' Longfellow of N . Y . City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds offered, payable to order of the county, must accompany each proposal.
HADDONFIELD, N. J.-TENDERS WANTED-J. Ross Logan, Borough Clerk, announces that the borough plans to redeem and retire at
10 a. $\mathbf{m}$. on April 14, at the Haddonfield National Bank, a total of $\$ 24,000$ bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 233 of New Jersey Laws of 1934 and consisting of $\$ 12,000$ due Dec. 1,1949 and a like amount on Dec. $1,1950$.
Borough is requesting tenders of the bonds for purchase at the lowest price, which must be less than par and accrued interest.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 154,000$ coupon or registered refunding bonds offered March 30 - in 148 , $\mathbf{p}$. 1843 -were premium of $\$ 317$, equal to 100.205 , a basis of about $2.21 \%$. Dated April 1 .
1939 and due April 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000,1940 ; \$ 10,000,1941$ to 1945 incl.; and \$25,000 from 1946 to 1949 incl. Other bids:

 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Inc } & & 2.50 \% & 514.36 \\ \text { S. Rippel \& Co-. } & & \\ \text { Camphell, Phelps \& Co. Inc.; Suple, Yeatman \& } & 2.50 \% & 400.53\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lr}2.75 \% & 477.40 \\ 2.75 \% & 325.00\end{array}$ SECAUCUS, N. J.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 32,000$ coupon or registered
sewer bonds offered March 28 -V. 148, p. 1844 -were awarded to the First
National Bank of North Bergen, the only bidder, as 4 s , at 100.25 , a basis sewer bonds offe of North Bergen, the only bidder, as 4s, at 100.25 , a basis
National Bank of
of about $3.98 \% \%$. Dated April 1, 1939 and due $\$ 1,000$ on Aprill 1 from 1940
to 1971 , inclusive.

## NEW MEXICO

GALLUP, N. M.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 7,500$ refunding water
NEW MEXICO, State of-DEBENTURE OFFERING-We are advised by our Western correspondent that the State Finance Committee will offer 1 rom 1951 the interest rate desired. Due serialy on Apris and
to the State Treasurer for permanent investment a total of staid to have sold
State highway debentures at par. Due in 1954 and 1955.

## NEW YORK

AMHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Eggertsceived sealed bids up to 11 a am. On March 31 , at the Amherst Central
High School Building, 4301 Main S., Snyder, for the purchase of 81,000
not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered 1939 series debt equalization

## New York State Municipals <br> Tilney \& Company

76 BEAVER STREE NEW YORK, N. Y.


## NEW YORK

bonds. Dated April 1, 1939. Denom $\$ 1,000$ Due Nov. 1, 1945 . Prin-
cipal and interest (M-N) payable at the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co., Buffalo. with New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax the General Municipal Law, for the purpose of refunding a like amount of the General Municipal Law, for the purpose of refunding a like amount of
subsisting bonds in order to equalize the districts debt burden. Legality
approved by Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City.
BOND SALE-Award of the above issue was made to the Manufacturers
\& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo on a bid of 100.129 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
AMHERST COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Snyder), bids up to 11 a . m . on March 31 for the purchase of $\$ 11,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered 1939 series debt equalization bonds.
Dated April 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due Nov. 1949 . Principai and interest ( $\mathbf{M}-\mathrm{N}$ ) payable at the Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co.,
Buffalo, with New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligaBuffal, with New York exchange. The bonds are unlimited tax obligaMunicipal Law, for the purpose of refunding a like amount of subsisting bonds in order to equalize the district's debt burden.
Dillon, Vandewater \& Moore of New York City.
\& Traders Trust Co. of Buffalo on a bid of 100.219 to the Manufacturers . 100.219 for 2.70 s .
Board of Fire Commissioners received sealed bids at the office of Douglas A Hinman, Esa., up to $3 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on March 31 for the purchase of $\$ 6,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest coupon or registered building bonds. Dated March 15,
1939. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ on March 15 from 1940 to 1951 incl. Bonds are general obligations of the district, payable from unlimited taxes. Principal and interest (M-S) payable at the National Commercial Bank \& Trust Co., Albany, with. New York exchange.
LONG BEACH, N. Y,-REFUNDING VIRTUALLY COMPLETEDThe Manufacturers \& Traders Trust Co, of Buffalo, and the South Shore in connection with the refunding of $\$ 1,427,250$ general and water bonds due from 1938 to 1942 , incl., recently reported that $\$ 1,199,050$, or $84.01 \%$ of principal A . Tremaine, State Comptroller, has issued an order permitting the city to refund the bonds not exchanged as of Jan. 1 , 1999 . Such auth-
orization was necessary pursuant to amendments to the State constitution orization was necessary pursuant to amendments to the State constitution
which became effective at the start of the current year. A more detailed account of the annual maturities involved in the refunding appeared in
V. 147, p. 3344 . It is also of interest to note that the city recently asked V. 147, p. . 3344. It is also of interest to note that the city recently asked for offers of general refunding and water refunding bonds, issu
1933 , maturing on Dec. 1,1948 and 1949.-V. 148, p. 1686 .
CoMAMARONECK, N. Y-CERTIFICATE SALE-George B. Gibbons \& Co., Inc., New York, Nurchased on March 24 an issue of $\$ 57,000$ certificates
of indebedness at $0.72 \%$ interest. Due in six months. First National of indebtedness at $0.72 \%$ interest. Due in six months. First National
Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.73 \%$. R. D. White Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate
$\&$ Co. of New York bid $0.74 \%$, plus $\$ 1$ premium.

NEW YORK, N. Y,-BORROWS $\$ 30,000,000$ ON REVENUE BILLS AT $0.25 \%$ INTEREST-The sale by allotment of $\$ 3,000,000$ revenue an interest rate of $0.25 \%$. The issue is dated March 30 oth and will be pay-
able May 4,1939 from the April 1 st tax instalment. The proceeds will be able May 4, 1939 from the April 1 st tax instalment. The proceeds will be
used for current municipal purposes. The banks and their allotments follow: used for current municipal purposes. The banks and their al otments follow:
Bankers Trust Co. $\$ 2,400,000$ Bank of the Manhattan Company, $\$ 1,7$
170,$000 ;$ Bank of New York; $\$ 360,000$; Brooklyn Trust Co. $\$ 330,000 ;$ Central Hanker Bank \& Trust Co., $\$ 2,250,000$; The Chase Co.ion $\$ 330,000$, of the City of New York, $\$ 5,430,00$; Chemical Bank \& Trust Co . $\$ 1,-$
170,000 ; The Commercial National Bank \& Trust Co. of New
$\$ 60,000$; The Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York, $\$ 150,000$; Corn $\$ x c h a n g e$ Bank Trust Co., $\$ 840,000 ;$ Empire Trust Co., $\$ 60,000$; The The
Fifth Avenue Bank of New York. $\$ 210,000$; The First National Bank of the City of New York, $\$ 1,500,000$; Fulton Trust Co. of New York, $\$ 60,000$;
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $\$ 3.930,000$; Irving Trust Co., $\$ 1,500,000 ;$ Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $\$ 3,930,000$; Irving Trust Co., $\$ 1,500,000$; York, $\$ 210,000$; The $\$ 1,290,000$ National City Bank of New York, $\$ 4,290,000 ;$ The
New York Trust Co., $\$ 840,000$; The Public National Bank \& Trust Co. of New York; $\$ 300,000$;' Title Guarantee \& Trust Co., $\$ 60,000 ;$ United States
Trust Co. of New York, $\$ 240,000 ; \mathrm{J}$. P. Morgan \& Co., $\$ 1,140,000$.
PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,000$ series No. 59 awarded as 2 s , at par, to the Peoples Bank for Savings of New Rochelle. awarded as 2 s , at par, to the Peoples Bank for $\$ 2$ avings of New Rochelle.
Dated April 1,1939 and due April 1 as follows $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1947 .
incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948. incl. and $\$ 1,000$ in 1948 . A. C. Ally

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.-NOTE SALE-The \$75, 000 tax anticipation notes offered March $29-V .148$, p. 1844 -were awarded to the. First Na-
tional Bank of Boston at $0.39 \%$. Dated Aprif 1, 1939 and due June 1, 1939. County Trust Co. of White Plains named a rate of $0.49 \%$; the National City Bank of New York and the First National Bank \& Trust Co. of
Port Chester each bid $0.60 \%$.

PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N. Y.-PLANS SALE OF $\$ 17,500,000$ BONDS-The Authority plans'to offer at competitive sale
about April 11 an issue of $\$ 17,500,000$ general and refunding bonds to bear $3 \%$ interest and mature in 1976 . Bonds will be callable prior to Dec. 15,1950 , through operation of sinking fund. The redemption would be at 103 on and after Dec. 15, 1941, scaling down to par on and after 1955 .
The proceeds would be used to redeem outstanding $\$ 16,500,000$ of $3 \% / \%$
bonds due in 1965 and callable June 1 at 105 .
In announcing the decision to effect the financing, Frank C. Ferguson,
Chairman of the Port Authority, stated that "a saving of $\$ 1,000,000$ will Chairman of the Port Authority, stated that "a saving of $\$ 1,000,000$ will be effected by this new step in our refunding operations. Although the
date of maturity is extended to Dec. 15. 1976, the probability is that the Port Authority will be able to retire the issue at the same time, 1965 , as it would have retired the outstanding 33 . The Commissioners
to proceed at once with the sale as both credit and market conditions are
exceptionally favorable." As with other Port Authority issues, the bonds exceptionall favorable. As with other Port Authority issues, the bonds
will be exempt from ali Federal and State income taxes and will be legal
for investment in New York and New Jersey for State and municipal for investment in New York and New Jersey for State and municipal also will be eligible for deposit with, state or municipal officers or agencies in New York and New Jersey for any purpose for which bonds of those SCARSDALE, N. Y.-VILLAGE ACCORDED HIGH CREDIT RATING
DESPITE LARGE DEBT BURDEN-Only unfavorable factor of import ance affecting the credit of the village is its heavy debt burden, approxiance affecting the credit of the village is its heavy debt burden, approxi-
mately one-third of which consists of overlapping county debt, Lazard
Freres \& Co Freres \& Co., New York, says in a financial study on the municipality. As
factors of favorable nature of the village listed are the high per capita factors of favorable nature of the vilage listed are t, sound management
wealth and income, the excellent tax collection record
of current finances, and the practical consolidation of town and village government. The investment house concludes that the village can bear its
relatively heavy debt burden and accords its obligations a high credit rating. ROCHESTER, N. Y-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,865,000$ coupon public welfare bonds offered March $28-$ Moulton \& Co., both of N. Y. City, in joint account, as 1.30 s at a price of 100.15 , a basis of about $1.27 \%$. Dated
April 1, 1939 and due April 1 as follows: $\$ 185,000$ from 1940 to 1948 , incl.;
and $\$ 200,000$ in 1949. Purchasers reoffered the issue to yield from $0.20 \%$ bankers, as legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in N. Y. State. Other bids for the issue were as follows:
Bidder-Bros. Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc, et al Int. Rate Rate Bid Lehman Bros., Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., et al

| Int. Rate | Rate Bid |
| ---: | :--- |
| $1.30 \%$ | 100.069 |
| $1.30 \%$ | 100.038 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 100.289 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 100.18 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 100.149 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 10.14 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 100.139 |
| $1.40 \%$ | 100.022 |
| $1.50 \%$ | 100.409 |
| $1.50 \%$ | 100.14 |

\$10,000
RALEIGH, N. C., Water $43 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
Due Jan. 1, 1958-1960, at 3.10\% basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY

Richmond, Va.
Phone 3.9137
A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va. 83

## NORTH CAROLINA

HIGH POINT, N. C.-BONDS SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by E. M. Knox, City Manager, that the City Council on . The Local Government
 March 21.
LENOIR COUNTY (P. O. Kinston), N. C. BOND OFFERING-We Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office in Raleigh, until Co a. m. on April 4, for the purchase of an issue of 8113,000 courthouse
bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. maturing annyally, March $1,84,000,1942$ to $1948, \$ 5,000,1949$, and $\$ 10,000,1950$ to 1957 incli, without option of
prior payment. There will be no auction. Denom. \$i,000; coupon bonds prioisterable as to principal only; prin. and int. ( $\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{s}$ ) payable in legal tender in New York City, general obligations; unlimited tax; delivery on
or about April 20, at place of purchaser's choice. or about April 20, at piace of purchaser's choice.
$6 \%$ 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 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 must specify in his bid the amount of bonds of each rate. The bonds will terest cost to the contry, succ cost to be deterrmined by deducting the total
amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon all amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount of interest upon al
of the bonds until their respective maturities. No bid of less than par of the bonds until their respective maturities. No. Nids are required on forms to and arcrued interest wil be entertained. Bids are retuired on forms to by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable unconditionally to the order of the aparoving opinion of Masslich \& Mitch-
to reiect all bids is reserved. The to reject all bids is reserved. The approving opinion.
LUMBERTON, N. C.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 25.000$ issue of coupon
street improvement bonds offered for sale on March $28-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p}$. $1844-\mathrm{Cl}$. was awarded to the scottish Bank of Lumberton, as 2 y/s, paying a premium of $\$ 9.50$, equal ta 100.038 , a basis of about
Due from March 1,1942 to 1950 , inclusive.
MARION, N. C. -BOND SALE-The two issues of coupon bonds,
 $\$ 5,000$ street improvement bonds. Due from 1941 to 1947, incl:" Sold as 10,000 water and sewer bonds sold as 3 s , for a premium of $\$ 38.25$, equal to Pa 100.382, a basis of about $2.95 \%$. Due from 1941 to 1952 , inclusive. RANDOLPH COUNTY(P. O. Asheboro), N. C. - BON of on March 28-V. 147; p. $1845-$ were awarded to the wa
Co. of Winston-Salem; as follows: $\$ 19,000$ school refunding bonds as $31 / 4$ at par. Due $\$ 5,000$ in 1952 , and 37,500 general bonds as 31,18, paying a price of 100.384 a basis of about ROSE HILL, N. C.-MATURITY-It is now reported by the Town Clerk that the $833,000{ }^{4}$ d ${ }^{\circ}$ water ation as noted hero-V the Public Work par by the Public works
are due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1939 to 1965, and $\$ 2,000$ in 1966 are due
to 1968.

## NORTH DAKOTA

LINTON SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Linton), N. Dak:-MATURITY-It is stated by the District Secretary that the 8,000 gymnasium bonds purchased as 4 s at par by t. 1845 -are due $\$ 1,000$ in $1939{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{J}$ 1947 inclusive

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## MITCHELL, HERRICK \& CO. <br> 700 CUYAHOGA BUILDING, CLEVELAND

CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

AKRON, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND FINANCING-It is reported that the city is making preparations for issuance within the next few months of planned or now under construction. Total would include $\$ 100.000$ wate $e_{r}$ orks, $\$ 275,000$ street improvement and $\$ 125,000$ trunk sewer obligations. ANTWERP, Ohio-BOND SALE-The $\$ 6,50$, refunding bonds offered
 Dated March 15, 1939 and due as follows: 850 . March 15 and Sept. 15
from 1940 to 1940, incl. and $\$ 000$ March 10, 1946. Other bids: Int. Rate Premium
${ }^{\text {Ryane Sutherland \& Co.. }}$
$\begin{array}{cr}\text { t. Rate } & \text { Premium } \\ 3315 \% & 821 \\ 30 \% & 10 \\ 4 \% \\ 41 \% & 20 \\ 41 \% & 50\end{array}$ Rohl \& Co. Inc-
Antwerp Exhange Bañ
Antwerp Ezchange Bank Co...


CADIZ, Ohio-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 112,750$ sewer construction bonds was sold as 3,4s to the Union National Bank of Cadiz. Dated
Jan. 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 2,255$. Due as follows: $\$ 2,255$, July ${ }_{1,} 1939$; Jan. 15 ' 1939 . Jan. and July 1 from 1940 to 1963 incl. and 22,255 on 'Jan. 1 ,

CORRECTION-The $\$ 20,000$ water works system bonds purchased by not $31 / 8$.
The voters on March 22 approved a special operating and relief levy of The voters on March 22 approved a special operating and relief levy- of
7.416 mills which will provide an estimated sum of $88.838,274$, based on 7.416 mills which will provide an estimated sum of $88,838,274$, based on 30.20 cillection, the highest wincee 1936 . Ahe Although the lexy reeedod only a a simple
majority for approval, it received a favorable vote of approximately $60 \%$.

CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE SALEKarl K. Morris, Clerk-Treasurer of Board or' Education. reports that Oo. of Toledo at $0.70 \%$ interest. plus $\$ 15$ premium. Dated. March 28 .
1939 and due Aug. 3 , 1939 . Notes were issued against Feb., 1939, first
CLEVELAN
The $81,000,000$ bond anticipation notes offered March 27 were awarded

DAYTON, Ohio-PROSPECTIVE SALE DATE-The $\$ 430,000$ delinquent tax rellef bonds recently authorized by the State Tax Commission-
. 148, p. $1845-$ will be sold by the city about May 1 according to current

DEFIANCE, Ohio-PROPOSED BOND. ISSUE-CIty Council recently adopted an ordinance providing for an ind isse of si2.975. Council recently not to exced
$6 \%$ interest special assessment street improvement bonds, to be dated

DELTA SCHOOL DISTRICT Bu bo
oorman, District Clerk-Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on



 provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of 1 or . Treasurer, is required. Legal opinion of sauire, Sanders \& Dempsey of
EUCLID, Ohio - BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTTEE FORMLDD, During the course of a meeting on Feb. 20 of representatives of
holders of city bonds in the principal amount of $\$ 500,000$, the disclosure of holders of city bonds in the principal amount of $\$ 500,000$, the disclosure ore
certain facts bearing on the amount of taxes lovide by the city for purposes steps adequately to protect the bondholders." In view of this f. nding, it
was decided to form a Bondholders'. Protective Committee, consisting of waugh Richmond, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firisemen and
 d. was named secretary of the committee. In a e etter issued under date of March 18
"On Feb. 20 , 1939 , representatives of several holders of bonds issued
by the City of Euclid, Ohio, met in Cleveland to discuss the situation with respect to the defaults which have occurred in the servicing of bonds issued in these bonds were represented. Certain facts were brought to the attention of those present, which indicated that the officicials of the City of Euclid had
failed to take stevs adequately to protect the bondholders. It is true that no failed to take steps adequately to protect the bond olderer. It is true that no
default in the payment of interest on Euclid bonds exists at this time int. to Oct. 1, 1938. having been paid in January, 1939. However, there does exist a default in principal, bonds maturing Oct. 1,1938 , in the a pproximate amount of $\$ 436,000$ not having been paid. In fact, since 1932 the City of efunding each annual maturity after the same became due, and but only a small amount of general bonds have been paid as they became due.
"It was the opinion of those present at the meeting that the continued refunding of the bonds, coupled with the fact that the city has consistently of the holders and makes it quite doubtrul that the City of Euclid will be able to continue mieeting even the interest requirements on its bonds. The city has failed to levy anything for debt service for $1938-39$ within
the 10-mill limitation, although it did make such a levy for $1937-38$ for its general bonds. No levy, whether within or without the 10-mill limitation, has ever been made to service its special assessment bonds. The debt leyy of 2.8107 mills which the city made for 1939 is ins
general bonds, the amount required being 3.54 mills.,
Those present at the moeting agreed that steps must be taken, posibly taxes to insure servicing of alil of its indebectedness, both the city of seral and spicient assessment in character. It was also decided that a detailed study of the
city's debt position be undertaken with a view to determining whether a complete refunding of the municipal debt would not be in the best interests of all credidtors. Likewise it was beilieved that at study of the muntictapal
operating costs be made in order to ascertain if any economies can be operating costs be made in order to ascertain if any economies can be
ny seecific debt adjustment proposal, but seeks permission to represent the bondholders in its negotiations with the city and to subsequently submit its
 participate in the committee's program are requested to make known their
desire and to forward to the committee $\$ 5$ for each $\$ 1,000$ bond in order to pay proportionate
FINDLAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-ADDITIONAL DEInc. Toledo, as $2,1800 \mathrm{~V}$. 148 , p. 1845 . were issued atana price or 100.14 and


GARFIELD HEIGHTS, Ohio-REFUNDING PLAN IN OPERATION -fund boin response to an inquiry with regard to the status of the plan to refund both general obligation and special assessment debt of the city: the in working out the debt composition, stated as follows: ."The refunding plan of the City of Garfield Heights has been declared operative. more than $75 \%$ of all bondholders having consented. Interest is now being pald pursuant on the refunding plan, and the new bonds are in the process of printing.
Bufficient reserve is available in the sinking fund to meet the first coupon on the new bonds due July 1,1939 .'
S21RARD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE-An issue o HICKSVILLE, Ohio-BOND SALE-The S17,000 water works improve Hicksville National Bank of Hicksville, as $23 / \mathrm{s}$. Dated Jan. 11939 and due Jan. 1 as follows. $\$ 1,00$ in 1941 and $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to i iq99, incl.
Princlpal and interest (J-J) payable at the Hicksville National Bank.
HURON, Ohio-TO ISSUE BONDS-An issue of $\$ 36,0004 \%$ special asrovided for in an ordinance adopted by the Village Council on March 13 . ${ }^{\text {and }}$
IRONTON, Ohio-BONDS VOTED-Ralph F. Middendorf, Gity Auditor reports that the $\$ 185,000$ flood prevention
IRONTON, Ohio-BOND. SALE NOT CONSUMMATED-NEW OFFERING ANNOUNCED-The award on Feb. 23 of $\$ 200000$ Ollod pre
vention bonds to Stranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc. and Braun, Bosworth \&
 Middendorf, city Auditor. Cancellation of the sale was necessary for the Squire, Sanders \& Dom a defect in the first maturity date, the law firm of
script of proceodings.

NEW OFFERING ANNOUNCED-The City Auditor will receive sealed legislation has been passed to remove the initial defect in the Amendatory MAPLE HEIGHTS, Ohio-REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF DERT RE date of March 20 as follows: "Although we are not entirely finished with our refunding, we bave issued
total of $\$ 41,686.14$ of our original bonded debt urrefunded, of which $\$ 9,500$ has recentiy consented and will soon be ready for exchange. We recently accepted tender of 886 ,927.58 of bonds at prices from 54 to 60 This was addition to these, offered at par and similarly high prices. Our total debt as of Jan. 1.11939 was $\$ 2,839,279.49$ compared to $\$ 2.934,204.57$ as of a
year ago. The interest on the refunding bonds is being paid punctually. MARYSVILLE EXEMPTED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BONDS SoL ${ }^{2}$ The 827,500 gymnasium oonds authorized by the
were sold to ihe BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus.
NILES, Ohio-BONDS AUTHORIZED-City Council has adopted
 OLD FORT RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-ADDITIONAL improvement bonds to Siler, Carpenter \& Roose of Toledo-V. 148 . P. P.
1845, the Clerk of Board of Education states that the issue was sold in onjunction with another in the amount of 845,000 , as 3 s , at a price of 100.46
${ }_{8}$ PORTSMOUTH, Ohio-TO bonds for street and sewer improvenDS-The city plans to issue r0,000 bonds for street and sewer improvement purposes
SALINE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Irondale), Fill receive sealed bids until noon on April 14 for the purchase of $\$ 9,0004 \%$
dellnquent tax bonds. Dated March 15, 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due
 34 of $1 \%$. Interest M-s. Proceed of of issues will be used to pay off current
operating expenses incurred prior to Jan. 1,1939 . A certified check for $\$ 100$ payable to order of the proard or Education, is required
(Above sale was postponed from March 20-V. 148, . 1845 .)
SPRINGFIEED, Ohio BONDS OFFERED-W. A. Luibel, City Auditor, received sealed
$\$ 600,369 \mathrm{~m}$ water works mortgage revenue bonds. The bonds mature annually on sept. 1 and the interest rates and maturity schedules upon which


 Will be considered where bonds are bid at a discount. The bonds are issued clear water reservoir and impounding basin. . This work is to be done
 for 83,000 , payable to the City Treasurer. \$ $\$ 4,000,000$ on $w$, $\$ 30,000$ matures in 1939 and $\$ 20,000$ in each of the succeeding 10 years.
The revenue in the past two years has averaged $\$ 210,000$. To provide for the payment of the new issue, the City has increased the water rates $50 \%$. effective Oct. 1,1938 . It is conservatively estimated thater this increase will provide an additional mininium of \$80,000 per year which would adequately service the new issua of bonds as
for the operation of the new filtration plant.
of Chicago and the First Cleveland Corp.; Cleveland, jointly, as ${ }_{2} 1 / 4 \mathrm{~B}$. $t$ a price of 101.12 .
TOLEDO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND OFFERINGealed bids Foster, Clerk-Treasurer of the Board of Education, will receive
 bonds, divided as follows: due Nov. 1 as follows: $\$ 19,000,1940$; $\$ 20.000$. 1941; \$19,000, 1942: $\$ 20,000$ 1943; $\$ 19,000,1944 ; \$ 20.000$. are payabie rrom taxes outside the constitutional lipits to the
extent of 1.25 mills
$\$ 80,000$
extent of 1.25 mills.
refunding bonds. Due 1 Nov. 1 as follows: 89,000 from 1940 to
1947 incl., and $\$ 8.000$ in 1948. Payable from taxes unlimited
as to rate or amount. All of the bonds are dated May 1 1. 1939. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Bidders may ate may be named on the bonds of each issue. Prin. and int. (yic-N) ee registered as to princlpal only at the expense York City. Bonds may his demand and expense registered at the expensense may be the purched in lieu of coupon instruments. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the bonds bid for, $1 \%$ payable to
order of the
Payment for bonds to be made through the Toledo Trust CO., and delivery will be
 depauts by the district is taken from the official data prepared in connection with the current bond offering: "Bonds maturing between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1, 1933, $\$ 352,000-$ refunded and exchanged. Total exchange completed. 1934 maturities- $\$ 633,000$-paid in full March 15,1935 , with nterest at the rate of bonds rrom date of maturity to March
District is not at present in default of either principal or interest."
YORKVILLE, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by James Garvella, Village Clerk, until noon on April 17 for the purchase,
of $\$ 17,5004 \%$ coupon street assessment bonds. Dated June 1,1939 . One bond for $\$ 500$ others $\$ 1,000$ eech. Due June 1 as follows: $1,1939.000$,
1940 and $1941: \$ 1.500$ in 1942 , and $\$ 2,000$ Prom 1943 to 1949 inci,
Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$ assessments for the improvement of various streets in the village and
proposals for the issue must be accompanied by a certified check for $\$ 250$, proposals for the issue must be
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio-TO ISSUE BONDS-The City Council has construction bonds. Dated May 1. 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Pire station as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1941 to 1946 , incl., and $\$ 3,000$ in 1947 . Principal ZANESVILLE, Ohio-PLANS BOND ISSUE-It is reported that the contemplates an issue of $\$ 12,000$
relief debt incurred during 1937.

## OKLAHOMA

CUSHING, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-It is reported that an election $\$ 2,00$ will be held on Apriil 18 in order to hal
GARBER CITY, Okla - BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Charles N. Birdsail, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 3 ; for the anrchase of a $\$ 25,00$ issue of coupon refunding bonds, Denoms.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Due $\$ 2,500$ from 1944 to 1953 ; incl. Prin. and int. payable
in New York City.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

## Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T Ok Oy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

CUSHING, Okla.-BOND ELECTION-It is stated by the City Clerk that an election will be held on April 12 in order to vote
issuance of $\$ 31,500$ electric plant power generator bonds.
HOOKER, Okla.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 24,000$ issue of city hal bonds offered on March $21-\mathrm{V} .148$; p. 1688 - Was not sold as of city hal the bids
received were rejected, according to report. Due $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1955 recei.
JACKSON COUNTY UNION GRADED DISTRICT NO. 212 (P. O. Elmer) Okla.-BOND SALE POSTPONED-It is stated by H. D. Eley, District Clerk, that the sale of the $\$ 13,000$ building bonds which had been
scheduled for March $24-V .148$, p. 1688-was postponed. Due from 1943
to 1949 incl. o 1949 incl.
OKLAHOMA, State of-ACTION EXPECTED ON FUNDING BILLWe are informed oy C. B. Sebring, State Treasurer, in a letter dated March notes is expected to be favorably acted upon by the Legislature in a few notes is expected to be ravorably acted upon by the will be haturled by the
days. Under the provisions of the oill the funding
Board of Equalization and it is expected that not to exceed $21 / 2 \%$ 15-year Board of Equalization
bonds will be offered.

OKLAHOMA, State of-LARGE FUNDING BOND ISSUE PLANNED Which carried an article under an Oklahoma City caption, dealing with the State's contemplated bond issue:
Oklahoma's $\$ 18,000,000$ funding bond issue, which must be sold before each passed by one house of the 17 th 0 celling each passed by one house of the 17 th Oklahoma Legislature, agree
The senate was first to pass a funding bond bill. Then the House of
Representatives passed its own verion amend Representatives passed its own verrion, amended the Senate bill to read Senate. Leaders predict that exact procedure of sale and specifications of the bonds will be worked out in a joint conference committee to be appointed by the houses. Issuance of the bonds will constitute exactly one-half of Governor
State budget retire $\$ 18,000,000$ worth of warrants against the general
Bonds wil
revenue fund of the State, and tax anticipation notes issued during the latter revenue fund of the State, and tax anticipation notes issued during the latter haif of the administration of former Governor E . W. Mariand. The tax the bonds by that date.
In their present form
In their present form the two bills provide for issuance and sale by the
state Board of Equalization of serial bonds, with the principal to be retired State Board of Equalization of serial bonds, with the principal to be retired
in 15 equal annual instalments. They will be sold in blocks of $\$ 5,000$ each o those bidding the lowest rate of interest. Holders of State warrants and tax anticipation not
SHAWNEE, Okla.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 D. m. on April 4, by J. O. Coleman, Oity Clerk, for the purchase $\$ 13,000$ fire fighting equipment bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1947 , 38,500 airport bonds. Due $\$ 2,000$ from 1944 to 1962, and $\$ 500$ in 1963. Bids will be received upon the first five instalments of these bonds; remainder of the bonds, and a separate bid will be received upon the lso be received upon
park improvement bonds, Due $\$ 1,750$ in 1944 to 1963 . Bids will be received upon the first five instaments or to 1944 to 1948 separately from than, namely of the bonds, and a separate bid will be received upon the instal ments maturing in 1949 and subsequent years, and bids will also be received upon the entire issue as a whole.
All of the bonds shall be sold to the bidder bidding the lowest rate of interest the bonds shall bear and agreeing to pay par and accrued int
bonds. Enclose a certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bid.
WILSON, Okla,-BOND REFUNDING PLAN PRESENTED-The holders of outstanding bonds of the said city have been furnished with the details of a debt refunding program, which proposes to refund the said
indebtedness into 20 -year optional term bonds. The new bonds will bear ndebtedness into 20 -year optional term bonds. The new bonds will bear
$1 \%$ interest for the first five years, $2 \%$ for the second five years. $3 \%$ for $1 \%$ interest for the first five years, $2 \%$ for the second five years, $3 \%$ for
the third five years and $4 \%$ for the last five years. As of June 30 , 1938 , the
city was in defauit on $\$ 48,975$ interest and $\$ 31,500$ principal. Because of the great amount of outstanding bonds, in proportion to the steadily dointerest. The plan will not become operative until it has been approved by at least $662-3 \%$ of the outstanding bonds. The chairman of the bondholders' committee is Paul L. Parker, 314 Terminal Building, Oklahoma
City, Okla.

## OREGON

POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 21 (P. O. Perrydale), Ore-WARRANTS OFFERED-It is reported that sealed bids were re ceived unthe p. m. on March 30, by Rawson Chapin, District Clerk, for
the purchase of a $\$ 5.000$ issue of interest-bearing warrants. Due $\$ 1,000$
from June 1,1944 to 1948 incl. from June 1, 1944 to 1948 incl.
UMATILLA COUNTY (P. O. Pendleton) Ore--PROPOSED BOND ISSUE NULLLIFIED-It is now reported that the State Supreme Court were proposed to be issued in anticipation of collection of delinquent taxes accruad over the past eight years. The Court held that the proposed issue
would constitute an indebtedness in excess of the county's debtimitation. UNIVERSITY OF OREGON (P. O. Eugene), Ore.-BONDS SOLDIt is reported by Charles D. Byrne, Secretary of the State Board of Higher loan of $\$ 66.000$ to the university for building purposes, the bonds issued to secure this loan were sold to an insurance company, not to the Federal agency.
\$237,000 BEAVER COUNTY and BEAVER COUNTY INSTITUTION DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA $13 / 4 \%$ due $10 / 1 / 45-10 / 1 / 50$ @1.30\% to $1.70 \%$

## JOHNSON \& McLEAN

PITTSBURGH

Telephone-Atlantic 8333<br>A. T. T. Teletype-PITB 289

## PENNSYLVANIA

AMBRIDGE, Pa--BOND SALE-The $\$ 85,000$ coupon swimming pool Moore, Leonard \& Lynch of Pittsburgh as $21 / 48$, at a a price of 101.538 , a basis of about $2.10 \%$ Dated April 1,1939 and due April 1 as
$\$ 10,000$ from 1947 to 1953 incl. and $\$ 15,000$ in 1954 . Other bids:


BRADFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND OFFERING DETAILS school bonds to be sold on April 5-V. 148, p. 1846-will be payable as to both principal and interest (A-O), at the District Treasurer's office, or, at option of the holder, at the Bradford National Bank, Bradford, In connection with the offering. a comprehensi ve report on the fina.
district has been issued by O . C. Collings \& Co. of Philadelphia.
CHARLEROI SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa,-BOND SALE DETAILSburgh V. 147, p. 2575 -at a price of 102.12 , a basis of about $2.81 \%$ of bear
date of Oct. 1,1938 , are in $\$ 1,000$ denoms and mature Oct date of Oct. 1,1938 , are in $\$ 1,000$ denoms. and mature Oct. 1 as foilows:
$\$ 4,000$ from 1941 to 1960 incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 1961 to 1963 incl. GALLITZIN, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Joseph Maxwell, Borough
Secretary, will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on April 17 for the purchase Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on April 17 for the purchase
of $\$ 65,000$ coupon water system bonds. Dated May 1 , 1939 Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1945 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 3,000$ $\$ 1,000$. Due May 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1945 to 1954 incl. and $\$ 3,000$
from 1955 to 1969 incl. Bider to name a single rate of interest, expressed by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Successful bidder will be furnished with approving legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh, and the borough will furnish the bonds. A certif
for $\$ 1,500$, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required.
LACKAWANNA COUNTY (P. O. Scranton), Pa.-NOTE SALEwere awarded to Fisher, MacEwan \& Co. of Philadelphia at $0.44 \%$. interest, at par. Due Dec. 30, 1939. Reynolds \& Co., New York, next highest bidder, named a rate of $0.49 \%$.
MONACA, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Glen F. Wilson, Borough Secrep
tary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m . on April 13 , for the purchase o tary, will recelve sealed bids uni 8 p. m. on April 13, for the purchase o
$\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon improvement bonds. Dated $\$ 40,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon improvement bonds. Dated
April $1,1939$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due April 1 as follows. $\$ 1,000.1940$ to
1942 , incl; $\$ 2,000,1943 ; \$ 5,000$ from 1944 to 1948 , incl. and $\$ 10,000$ in 1949 Bidder to name a single rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of ings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Purchaser will ings
be furnished with legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully $\& \sim$ Churchill of Pitts-
burgh and the borough will print the bonds. A certified check for $\$ 500$. burgh, and the borough will print the bonds. A certifie
PARKER (P. O. Parkers Landing), Pa.-BOND OFFERING-R. V tho purchase of. $\$ 15,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon city bonds Dated Jan. 2.1939 Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on Jan. 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl. Bidder to name a single rate of interest, payable J-J. Sale of
bonds will be subject to approval of proceding by the Pensylvania
Department of Internal Affairs. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to bonds will be subject to approval of $p$
Department of Internal Affairs. A cert
order of the City Treasurer, is required.
OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-STATE SUPREME COURT APPROVES SALE OF GAS RENTALS-The State Supreme Court in a unanimous decision through loase of the municipal gas plant. The ruling was sought in order to clarify legality of the plan now under consideration to borrow $\$ 50,000,000$ immediately in order to liquidate a cumulative budget deficit of abou
$\$ 35,000$.000 and to balance the 1939 budget. The city has been consider ing the offer made by the recently-formed Philadelphia Corporation, which submitted the only bid in response to the city's announcement of its intensubmitted the ond $\$ 50,000.000$ against assignment of the gas rental fre-
tion to borrow
V. 148, p. 1689 . In its decision the State's highest Court stated in part V. 148, p. 1689. In its decision the State's highest Court stated in par under the the city has the power to sell and assign the rentals payable under the operating contract or lease with the Philadelphia Gas Works Co.: that the transaction does not constitute an increase of debt in contra-
vention of Article 9. Sections 8 and 10, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania: that it is not necessary to secure approval of the Public Utility Commission to the lease contract or the proposed contract to sell to the Philadelphia
Corporation; that the city has the power to pay from current revenues any Corporation; that the city has the power to pay from current revenues any
deficit in the rentals so sold or assigned occasioned by any Act of the Assem deficit in the rentals so sold or assigned occasioned by any Act of the Assem-
bly regulating rates for gas either directly or indirectly through a Commis-
sion." The provision of the agreement under which the city would be required to levy a special tax to make up any possible future deficit in the present a direct or the rendirect liability of the clity in the nature of a a bond issue. This view was advanced in some quarters in challenging the validity of the trans
action on the ground that the eity cannot legally incur any additiona action on the ground that the eity cannot, legally incur any additional
bonded debt. On the subject of the potential special levy, the opinion of the court was as follows: "Such current revenues to pay such deficits may be obtained by special tax to be levied by future Councils of the city. The
city is empowered to apply the proceeds of the transaction now before us to city is empowere to apply the proceeds of the transaction now the court. The City of Philadelphia does not by this transaction and cannot under it assume any direct or indirect liability in the nature of a debt that might be assessed against eitither the property or the revenues of the city, other than the pos-
sible deficit that might result from future legislation, to be paid from current revenues raised by the special tax.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-BILL WOULD ADD $\$ 47,000,000$ TO DEBT State -nate wood or constitutional amendment, approved in the State Senate by a vote of 44 to 3 and sent to the House for concurrence,
would provide the city with an additional $\$ 47,000,000$ of debt-incurring would provide the city with an additional $\$ 47,000$ of the Act, which would require voters' approval to be effective, personal property would be ellmrequed as a basis for determining the city's borrowing capacity, establishing
real estate as the sole basis. Debt limit is fixed at $15 \%$ of the average real real estate as the sole basis. Debt limit is faxe
estate assessments for the preceding nine years. P. PITTSBURGH, Pa.-NOTES AUTHORI ZED-Ordinances providing
for issues of $\$ 1,500,000$ and $\$ 350,000$ promissory notes to pay the cost of
general improvements were passed by the City Council. ROCHESTER, Pa.-ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETAILS-A de tailed report on the financial condition of the borough. issued in connection
with the call for bids until April 3 on an issue of $\$ 25.000$ bonds- V . 148 p. 1689 . p. 1689 -discloses that proceeds of the issue will be used $\$ 1939$ and $\$ 5.000$ to fund foating debt. Principal and interest (M-N) will be payable at the First National Bank Rochester.
WELLS
WELLSBORO, Pa.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 15,000$ Punding and
improvement improvement bonds was sold on March 20 to the
Springs, at 102.33 , according to unofficial report.

YEADON, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Frank R. Culp, Borough Secre tary, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on April 17 for the purchase o $\$ 20,000$ coupon, registerable as to principal only, storm water sewer bonds
1939 series. Bonds will be issued to bear one of the following interest rates, as named in the successful bid: $18 / 4,2,21 / 4,21 / 2,28 / 4,3,314$ or $31 / 2 \%$.
Dated May 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 5,000$ on May 1 in 1944, 1949,1954 and 1959 . Interest M-N. Bonds will be general obligations
of the borough, payable from ad valorem taxes within the taxing limits im of the borough, payable from ad valorem taxes within the taxing limits imposed by law on boroughs. They will be iscued subject to approving legal opinion of Morgan, cewis to the successful bidder. A certified check
furnished without charge
for $\$ 400$, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required

## PUERTO RICO

ARECIBO, Puerto Rico-BONDS NOT SOLD-It is now reported by the Treasurer of Puerto Rico that no final action has been taken as yet in regard to the sale of the $\$ 450,000$ issue of not to exceed $41 / \%$ semi-annual
Arecibo port improvement, series 1938 bonds that was offered on Nov. 10 .

## RHODE ISLAND

CRANSTON, R. I.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ tax anticipation notes offered March 29 were awarded to the Chase National Bank of N N
at $0.27 \%$ discount. Dated March 29, 1939 and due Dec. $1,1939$.
NARRAGANSETT, R. I.-3OND SALE DETAILS-In connection

Inc. New York, and associates, of $\$ 300,0003 \%$ beach development and $\$ 55,00021 / 2 \%$ highway reconstruction bonds, it is stated by Walter J. Tourtellot of Providence, at par, and that the issues mature as follows:
$\$ 300,0003 \%$ beach development bonds, due $\$ 10,000$ on April 1 from 1940

## 

## SOUTH DAKOTA

BOOTH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Buffalo), S. Dak.BOD SALE DETAILS. We are now informed by the District Treasurer that the $\$ 20,000$ building bonds purchased by the First State Bank of
Buffalo, as noted here-V. 148, p. 313-Were sold as 5 s at par. Coupon
Bue after 10 years.
CODINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Watertown), S. Dak.-CORRECTION We are now informed by the County Auditor that $\$ 100,000$ (not $\$ 90,000$ ) coupon funding bond and associates, as $23 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, as noted in our issue of March $25-$. $\$ 61$, equal to 100.651 , the highest of the several auction bids received. Due from 1942 to 1959.
FAITH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Faith), S. Dak.-BONDS TO BE SOLD TO PWA-It is stated by the Clerk of the Board of Education that $\$ 20,000$, 1 semt September, will be sold at par to the Public Works Ad an election
PENNINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Rapid City), S. Dak.-BOND April 14, at 10 a. m by Amos Groethe, County Auditor, for the purchase of a $\$ 310,000$ issue of funding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed, as follows: $\$ 20,000$ in 1940 to 1947 and $\$ 30,000$ in 1948 to 1952 . All bids to be net to the county. Purchaser to furnish printed bond forms and to obtain at his own expense any legal opinion desired as to the legality of the
issue. Payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the issue. Payable at any suitable bank or trust compan
purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $3 \%$ of bid.
ROBERTS COUNTY (P. O, Sisseton), S. Dak,-BOND OFFERINGIt is stated by Leonard Lundstrom, County Auditor, that the Board of County Commissioners will receive bids until 2 p . m , on April 6 , for the purchase of a $\$ 215,000$ issue of funding bonds, in the denomination of $\$ 1,000$
each, dated May 5,1939 , bearing interest at the rate designated by the eaccessful bidder, and maturing serially and annually.
Both principal and interest will be made payable at any suitable bank or trust company designated by the successful bidder. All bids must be unconditional and accompanied by a certified
least $\$ 1,000$, payable to the order of the county.
WASHINGTON COUNTY, S. Dak.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed and oral hids will be received until April 14, at $10: 30$ m.; at the court house in Rapid City,
$\$ 12,000$ issue of funding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable 1951. All bids to be net to the county. Purchaser to furnish printed bond forms and obtain at his own expense any legal opinion desired as o. the legality of the issue. Payable at any suitable bank or trust compan
designated by the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for $3 \%$ of bid.

## TENNESSEE

CROCKETT COUNTY (P. O. Alamo), Tenn,-BONDS DEFEATED -At an election held on March 18, the voters defeated a proposal to issue $\$ 100,000$ in road improvement bonds, it is reported count was 376 "no"
The Clerk of the County Court reports that the co 224 "yes". JOHN E. GARNER SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Spring-
field) Tenn-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by Byron Johnson, field) Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported by Byron Johnson,
County Judge, that he will offer at public sale on April 17 , at 2 p. m. a
$\$ 13,500$ issue of $5 \%$ coupon semi-ann. school bonds. Dated May 1,1939 .
 1951; $\$ 500$ in $1952, \$ 400$ in $1953, \$ 800$ in $1954, \$ 700$ in $1955, \$ 600$ in 1956,
$\$ 700$ in $1957, \$ 810$ in $195 \times$ to $1966, \$ 900$ in $1962, \$ \$ 1,000$ in 1963 , and $\$ 200$
$\$$ Prin. and int. payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. New in 1964. Prin. and int, payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New
York, in legal tender. The bonds must bring par and accrued interest, and
are issued under authority of Chapter No. 290, Private Acts of 1939, General are issued under authority of Chapter No. 290, Private Acts of 1939. General
Assembly. The opinion and bonds will be furnished by the district. Enclos
a certified check for $5 \%$, payable to the district.

## TEXAS

ALICE, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Treasurer that $\$ 15,000$ sewage plant modernization bonds approved by the voters on Due $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1954 , inclusive.
BARTLETT, Texas-BOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the City Attorney that the $\$ 23,0004 \%$ semi-ann. sewer system bonds that
were reported sold-V. 148, p. 1847 -were purchased at par by the McRobwere reported sold-V. 148, p 1847 - were purchased at par by the McRob-
erts-Thomasma Co. of San Antonio, and mature on March 1: $\$ 1,000$ in 1941 to 1945; $\$ 1,500$ in 1946 to 1953 , and $\$ 2,000$ in 1954 to 1956 , the last
$\$ 8,000$ maturing are callable in whole or in part on any interest payment date on and after March 1, 1944 .
DALHART, Texas-BONDS REDEEMED-In connection with the call for tenders of refunding, series 1935 bonds, dated Sept. 1 , 1935 , it is
stated by A. G. Stevens, City Secretary, that a total of $\$ 7,000$ in bonds has been redeemed.
HOUSTON, Texas-WARRANT SALE AGREEMENT MADE-It is ment with local banks to purchase at par and accrued interest a total of $\$ 550,000$ 3 $\%$ time warrants, maturing $\$ 55,000$ annually for a period of
10 years. These warrants are said to be payable to the contractor. NORMANGEE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nor of Schools that the $\$ 42,500$ issue of refunding bonds offered on March $27-$ V. 148; p. $1690-$ was not sold as no bids were receieed. Dated May 1 , 11,500, 1954
all inclusive.
PECOS, Texas-BONDS SOLD-The City Secretary states that $\$ 25,000$ general obligation sewer bonds approved by the vote
were sold to William N. Edwards \& Co. of Fort Worth
RED RIVER COUNTY LEVEE IMPROVEMENT AND RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Clarksville), Texas-BONDS TO BE AKEN BY RF Denom. $\$ 500$. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,500$ in 1940 and 1941; $\$ 2,000$ in 1942 and $\$ 2,500$ in 1943 .
RUSK, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is stated that $\$ 15,000$ water and
street bonds have been sold to two Rusk banks and to two banks of Jackstreet bonds have bee
sonville, as 5 s at par.
SPRINGLAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springlake), TexasBONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Secretary of the Board of Educaton State.
TEXAS, State of ROAD BOND ASSUMPTION MEASURE PRE SENTED TO LEGISLATURE-County and road district debts, in the
form of $\$ 193,000,000$ outstanding bonds, will be taken over and paid by form of $\$ 193,000,000$ outstanding bonds, will be taken over and paid by by the Committee on Highways and Motor Traffic is passed finally by
the Legislature. A similar bill has already been reported favorably ky
the House committee.
Association. It would make eligible for payment out of a one-cent portion of the State gasoline tax the ponds, warrants and other debts incurred on county and district built roads whether or not they were later taken

Roads which had been put on the State system before 1932 are now Roads which had been puto otion. The
eligible for State debt assumpter
payment on theze and others for 25 years.
WAXAHACHIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waxahachie), TexasBONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 150,000$ construction bonds approved by the Secretary of the Board of Education.

## VERMONT

CHESTER, Vt-BOND OFFERING- Board of Vilage Trustess will



 genuineness. Legal opinion of storey. Thorrd.
Boston will te turnished the successful bidder.
MIDDLEBURY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Middlebury),

 965 incl.

## VIRGINIA

BLACKSTONE, Va .-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by C. H. Hardy, Town Treasurer, that $\$ 30,0003 \%$ semi-annual sewer and water bonds
pproved by the voters last september, have been purchased by scott, approved by the voters last september, have
Horner \& Mason of Lynchburg, at a price of par
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.- BOND ELECCTION-It is said that an election will be held on April 25 in order to have
The Clity Cierk states that these bonds are to be known as general improvements. Issue of 1939, and are to be issued for the follo ocing purposes: Sewer, $\$ 70,000$ water improvement, $\$ 300000$; Gas 8 sstem, $\$ 15,000 ;$ street
improvement, $\$ 55,000$. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 5,000$ in two to five years improvement, $\$ 35,000$. Den
FRONT ROYAL, Va-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by L. B. April 10, for the purchase of a $\$ 50,000$ issue of water bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $4 \%$, payable A-O, Dated April 15, 1939.
 The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \& Hoff
be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$.
HENRICO COUNTY (P. O. Highland Springs), Va.-BOND ISSUAN scheduled to meet on April 12 in order to take steps looking toward the is scheduled to meet on April 12 in order to take steps log
issuance of $\$ 750,000$ in water and sewerage system bonds.

## WASHINGTON

SELAH, Wash-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the Town Clerk that
16,000 water revenue bonds approved by the voters in January, have $\$ 16,000$
been sold.
STEVENS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 91 (P. O. Colville), Wash.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. on April 3, by G. E. Gilson, County. Treasurer, for the purchase from 2 to 20 years; optional after five years.
(These bonds were offered for sale without success on Dec. 12 , when no bids were received, as noted here at the time.)

## WISCONSIN

BALDWIN, Wis-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. M. on April 3, by Geo. H. Vande Berg, Village. Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 7,500$ issue of $3 \%$ coupon semi-annual refunding 1900 Denom, $\$ 500$ Due $\$ 500$ Feb. 1,1940 to 1954 ,
Dated Feb. 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 500$. provided, however, that at the option of the Village each and all of such any of such bonds shall be made to fall due, on the payment of $\$ 102$ for each $\$ 100$ of principal thereof plus any interest then due and unpasuren Principal and interest payable at the office of the Village Treasurer.
(A similar amount of bonds was offered and sold on Feb. 6, as noted here (148, p. 918 .)
PLATTEVILLE, Wis.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the City Ciferk
apat $\$ 99,000$ paving bonds approved by the voters at an election held last that $\$ 99,000$ paving bonds approved by the voters at an election held last
September, were purchased in January by the Securities Co. of Milwaukee, paying a price of 102.898 .
$21 / 28$, and
1948 to 1953 , giving a basis as follows: $\$ 7,000,1939$ to 1947 , and $\$ 6,000$ in VIROOUA JOINT SCI
Wis.-BOND JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Viroqua), received by T. F. Knudson, District Clerk, at the state Bank of Viroqua,
until April 10, at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of refunding until April 10, at 10 a m ., for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000$ issue of refunding 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due $\$ 5,000$ March 1, 1940 to 1942 . Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Prin. and int, payable at State
Bank of Viroqua. The bonds will be sold at not less than par and acerued interest. The basis of determination of the best bid will be the lowest interest rate bid and (or) interest cost to the district. The bonds are issued
to provide funds to refund the principal amount of valid outstanding bonds of the district in a like par principal amount, and are to be issued subject to the favorable opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago. Enclose a certified shall be furnished by the purchaser at his own expen
check for $\$ 500$, payable to the District Treasurer.

## CANADA

CANADA (Dominion of)-TREASURY BILLS. SOLD-The Government borrowed $\$ 25,000$
KITCHENER, Ont.-BOND OFFERING-L. M. Dahmer, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m. on April 3, for the purchase o $\$ 79,657.99$ coupon bonds, divided as follows:
$\$ 12,150.00$
$21 / 2 \%$
direct relief
$\$ 12,150.0021 / 2 \%$ direct relief expenditures, city's share, bonds. Due
Dec. 1 , as follows: $\$ 2,950$ in 1939, $\$ 3.050$ in 1940 and 1941 and $\$ 3,100$ ' in 1942 . Issued for portion of the city's share of direc relief expenditures during the year 1937 in the amount of $\$ 15,000$
(first instalment year 1938 in the amount of $\$ 2,850$ not included; (alance $\$ 12,150)$ Interest J-D.
$9,000.00$ bala sewage disposal plant bonds. Due Sept. 15, as follows:
$\$ 1,700$ in $1939, \$ 1,750$ in $1940, \$ 1,800$ in 1941, $\$ 1,850$ in 1942
and $\$ 1,900$ in 1943 . Interest M-S.
 1958. By-law No. 2664 of the City authorizes the debentures to (water mains, sewers, opening and widening streets, ornamental lighting and walks). Interest JJ-D.
Principal and interest payable in Canadian currency at the City Treasurer's office, or at the Dominion Bank in Toronto. The debentures are registerable as to principal only, and bear
Ontario Municipal Board as to legality.
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids adonessed to A. J. Meunier, Secretary-Treasurer, will be received until 5 p. m.
on April 5 for the purchase of $\$ 670 ; 00031 / 2 \%$ or $4 \%$ improvement bonds,


[^0]:    

    National Power \& Light Company \$6 PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND The regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the \$6 Preferred Stock of National Power \& Light Company has been declared for paymen of business A A ril $1 ; 1939$.

    ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Treasurer.

[^1]:    $\underset{C e n t a}{P e r}$

[^2]:    "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. $\uparrow$ Revised figure.

[^3]:    Total.........91

[^4]:    Georgia Power Co.-Earnings-
    Period End. Feb. 28
    
    
     Balance-

    - V. 148, p. 14777
    $\$ 239,386$
    $\$ 44,724$
    $\$ 1,918,511$
    $\$ 1,649,359$

[^5]:    Sonoco Products Co.-Extra Dividend-
    Directors have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share in addition to the requar quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share on the common stock.
    both payable April 1 to holders of record March 21 . Extra dividend of 25 cents was paid on Dec. 19, last.-V. 147, p. 3923.

