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40 Exchange Pla:e, New York


## B A N K

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N E W Y ORK




This is an announcement and is not to be construed as an offer to sell or as a solicitation of an offer to buy the securities hercin mentioned. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

## \$14,750,000

## Central Illinois Electric and Gas Co.

First Mortgage Bonds, 33/4\% Series due 1964
Dated June 1, 1939
Due June 1, 1964
Price $1001 / 2$ and accrued interest
$\$ 3,000,000$
$3 \%-31 / 2 \%-4 \%$ Serial Debentures
Due semi-annually December 1, 1939 to June 1, 1949
Priced variously according to maturity to yield approximately . $75 \%$ to $4 \%$

The Prospectus may be obtained in any state in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers and are offering these securities in compliance with the securities law in such state.

## Harris, Hall \& Company <br> (Incorporated)

Central Republic Company Halsey, Stuart \& Co. Inc.
H. M. Byllesby and Company

Kidder, Peabody \& Co.
Bonbright \& Company E. H. Rollins \& Sons Incorporated
A. G. Becker \& Co.

Glore, Forgan \& Co.
Lee Higginson Corporation
Incorporated

> Stone \& Webster and Blodget

Coffin \& Burr
Incorporated
F. S. Moseley \& Co. Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs

June 20, 1939

## Dividends

CITY INVESTING COMPANY
S5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK June 20, 1939. The Board of Directors has this day declared,
ut of surplus earnings of the Company, a divi-
dend for the three months ending June 30, 1939 , dend for the three months ending June 30, 1939 , of one and three quarters ( $13 / 4 \%$ ) per centum upon the issued and outstanding of the Company, other than Preferred stock wned by the Company, payable July 1, 1939 to holders. (other than the Company) of the the Company at the close of business on June 27. 1939.
G. F. GUNTHER, Secretary.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK June 20, 1939.
The Board of Directors has this day declared out of surplus earnings of the Company, a dividend of one per centum upon the issued and outtanding Common Capital stock of the Company, Capital stock of record on the books of the Comany at the close of business on July 3, 1939. hecks will be mailed.
G. F. GUNTHER, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Noble and West Streets Brooklyn, New York
The Board of Directors of the American Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 per share on the Preferred stock of the company payable July ROBERT B. BROWN, Treasurer.

Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers \& Brokers


Membera St. Louis stock Exchange


Leading Out-of-Town Investment Bankers \& Brokers BIRMINGHAM
MARX \& CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
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DETROIT

INVESTMENT HOLDINGS ANALYZED
Charles A. Parcells \& Co.
Members of Detroit Stock Exchange PENOBSCOT EUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

## HARTFORD

Specialists in Connecticut Securities

## PUTNAM \& CO.

Mombrs New York Stock Exchange 6 CEMTRAL ROW HARTFORD Tel. 5-0151 A. T. T. Teletyp-Hartford 564

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Vol 148
Editorials PAGE
The Financial Situation ..... 3731
Agitation Against Chain Stores Seen Abating ..... 3743
Comment and Review
Week on the European Stock Exchanges ..... 3735
Foreign Political and Economic Situation ..... 3736
Foreign Exchange Rates and Comment 3740 \& ..... 3781
Course of the Bond Market ..... 3745
Indications of Business Activity ..... 3746
Week on the New York Stock Exchange
3734
3734
Week on the New York Cürb Exchange ..... 3780
News
Current Events and Discussions. ..... 3759
Bank and Trust Company Items. ..... 3779
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 3831
Dry Goods Trade. ..... 3870
State and Municipal Department ..... 3871
Stocks and Bonds
Foreign Stock Exchange Quotations ..... _ 3795 \& 3797
Bonds Called and Sinking Fund Notices ..... 3787
Dividends Declared ..... 3887
Auction Sales ..... 3783
New York Stock Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 3798
New York Stock Exchange-Bond Quotations_ 3398 \& 3808
New York Curb Exchange-Stock Quotations ..... 3814
New York Curb Exchange-Bond Quotations. ..... 3818
Other Exchanges-Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 380
Canadian Markets-Stock and Bond Quotations ..... 38?4
Over-the-Counter Securities-Stock \& Bond Quotations_38-7
Reports
Foreign Bank Statements ..... 3739
Course of Bank Clearings ..... 3781
Federal Reserve Bank Statements ..... 795
General Corporation and Investment News ..... 3831
Commodities
The Commercial Markets and the Crops ..... 3860
Cotton. ..... 3863
Breadstuffs ..... 3867

## \$50,000,000

# Socony-Vacuum Oil Company <br> Incorporated 

Twenty-Five Year 3\% Debentures

To be dated July 1, 1939
To be due July 1, 1964

Price $104 \%$ and accrued interest

This advertisement is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Debentures for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned.

SELLING AGENTS
("Underwriters" as defined in Securities Act of 1933)

Discount House
SALOMON BRÓS. \& Hutzler
Members of the New York Stock Exchanoe
Sixty Wall Street
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Chicago
Cleveland

## The Financial Situation

IF SOME informed member of the commercial banking fraternity who passed from the scenes at about the time of the outbreak of war in 1914 were to return to our midst we suspect that he would find present day banking ideas and practices fully as bewildering and much more disconcerting than all the radios, television sets, improved automobiles, air-conditioned buildings, electric eyes, and the rest which science has brought into the service of mankind during the past quarter of a century. Having quickly familiarized himself with the vastly more detailed statistical material concerning the position of the banks than existed in his day, he would to his amazement find that the commercial banks of the country (so far as typified by reporting member banks) hold between $35 \%$ and $40 \%$ of all their earning assets in direct obligations of the United States. Another $10 \%$, or nearly that, he would find in obligations characterized chiefly by a full and unconditional guarantee as to principal and interest by the Federal Government. Some $15 \%$, he would find, constituted holdings of "other securities:" Another $15 \%$ or $20 \%$ of the earning assets would at once be recognized by him in many cases as having virtually none of the characteristics of liquidity as he was accustomed to use the term. When at length he discovered the $15 \%$ or $20 \%$ of the earning assets of the banks which are lassified in official figures as "commercial, industrial and agricultural loans," he doubtless would find it very difficult to believe that these were all the obligations of this nature held by our "modern" banking system. If we may assume him to have an inquiring mind not easily satisfied with superficial appearances, we may be sure that he would very soon discover to his dismay that a very substantial portion of the loans thus classified are as

## An Old Story All Over Again

The President on Thursday unexpectedly announced his expected lending program with these words:
"The great majority of the people of this country have come to realize that there are certain types of public improvements and betterments which should be undertaken at times when there is need for a stimulus to employment.
"At such times the Federal Government should furnish funds for projects of this kind at a low rate of interest, it being clearly understood that the projects themselves shall be self-liquidating and of such a nature as to furnish a maximum of employment per dollar of investment.
"There seems no reason why there should not be adopted as a permanent policy of the Government the development and maintenance of a revolving fund fed from the earnings of these Government investments and ings of these Government investments and
used to finance new projects at times when there is need of extra stimulus to employment.
"Such times will recur in the future, as they have in the past, and there will always be need for public facilities and improvements in our natural resources which can be most profitably met by the use at times of greatest need of employment of the accumulated receipts of such a revolving fund.
"At my suggestion, various departments and agencies of the Government have canvassed the situation to find projects which will meet genuine public needs-projects that can be put under way quickly and, of great importance, will be self-liquidating. They have found a variety of such projects which have stood the test of careful scrutiny and which hold the promise of a great volume of productive expenditure and employment. -. All can be financed through the issuance of guaranteed securities by Governsuance of guaranteed securitiss of of repayment agencies with good prospect of repay--
ment of both principal and interest through ment of bo

Then follows a list of proposed types of expenditures aggregating $\$ 3,060,000,000$, of which $\$ 870,000,000$ would be laid out during the fiscal year beginning on the first of next month. Add to this the $\$ 800,000,000$ which it is proposed to add to the funds of the United States Housing Authority, and we have a new pump-priming program of we have a new pump-priming program of
some $\$ 3,860,000,000$ magnitude to be supersome $\$ 3,860,000,000$ magnitude to be superway or officially scheduled.

It is the same old story. A method of financing has been devised which will keep the deficit and the public debt, as officially reported, from reflecting this further step of financial madness, and the projects are all to be "self-liquidating," but modes of presentation cannot of course heal the infirmities of'any such plan save possibly in firmities of any such pla

Will Congress have the courage to refuse, so far as the proposals require additional legislative authorization-and incidentally to reject similar plans emanating from its own membership? If not, then at least the country will be on notice that it must retire to private life not only this Administration but every member of Congress who shirks his plain duty in this highly important his pla
truly long term, illiquid accommodations as any of the other items which he had noted with astonishment.

## Few Protest

Having studied the bank returns as such, our visitor from out of the past would doubtless turn to the public discussions of the day with the full expectation of finding official guardians of bank depositors, the financial leaders of the day, and the more serious organs of the press lamenting the state of things, censuring the banks for their lack of care in the placement of their funds, or rather the funds of their depositors, and demanding more thorough-going supervision and more extended restrictions upon the activity of the commercial banks of the country. Actually, he would find almost precisely the reverse. The press would, of course, reflect a great deal of dissatisfaction on the part of the authorities in Washinton with the attitude and practices of the banks, but the complaints, upon examination, would prove to be that the banks are too strict, not that they are too free, in making loans. To his utter amazement he would find that for the past six years the New Deal managers have given themselves little rest in their search for ways and means of persuading the banks to lend more liberally, and that many of those entrusted with supervision of the banks of the country have consistently and often quite expressly preached the doctrine that liquidity, as the term used to be employed, is of little consequence and that the want of it in any particular case should not deter a bank from making a "good" loan or buying a "good" bond.
A little study of the record would soon disclose a number of schemes now in operation designed, by affording "insurance" or "guarantee," to persuade the banks to lend money on terms which would make our visitor gasp and stare. He could hardly
fail to make note of the fact that despite the frozen condition of the banks, there is even at this moment a strongly supported movement on foot in Washington to get more capital loans to "small business men" into bank portfolios. To complete his bewilderment, he would look in vain in the press and elsewhere for any consistent generally voiced protest directed against this prostitution of the commercial banking function as such. Even among those whose experience, training, and tradition should cause them to rise in wrathful opposition to all this, he would in amazing degree find either rather easy acceptance of what might be termed the "non-liquidity" idea of banking, or else a defeatist attitude which left would-be critics largely silent.

This current situation briefly sketched sets forth in bare outline the revolution which has occurred in our official ideas about banking, and in our banking practices during the past quarter of a century, a revolution which has, we fear, far too deeply tinged the conceptions of a great many practical bankers. It is true of course that we have never had a banking system which in anything like full degree represented the classical British idex of banking liquidity. We have often paid lip service to the ideas of Bagehot and others of the same school, but our practices have always been rather more akin to those of the Germans. Never before, however, have we so completely placed ourselves in the hands of the Philistines. Commercial banking principles as known and practiced in England were probably more definitely to the fore, and possibly more definitely adopted officially during the first Wilson Administration than at any other time. Senator Glass and the late H. Parker Willis were ardent exponents of this type of banking and they succeeded in persuading Congress to establish the Federal Reserve System, which was in theory at least founded upon such ideas.

It was doubtless the hope, if not the belief, of these and other leaders of that day that the Reserve System would stimulate the development of at least a core of liquidity in the banking system which would serve the country well. Unfortunately many concessions, some of them seemingly quite without practical importance at the time, were, however, necessary in order to obtain the legislation at all, and, more unfortunate, the world was very soon to be plunged into the most devastating war of the centuries. The system, originally embodying some serious defects, was quickly and frequently weakened by unfortunate legislation. It has almost from the very first proved distressingly subservient to the Treasury, and is today nothing more or less than à branch of the Federal Government. By the Government and by many of those chosen to operate it, the system has moreover been fully exploited as a means of inflation. Today its earning assets are about as non-banking in nature as those of the banks it serves.

## Reconciled?

Even more distressing than these and many other similar facts which might be cited is the circumstance that we as a people appear to have come to accept this kind of banking as a matter of course, or else have become reconciled to it. The volume of literature that has been prepared in its defense during the past half dozen years is almost incredible, as are likewise the nature and content of
the arguments advanced, and the degree in which it is now popularly accepted is most disheartening. Distressingly few are left who still stand four square against the plausible please of the amateurs who defend present practices, and who can muster the courage and determination to resist the view expressed almost everywhere, that whether or not we like it, "the times" have changed and with them a "new type" of banking has come to stay. He who asserted that sound banking principles and the penalty of their neglect are precisely what they have always been is regarded by most observers as an "old fogey"-a relic of the horse-and-buggy age. It would appear that a new generation and experience not pleasant to contemplate will be required to bring most of us to our senses about banking.

Yet the defense of all this so-called "modern" nonsense in banking is hardly more than an elaboration of fallacies often exposed in the past and often discredited in actual practice. The average man is much inclined to suppose that the soundness of any banking system is primarily dependent upon the quantity of gold available or upon some mysterious (to him) ratio of "reserves" to currency and deposit liabilities. Such ideas have soothed peoples in many past periods of inflation, and these samel ideas have in subsequent years of readjustment proved themselves a broken reed to lean on. They are probably today having in one measure or another a soothing influence upon men who otherwise would rise to denounce much of what is going on, and they will in the years to come again prove to be as undependable as they have in the past. It is questionable, however, whether these usual factors are of major importance at this time in the attitude of the people toward their banks. We have gold in great super-abundance. It has been permitted to have the usual effect upon bank reserves, and it is all being carefully hoarded by the Government to "protect" the banking reserves of the country, but the man in the street is well enough aware that he can get none of it in any event, and probably gives the matter relatively little thought. The propogandists and the others who have devoted themselves to soothing the people into a state of indifference about the condition of the banks have taken pains not to rely merely on gold stocks and reserve ratios.

For one thing, they have rung the changes on what was termed during the Hoover regime "reflation." That is to say they have for years now preached the doctrine that by artificially creating "purchasing power" through expansion of bank loans business can more or less at will be stimulated, and that with the greatly enlarged powers granted the Central Government the brakes can at any time be applied to prevent "inflation." At one time this type of action was likewise to be employed to raise prices, although not so much is heard of that aspect of the matter now. It is an old fallacy, at least as old as John Law, and probably would not have taken hold as it did in this country six years ago had it not been for the fact that the rank and file were (and are) quite without mastery of these somewhat intricate matters, and had been tutored in much the same sort of nonsense rather sedulously for years prior to the advent of the New Deal. All this monetary and credit balderdash has lost much of its appeal today, but it still appears to be of substantial influence in some quarters, and
at any rate tends to keep men's minds off the really fundamental questions of banking soundness.

## Dangerous Soothing Syrup

But there are other factors probably much more influential in permitting the New Deal managers to have free reign to continue to inflict this sort of bank mismanagement upon the country. These have to do with the elaborate steps that have been taken to make the depositor feel secure about the funds that he has to his credit in his bank. This, too, is in a sense an old story, but it has apparently lost little of its influence, and never before perhaps has the machinery established for the purposes in hand been so elaborate and so well publicized. First of all, we have the arrangements that have been made on a national scale in the name of deposit guabrantee. The average man is likely to postpone worry about the banks until he begins to feel uneasy about his own deposits. He is likely to find himself somewhat bewildered by the intricacies of the Federal deposit guarantee arrangements and contents himself with the thought that it is a system set up by and under the direction of the National Government, one which to date has worked. Its inherent limitations are for the most part beyond his ken. It is the old story of depositors taking things for granted when their deposits are "guaranteed," and thus removing one of the important influences working in favor of prudent management of banks.

But deposit guarantee is only a part of the story. Various provisions of existing law, well publicized, make it possible for practically any bank whose assets (either actually or on a so-called convention basis) are equal to their deposits to pay depositors in full in legal tender currency virtually upon demand provided officials under the thumb of the Administration in Washington are willing to interpret the law liberally and act accordingly. Most banks have a great many Government obligations which doubtless would be bought by the Reserve system for cash in case of need-bought without much question at prices far above what would be the market value of such securities were the Reserve banks not buying them freely-if the occasion seemed to suggest such a course. In addition almost anything else of any value can in one way or another be employed by most banks to obtain funds from the Reserve system, or would be should anything approaching a serious banking crisis arise. All this has repeatedly been told the public which naturally feels correspondingly little concern about its funds in the keeping of the banks.

The trouble is that much of all this is only half true, and much of the remainder has not the significance usually attached to it. It is often said that a collapse of the banking system of the sort experienced in 1933 would under existing circumstances be impossible. Perhaps so, but to prevent it, given suitable circumstances, might well require some very drastic steps despite all the machinery and all the extraordinary powers that have been established or bestowed in recent years. More important, however, is the fact that mere ability to avoid such a collapse is by no means the equivalent of a sound banking system, or a guarantee of avoidance of many if not most of the ills inflicted upon the economic system by unsoundness in the management of the banks of the country. To suppose any such thing would be on a par, with the
idea that fiat currency could be made safe and sound by rendering it redeemable on demand in another form of fiat currency.

Enormous deposits have been created by the banks in the process of acquiring their long term assets. Such deposits have of course for the most part long ago passed out of the hands of those who borrowed them, but the funds still exist and remain as a potential inflation danger of the first magnitude. Since the assets to which they correspond are not in any sense self liquidating, and do not tend to "clear" out of the system, the only way in which this extraordinary volume of funds can be reduced is for the banks to dispose of their illiquid assets to depositors who in the process of payment will in natural course expunge deposits from the books of the banks. This, of course, is a long and tedious process at best, which is not likely to begin in earnest so long as the Government by keeping excess reserves at incredible figures virtually obliges the banks to expand their portfolios at a time when few good borrowers are seeking funds. Meanwhile excessively low rates of return are slowly reducing the capital funds of the banks themselves, a process which left-handed recapitalization processes cannot forever offset. The form of the disaster which must ensue if unsound banking is continued too. long and carried too far may in the future be somewhat different, superficially considered, from that of the past, but its end re sults will not be greatly different, and nothing which has been done or can be done can take the curse off thoroughly unsound banking.

It is in some respects a good thing to maintain the confidence of the people in their banks. It is, however, always a much better plan to have the banks operated in such a way as to deserve this confidence. Sooner or later we shall be obliged to restore at least a reasonable measure of liquidity and general soundness to our banking system. The longer the unpleasant task is postponed the more unpleasant it will be. We should feel greatly encouraged if there were more men of influence willing frankly and publicly to face these facts and to tell the people the full truth about them.

## Federal Reserve Bank Statement

UNITED STATES TREASURY quarter-date taxation and other influences find only a mild reflection in the official banking statistics for the statement week to June 21. Treasury outpayments on interest and other accounts nearly balanced the receipts from income and other taxes. Net changes of the various deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks, combined, therefore are small. All money in circulation fell $\$ 2,000,000$, which is too small a change to affect the situation. Gold continued to reach this country in volume, with the addition to the monetary stocks of the metal placed at $\$ 33,000,000$, raising the total to $\$ 16,060,000,000$. Although member bank deposits with the 12 Federal Reserve banks were almost unchanged, the member institutions themselves apparently experienced a further increase of requirements through changes in the character of their own deposits. The excess reserves of the member banks were estimated officially as of June 21 at $\$ 4,230,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 30,000,000$. Despite the availability of this enormous volume of idle credit, there is no effective demand. The con-
dition statement of New York City reporting member banks indicates a decline of $\$ 2,000,000$ in busiliess loans, to a total of $\$ 1,372,000,000$, while loans to brokers and dealers on security collateral fell $\$ 7,000,000$ to $\$ 517,000,000$.

Following its customary uncertain course with respect to reimbursement for gold acquisitions, the Treasury in Washington deposited $\$ 44,999,000$ gold certificates with the regional banks, as against the actual increase of monetary stocks by $\$ 33,000,000$. This raised the gold certificate holdings of the banks to $\$ 13,465,718,000$, but other cash was off somewhat, and total reserves of the regional institutions increased only $\$ 35,345,000$ to $\$ 13,841$, 405,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation fell $\$ 8,397,000$ to $\$ 4,429,306,000$. Total deposits with the 12 regional banks increased $\$ 10$, 871,000 to $\$ 11,754,262,000$, with the account variations consisting of a drop in member bank reserve deposits by $\$ 1,766,000$ to $\$ 10,099,163,000$; an increase of the Treasury general account balance by $\$ 13,015,000$ to $\$ 941,004,000$; an increase of foreign bank balances by $\$ 3,269,000$ to $\$ 354,298,000$, and a fall of other deposits by $\$ 3,647,000$ to $\$ 359,797,000$. The reserve ratio advanced to $85.5 \%$ from $85.3 \%$. Discounts by the regional institutions advanced $\$ 1,656,000$ to $\$ 4,793,000$. Industrial advances receded $\$ 92,000$ to $\$ 12,377,000$, while commitments to make such advances fell $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 11,338,000$. Open market holdings of bankers' bills dropped $\$ 5,000$ to $\$ 556,000$, and holdings of United States Government securities were unchanged at $\$ 2,0564$. 015,000.

## The New York Stock Market

LrITTLE improvement could be noted this week in the mood of the New York financial markets. The price tendency was toward slightly higher levels, but all signs indicated that the market is in a very deep rut, indeed, for activity was on so small a scale that the price variations had little significance. In the five full sessions of the week now ending trading on the New York Stock Exchange was under the 500,000 share mark on each and every occasion, while in some periods even this diminutive figure was not even approached. No diligent search is required to determine the causes of this situation. The persistent baiting and nagging of business by the Roosevelt Administration has produced a profound discouragement which steadily is making greater inroads on the normal and healthy spirit of enterprise formerly prevalent in the United States. A fit of national "blues" prevails, and the only stirrings of optimism discernible anywhere in the business world concern the possible termination at the next national election of the sort of rule the country has had now for more than six years. Even this mild hopefulness is tempered by the realization that Mr. Roosevelt is maneuvering carefully with a third term in mind.
In the sluggish trading of the week modest buying of stocks sent levels of leading issues higher by small fractions to 3 or 4 points. Some of the gains, as in the case of American Telephone, represented little more than a natural rally after such a decline as was occasioned last week by the unfavorable report of the Federal Communications Commission on the telephone system. Steel and motor" ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ stocks were somewhat better, for the summer operations are better maintained than had been
anticipated. Airplane issues veered about in the idle markets and finally closed with small gains. Railroad and utility stocks did not move much. The foreign situation made traders cautious, for there is no denying the seriousness of the Far Eastern impasse. In the domestic sphere the most important event was, of course, Mr. Roosevelt's latest stunt in the way of pulling rabbits out of his shopworn political hat. The proposal for spendinglending by means of some $\$ 3,860,000,000$ ill-assorted porjects, to be financed by Treasury-guaranteed bonds, would not deserve serious consideration save for the sponsorship. Any market effect this astounding and purely political proposal might have had was certainly adverse, although price changes on Thursday were too small to be indicative. Senate passage of the business tax revision bill aided the markets slightly.
In the listed bond market movements were small and irregular. United States Treasury obligations were a little higher, although buying was on a small scale. Best rated corporate bonds also were well maintained. In the more speculative groups sharp gains appeared in a few instances, owing to special considerations. Bonds of New York City traction companies spurted on progress toward unification. Medium-priced railroad bonds were irregular, and other groups also showed little change. In the foreign division Panama bonds ad: vanced sharply, on a Senate committee report favoring passage of the treaty adjusting the annuity which that country pledged for payment of the bonds. The commodity markets were not an important influence on the securities markets. Wheat moved lower, and other food staples also were depressed, but base metals displayed a better tone. Foreign exchanges merely idled at former levels, with the controls carefully regulating all movements. Gold continued to flow toward the United States.

On the New York Stock Exchange 72 stocks touched new high levels for the year while 17 stocks touched new low levels. On the New York Curb Exchange 41 stocks touched new high levels and 16 stocks touched new low levels. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange remained unchanged at $1 \%$.

On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half-day session on Saturday last were 171,440 shares; on Monday they were 344,820 shares; on Tuesday, 484,930 shares; on Wednesday, 466,150 shares; on Thursday, 450,780 shares, and on Friday, 477,610 shares.

On the New York Curb Exchange the sales on Saturday last were 33,255 shares; on Monday, 79,62 shares ; on Tuesday, 91,205 shares; on Wednesday, 77,242 shares; on Thursday, 86,840 shares, and on Friday, 77,945 shares.

Stock prices last Saturday moved forward on an extremely small volume of sales to moderately higher levels, stimulated by the better showing in the steel industry. General gains, however, fell short of a point in view of the modest turnover in transactions. As a result, little importance could be attached to the higher trend. Devoid of enthusiasm, the market continued to point upward on Monday. The initial trading hour found gains in the industrial group touch one and one-half points, but dulness soon enveloped the market and a softening of prices set in, which scaled down former ad-
vances to a fraction of a point at the close. Further gradual improvement marked the trend of prices on Tuesday, and equities were again lifted from fractions to a point at the close. All groups participated in the mild advance. The passage by the House on Monday night of the revised tax bill aided stocks in a degree, since favorable action by the Senate would relieve business of some if only a small part of the burden it is now bearing. Lethargic movements characterized dealings on Wednesday, and sales turnover for the day failed to touch the 500,000 share mark. Foreign markets displayed the first real sign of concern over recent develop: ments in the Far East and helped in some measure to diminish confidence in the domestic market here. At the closing advances and declines were about equally divided. The announcement by the President on Thursday of a new public works program had no effect marketwise, and stocks continued to move in an apathetic manner. Showing no appreciable change from the previous day, equities again sagged irregularly and closed moderately lower. Stocks drifted about in the doldrums yesterday and lost on the average one-half point at the noon hour, and then subsequently showed fractional recovery at the end. Irregularity was the prevailing feature of the market. As compared with the close on Friday of last week, closing prices yesterday reflect higher levels. General Electric closed yesterday at $343 / 4$ against $343 / 4$ on Friday of last week; Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. at $313 / 8$ against $303 / 8$; Columbia Gas \& Elec at $61 / 8$ against 6 ; Public Service of N. J. at 38 against 36 ; J. I. Case Threshing Machine at 75 bid against $731 / 4$; International Harvester at 58 against 57; Sears, Roebuck \& Co. at 77 against 75; Montgomery Ward \& Co. at 511/2 against 491/2; Woolworth at 473/4 against 47, and American Tel. \& Tel. at $1623 / 4$ against $1573 / 4$. Western Union closed yesterday at $191 / 4$ bid against 20 on Friday of last week; Allied Chemical \& Dye at $1671 / 4$ against $1631 / 4$; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at $1493 / 4$ against 147; National Cash Register at $173 / 8$ against 177/8; National Dairy Products at $153 / 4$ against $151 / 4$; National Biscuit at 27 against $261 / 2$; Texas Gulf Sulphur at $283 / 8$ against $281 / 2$; Continental Can at $383 / 4$ against $371 / 8$; Eastman Kodak at $1671 / 2$ against $1661 / 2$; Standard Brands at $63 / 8$ against $65 / 8$; Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg. at $991 / 8$ against $961 / 4$; Lorillard at $233 / 4$ against $231 / 4$; Canada Dry at 18 against 17; Schenley Distillers at $123 / 4$ against $123 / 4$, and National Distillers at $253 / 4$ against $255 / 8$. In the rubber group, Goodyear Tire \& Rubber closed yesterday at 28 against $263 / 4$ on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at $173 / 4$ against $163 / 4$, and U. S. Rubber at $421 / 4$ against $405 / 8$. The railroad shares closed higher this week. Pennsylvania RR. closed yesterday at $173 / 8$ against $171 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at $273 / 4$ against 27; New York Central at $141 / 4$ against 14; Union Pacific at $951 / 4$ against 93 ; Southern Pacific at $123 / 4$ against $121 / 8$; Southern Railway at $147 / 8$ against $141 / 4$, and Northern Pacific at $81 / 8$ against 8 . The steel stocks advanced the present week. United States Steel closed yesterday at $471 / 2$ against $461 / 2$ on Friday of last week; Inland Steel at $761 / 8$ against $761 / 2$; Bethlehem Steel at $561 / 2$ against $541 / 2$, and Youngstown Sheet \& Tube at 36 against 35 . In the motor group, Auburn Auto closed yesterday at 2 bid against $21 / 8$ the closing bid on"Friday of last week, General Motors at $441 / 2$
against $431 / 4$; Chrysler at $703 / 4$ against $675 / 8$; Parkard at $31 / 8$ against $31 / 4$, and Hupp Motors at $11 / 4$ against $11 / 8$. Among the oil stocks, Standard Oil of N. J. closed yesterday at 43 against $423 / 8$ on Friday of last week; Shell Union Oil at $107 / 8$ against 11, and Atlantic Refining at $203 / 4$ against $193 / 4$. In the copper group, Anaconda Copper closed yesterday at 24 against $227 / 8$ on Friday of last week; American Smelting \& Refining at $425 / 8$ against $411 / 2$, and Phelps Dodge at $341 / 4$ against $333 / 8$.

Trade and industrial indices suggest a fair maintenance of the spring rate of business activity. Steel operations for the week ending today were estimated by American Iron and Steel Institute at $55.0 \%$ of capacity against $53.1 \%$ last week, $48.5 \%$ a month ago, and $28.0 \%$ at this time last year. Production of electric power for the week to June 17 is reported by Edison Electric Institute at $2,264,719,000$ kwh. against $2,2 \widetilde{5} 6,823,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the previous week and $1,991,115,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. in the corresponding week of last year, Car loadings of revenue freight for the week to June 17 are reported at 637,873 cars by the Association of American Railroads. This is a gain of 3,276 cars over the preceding week and of 82,354 cars over the similar week of 1938.

As indicating the course of the commodity markets, the July option for wheat in Chicago closed yesterday at $693 / 4$ c. against $723 / 8$ c. the close on Friday of last week. July corn at Chicago closed yesterday at $481 / 2$ c. against $493 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. the close on Friday of last week. July oats at Chicago closed yesterday at $213 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. against $337 / 8$ c. on Friday of last week.

The spot price for cotton here in New York closed yesterday at 9.97 c . against 9.86 c . the close on Friday of last week. The spot price for rubber yesterday was 16.35 c . against 16.22 c . the close on Friday of last week. Domestic copper closed yesterday unchanged at 10 c . to $101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., the closing price on Friday of last week. In London the price of bar silver yesterday as $197 / 16$ pence per ounce against $193 / 4$ pence per ounce the close on Friday of last week, and spot silver in New York closed yesterday at $423 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., the close on Friday of last week.

In the matter of the foreign exchanges, cable transfers on London closed yesterday at $\$ 4.681 / 8$ against $\$ 4.681 / 4$ the close on Friday of last week, and cable transfers on Paris closed yesterday at $2.6415 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. against 2.65c. the close on Friday of last week.

## European Stock Markets

SECURITIES markets in the leading European financial centers were somewhat unsettled, this week, by nervousness regarding the political difficulties currently presented in Europe and the Far East. Early in the week a rising tendency was noted from the depressed levels reached in the virtually uninterrupted decline recorded last week. This mild rally was based partly on short-covering and partly on hopes that the Tientsin incident could be localized. It was followed, however, by fresh spells of liquidation as war clouds lowered in the Orient. The rejection by Russia of all overtures for an antiaggression understanding in Europe also affected the markets adversely. As expressed in stock and bond values, net results of these influences were modest. The tendency everywhere was to await definite results of the military and diplomatic
maneuverings, and the turnover on the London, Paris and Berlin markets was exceedingly modest. Crop reports now are becoming important, with the situation reasonably good over most of the Continent, although Russian supplies may be under those of last year. Trade and industrial indices reflect increasing activity in Great Britain, on the obvious basis of the growing armaments preparations, while France also reports improvement. The German industrial machine is being taxed to supply the requirements of the Nazis. But deficit financing now prevails in all the large countries and this aspect of affairs nullifies the effects of the business gains, so far as the securities markets are concerned.

Dealings for the week were resumed quietly on the London Stock Exchange, last Monday, but a little buying finally developed on improved reports regarding the Chinese situation and the prospects of an agreement with Russia. Gilt-edged issues established small gains, and the better tendency was reflected also in industrial and mining stocks. International securities remained unsettled. Covering of short commitments gave the London market a good tone, Tuesday. Small fractional gains were noted in gilt-edged issues and most industrial stocks. The shares of armaments manufacturing firms lost ground, however, owing to the proposal for extraordinary taxes on their profits. Anglo: American issues advanced in the foreign section, but others were irregular. It was evident on Wednesday that the Japanese had no intention of localizing the Tientsin dispute, and declines were the rule in that session. After a good opening, giltedged stocks drifted lower and closed with net losses. Industrial and mining issues took a similar course, while foreign securities were sharply unsettled. The London market firmed after an early set-back, Thursday, and closing levels indicated few important changes for the day. Gilt-edged and industrial stocks were fractionally lower, while Anglo-American shares remained firm in an otherwise weak foreign list. Only minor changes in either direction were recorded yesterday, with trading still dull.

On the Paris Bourse an attitude of aloofness prevailed, Monday, awing to the complications of the European and Far Eastern situations. Pending clarification of these problems, traders and investors merely remained on the sidelines, and changes were insignificant in the dull session. Rentes showed small changes in either direction, and French equities were similarly irregular, while foreign securities were neglected almost entirely. Impressed by the good tone of the London market, the Bourse moved coutiously higher on Tuesday, although dealings still were exceedingly modest. Rentes and French equities were favored, but a little interest also was taken in foreign securities. When the Far Eastern situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday, the French market promptly receded. Both French and foreign issues dropped in a small but general wave of liquidation. The opening on Thursday was weak and the initial losses were modified only slightly by a late raly. All eyes remained fixed on the international problems, which dominate the Bourse completely, and little business was done in the absence of any favorable news. Small losses were noted in all groups yesterday, with hardly any business done.

The Berlin Boerse was dull in the initial trading period of the week, with changes small and irregular in most groups. Reichsbank shares were traded for the first time in a week, at six points higher than the figure prevalent before the plan for assumption of full financial control was announced by the Nazi authorities. Fixed-interest issues were neglected. Another soft and listless session was reported Tuesday, with leading equities off from small fractions to two points. I. G. Farbenindustrie announced a new issue of $100,000,000$ marks $41 / 2 \%$ debentures, which occupied the fixedincome section of the market. Only small and irregular changes were noted on the Boerse, Wednesday. Business was on such a small scale that the variations had no real significance. In another dull session on Thursday, small gains predominated, while some specialties advanced one to two points. The new tax anticipation certificates were fairly active and higher in the fixed-interest section. Trading was quiet yesterday, and changes again were inconsequential.

## Far Eastern Tug-of-War

LINES deepened this week in the newest of the international disputes occasioned by the unbridled ambitions of the Japanese militarists who are waging a war of conquest against China. At Tientsin, in Northern China, the Japanese continued their efforts to force a virtual evacuation of the British and French concessions. Every effort was made in London to localize this incident, and in the meanwhile a good deal of diplomatic pressure was exerted on the Tokio Government. It is still uncertain whether the Japanese Foreign Office would have consented to the actions of the militarists, but the latter made it clear that they intend to force the issue. The Japanese Naval Command made a surprise attack on Swatow, Wednesday, and on the following day "ordered" all foreign naval vessels to leave that port, which is a short distance up the coast from HongKong. There is some dispute about the order for foreign ships to leave Swatow, but none whatever about the fact that a British and an American destroyer remained and were augmented by further ships of the respective Far Eastern squadrons. In Washington, fortunately, a strictly correct diplomatic attitude so far has been taken, although it is obvious enough that official and unofficial sympathies in the United States all are in favor of Britain. British interests in China are the obvious target of the Japanese militarists and, as one keen observer remarked, the sun these days seems never to set on fresh troubles for the Empire.
Sight quickly was lost of the original cause of the dispute at Tientsin, for the Japanese military demands that Britain "cooperate" made it altogether evident that the surrender of four Chinese political refugees had nothing to do with the real problem. The hegemony of the Far East might be gained more rapidly by Japan if Britain could be made to back down on a vital issue, for Japan then would gain much "face," or prestige. The London Government made the implications clear to its people in a general statement, late last week, in which attention was directed to the "insufficiently appreciated issues." As a consequence of the demand for British "cooperation," the rights of all Powers with preferential arrangements in China
are endangered, the statement pointed out. Efforts to localize the Tientsin incident were in progress, it was added, but if they should be unsuccessful then "an extremely serious situation will arise and the British Government will have to consider what immediate and active steps they can take." In London dispatches it was again intimated, as it was at the very start of the controversy, that countermeasures might include trade reprisals. But steps of this nature, it is plain, could only gain serious consideration if American cooperation were obtained, and there is as yet no indication whatever of such views in Washington. Secretary of State Cordell Hull intimated over the last week-end that the "broader aspects" of the matter were receiving careful study. The French Government took a passive attitude, although its concession at Tientsin is equally involved with the British.

For a day or two the British authorities were hopeful of an early adjustment of the Tientsin difficulty, possibly because of hopeful reports from their diplomatic representatives in Tokio. There was much talk in London of "second-thoughts" on the part of the Japanese, regarding a show-down. But late on Monday the Japanese militarists apparently decided to aggrevate matters, for they rapidly ran a high-tension wire fence around the British and French concessions, in order to end all running of the blockade by those anxious to supply the 150,000 inhabitants with food. The electrified barricade was said in some reports to carry 1,000 volts, and in others only 220 volts. British military forces thereupon were used to carry some supplies to the city, and a few ships ran the "blockade," so that no actual shortage of food was feared. Shortages of milk and fresh vegetables began to be embarrassing; however, and some of the 5,000 foreigners sent their wives and children to other ports. The British and French garrisons faced the Japanese across the wire barricade, with the express intention on either side of waiting each other out. On Wednesday attention was directed to Swatow, where the Japanese made a surprise landing and started inland to cut a railway some 25 miles from the coast. Possibly as a part of what the Japanese consider routine orders, they demanded that a British and an American destroyer leave the place, and it was further indicated that the Japanese would refuse responsibility for the welfare of the fewscore foreigners at Swatow. British and American fleet commanders answered by dispatching in each case an additional destroyer to Swatow. From Tokio came murmured arguments that if the British will cooperate, "we can deal with any question together,"
The British Government continued to walk warily, in these circumstances, obviously because of its awareness that a European outbreak would take place immediately if it became embroiled in an Eastern war. Questioned in the House of Commons, Monday, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain admitted that indignities were being heaped on British subjects in Tientsin, but he expressed the hope that Japan would share the British desire to localize the incident. Notwithstanding extension of the dispute to Swatow, Wednesday, Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary in Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet, stated on that day his belief that the crisis could be settled amicably. The United States Government observed the matter with grave attention,
and made a series of representations at Tokio. The Japanese bombings in China, which sometimes have destroyed American property, were the occasion for representations on Tuesday. This was followed on Wednesday by an urgent and proper request that Japan respect the rights and interests of Americans in Tientsin, this communication being addressed to the Japanese authorities at Tientsin through our Consul General. Fighting between the Japanese and Chinese was obscured by the developments at the treaty ports, but it appears that little progress was made by either contestant in the main theaters of conflict.

## European Diplomacy

$\mathrm{M}^{0}$OVES on the European diplomatic chessboard seemed to leave the situation unchanged, this week, possibly because Far Eastern events again overshadowed the alignment of Powers in the Anglo-French and Rome-Berlin axis groups. The real degree to which Japanese aggressions in Chinese treaty ports affected the European scene is difficult to determine, but it is evident that British caution was increased by the fresh complications. Endeavors to form an anti-aggression front in Europe, with Russian assistance, were carried on in Moscow, where the British and French Ambassadors had the special assistance of William Strang, Central European specialist of the London Foreign Office. The Russian Government remained quite unimpressed by the proposals, for announcement was made on Thursday of a summary rejection of the suggestions transmitted through Mr. Strang. In a bulletin of the Russian Foreign Office they were held to be no advance over previously rejected ideas, and were said to be not even new. No explation was vouchsafed of the Anglo-French proposals, or of the reasons for their rejection. In London and Paris it was indicated that the effort to bring Russia into the alliance would not be abandoned. French authorities announced on Thursday a new pact with Turkey, along the lines of the Anglo-Turkish accord of May 12 which pledges cooperation in the Eastern Mediterranean in the event of war. The hope prevailed in Paris that Russia would be impressed by this newest evidence of a determined stand against aggression by the Anglo-French combination.
On the Rome-Berlin side of the alignment in Europe every effort was made to keep alive the issue of the Free City of Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Chancellor Hitler remained in seclusion at his retreat in the Bavarian Alps, but Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels addressed the citizens of Danzig last Saturday, and again on Sunday. He assured them that no Power can bar the "inevitable" union of the city with the Reich, and asked them to put all their faith and trust in Herr Hitler. A "German Culture Week" was inaugurated in Danzig last Sunday, with thousands of "tourists" from Germany in attendance. The Polish authorities were said to have sent similar thousands of "tourists" into the city, but there were no clashes. Fresh conjecture was aroused as to military moves in Central Europe by reports that German forces were moving along the border of Slovakia and Poland. From Rome came reports on Tuesday that Albania, newly added to the Italian Empire, will be made a sort of advance point for fresh Italian ventures in the Balkan region. Com-
plicating the situation further were reports, yesterday, to the effect that problems relating to Italian residents of French Tunisia are soon to be raised again by the Fascist regime. The occasion for this report was a decision of the French Chamber of Deputies' Colonial Commission favoring abrogation of a convention negotiated in 1896 granting privileges to Italians in the French colony.

## German Reichsbank

OF INTEREST as a reflection of German tendencies, and also of practical importance to holders of Reichsbank shares, is a new law promulgated at Berlin, late last week, which places the great German central bank directly under the control of the German Nazi leader. Foreign holdings of Reichsbank shares, estimated variously at 30 ,000,000 to $40,000,000$ Reichsmarks, are to be eliminated altogether, through exchange for other securities. There will be some relatively minor alterations in the private German holdings of the stock. These changes will be accomplished in a more or less reasonable manner, to which it would be idle to take exception in any case. Stockholders are to vote upon the new dispensation at a meeting late next week, and no objections are likely to be raised. The principal effect of the law will be to make the Reichsbank even more a political arm of the Nazi regime than in the recent past. The independence of the Reichsbank from the German Government, carfully established in 1924 , is to end formally and legally. Under the law which Reichsbank President Walther Funk carefully explained last week, the institution is to be placed under the Reich's unrestricted sovereignty. It will be managed internally, moreover, on the "Fuehrer" principle, which is explained as meaning that the Reichsbang President will be a deputy of the Nazi leader and will make all decisions, the directing board losing its control. Through his deputy, Der Fuehrer will have every power to regulate all aspects of German currency and central banking problems.

The change which the shareholders will be obliged to accept next Friday were foreshadowed at the start of this year, when Dr. Funk was appointed Reichsbank President in place of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, who is known to hold more orthodox views on central bank management. Berlin dispatches state that the changes now to be effected were elaborated by Dr. Funk, personally. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000,000$ Reichsmarks, and the great bulk is held in Germany. With respect to the internal holdings, the law discriminates between "Aryans" and Jews. The Aryan holders will receive new stock on a share-for-share basis, but only $5 \%$ will be paid annually in dividends hereafter, as against the $8 \%$ paid heretofore in cash and the additional $4 \%$ paid in German Government obligations. For every 1,000 marks of stock now held the internal Aryan holders also will receive 800 marks in $41 / 2 \%$ German Treasury notes. German Jews are to be eliminated from Reichsbank share ownership through payment of 1,800 marks in German Treasury bonds for every 1,000 marks of stock held. Foreign holders of the shares, who have been receiving $8 \%$ dividends in their own currency, are to turn in their stock for shares of the German Golddiskontbank, on a basis of 2,000 marks in the subsidiary institution for every 1,000 marks currently held. The new Golddiskontbank shares
are to pay $4 \%$ annual dividends, with transfer guaranteed by the German Government, and the foreign holders are thus to receive an equal return. Foreign holders not caring to accept the offer will receive, instead, German obligations on which interest will not be transferable.

## German-American Claims

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{C}}$CTING as umpire in the German-American Mixed Claims Commission dispute involving the question of German responsibility for destruction caused in 1916 and 1917 by explosions and fires at the Black Tom terminal and Kingsland, both in New Jersey, Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts held, late last week, that American claims of from $\$ 40,000,000$ to $\$ 50,000,000$ were valid and should be paid. The decision could not have been made lightly by Mr. Justice Roberts, for it involved charges against the German Government of fraud and collusion in the previous hearings on this longdrawn matter. The American claims were dismissed in 1930, but on the petition of the United States Government the hearings were reopened, with the results now noted. The American Commissioner, Christopher B. Garnett, reached the conclusion early this year that the German authorities were guilty of fraudulent practices. The German Commissioner, Dr. Victor Huecking, retired last March, at which time he accused the umpire of bias and irregularity in the conduct of the case, remarking, in addition, that with his retirement the Commission would be unable to make a decision. Mr. Justice Roberts objected strenuously to the German charges and conclusions, and made all information available when he announced his decision in favor of the contentions of the American Commissioner. German authorities indicated that they would take no notice of the affair. In Washington reports it is indicated that sums available for settlement of the claims amount to approximately $\$ 25,000,000$, consisting of payments made by the Reich on posted bonds, and sums recovered from the liquidation of German property seized in the World War.

## Mexican Oil Expropriation

MONTH after month has been permitted to go by without settlement of the many problems raised by what Secretary of State Cordell Hull called the "bald confiscation" by Mexico of American oil properties which, together with similar British properties, are estimated to have a value of $\$ 450,000,000$. It appears, however, that the problem has not been forgotten completely by our authorities in Washington. The formal exchanges of diplomatic communications early last year were followed by long private negotiations between Mexican officials and representatives of the oil companies concerned. The hopeful comment was made periodically, both officially and unofficially, that a settlement was "in sight." President Lazaro Cardenas remarked last March, on the annivarsery of the seizure, that the question was nearing solution. Last month the representative of the oil companies, Donald R. Richberg, declared in Washington that an agreement was within reach. But the matter continues to drag interminably on, embittering the relations of the United States and Mexican Governments. The severance of Anglo-Mexican relations occasioned by the Mexican action has not yet been
repaired. Nowhere in the world is there now a willingness to place faith in Mexican protestations and promises, and it now is fairly clear that the Mexicans themselves are the chief sufferers from their rash action.

Washington reports stated on Tuesday that still another effort to adjust the oil property differences has been initiated, on a basis of informal official exchanges of views. This, it may be remarked, is one of the most reliable methods of adjusting international disputes of the nature represented by the Mexican oil expropriations. ${ }^{\circ}$ It appears that Ramon Beteta, Mexican Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, engaged in protracted conversations with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the oil and other problems of American-Mexican relations, and left Washington on Tuesday for a discussion with President Lazaro Cardenas. Mr. Hull admitted at a press conference that the oil controversy had been discussed, but he added that no decision had been reached, It remains to be seen, in these circumstances, whether the latest efforts to settle the question will be successful. In the meantime, of course, the oil properties are not exactly benefiting from the inexpert Mexican operations, and heavy material losses seem inevitable no matter how the matter is adjusted. The Mexican oil workers, in whose behalf the "bald confiscation" was engineered, are far worse off than they ever were under American and British management, and the Mexican economy as a whole has suffered drasticaly from the direct and indirect effects of the expropriation. Oil from the American and British wells is being bartered by Mexico for German, Italian and Japanese products, disrupting the normal course of trade. Results of the barter deals are said to be disappointing to Mexico, and not a single aspect of the present situation thus seems to be favorable. A commonsense solution may not be distant.

## Discount Rates of Foreign Central Banks

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

| Country | Rate in Effect June 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Date } \\ \text { Estahlished } \end{gathered}$ | Preotous Rate | Country | Rate in Erfect June 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dae } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre- } \\ \text { piozs } \\ \text { Riouse } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina- | $31 / 2$ | Mar. 11936 |  | Holland | 2 | Dec. 21936 | /2 |
| Batavia- | 4. | July 11935 |  | Hungary-.- | 4 | Aug. 291935 | 41/2 |
| Belgium | 4 | Apr. 171939 | $21 / 2$ | India------ | ${ }_{4}$ | Nov. 281935 | 31/2 |
| Bulgarla | 6 | Aug. 151935 |  | Italy_...-- | $41 / 2$ | May 181936 |  |
| Canada | $21 / 2$ | Mar. 111935 |  | Japan | 3.29 | Apr. 61936 | 3.65 |
| Chille. | 3 | Dec. 161936 | 4 | Java | 3 | Jan. 141937 |  |
| Colombla -- | 4 | July 181933 | 5 | Lithuanla |  | May 151939 |  |
| Czechoslo- vakla | 3 | Jan. 11936 | $31 / 2$ | Morocco -.- |  | May <br> Jan. | 41/2 |
| Danzig | 4 | Jan. 21937 |  | Poland | 41/2 | Dec. 171937 |  |
| Denma | $31 / 2$ | Feb. 231939 |  | Portugal- |  | Aug. 111937 | $41 / 2$ |
| Etre |  | June 30'1932 | $31 / 2$ | Rumania | $31 / 2$ | May 51938 | 41/2 |
| Fngland | 2 | June 301932 | $23 / 2$ | South Africa | $31 / 2$ | May 151933 | $41 / 2$ |
| Estonia | 41/2 | Oct. $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1935\end{array}$ |  | Spai | 5. |  |  |
| Frnland |  | Dec. 31934 | 41/2 | Swituriond | $21 / 2$ | Dec. 11933 |  |
| France -..-- | 2 | $\left\|\begin{array}{lll} \text { Jan. } & 1939 \\ \text { Sept. } 22 & 1982 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | Switzerland | $11 / 2$. | Nov 251936 |  |
| Germany <br> Areece | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{lrl} \text { Sept. } 22 & 1982 \\ \mathrm{Jan} . & 4 & 1937 \end{array}\right\|$ | 5 | Yugoslavia. | 5 | Feb. 11935 | $61 / 2$ |

## Foreign Money Rates

IN LONDON open market discount rates for short bills on Friday were $13-16 \%$ as against $13-16 \%$, on Friday of last week, and $13-16 @ 7 / 8 \%$ for threemonths' bills as against $7 / 8 \%$ on Friday of last week. Money on call at London on Friday was $1 / 2 \%$. At Paris the open market rate remains at $21 / 4 \%$ and in Switzerland at $1 \%$.

## Bank of England Statement

THE statement for the week ended June 21 shows a further reduction of $£ 280,000$ in note circulation leaving the outstanding at $£ 494,672,000$ as compared with $£ 483,272,230$ a year ago. Gold holdings
rose $£ 116,368$ with no change in the Bank's valuation, although the market price was $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher than a earlier. The combined effect of these changes was an increase of $£ 397,000$ in reserves. As total deposits fell off slightly there resulted an increase in the proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities to $20.3 \%$ from $20.0 \%$ the week previous; last year the proportion was $27.10 \%$. Public deposits increased $£ 3,158$,000 , while other deposits fell off $£ 3,333,274$. Of the latter amount, $£ 3,061,716$ was from bankers' accounts and $£ 271,558$, from other accounts. Government securities decreased $£ 3,630,000$ and other securities rose $£ 3,099,034$. Of the addition to the latter item, $£ 853,404$ was due to an increase in discounts and advances, and $£ 2,245,630$, to securities. Below we tabulate the different items with comparative figures for preceding years:
bank of england's comparative statement


## Bank of France Statement

THE weekly statement dated June 15 recorded a contraction in note circulation of $1,072,000,000$ francs, which brought the total outstanding down to $120,215,000,000$ francs. Notes in circulation a year ago aggregated $99,413,671,875$ francs and the year before $85,798,933,660$ francs. A loss also appeared in French commercial bills discounted of $644,000,000$ francs and in creditor current accounts of $40,000,000$ francs. The Bank's gold holdings showed no change, the total remaining at $92,266,006,224$ francs, compared with the pre-devalued holdings of $55,808,091$,318 francs a year ago. The proportion of gold on hand to sight liabilities rose to $64.21 \%$ from $63.72 \%$ a week ago; last year it was $47.41 \%$. The items of advances against securities and temporary advances to State showed no change, the latter remaining at $20,576,820,266$ francs. Following we furnish the different items with comparisons for previous years:
$\qquad$


* Figures as of June 1, 1939
* Figures as of June 1, 1939 . France. b Includes bills discounted abroad. © In
a Includes bills purchased in a Includes of revaluing the Bank's gold under the decree of Nov. 13,1938 , the
the process of
three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State three entries on the Bank's books representing temporary advances to the State
were wiped out and the unsatisfied balance of such loans was transferred to a new were wiped out and $\begin{aligned} & \text { entry of non-interest-bearing loans to the State. }\end{aligned}$ Revaluation of the Bank's gold (at 27.5 mg . gold 0.9 fine per franc ander the
tecree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov 17. 1938; prior to Tecree of Nov. 13, 1938, was effected in the statement of Nov 17. 1938; prior to
ihat date and from June 20 , 1937, valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg . gold 0.9 inat date and from June 20, 1937, valuation had been at the rate of 43 mg , gold 0.9
fine per frane: previous to that time and subsequent to Sept. 26. 2936, the value
 the franc.


## Bank of Germany Statement

THE statement for the second quarter of June showed a loss in note circulation of $198,800,000$ marks, which brought the total outstanding down to $7,998,137,000$ marks. Circulation a year ago totaled $5,845,036,000$ marks and the year before $4,560,-$

606,000 marks. A loss also appeared in other assets, namely $752,452,000$ marks and in other daily maturing obligations of $191,700,000$ marks. The Bank's total gold holdings remained unchanged at 70,773,000 marks; a year ago it stood at $70,773,000$ marks Reserves in foreign currency, bills of exchange and checks, silver and other coin, advances, investments and other liabilities registered increases of 200,000 marks, $338,900,000$ marks, $36,662,000$ marks, 10 ,900,000 marks, 200,000 marks and $20,087,000$ marks, respectively. The Bank's reserve ratio is now at $0.96 \%$, compared with $1.30 \%$ a year ago. Below we furnish the various items with comparisons for previous years:

|  | Changes for Week | June 15, 1939 | Jun | e 15. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | Retchsmarks | Reitchsmarks | 00 |  |
| Gold and bulllon- | No change | 10,572,000 | 20,333,000 | 19,359,000 |
| Res've in for'n currency | +200,000 | 5,950,000 |  |  |
| Bills of exch, and checks | +338,900,000 | 7.515,240,000 | ${ }_{227,880,000}^{5,387,477}$ | ${ }^{4} 233,053,000$ |
| Silver and othe | + $+10,900,000$ | 44,972,000 | 64,722,000 | 49,065,000 |
| Advances | 000 | 204,561 | 844.88 | 414,225,000 |
| Othermensets | $-752,452,000$ | :155,733,00 | ,170,11 | 7,914,000 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Liabilities- }}{ }$ | -193,800,000 | 7,998,137,000 | 5,845.036 | 4.580,606,000 |
| Oth, dally matur, obilig. | -191,700,000 |  |  |  |
| llabillities | +20,082,000 | 599,145,000 | 252,208.000 | 197,551,000 |
| Propor'n of gold \& for'n curr to note clrcul'n. | 0.03\% | 0.96\% | 1.30\% | 1.63\% |

## New York Money Market

ONLY a lack of activity can be reported in the New York money market this week. Dealings were small and at unchanged rates in all classes of paper. The Treasury in Washington sold on Monday another issue of $\$ 100,000,000$ discount bills due in 91 days, and awards were at an average of $0.003 \%$ discount, computed on an annual bank discount basis. Bankers' bills and commercial paper were turned over sluggishly, at rates carried over from many previous weeks and months. Call loans on the New York Stock Exchange held to 1\% and time loans again were $11 / 4 \%$ for maturities to 90 days, and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' datings.

## New York Money Rates

DEALING in detail with call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, $1 \%$ was the ruling quotation all through the week for both new loans and renewals. The market for time money continues quiet. Rates continued nominal at $11 / 4 \%$ up to 90 days and $11 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' maturities. The demand for prime commercial paper has been comparatively light this week although the demand is still in excess of the supply of high class paper. While there has been no real change in rates small lots are going at $3 / 4 @ 7 / 8 \%$. Ruling rates are $5 / 8 @ 3 / 4 \%$ for all maturities.

## Bankers' Acceptances

T'HE market for prime bankers' acceptances has shown very little change this week. Prime bills are scarce and the demand has been light. There has been no change in rates. Dealers' rates as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for bills up to and including 90 days are $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7-16 \%$ asked; for bills running for four months $9-16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked; for five and six months, $5 / 8 \%$ bid and $9-16 \%$ asked. The bill buying rate of the New York Reserve Bank is $1 / 2 \%$ for bills running from 1 to 90 days. The Fëderal Reserve Bank's holdings of acceptances decreased from $\$ 561,000$ to $\$ 556,000$.

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 Reserce Bank | Rate in Effect on June 23 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Da } \\ \text { Established } \end{gathered}$ | Preopous |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Boston-.- | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 2,1937 Aug. 27, 1937 | ${ }_{13 / 2}$ |
| New Yorladelpha | 1.112 | Sept. 4, 1937 | 2 |
| Cleveland.- | $11 / 2$ | May 11, 1935 Aug. 27,1937 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Ritlanta }}$ | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| ${ }_{\text {Atlanta }}$ | $11 / 2$ | Aug. 21, 1937 | 2 |
| St. Louis. | $13 / 2$ | Sept. 2, 1937 | 2 |
| Minneapolis. |  | Aug. 24, 1937 | 2 |
| Kansas City |  | Sept. 31, 1937 | 2 |
| Dallas Francisco | 11/2 | Aept. 3, 1937 | 2 |

## Course of Sterling Exchange

STERLING exchange continues steady at slightly lower levels from Thursday and Friday of last week, when the threatened crisis in Tientsin caused a setback in financial markets generally. The range this week has been between $\$ 4.6715-16$ and \$4.68 5-16 for bankers' sight bills, compared with a range of between $\$ 4.68$ and $\$ 4.685 / 8$ last week. The range for cable transfers has been between \$4.68 1-16 and $\$ 4.683 / 8$, compared with a range of between \$4.68 1-16 and \$4.68 11-16 a week ago.
While the Japanese blockade of Tientsin caused great uneasiness in London financial markets on Thursday of last week, followed by extreme inactivity on Friday and Saturday, the feeling became general in London that a solution would be reached without resort to violence, and beginning on Monday reports of improved political trends aided London shares and all financial markets resumed more confident activity as better sentiment persisted despite lack of official encouragement.
Throughout this week there was a fairly general but quiet demand for sterling on commercial and institutional account.
On, Tuesday the "Financial Times" average for industrials was 99.1 and for rails 46.6 , as against 98.6 and 46 the previous day. The high level for industrials this year was 105.3 on March 8 and the low was 91.4 on Jan. 26. The high level for rails this year was 49.7 on May 31 and the low was 35.2 on Jan. 26.
There can be no question that British foreign trade has suffered severely as a result of the Japanese military operations in North China and is now further impeded by the Tientsin blockade and the threats to Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, and other British centers of trade in the Far East. These events aggravated the adverse international trade situation created as a result of the departure from gold in September, 1931. The total of British investments in China is reliably estimated at $£ 300,000,000(\$ 1,410,000,000)$. British trade activity in the Far East centers in the crown colony of Hongkong.

At the present writing it would seem that the transfer of international ferment from Danzig to the Far East has caused no marked change in the action of the London financial markets. Lack of business rather than liquidation is the chief cause of whatever weakness is apparent in security values in London. Financial observers there seem to expect day-to-day setbacks but with no severe slump on new war fears.
There are a number of bright spots in the British industrial position and in the domestic and overseas
trade situation. British exports and re-exports are increasing, although the rate of increase is slow, but the import outlook causes anxiety in the London money market. Although overseas orders take third place after governmental and domestic trade needs, the considerably larger exports in May indicate that Great Britain's capacity to meet growing overseas demands is not handicapped by her armament activity. The improvement in January-May exports was mostly in coal, chemicals, and automobiles. Large purchases of tin and woolens by United States interests confirm the view that the trade treaty is of benefit to the United Kingdom.

However, increasing imports threaten to outweigh the gain in exports. As employment increases imports are expected to gain more impressively than exports. It is thought that this will become a serious question and that the position may become critical in the autumn when the import peak is reached. It is hinted in informed London circles that official steps should be taken to reduce unecessary purchases from abroad.

Gold and foreign funds continue to come to the United States, the gold from England and the investing funds chiefly from Amsterdam where dealings in American securities are active. The value of foreign investments in the United States at the end of 1938 was $\$ 7,883,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 7,036,-$ 000,000 at the close of 1937, Secretary of Commerce Hopkins announced a few days ago. Of the total amount of the 1938 foreign investments $\$ 5,690$,000,000 represented so-called long-term investments, while $\$ 2,193,000,000$ represented foreign-owned dollar balances and other short-term banking items.

British gold imports for the first five months of 1939 are officially reported as $£ 114,882,055$, against $£^{£} 104,335,655$ in the corresponding period of 1938. In the first five months of this year gold exports totaled $£ 298,490,809$. Of this total $£ 248,431,695$ went to the United States. Canada took £41, 848,628. Most of the remainder went to Switzerland, Holland, and Sweden. It would seem that a very large part of the gold shipped to the United States and Canada was earmarked for official account.

Of interest to the foreign exchange market is the discussion abroad of the transfer of Czeech gold to Germany by the Bank for International Settlements. A few days ago the London "Financial News" said: "To prevent any recurrence of this incident the Government should at once denounce the relevant protocols. If that should present legal difficulties the same result can be achieved quite simply by withdrawing British deposits with the Bank. After the way this affair has been handled the Bank for International Settlements can scarcely hope to command the confidence essential to a truly international institution. Indeed, the feeling that it should be wound up is even stronger on the Continent than in this country."

London open market money rates are as follows: Call money against bills $1 / 2 \%$, two-months bills $13-16 \%$, three-months bills $27-32 \%$, four-months bills $15-16 \%$, and six-months bills $11 / 8 \%$. Gold on offer in the London open market during the week was as follows: On Saturday last $£ 196,000$, on Monday $£ 443,000$, on Tuesday $£ 552,000$, on Wednesday $£ 353,000$, on Thursday $£ 395,000$, and on Friday $£ 511,000$.

At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week ended June 21, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:
GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, JUNE 15 JUNE 21 , INCLUSIVE

| Imports |
| :---: |
| $\$ 32,537,000$ from England |
| $15,909,000$ from Holland |
| $4,185,000$ from Canada |
| $2,828,000$ from Switzarland |
| 547,000 ofom Mexico |
| 468,00 from India |
| 23,000 from Costa Rica |

Exports

None
\$56,497,000 total
Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account Increase: $\$ 24,717,000$
Note-We have been notified that approximately $\$ 1,207,000$ of gold was received at San Francisco, of which $\$ 1,021,000$ came from Australia and $\$ 186,000$ from China.

The above figures are for the week ended on Wednesday. On Thursday there were no imports or exports of the metal. On Friday $\$ 1,686,000$ of gold was received, of which $\$ 1,675,000$ came from England and $\$ 11,000$ from Canada. There were no exports of the metal.

Canadian exchange is relatively steady, though continuing at a discount in terms of United States dollars. Montreal funds ranged during the week between a discount of $5-16 \%$ and a discount of $7-32 \%$.

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
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Saturday, June 17........176.72 } & \text { Wednesday, June 21_...... } 176.71\end{array}$



LONDON OPEN MARKET GOLD PRICE
Saturday, June 17_-.-148s. 6d. | Wednesday, June 21... 148s. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Monday, June $19-1488.6 \mathrm{~d}$, Thursday, June 22-148s. 6d. Tuesday, June $20 \ldots 148 \mathrm{~s} .51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Friday, June 23_-148s. 6d.
PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY THE UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK)
Saturday, June 17 ......... $\$ 35.00 \mid$ Wednesday, June 21........ $\$ 35.00$ Monday, June 19_....... 35.00 Thursday, June 22........ 35.00

Referring to day-to-day rates sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady, unchanged from Friday. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.681 / 8 @ \$ 4.681 / 4$; cable transfers \$4.68 3-16@\$4.68 5-16. On Monday exchange continued steady in fair demand. The range was \$4.681/8@\$4.68 5-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.68 3-16 @ $\$ 4.683 / 8$ for cable transfers. On Tuesday sterling continued steady and in fair demand. Bankers' sight was $\$ 4.68$ 3-16@ $\$ 4.685$-16; cable transfers $\$ 4.681 / 4$ @ $\$ 4.683 / 8$. On Wednesday the exchange controls maintained the steadiness in rates. The range was $\$ 4.68$ 1-16@\$4.681/4 for bankers' sight and $\$ 4.681 / 8$ @ $\$ 4.68$ 5-16 for cable transfers. On Thursday the pound moved lower in a quiet market. The range was $\$ 4.67$ 15-16@\$4.68 1-16 for bankers' sight and \$4.68 1-16@\$4.68 3-16 for cable transfers. On Friday the dollar-sterling relationship was unchanged. The range was $\$ 4.6715-16 @ \$ 4.681 / 8$ for bankers' sight and \$4.68 1-16@\$4.68 3-16 for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were $\$ 4.68$ for demand and $\$ 4.681 / 8$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $\$ 4.673 / 4,60$-day bills at $\$ 4.667 / 8$, 90 -day bills at $\$ 4.665 / 8$, documents for payment ( 60 days) at $\$ 4.661 / 8$, and seven-day grain bills at $\$ 4.67$ 9-16. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $\$ 4.673 / 4$.

## Continental and Other Foreign Exchange

FRENCH francs continued to gain firmness especially in terms of sterling. The general industrial situation in France shows steady improvement.
The French iron output in May totaled 681,000 tons, compared with 603,000 tons in April and with

483,000 tons in May, 1938. Steel output was 706,000 tons, compared with 625,000 tons in April and with 501,000 tons in May, 1938.

The latest French industrial production index as of the end of April registered 94, against 82 a year earlier. The figure for mines was 98 against 95 , chemicals 113 against 98, textiles 93 against 78, metals 82 against 68, automobiles 104 against 67, building 77 against 60 .

Undoubtedly the marked improvement in industrial production is due to the cessation of labor troubles and the increased working hours brought about by the Daladier administration during the past five months. In the absence of labor disturbances and with any assurance of international political stability, France should experience a steady recovery, as outside the industrial field it is the most completely selfsustaining country in Europe.

Despite the improvement of the past few months, the French citizenry has continued to show a lack of confidence in the currency and financial situation. Stock market movements in Paris reflect professional activity, while the public at large refuse to take any interest in the promotion of industrial enterprises. Hoarding continues and money is available only for short-term accommodation.

French Treasury revenues in May were above the 1938 level. Tax revenue for the first five months consisted of $2,359,000,000$ francs from direct taxes, compared with $1,312,000,000$ francs last year. From indirect taxes the yield was $18,175,000,000$ francs, against $15,155,000,000$ francs last year. Current receipts in May were $195,000,000$ francs below estimates.

The Belgian currency continues to display the strength which developed several weeks ago. The current spot price ranges between $16.991 / 2$ and 17.01 , a recession from the 17.03 prevailing a few weeks ago. Par of the belga is 16.95 . Future belgas continue to rule at a discount from the basic cable rate, but there is also conspicuous improvement in this respect, as 30 -day belgas are now at a discount of 4 points and 90 -day belgas at from 14 to 15 points discount from spot. In the early part of the month the discount on 90 -day belgas was frequently 20 points. The banking situation in Belgium is particularly strong. . On June 15 the gold stocks of the Bank of Belgium stood at $3,153,400,000$ belgas, the ratio of gold to notes was $71.51 \%$, and the ratio of gold to total sight liabilities was $68.39 \%$.

The German so-called free or gold mark continues to be quoted relatively steady in terms of both sterling and the dollar. Par of the free mark as for all classes of depreciated internal marks is 40.33 . Currently free marks range from $40.101 / 2$ to $40.131 / 2$.
By the new Reichsbank law proclaimed on June 16 the Reichsbank has been reorganized to conform to National Socialist principles. The Reichsbank ceases to be "independent of the Reich Government" as prescribed by the Reichsbank law of 1924-drafted to meet the wishes of Germany's creditor nationsand instead is placed "under the Reich's unrestricted sovereignty." It is henceforth directly responsible to the Fuehrer and will be internally managed on the Fuehrer principle, which means in practice that the president of the Reichsbank is appointed as the Fuehrer's deputy and has absolute power within the bank, while the board of directors is retained only in a consultative capacity and is bound by the decisions
of the Reichsbank's president. Nothing may be decided by a majority vote, as was formerly the practice. The new law removes all safeguards heretofore considered indispensable for the protection of the currency. The Fuehrer is given discretionary power to fix the gold reserves considered necessary "for regulating foreign payments and for maintaining the value of the currency." The new law removes all heretofore existing formal checks on the granting of credits to the Government. Such credits may now be extended to any amount which Herr Hitler may determine.

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

Parity | New Dollar Parity a |
| :---: | Range

|  | . Old Dollar | New Dollar <br> Parity a | Range <br> This Week |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | 3.92 | 6.63 | $2.647 / 8$ to $2.651 / 8$ |
| Belgium (belga) | 13.90 | 16.95 | $16.991 / 2$ to 17.01 |
| Italy (lira). | 5.26 | 8.91 | $5.261 / 8$ to $5.261 / 2$ |
| Switzerland (franc) | 19.36 | 32.67 | 22.53 to 22.5 |
| Holland (guilder) | 40.20 | 68.06 | $53.081 / 2$ to $53.141 / 2$ |

 between Sept. 30 and Oct. 3, 1936.
c Franc cut from 5,1938 the franc was devalued on a de facto basis of 179 c On May 5, 1938 the franc was deval
The London check rate on Paris closed on Friday at 176.71, against 176.72 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French center finished on Friday at $2.647 / 8$, against $2.6415-16$ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at $2.6415-16$, against 2.65 . Antwerp belgas closed at 17.01 for bankers' sight bills and at 17.01 for cable transfers, against $17.001 / 2$ and $17.001 \frac{1}{2}$. Final quotations for Berlin marks were $40.111 / 2$ for bankers' sight bills and $40.111 / 2$ for cable transfers, in comparison with 40.11 and 40.11 . 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 but most banks refuse to make commitments in Czech currency. Exchange on Bucharest closed at 0.72 , against 0.72 ; on Poland at 18.85, against 18.85 ; and on Finland at 2.07 against 2.07. Greek exchange closed at $0.857 / 8$, against $0.857 / 8$.

## E

XCHANGE on the countries neutral during the war follows the trends apparent during the past few weeks. Amsterdam advices state that the Dutch exchange equalization fund is following the policy of allowing the guilder to fluctuate between an upper and lower level representing $20 \%$ depreciation against the dollar, giving a dollar rate of 1.8366 guilders per dollar and a low level of $22 \%$ depreciation equaling 1.88375 guilders.

On this basis the guilder would be allowed to fluctuate between a high of $54.441 / 2$ cents and a low of $53.08 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. Currently the guilder rate is fluctuating between $53.081 / 2$ and $53.141 / 2$ cents.

The Netherlands banking situation is essentially strong. The Bank of The Netherlands statement for June 19 shows gold holdings of $1,189,300,000$ guilders. A very large part of the Bank's gold stock is held under earmark in London and New York. The Bank's ratio stands at $81.8 \%$.

The Swiss franc and the Scandinavian currenc es are steady in sympathy with sterling. The National Bank of Switzerland showed total gold stocks on June 15 of $2,471,400,000$ Swiss francs. Its ratio of gold to notes stood at $147.96 \%$ and its ratio of gold to total sight liabilities was $86.71 \%$.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 53.09, against 53.10 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 53.09, against 53.10; and commercial sight bills at 53.05 , against 53.05 . Swiss francs

Volutur 148
Financial Chronicle
closed at $22.543 / 4$ for checks and at $22.543 / 4$ for cable transfers, against $22.531 / 2$ and $22.531 / 2$. Copenhagen checks finished at 20.90 and cable transfers at 20.90 , against 20.91 and 20.91. Checks on Sweden closed at $24.101 / 2$ and cable transfers at $24.101 / 2$, against $24.111 / 2$ and $24.111 / 2$; while checks on Norway finished at $23.521 / 2$ and cable transfers at $23.521 / 2$, against 23.53 and 23.53 .

EXCHANGE on the South American countries is generally steady. This applies particularly to the leading units, such as those of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. Recent press dispatches from Guayaquil, Ecuador, state that the central bank is offering dollars to cover drafts with shipping documents at the legal rate of 15 sucres to the dollar to all commercial banks although on the open market the rate has been as high as 15.45 recently. The action was taken to stop speculation in exchange.
Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 31.21 for bankers' sight bills, against 31.21 on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 31.21 , against 31.21 . The unofficial or free market rate was $23.18 @ 23.20$, against 23.25. Brazilian milreis are quoted at 6.06 (official), against 6.06. Chilean exchange is quoted at 5.19 (official), against 5.19 . Peru is nominally quoted at $171 / 2$, against $173 / 4$.

EXCHANGE on the Far Eastern countries presents no new features of importance from those of recent weeks. A few days ago the United States Department of Commerce disclosed that military requirements have forced Japan to ship almost $\$ 400,000,000$ in gold to the United States since it began its undeclared war on China in the summer of 1937.

A press dispatch from Hongkong on June 21 stated that the Chinese dollar there broke to a new record low following the decision of all Chinese banks in Hongkong to close for a three-day period. The decision to close the banks was reached after the Chinese dollar had fallen to 2.46 to the Hongkong dollar (11.75 American cents).
Closing quotations for yen checks yesterday were 27.30, against 27.31 on Friday of last week. Hongkong closed at 2815-16@29 1-16, against 28.95@ 291-16; Shanghai at $131 / 4$, against $123 / 4$; Manila at 49.85, against 49.85; Singapore at 54.65 , against 54.60 ; Bombay at 34.96 , against 34.97 ; and Calcutta at 34.96, against 34.97.

## 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. $111 / 2$ 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- | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| England | *129,866,712 | 327,325,229 | 327,308,210 | $\stackrel{¢}{\text { 217,275,747 }}$ | $193,322,457$ |
| Fr | 311,709,194 | 293,726,798 | 347,631,003 | 431,620,883 | 566,160,983 |
| Germany b- | 3,010.000 | 2,522,000 | 2,475,150 | 2,373,100 | 3,135,650 |
| Spain_ | c63.667,000 | 63,667,000 | $87,223,000$ | 88,092,000 | 90,870,000 |
| Italy | a23,400,000 | 25.232,000 | 25,232,000 | 42,575,000 | 63,043,000 |
| Neth'lands | 100.000,000 | 123,435,000 | 95,505,000 | 49,069,000 | 51,654,000 |
| Nat. Belg. | 90.038,000 | 78,208,000 | 103,232,000 | 105,656.000 | 103,068,000 |
| Switzerland | 98.858.000 | 73,735,000 | 83,595,000 | 49,303,000 | 44,541,000 |
| Sweden. | 34,167,000 | 29,109,000 | 25,780,000 | 23,983,000 | 19,670,000 |
| Denmark | ¢,555,000 | 6,544,000 | 6,548,000 | 6,553,000 | 7,394,000 |
| Norway | $8,222,000$ | 7,442,000 | 6,602,000 | 6,604,000 | 6,602,000 |
| Total | 869,55 | 1,030,942,027 | 1,11 | 1, |  |
| Prev.week. | 870.111 .294 | 1,029,930;932 | 1,104,140,992 | 1,022,693.323 | 1,146,822,937 |

at the market value current as of the statement date, instead of the statutory price, Which was formerly the basis of value. On the market price basis (148s. 5 d ., to only about $£$ i $29,866,712$ at the statutory rate ( 84 s . 111 m d. per fine ounce), hecord ing to our calculations. In order to make the current figure comparable with forme periods as well as with the figures for other countries in the tabulation, we show

Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad able. b Gold holdings of the reported at $£ 528,600$. exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which is now report subsequent to Aug. 1, 1936.
The value of gold held by the Bank of Francel s presently calculated, in accordance with the decree of Nov. 13, 1938, at the rate of 27.5 mg . gold, 0.9 tine, equals on 4 ranc; previously and subsequent, to July 23, 1937 , gold in the Bank was valued a 49 mg . to the franc; prior to Sept. 26, 1936, 65.5 mg . gold 0.9 fine equaled one trane「aking the pound sterling at the rate at which the Bank of England values its gol uoldings ( 7.9881 gr . gold 11 -12ths fine equals $£ 1$ sterling), the sterling equivalen gold to the frane the rate was about 190 francs to the $£ 1$; when 49 mg ., about 165 francs Der $£ 1$ when 65.5 mg ., about 125 francs equaled $£ 1$.

## Agitation Against Chain Stores Seen Abating

The peak of effectiveness of the anti-chain store drive in this country seems to have been reached and passed in the last year and the pressure for punitive anti-chain legislation has abated. At its recent annual convention at Kansas City this year the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States in a surprise move failed to pass a resolution favoring the current Patman anti-chain bill in Congress, although it passed such a resolution at last year's convention. It did, however, ask Congress to investigate alleged "monopolistic" price cutting and other chain store practices.
The Patman bill can be aimed only at the total destruction of the largest chains and the crippling of the others, and is in line with the modern tendency to use taxes, like the tariff, for protective rather than revenue purposes. In this case the protection is for the independent retailer. The Patman bill would impose taxes of from $\$ 50$ per store on chains of up to 15 units, to $\$ 1,000$ per store on chains with over 500 units, the tax to be multiplied by the number of States where the chain maintains stores.
The following table gives an idea of how leading chains would be affected:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Approx. } \\ & \text { No. of } \\ & \text { Stores } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { States } \\ \text { (Incl. } \\ \text { D. of C.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approximate } \\ \text { Tax } \end{gathered}$ | Approximate Anпиаl Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Great Atlantic \& Pacific | 11,750 | 40 | \$460,000,000 | \$880,000,000 |
| Woolworth....... | 2.000 | 49 | 87.000 .000 | 290,000,000 |
| American Stores | 2,800 | 4 | 10,362,000 | 115,000,000 |
| Kress | 235 | 29 | $2,500,000$ | 87,000,000 |
| Penney | 1,500 | 48 | 62,000,000 | 275,000,000 |
| Liggett | 439 | 32 | 7,500,000 | Not listed |
| Kroger | 4.100 | 19 | .74.000.000 | 250000.000 |

This tax would take from $3 \%$ to over $50 \%$ of gross, and is obviously aimed to throttle the chain store systems.
It is already an open secret that the bill has very little chance of passage. It has failed of hearings this year, but Mr. Patman is said to have assurance of early action next year, and has dubbed his measure H. R. No. 1 in the next session of Congress. However, organized resistance to such destruction has already appeared among consumer groups. The chains have begun to fight back; the American Federation of Labor opposes the bill; eight State Federations have passed resolutions against it; and numerous "consumers" organizations" are prepared to attack it. Its importance seems to lie chiefly in its nuisance value.

Meantime the box-score of anti-chain taxes among the States is the poorest in years. The first of these taxes were imposed in the 'twenties but they failed to pass the courts. In recent years they have reappeared, with greater legal success, and the heyday of punitive State chain store taxes was around 1935 .
During the current year, however, although some 95 bills were submitted in over 30 State Legisla-
tures, only three, comparatively unimportant, managed to pass. South Dakota increased the rate slightly on chains operating more than fifty stores; North Carolina raised the tax on smaller chains by $\$ 15$ a unit and on larger ones by $\$ 25$, and Tennessee increased its $\operatorname{tax} 50 \%$ on interstate chains.

On the other hand in three States, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and New Jersey, the courts have invalidate such laws, a graduated gross earnings levy has been upset in Minnesota, and the recent Tennessee increase has been questioned by the State's Attorney General. The chains have begun fighting back, and in some cases efforts to impose such taxes have not only failed but have stimulated chain sales by reminding consumers of the advantages of trading with chains.

As a result, there are now only 20 States having these graduated unit taxes on chain stores. The roll is Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. They apply in nearly all Southern States, but there are none in New England or on the Pacific Coast although the California legislature did pass such a law in 1935 which was defeated in a popular referendum in 1936. The heaviest taxes are imposed in Texas, where the maximum is $\$ 750$ per unit for chains having over 50 stores in the State, and in Louisiana, where the maximum is $\$ 000$ per unit on chains having more than 500 stores anywhere in the United States.

Although the public seems to have awakened at last to this menace to an important source of lowpriced commodities, its indifference is still in striking contrast to the effectiveness of pressure groups. For years political and academic minds have been pushing the idea of consumers' cooperatives along European lines. Talk of high middleman costs is perennial, and this Administration has repeatedly given lip-service to reducing the cost of living and even to reducing distribution costs. Yet, until recently, efforts to cripple the chains, inevitably at consumers' expense, have gone steadily forward.

The importance of distribution costs in the cost of living is impressively shown in the preliminary releases being made public on a Twentieth Century Fund study, "Does Distribution Cost Too Much?" to be published this summer. The study will indicate that "about 59 cents out of the consumer's dollar goes for the services involved in distribution and only 41 cents for the services in production." The Fund's research staff estimates that household consumers and other "terminal buyers" spent nearly $\$ 66,000,000,000$ in 1929 for finished goods, of which "available evidence seems to indicate that slightly more than $\$ 27,000,000,000$. . . was the cost of producing goods and somewhat less than $\$ 39,000$,000,000 was the cost of distributing them." Of the latter nearly $\$ 13,000,000,000$ was paid for retail distribution and about $\$ 7,000,000,000$ was the cost of wholesale trade. Together these were more than double the $\$ 9,000,000,000$ of transportation costs.

An indication of the size of this $\$ 13,000,000,000$ which went for retail distribution may be gained by comparing it with the $\$ 4,800,000,000$ of freight revenues of the railroads received in 1929 and the farm cash income from marketings, approximately $\$ 10,500,000,000$ in the same year. In fact the study
showed that "it costs three or four times as much to bring vegetables and fruits from the farm to the dinner table as it does to grow them." On the basis of 1935 averages, the report found that "out of each dollar spent by the consumer for bread the farmer received 13.3 cents, the miller 7.2 cents, and the retail grocer 19.3 cents."

It is evident that retail distribution is one of the largest, if not the largest, business in the United States. It must also be evident that any economies in the cost of distribution, if multiplied by the huge total of the gross business done, must make a tremendous difference in the cost of goods to the ultimate consumer. So viewed, in emerging into politics the retailing business takes on a role similar to that played by agricultural pressure groups. Like the farmers, the majority of independent retailers find their profit margins shrinking down under pressure from more efficient distributors, and they are entering politics to get protection. The wholesalers are doing the same thing-the United States Wholesale Grocers' Association sponsored the Robinson-Patman Act, which was aimed primarily at the chains, and favors the latest Patman bill.

Part of the background for this may be seen in another part of the Twentieth Century Fund report. It finds that "the services of wholesalers cost American consumers an estimated $\$ 7,000,000,000, "$ but that "over a period of years, however, the conventional wholesaler has been losing ground, as evidenced by the failure of many long-established wholesale businesses . . . In 1929 total sales of conventional wholesale merchants accounted for $36.8 \%$ of the total volume of intermediary trade, while the business passing through manufacturers' sales branches and chain store warehouses together accounted for $26.5 \%$. By 1935, although the wholesale merchant still maintained his position as the most important branch of the intermediary trade, his share had declined to $32.2 \%$ while the other groups controlled $29 \%$."

Another group in the distribution field which has been under severe pressure from the chains is that of the food brokers. To protect them a clause was inserted in the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 apparently designed to prevent the chains from passing the brokers by and pocketing money ordinarily paid them or handing back part of it to the sellers. While it was originally supposed that the most important aspect of the Robinson-Patman Act was the prohibition of quantity discounts in excess of provable savings on quantity purchases, the brokerage clause has recently aroused an unexpectedly vigorous controversy. Next fall the Atlantic \& Pacific will engage the Federal Trade Commission in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals Third Circuit in the most important show-down on this clause to date. If the Trade Commission wins, the probable effect will be the freezing of the independent broker's fee into the intermediate cost of distribution, the chains being prevented either from passing it back to the producer, pocketing it themselves, or passing it on to the consumer.

Many of the standard arguments advanced seem to be beside the point. The chains have been charged with paying low wages, drawing money out of small towns, and being managed by Wall Street, in none of which charges does there appear to be any substance. The chains retort with figures and quota-
tions from independent studies to show that unit retailers do not average long in business and that their usual early demise is chiefly due to inefficiency or poor accounting rather than to chain store competition.
But the gist of the matter seems to be that the chains undersell the independents and take business from them because, by and large, they can buy more efficiently and merchandise more effectively. However, more than two-thirds of their profits already go to Federal, State, and local governments for taxes and they cannot stand much more. Already they have begun withdrawing from States where the taxes are prohibitive and the legislature and courts unfriendly, and further levies will only work to the detriment of an increasing number of consumers.

## The Course of the Bond Market

Fractional gains have been in evidence quite generally throughout the list this week. Lower-grade railroad bonds in particular made noticeable gains. The high-grade corporate and Government bond markets have averaged about the same as at last week's close.
High-grade railroad bonds have remained steady, price changes being confined to fractions. Atchison gen. 4s, 1995, have advanced $3 / 4$ to $1111 / 4$, while Pennsylvania 4 s , 1948, lost $1 / 8$ at $1121 / 2$. Medium-grade and speculative rail issues displayed buoyancy and gains have been registered. Louisville \& Nashville $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1940$, rose $1 / 4$ to $100 \%$, while Delaware \& Hudson 4 s , 1943, advanced $3 / 8$ point to $573 / 8$. A.sizable increase in the movement of winter wheat served to bolster car loadings to a new 1939 high of 638,000 cars.
There has been very little change in the high-grade utility bond market this week, and trading has been generally dull. Lower-grade and speculative issues advanced somewhat in the earlier days of the week, but later receded
moderately. Such action has been particularly noticeable in the Interborough Rapid Transit issues. Offerings of $\$ 8,323,000$ Rochester Gas \& Electric $31 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1969$, and $\$ 14$, $750,00033 / 4 \mathrm{~s}, 1964$, also $\$ 3,000,000$ serial debentures of Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co., were principally for refunding purposes.
The improving tone of the bond market as a whole has been felt this week in the industrial section of the list. Another new high was established for the Firestone $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1948, when the issue sold at $1055 / 8$, subsequently receding to $1051 / 4$, for a net gain of $1 / 4$ point on the week. Steels have ben mixed, with changes mostly confined to fractions, although the Wheeling $41 / 2$ s, 1966 , were down $11 / 2$ points at 94 . Among petroleum company obligations, the Texas Corp. 3s, 1959, closed at a new high of 105; other issues in that group have been firm to higher, with the exception of the Consolidated Oil conv. $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1951$, which were off fractionally at 105 . Paper company obligations showed strength, and metals have been fractionally higher with the exception of the Anaconda $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, off slightly at $1061 / 4$. In the meat packing group, the Armour $4 \mathrm{~s}, 1955$ and 1957 , touched 101, for a new high, then receded fractionally.
The reactionary tendency in the foreign bond market continued, although price movements have been confined within narrow limits. Among South American issues the Province of Buenos Aires firmed up after early weakness, while Argentine Government bonds kept steady. The balance of that group followed the market's general course Australian 5 s yielded to further pressure, but Queensland and "New Zealand issues found support at last week's closing levels. In the European section, Belgian and Danish obligations suffered losses up to 2 points, the Denmark $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ recovering 1 point in later dealings. Norwegian and Polish bonds were bid up, but Italian issues closed easier. After early support, Japanese issues turned slightly ir regular.
Moody's computed bond prices and bond yield averages are given in the following tables:

| MOODY'S BOND PRICES $\dagger$ (Based on Average Ytelds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { Adatly } \\ \text { Doerapes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { U. S. S. } \\ \text { Boot } \\ \text { Bonds } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 120 Domestic Corporate * <br> by Ratings |  |  |  | 120 Domestic Corporate by Groups * |  |  |
|  |  |  | Aas | Aa | $A$ | Baa | RR. | P. U. | Indus. |
| June ${ }_{2}^{23--}$ | 117.13 | 105.41 | 12.49 | 11729 | 102.48 | ${ }^{85.93}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | ${ }^{110.83}$ | $\underline{115.14}$ |
| ${ }_{21}^{22-}$ | ${ }^{117.15} 117$ | 105.41 |  | ${ }^{117.29}$ |  | ${ }_{86.21}^{86.07}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | 110.63 | ${ }_{\text {H }}^{1515.35}$ |
| 2 | 116 | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{115.14}^{15.4}$ |
| 119 | ${ }_{116 .}^{116 .}$ | ${ }_{105.04}^{105.22}$ | ${ }_{12127}^{121.27}$ | ${ }^{117} 17.07$ | ${ }^{102.94}$ | ${ }_{85.65}^{85.65}$ | ${ }_{92}^{91.97}$ |  |  |
| 16 | 116.80 | 105. | ${ }^{121.27}$ | 117.07 | 102.12 | 85.79 | 92.12 | 110.63 | 114.93 |
| 15. | ${ }_{1}^{117.03}$ | ${ }_{1}^{105.22}$ | 121.27 121.49 |  | (102.30 | 85.93 86.07 | ${ }_{92}^{92.28}$ |  | 114.72 <br> 114.93 |
| 13 | 117.08 | 105.41 | ${ }^{121.49}$ | ${ }_{117.07}^{11.86}$ | ${ }_{102.30}^{102.32}$ | ${ }_{86.07}^{86.07}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92} 59$ |  |  |
| 12 | 117.16 | 105.41 | 121.27 | 116.86 | 102.48 | 86.21 | 92.59 |  |  |
| 10 |  | 105.41 | 121.49 | ${ }^{116.64}$ | 102.84 | 86.21 | 92.75 |  |  |
| 9 | 117.34 | ${ }^{105.41}$ | 退121.27 |  | ${ }^{102.66 .}$ | ${ }_{85.93}^{86.21}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92.59}$ |  | 14.72 |
|  | 117.48 | ${ }^{105.41}$ | 退121.49 | ${ }_{116.64}^{116.86}$ | ${ }_{1}^{102.84}$ | 85.93 86.07 | ${ }_{92}^{92.43}$ | ${ }_{111.03}^{11.03}$ | ${ }^{14.72} 1$ |
|  | 117.67 | 105.22 | ${ }_{121}^{122}$ | ${ }_{116}^{16.21}$ | 102.84 | 85.79 | 92.28 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{117.72}$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 105.04 \\ & 105.22\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{121.04}^{121.04}$ | ${ }_{116}^{116.64}$ | ${ }^{102.66}$ | ${ }^{85.52}$ | ${ }_{92}^{92.12}$ | 111.03 | 114.30 |
|  | ${ }^{117.61}$ | 105.22 | ${ }_{121}^{121.04}$ | ${ }_{116.64}^{116.64}$ | ${ }_{102}^{10284}$ | ${ }_{85.52}^{85.65}$ | ${ }_{91}^{91.97}$ | ${ }_{111.23}^{11.03}$ | ${ }_{114.30}^{14.30}$ |
|  | 117.28 | 105.04 | 120.82 | 116.64 | 102.66 | 85.38 | 91. | 111.03 | 114.09 |
| May $26-$ | 16.97 | 104.48 | 120.82 | ${ }^{116.43}$ | 102.12 | 84.55 | ${ }^{91.05}$ | 110.83 |  |
| 12-- | 116.37 | ${ }_{104.11}^{103.56}$ | ${ }_{120.37}^{120.59}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{101.06}$ | 83.46 83.73 | 89.84 90.59 | ${ }^{110.43}$ |  |
| 5 | 115.78 | 103.66 | ${ }^{120.14}$ | 115.78 | 101.23 | ${ }_{83} 8.06$ | 89.99 | 109.84 |  |
| ${ }_{21-0}^{28}$ | ${ }_{115.13}^{115.41}$ | ${ }_{102.68}^{102.84}$ | ${ }_{119.03}^{119.47}$ | ${ }_{114.93}^{15.35}$ | ${ }_{100.53}^{100.53}$ | 82.40 82.40 | 89.40 89.10 | ${ }_{109}^{109.05}$ | ${ }_{1}^{112.25}$ |
| 14-- | 114.76 | ${ }^{102.30}$ | ${ }^{119.03}$ | ${ }^{114.72}$ | 100.18 | ${ }^{81.61}$ | 88.65 |  |  |
| r. 31 | 114.85 | ${ }_{103.93}^{102.84}$ | ${ }_{119.25}^{19.25}$ | ${ }_{115.14}^{11.72}$ | ${ }_{102.30}^{100.70}$ | ${ }_{84.83}^{82.66}$ | ${ }_{91.51}^{89.40}$ | ${ }^{108.85}$ |  |
| 24. | 14.70 | 104.48 |  |  | 102.12 | 85.79 | 92.28 | 109.64 |  |
| $17-$ | 114.64 | 104.67 | 119.92 | 114.93 | 102.30 | 86.07 | 92.43 | 109.64 | 113.27 |
| $\stackrel{10}{10}$ | 114.79 113 | ${ }_{104.48}^{105.22}$ | 120 | ${ }_{114}^{11.93}$ | lol 102.84 | ${ }_{85.52}^{87}$ | ${ }_{91.97}^{93.53}$ | ${ }_{109}^{10.04}$ | . 48 |
| Feb. $24-$ | 113.38 | 103.38 | 119.69 | 114.30 | 101.06 | 84.14 | 90.14 | 109.05 | 113.27 |
| $17-$ | 113.30 | ${ }^{103.38}$ | 119.6 | 114.30 | 101.23 | 83.87 | ${ }_{89}^{89.99}$ | 109.05 | 113.27 |
| $10-1$ 37 | 13.21 113 | 102.84 | ${ }^{119.47}$ | ${ }^{113.68}$ | 100.88 | ${ }_{83}^{83.19}$ | 89.69 89 89 | l 108.85 |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{27}$ | 112.18 | ${ }_{103.20}^{101.94}$ | ${ }_{119.69}^{19.03}$ | ${ }_{113}^{113.48}$ | ${ }_{101}^{99.83}$ | ${ }_{83.87}^{82.00}$ | ${ }_{89.55}^{87.93}$ | 107. | ${ }^{112.86}$ |
| 13. | 112.93 | 102.68 | 119.47 | 113.07 | 100.53 | ${ }_{83.06}$ | 89.10 | 107.88 | ${ }_{113}^{13.27}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {c }}^{6} 6$ | ${ }^{112} 11.72$ | 102.48 105.41 | 119.25 121.49 | 112.25 | ${ }^{100.53}$ | ${ }^{83} 8$ | ${ }_{83}^{88.80}$ | ${ }^{117769}$ | ${ }^{12} 12.86$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Light }} 1939$ | 17.72 | 101.94 | 118.60 |  | ${ }_{99} 1$ | ${ }_{81.09}^{87}$ | ${ }_{87.93}$ | ${ }_{107}^{11.30}$ |  |
| High 1938 | 112.81 | 101,76 |  | 1114 | 100. |  | 88.36 | 107. | 112.05 |
| Low 1938 | 09.58 | 88 | 11245 | 102.66 | 89. | 62,76 | 71 | 96.11 | 104.30 |
|  | 11.95 | 93.69 | 113.68 | 105.22 | 3.2 | 71.1 | 95.5 | 102. | 108.27 |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 Y \text { Yr. A A oo } \\ \text { June } 23 \\ \hline 137 \end{gathered}$ | 108.37 | 101.58 | 113.89 |  |  | 85.24 | 96.11 |  |  |


| $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ \text { Davy } \\ \text { Averages } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } 120 \\ \text { Domes } \\ \text { tuc } \\ \text { Corp. } \end{gathered}$ | $120 \begin{gathered}\text { Domestic Cor porata } \\ \text { by Ratings }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 120 Domest Corporate by Groups |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aab | Aa | A | Baa | $R \mathrm{R}$. | P. U. | Indu |
| 23 | 3.70 | 2.92 | 3.11 | 3.86 | . 4.90 | 4.46 | 3.42 | 3.21 |
| 22 | 3.70 | -2.92 | 3.11 | 3.86 | 4.89 | 4.46 | 3.43 | 3.20 |
| 21 | 3.70 | 2.92 | 3.12 | 3.86 | 4.88 | 4.46 | 3.42 | 3.21 |
| 20 | 3:70 | 2.92 | 3.12 | 3.87 | . 4.90 | 4.47 | 3.43 | 3.21 |
| 19 | 3.71 | 2.93 | 3.12 | 3.88 | 4.92 | 4.49 | 3.43 | 3.22 |
| 17 | 3.72 | 2.93 | 3.12 | 3.89 | 4.92 | 4.48 | 3.43 | 3.23 |
| 16 | 3.71 | 2.93 | 3.12 | 3.88 | 4.91 | 4.48 | 3.43 | 3.22 |
| 15 | 3.71 | 2.93 | 3.13 | 3.88 | 4.90 | 4.47 | 3.43 | 3.23 |
| 14 | 3.70 | 2.92 | 3.13 | 3.87 | 4.89 | 4.46 | 3.43 | 3.22 |
| 13 | 3.70 | 2.92 | ${ }_{3} .12$ | 3.87 | 4.89 | 4.45 | 3.42 | 3.22 |
| 12 | 3.70 | 2.93 | 3.13 | 3.86 | 4.88 | 4.45 | 3.42 | 3.24 |
| 10 | 3.70 | 2.92 | 3.14 | 3.84 | 4.88 | 4.44 | 3.41 | ${ }_{3}^{3.23}$ |
| 9 | 3.70 | 2.93 | 3.13 | '3.85 | 4.88 | 4.45 | 3.42 | ${ }_{323}^{3.23}$ |
| 8 | 3.70 3 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.92 \\ & 2.93 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3.14}^{3.13}$ | 3.84 <br> 3.84 | 4.90 4.89 | 4.45 4.46 | ${ }_{3.41}^{3.41}$ | 3.23 3.24 |
| 7 | 3.70 3.71 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.93 \\ & 2.93 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{316}{ }_{3}$ | 3.84 3.84 3.84 | 4.89 4.91 | 4.478 | ${ }_{3}^{3.41}$ | 3.24 3.25 |
|  | 3.72 | 2.94 | 3.14 | 3.85 | 4.93 | 4.48 | 3.41 | 3.25 |
| 3 | 3.71 | 2.94 | 3.14 | 3.84 | 4.92 | 4.49 | 3.41 | 3.25 |
|  | 3.71 | 2.94 | 3.14 | 3.84 | 4.93 | 4.49 | 3.40 | 3.25 |
| Weekly= | 3.72 | 2.95 | 3.14 | 3.85 | 4.94 | 4.49 | 3.41 | 3.26 |
| May 26. | 3.75 | 2.95 | 3.15 | 3.88 | 5.00 | 4.55 | 3.42 | 3.28 |
| 19 | 3.80 | 2.96 | 3.18 | 3.94 | 5.08 | 4.63 | 3.44 | 3.30 |
| 12 | 3.77 | 2.97 | 3.15 | 3.90 | 5.06 | 4.58 | 3.45 | 3.29 |
| - 5 | 3.80 | 2.98 | 3.18 | ${ }_{3}^{3.93}$ | 5.11 | 4.62 4 4 | ${ }_{3}^{3.47}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.32}$ |
| Apr. 28 | ${ }_{3}^{3: 84}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.01}$ | ${ }_{3} 3.20$ | ${ }_{3.97}^{3.97}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.16}$ | 4.66 4.68 | ${ }_{3.51}^{3.50}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.35}$ |
| 21 | 3.85 3.87 3 | 3.03 <br> 3.03 | 3.22 3.23 | 3.97 3.99 | 5.16 5.22 | 4.68 4.71 | ${ }_{3.53}^{3.51}$ | 3.35 3.37 3. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 14 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | 3.87 3.84 3 | 3.03 <br> 3.02 | 3.23 <br> 3.23 | $\begin{array}{r}3.99 \\ 3.96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5.22 5.14 | 4.71 4.68 | 3.53 3.52 | 3.37 <br> 3.34 |
| ar. 31 | 3.78 | 3.02 | 3.21 | 3.91 | 4.98 | 4.52 | 3.50 | 3.32 |
| 24 | 3.75 | 2.99 | 3.21 | 3.88 | 4.91 | 4.47 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| 17 | 3.74 | 2.99 | 3.22 | 3.87 | 4.89 | 4.46 | 3.48 | 3.30 |
| 10 | 3.71 <br> 3.75 <br>  | 2.97 <br> 2.98 | 3.22 <br> 3.23 | 3.84 3.87 3.8 | 4.81 4.93 | 4.39 4.49 | 3.46 <br> 3.48 | 3.28 3.29 |
| b. 24 | ${ }_{3.81}^{3.75}$ | 3.00 | 3.25 | 3.84 | ${ }_{5}^{4.03}$ | 4.61 | 3.51 | 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 | ${ }_{3}^{3.03}$ | 3.31 | 4.01 | 5.19 | 4.76 | 3.53 | ${ }_{3.29}^{3.32}$ |
|  | 3.82 3 | 3.00 3.01 | 3.29 3.31 | 3.94 <br> 3.97 | 5.11 | 4 | 3.53 4.57 | ${ }_{3.30}^{3.29}$ |
|  | 3.86 | 3.02 | 3.35 | 3.97 | 5.11 | 4.70 | 3.58 | 3.32 |
| High 1939 | 3.89 | 3.05 | 3.37 | 4.01 | 5.26 | 4.76 | 3.60 | 3.38 |
| Low 1939 | 3.70 | 2.92 | 3.11 | 3.83 | 4.81 | 4.39 | 3.40 | ${ }_{3.20}^{3.78}$ |
| High 1938 | 4.70 | 3.34 | 3.85 | 4.68 | ${ }_{6}^{6.98}$ | 6.11 | ${ }_{3}^{4.23}$ | ${ }_{3}^{8.76}$ |
| $\text { Low } 1938$ | 3.90 | 3.05 | 3.39 | 3.99 | 5.17 | 4.73 | 3.61 | 3.8 |
| June 23, 1938 | 4.38 | 3.28 | 3.71 | 4.41 | 6.11 | 5.71 | 3.88 | 3.55 |
| 2 Years | 3.91 | 3.27 | 3.43 | 3.98 | 4.95 | 4.23 | 3.98 | 3.5 |

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## Indications of Business Activity

THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME Friday Night, June 23, 1939.
Business activity continues in its upward trend, the latest weekly report showing a new high level for 1939. Trade reports generally were encouraging and the outlook quite promising. However, the startling announcement that the President intends to bring about the borrowing and spending of an additional $\$ 3,860,000,000$ for another gigantic try at the pump-priming mirage, had a most unsettling effect and this was reflected in the marked weakness prevailing in the stock market following this surprising presidential announcement. It is said that reports have been coming from Washington for weeks past that a new Government spending orgy was being prepared, designed to prime the economic pump so powerfully as to swing popular sentiment in favor of the Administration in the 1940 national ment in favor of these reports were fully confirmed by President election. These reports were fully confirmed by President
Roosevelt, who outlined a vast new public works program Roosevelt, who outlined a vast new public works program
for immediate adoption by Congress in a letter to the Chairman of the Senate's Special Committee on Unemployment. The launching of this new public works program is apparently the answer of the Administration to the charge repeatedly made by its critics that a modification of certain Administration policies and tax reform are alone needed to open the way for a large-scale revival of new private investment.
The business index figure for the week ended June 17, according to the "Journal of Commerce," registered 87.3 , the highest since the middle of last December, and compares with a revised figure of 86.0 for the previous week and 69.5 for a year ago. According to their reports, electric output, bituminous coal production and automotive activity advanced. Although car loadings were at a new top for the year, merchandise loadings and L.C.L., as used in the index, were unchanged. Petroleum runs-to-stills in the index, were unchanged. Petroleum runs-to-stills
were a trifle lower, and steel operations declined 1.1 points, were a trifle lower,
this survey states.
Unless sheet and strip steel orders come in more rapidly the present rate of ingot production may not be maintained during the next few weeks, although prospects are good for a further step-up later when automobile manufacturers order more heavily for 1940 model production, "Iron Age" states in its current summary of the industry. The magazine points out that although there has been a flattening out in new orders, the rate of ingot output has risen $21 / 2$ points to $55 \%$, within one point of the 1939 high risen $21 / 2$ points to $55 \%$, within one point of the 1939 high
reached in the week of March 12. "One of the most sigreached in the week of March 12. "One of the most sig-
nificant developments of the week is the apparent determination of some branches of the steel trade to adopt a firmer position on prices," the survey continues. "This is particularly noticeable in the wire trade, where published quotations in nails and fence, which have been weak items, are to be rigidly adhered to, it is stated. "Iron Age" reports that pending the further clarification of the outlook for steel production, during the summer months, the adfor steel production, during the summ
vance in scrap prices has been halted.
Production of the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended June 17, totaling $2,264,719,000$ kwh., was the highest output since the week ended Feb. 11, when $2,268,387,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. were produced. The year-to-year gain of $13.7 \%$ also was the largest recorded for any week thus far in 1939, and compares with an increase of $13.3 \%$ in the week ended June 11, according to figures released by the Edison Electric Institute.
Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended last Saturday totaled 637,873 cars, according to the report made public by the Association of American Railroads. These loadings constituted a rise of $0.5 \%$ over the preceding week, an increase of 82,354 cars, or $14.8 \%$, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 114,914 cars, or $15.3 \%$, from the level of loadings in 1937.

Farm income, including Government payments, during the first five months of this year totaled $\$ 2,829,0000,000$ and was $\$ 47,000,000$ larger than the $\$ 2,782,000,000$ reported for the same period in 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural for the same period in 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural
Economics, Department of Agriculture, reported this week. Engineering construction awards for the week, $\$ 40$,543,000 , are $21 \%$ higher than in the corresponding 1938 week, but $27 \%$ below a week ago, as reported by "Engineering News-Record." This is the third consecutive week in which totals have exceeded their respective 1938 values. The current week's total brings the 1939 volume to $\$ 1,515$. . 324,000 , an increase of $27.5 \%$ over the $\$ 1,187,311,000$ reported for the initial 25 -week period in 1938. Private awards for the week are $1 \%$ above a year ago and exceed awards for the week are $1 \%$ above a year ago and exceed
their last year's values for the third successive week. They their last year's values for the third successive week. They
are $10 \%$ higher than a week ago. Public construction are $10 \%$ higher than a week ago. Public const
is $31 \%$ above last year, but $35 \%$ below last week.

The Association of American Railroads reported today that Class I railroads of the United States had a net deficit of $\$ 71,487,000$ after fixed charges in the first four months of 1939 , compared with $\$ 139,004,000$ in the same period last year. In April the deficit figure was $\$ 27$, 896,000 , compared with $\$ 33,267,000$ in April, 1938. The
carriers in April had a net railroad operating income before five charg of $\$ 15,258,000$, compared with $\$ 9,397,000$ in April, 1938.

Automobile production of the United States and Canadian plants this week will total 81,070 units, it is estimated by Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc. This compares with 78,305 units last week and 42,918 units a year ago. The report said that parts and accessory companies are being currently stimulated by a good volume of replacement business from retail sources.
Retail volume of business receded slightly this week, but Retaued a better than seasonal showing, Dun \& Bradcontinued a betrorted today. Seasonal influences, in fact, street, Inc., reported today. Seasonal influences, in fact, were powerless to halt a moderate upturn in all lines or
trade, according to the credit agency's weekly survey. trade, according to the credit agency's weekly survey. "Orders to wholesaly ins indicated that most merchants were preparing for an increase in fall sales over a year ago. In the retail division unfavorable weather, it was found, gave business a poor start in the week. Preparations, though, for summer vacations lifted sales of cata, ing outfits, sportswear and luggage," the agency states. Average improvement in retail trade against the level of the corresponding week in 1938 was estimated at between $8 \%$ and $12 \%$, Dun \& Bradstreet state.

The outstanding feature of the weather the past week was the tornado that struck Anoka, Minn., where 10 persons were killed and several score injured. At a place called Corcoran, three motorists were killed instantly and another fatally injured when their automobile was blown off the road by the terrific wind. It is stated that 40 to 50 buildings were demolished in the several towns struck by the tornado, and property damage is estimated at about $\$ 500,000$.

Government advices state that the week was characterized by a continuation of widespread, substantial precipitation, except in a large southwestern area, and by marked contrasts in temperature. It was abnormally cool from the upper Lake region westward, and also generally west of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Pacific Coast. The week had some unfavorable weather aspects over contiderable areas but on the whole favorable conditions considerable areas, burn tinued over most of the country. In the Northwestern States temperatures were too low for good growth of warm weather crops, but additional rains were decidedly favorable. During the past week the New York City area received its ample share of rain, as did New Jersey and Long Island, where most needed to overcome effects of recent drought.

Generally fair and warm weather in New York today was occasionally interrupted by cloudiness and showers. The temperature ranged between 63 degrees and 80 degrees.

Showers and local thunderstorms are forecast for early tonight. Partly cloudy late tonight and Saturday. No material change in temperature. Moderate to fresh shifting winds, becoming northwest tonight. Lowest temperature tonight about 62 degrees.
Overnight at Boston it was 60 to 74 degrees; Baltimore, 70 to 86; Pittsburgh, 64 to 86 ; Portland, Me., 60 to 76 ; Chicago, 58 to 80 ; Cincinnati, 66 to 86 ; Cleveland, 60 to 88 ; Detroit 58 to 84. Milwouke no report; Charleston, 78 to 92; Savannah, 74 to 98 ; Dallas, 74 to 90 ; Kansas City, 64 to 84 ; Springfield, Ill., 58 to 84 ; Oklahoma City, 72 to 84 ; Salt Lake City, 56 to 84 ; Seattle, 52 to 70 ; Montreal, 62 to 74, and Winnipeg, 50 to 76.

## Moody's Commodity Index Advances

Moody's Daily Commodity Index advanced from 142.2 a week aro to 142.8 this Friday. The principal individual a week ago 1 wheat. The movement of the index is as follows: wheat. The movement of the index is as follows:


Revenue Freight Car Loadings Total 637,873 Cars in Week Ended June 17
Loading of revenue freight for the week ended June 17 totaled 637,873 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 23. This was an increase of 82,354 cars, or $14.8 \%$ above the corresponding week in 1938, but a decrease of 114,914 cars, or $15.3 \%$, below the same week in crease of 114,914 cars, or 153 . Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 17 1937. Loading of revenue freight for the week of June 17 was an increase of 3,276 cars, or five-tenths of $1 \%$ above the was an increase of 3,276 cars, or five-tenths of $1 \%$ ab
preceding week. The Association further reported:
preceding week. The Association further reported: Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 259,066 cars, an increase of 427
cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 34,75 cars above the cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 34,75 cars above the
corresponding week in 1938.
.

| Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight totaled 152,502 |
| :--- | cars. a decrease of 580 cars below the preceding

6,194 cars above the corresponding week in 1938 .
6,194 cars above the corresponding week in and increase of 957 cars above the preceding week, and an increase of 18,192 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.

Grain and grain products loading totaled 38,821 cars，an increase of 4,538 cars above the preceding week，and an incresse of 2，253 cars above the corresponding week in 1938．In the Western Districts alone，grain and crease of 4,504 cars above the preceding week，and an increase of 2,031 cars above the corresponding week in 1938.
Live stock loading amounted to 9,457 cars，a decrease of 303 cars below the preceding week，and a decrease of 607 cars below the corresponding week in 1938．In the Western Districts alone，loading of livestock for the week of June 17，totaled 6，557 cars，a decrease of 322 cars bow the pre－ ceding week，and a decrease of 661 cars below the corresponding 60 cars above Forest products loading totaled 30,550 cars，an increase of 620 cass aboving week in 1938 ． Ore loading amounted to 40,696 cars，a decrease of 2,808 cars below the week in 1938.

$$
\text { week in } 1938
$$

preceding waing amounted to 5,809 cars，an increase of 425 cars above the in 1938.
All districts，except the Sjuthwestern reported increases compared with the corresponding week in 1938．All districts reported decreases compared with the coresponding week in 1937.

|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 weeks in January | 2，302，464 | 2，256，717 | 2，714，449 |
| 4 weeks in February | 2，297，388 | ${ }_{2}^{2,155,536}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,763,457}$ |
| 4 weeks in March．． | 2，390，412 | 2，222，939 | 2，988，166 |
| 5 weeks in April | 2，832，248 | ${ }^{2,649,960}$ | 3，712，906 |
| 4 weeks in May． | 2，371，893 | 2，185，822 | 3，098，632 |
| Week ended June 3 | 567,732 | 502,617 | 688，987 |
| Week ended June 10 | 634，597 | 553,854 | 750,500 752787 |
| Week ended June 17 | 637，873 | 555，519 | 752，787 |
| Total | 14．034．607 | 13082.964 | 17．467，884 |

The first 18 major railroads to report for the week ended June 17，1939，loaded a total of 295,501 cars of revenue freight on their own lines，compared with 290,206 cars in the preceding week and 258,558 cars in the seven days ended June 18， 1938 ．A comparative table follows：

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS

|  | Loaded on Own LinesWeeks Ended－ |  |  | Receivedjrom Connections Weeks Ended－ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atehison | 22，925 | 21，352 | ${ }^{21,894}$ | 4，814 | 4,816 | 77 |
|  | 28，159 |  |  | 14,243 <br> 10,185 |  | ${ }_{\text {1 }}^{13,597}$ |
| Chleago Burlington \＆Quiney RR | 13，158 | 13. |  |  |  | 86 |
| Chicaro Muw．St．Paul \＆Pac．Ry |  | 13，573 |  |  | 6，748 | 6，725 |
| Cos |  |  | 2， |  |  |  |
| International Great Northeri | 2,007 | 1，712 | 2,1 | 1，544 | 1.594 | ， |
| Missourl－Kansas－Texas | 4.236 |  | 4，109 | 2，44 | ，548 | 2，475 |
| M 1 ssouril Pacitic RR． | 11，631 | ${ }_{34}^{11,520}$ | 28．966 | 34，141 | 33，006 | ${ }_{29,3}$ |
| New York Central Lines | －${ }_{\text {35，}}^{512}$ | 34，528 | ${ }_{\text {2，074 }}^{128}$ | 9，071 | ${ }^{8,577}$ | 7，4 |
| Norrolk \＆Western Ry － | 19，931 | 19，523 | ${ }^{14,958}$ | －${ }^{4,742}$ | 49，567 | ${ }_{33,763}^{4,301}$ |
| nnsslvanta | 55，${ }_{492}$ | 55，014 | 4，461 | 37,714 4,385 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4,979}^{4,929}$ | 4，991 | ${ }_{3,7}^{4,4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4,342}$ | ${ }^{5} 51436$ | ${ }_{4,603}^{3,059}$ |
| Southern Pacitio Lines | 26，468 | 26,280 4,746 | 25,173 4,515 | ${ }_{7,63}^{8,09}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{6,258}$ |
| Wab |  |  |  |  |  |  |

total loadings and receipts from connections
（Number of Cars）

|  | Weeks Ended－ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | June 17， 1939 |  | June 18， 1938 |
| Chicago Rock Isiand \＆Pacific Ry． | 25，208 | ${ }_{2}^{22,493}$ | ${ }^{23,652}$ |
| Illinis Central System ．－．．．．．－－－ | 26,619 13,289 | 26，400 | 24,619 12,119 |
| Total | 65，116 | 61，356 | 60，463 |

In the following we undertake to show also the loadings for separate roads and systems for the week ended June 10， 1939．During this period 95 roads showed increases when compared with the same week last year．

REVENUE FREIGHT LOADED AND RECEIVED FROM CONNECTIONS（NUMBER OF CARS）－WEEK ENDED JUNE 10

| Rallioads | Total Revenue Freight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received |  | Ralltoads | Total RevenueFreight Loaded |  |  | Total Loads Received from Connections |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 |  | 39 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 |
| Eastern District－ |  |  |  |  |  | Southern District－（Concl．） | 1，703 | 1，793 | 1，990 | 1，986 | 1，576 |
| Ann Arbor ${ }_{\text {Bangor }}$ Aroosto | （1，338 | 1，731 $\begin{array}{r}614 \\ 1.731\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1,437}^{525}$ | 1,031 <br> 248 <br> 188 | ${ }_{223}^{926}$ | Nashville Chattanooga d St． | ${ }_{2}^{1,656}$ |  |  | －${ }_{2}^{1,349}$ | ，${ }^{2} 1450$ |
| Boston \＆Maine | ${ }_{7}^{1,539}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1,567}$ | 8，569 | ${ }^{9,371}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,333} 1$ | Norfolk Southern－ | ${ }^{1,995}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,644 \\ +354 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{2,685}$ | ${ }_{912}$ | ${ }_{913}$ |
| Chicago Indianapol | 1，682 | 1,460 14 | $\begin{array}{r}1,639 \\ \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ | 1，801 | ${ }^{1} 171$ | Richmond Fred．\＆ | 357 | 309 | 397 | 5，000 | 3，902 |
| ntral India | 1.224 | 1，162 | 1，574 | 1，860 | 06 | Seaboard Air Line | ，230 | 7，701 | 8，675 |  |  |
| Delaware \＆ H |  |  |  | 6，869 | 6，205 | Southern System | 425 | 16，622． | 20，614 | －2，740 | 11，100 |
| Delaware Lackawanna \＆ | 9，014 | 8，182 | 10，692 | 6，027 | 5，188 | Tennessee Central | 156 | ${ }_{130}^{321}$ | ${ }_{169}$ | 628 | 478 |
| roit \＆Mackinac |  |  |  |  |  | Winston－salem sounhbou |  |  |  |  |  |
| etroit Toledo \＆ |  | 178 | 2，432 | ＋1，004 | 1，732 | Total． | 92，427 | 84，265 | 101，392 | 59，250 | 51，294 |
| Detroit \＆Toledo Shor | 296 | 175 | ${ }_{13,540}$ | 9，950 | ${ }_{9}^{1,096}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erie－ | －${ }_{\text {4，356 }}$ | 3，425 | 5 5，135 | 5,490 | 4，868 | Northwestern District－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Trunk | ${ }^{177}$ | ${ }^{156}$ | 析 | 1，707 | 1，410 | Chicago \＆North Wester |  | 14，339 | ${ }_{19,428}^{19,11}$ | 8，519 | －${ }^{8,939}$ |
| Lehigh of New Englar | ${ }^{1}, 725$ | 2，075 | 1，377 | 1,195 | ${ }^{994}$ | Cutcago Great Western－－－itic | －2，400 | 16，569 | ${ }^{2} 9$ | 6，748 | 6，422 |
| Lenigh Valley | 7,921 <br> 2,588 <br> 1 | 7，918 | ${ }_{2}^{9,377}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,187 \\ 2,278 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,231 1,889 | Chicago St．P．Mini．\＆Omaha－ | ${ }^{3}, 554$ | 3，402 | ${ }^{3,633}$ | ${ }^{3,115}$ | 2，699 |
| Maine Cen | ${ }_{3}^{2.7328}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,911}$ | ${ }_{3,850}^{2,886}$ | ${ }_{211}^{2,278}$ | ${ }_{176}$ | Duluth Missabe \＆ $\mathbf{I}$ ． $\mathbf{R}$ ． | 12，964 | 7，640 |  | ${ }^{63}$ | ${ }^{172}$ |
| Montour | 890 | ，408 | ${ }^{2,422}$ |  | ${ }^{33}$ | Duluth South shore \＆At | ${ }_{5}^{1,526}$ | 4，106 | ，251 | 4，084 | 3，084 |
| New York Centra | $\begin{array}{r}34,520 \\ 9,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{7,932}^{29,239}$ | － $\begin{aligned} & 42,683 \\ & 10,880\end{aligned}$ | 33,006 11,501 | ${ }_{-9,402}^{28,862}$ | ${ }_{\text {Ft．}}$ Doigie Des Moines \＆ | ${ }_{462}$ | ${ }^{431}$ | ${ }_{4}^{417}$ | ${ }^{162}$ |  |
| New York O 隹arl | 1，261 | 1,499 | 1，266 | ${ }^{1,616}$ | ＋1，651 | Great Northern－ | 16，625 | 12，011－5 | 22，636 | ${ }^{\text {，} 491}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2,515}$ |
| N．Y．Chicago \＆ | ${ }^{5,528}$ | ${ }^{4}, 3510$ | 5，466 | ${ }_{8}^{8.577}$ | －7，611 | Giren Bay \＆West | 1，690 | 824. | 3，134 |  |  |
| Pittsburgh ${ }^{\text {dere }}$ Larake | 5，018 | 4，308 | 6，197 | 4，298 | 3，660 | Minneapolis \＆St． | 1，765 | ，1，766 | － 1.6373 | 1，450 | 1，598 |
| Pittsburgh \＆Sha |  |  | ${ }^{274}$ | 49 | －${ }^{42}$ | Minn．St．Paute | ${ }_{9,287}$ | 7，218 | 9，920 | 3，438 | ${ }_{2,683}^{1.683}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Plttsburgh }}$ Shaw | ${ }_{666}^{298}$ | 512 | 1，106 | 1，113 | 1，253 | Spokane Intern | 1868 | 1.583 | ${ }_{1,726}{ }^{226}$ | 1.426 | 1，192 |
| Rutland． | 604 | 550 |  |  |  | Spokane Portland \＆Seatt |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wabash | 4,746 3,649 | 4,541 3,189 | 4,786 4,564 | 1,832 2,416 | － | Total | 99，079 | 78，134 | 125，747 | 37，583 | 33，784 |
| Total | 134，250 | 116，758 | 157，320 | 134，586 | 117，917 | Central Western District－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2633}^{21,352}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21,648}$ | ${ }_{2,860}^{23,91}$ | 2，085 | ${ }^{4,692}$ |
| Allegheny District－ |  |  |  |  |  | Alton＿－${ }_{\text {Bingham \＆Garit }}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2} 5818$ |  | ${ }^{1} 103$ |
| Akron Canton \＆Youngsto | $\underset{\text { 26，851 }}{403}$ | 21，692 | 34，757 | 15，245 | 13，468 | Chicago Burlington ® $^{\text {duinc }}$ | ${ }_{1}^{13,672}$ | cine | 14,406 1 1,763 | －，768 | 6，320 |
| Bessemer \＆Lake Erie．．．－－ | 4，535 | 3，001 | 7，312 | 1，865 | 760 | Chicago \＆Lliliois Midiand－ī－ | ${ }_{11}^{11,636}$ | 11，087 | 13，041． | 8，128 | 7，458 |
| ${ }^{\text {Butala Cree }}$ | 1，160 | ${ }_{867} 25$ | 1，329 |  |  | Chicago \＆Eastern Mlinols | 1，915 | 2，058 | ＋，519 | －${ }^{2,377}$ | 1，746 |
| Central RR． | 6，251 | 5，217 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7，460 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10，615 | 9，138 | Colorado \＆Southern－${ }^{\text {denver }}$ | 1，729 ${ }^{590}$ | 1，693 | 2，409 | 2，375 | ${ }_{2}^{1,138}$ |
| Cornwall－－ | 579 <br> 197 | 134 | ${ }_{249}$ | 31 | 49 | Denver \＆Salt Lake | 119 |  | （1863 | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 816 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 1.240 |
| Lugonier Valley | 83 | 78 | ${ }^{97}$ |  |  | Fort Worth \＆Denve | －1，740 | 1，621 | 1，885 |  |  |
| Long Island | 628 | 602 | ${ }_{1}^{653}$ | －${ }_{1}^{2,684}$ | 2，${ }_{1}^{2,185}$ | Missourl－rilinois | 1，337 | 188 | 594 | 270 | 244 |
| Penn－Reading | 55，014 | 48.568 | ${ }^{70,770}$ | 39，567 | 33，955 | Nevad |  | ，250 | 1，936 | ${ }^{86}$ |  |
| Pennsylvania | 11，859 | 48，406 | 15，392 |  | 12，822 | North Western Pac |  | 01 | 析 | 457 | 338 |
| Union（Pitsbu | 9，190 | 4，417 | 17，150 | 4，442 | 1，980 | Peoria \＆Pekin Union－ | 22 594 | 21，845 | 23，789 |  | 3，553 |
| West Virginia | 3.261 | 2，427 | 3，323 | 4，743 | 4，449 | Toledo Peoria \＆Wester |  | 250 |  | 1，120 |  |
| estern ．M |  |  |  |  |  | Unlon Pacific Systein． | 12，669 | $\begin{array}{r}10,884 \\ \hline 155\end{array}$ | ＋12，502 | ，117 | $\begin{array}{r}6,282 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | 121，365 | 100，566 | 161，119 | 96，163 | 81，047 | Uta | 1，554 | 1，581 | 1，414 | 1，885 | 68 |
| Pocahon |  |  |  |  |  |  | ，192 | 94，851 | 107，73 | 45，611 | ，38 |
| sapeake \＆Oh | ${ }_{19,523}^{22,057}$ | 14，170 | 20，090 | 4，403 | $\begin{array}{r}8,372 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginian． | 4，537 | 3，875 | 4，260 | ${ }_{928}$ | 905 | South | 127 | 145 | 154 | 199 | 303 |
| Total | 46，117 | 34，179 | 45，744 | ，919 | 13，924 | Fort smith | 5 | ${ }_{2} 988$ | ${ }_{2} 2857$ | $1 \cdot \overline{23} \overline{2}$ | 1，151 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Guif Coast Lines－－－${ }^{\text {In }}$ | 1，712 | 2，289 | 2，309 | 1，594 | 1，694 |
| Alabama Tennessee \＆Northe |  |  |  | 134 | 172 | Kansas Oklahoma \＆ G |  | 162 | － 153 | 722 1.628 1 | 1，684 1,673 |
| Atl \＆W．P．－W．R | ${ }_{656}^{595}$ | 667 | ${ }_{677}^{775}$ | 1，141 | 1，032 | Kansas City Souther | 1，523 | 1，694 | 1，629 | 1，013 | 952 |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Atanta }}$ Alirmingham | ${ }_{9,683}^{656}$ | 8，834 | 9，980 | 4，134 | ${ }_{3,601}^{1,501}$ | Loulsiana Arkansas \＆T | 139 | ${ }_{24}^{243}$ |  | 449 | $\begin{array}{r}341 \\ 653 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Central of Goorgia | 3，752 | 3，618 | 4，320 | ${ }^{2,814}$ | ${ }^{2,495}$ | Litchitield \＆Madison． | ＋220 | ${ }_{471}^{213}$ | 519 | 298 |  |
| Charieston \＆West | ${ }_{1,176}^{497}$ | ${ }_{988}^{441}$ | 1，377 | ${ }_{1}^{1,686}$ | 1，352 | Mlssourl \＆Arkansas | 185 | 130 |  | 238 | 162 |
| Columbus \＆Green | 322 | ${ }^{246}$ | ${ }^{351}$ | 303 | 298 | Mlissour－Kansas－Tex | （ $\begin{array}{r}3,874 \\ 11359\end{array}$ | 3,869 11,590 | －${ }_{13,572}$ | 7.481 | 7，130 |
| Durham \＆South | 156 | 158 | 137 | $\begin{array}{r}248 \\ 513 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 365 518 | Mlisour Pacific－ | －109 | 11，931 | 146 |  |  |
| Florlda East Coast | ${ }_{32}$ | 362 39 3 | ${ }^{512}$ | ${ }_{83}$ | ${ }_{81} 1$ | St．Louls－San Fran | 6，934 | 6，637 | 7.825 | 82 | 仡 92 |
| Gansvile | 804 | 837 | 925 | 1，567 | 1，547 | st．Iouls | 2，321 | ，531 | ，206 |  |  |
| 退 |  |  |  | 481 |  | Te | 5，354 | 41 | 5 |  |  |
| Gult Moble \＆Northeri | 1，468 | 1，465 | 1，882 | 984 | 794 | Texas \＆Pacilic | 3，520 | ， 217 | 5，174 |  | －7\％ |
| Illinols Central System | ${ }_{19}^{18,129}$ | 16，824 | 20,415 20.512 | 8,850 <br> 4.688 <br> 8 | 8，8， 184 <br> 18 | Wrenita Falls \＆southern． Wethertord M．W．\＆N． | $\begin{array}{r}168 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | 41 |  | 7 |
| disvile \＆ |  | 124 |  | 703 |  |  | 42.167 | 45，101 | 51.445 | 30， 157 | 29.646 |
| Mlssissinmi Central． | 127 | 99 | 189 | 211 | 279 | ． 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

Note－Previous year＇s figures revised．＊Previous figures．x Discontinued Jan．．24， 1939.

Railroads Place 7,111 New Freight Cars in Service
Class I railroads in the first five months of 1939 put in service 7,111 new freight cars, the Association of American Railroads announced on June 21. In the same period last year Class I railroads put 5,786 in service.
New steam locomotives put in service in the first five months of 1939 totaled 12 compared with 105 in the same period of 1938. New electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the five months' period this year totaled 84, compared with 55 in the same period last year.
Class I railroads on June 1 had 9,261 new freight cars on order compared with 4,484 on the same day last year, and 6,391 on May 1, 1939.
New steam locomotives on order on June 1, 1939, totaled 63, compared with 56 on June 1 last year and 61 on May 1, 1939. New electric and Diesel locomotives on order on June 1 this year number 65 compared with six one year ago and 23 on May 1, 1939.
Freight cars and locomotives leased or otherwise acquired are not included in the above figures.
"Annalist" Index of Business Activity Increased 0.8 Point During May
Business in general improved slightly in May, despite further losses in a number of important durable goods industries, and the "Annalist" Index of Business Activity accordingly rose to 87.5 (preliminary) from 86.7 in April, according to the monthly review of domestic business conditions by H. E. Hansen in the current issue of the "Annalist." The major industrial losses occurred in iron, steel and automobile production (allowing for normal seasonal trends), accompanied by lesser setbacks in silk and rayon consumption and zinc output. Principal gains were recorded by freight car loadings, electric power production and cotton mill car loadings, electric power production
activity. The publication further said:
Some credit for the improvement must be given to the settlement of the coal strike as well as to a lessening of tension in Europe. Except for car loadings, however, the components of the combined index reported to be most adversely affected by the strike in April did not participate in last month's slight recovery, partly because an agreement was hot reached until
fairly late in the month. According to the weekly business index the turn airly late in the month. According to the weekly business index the turn for the better came toward the middle of the month with the improvement much of more pronounced in June.
Much of the weakness in durable goods production indexes has been due to a sharp decline in durable consumers' goods activity. Many important capital goods industriess either have held their own or bettered their production index has declined nearly $40 \%$, which was an important factor in a drop of a bout $36 \%$ in our steel production index during this same period. Reports from both of these industries, however, are now much brighter. In the case of the automobile industry incomplete returns indicate an upurn in sales for May, while the steel output trend since the last week in May has been sharply upward.
The most important single factor in the rise of the general index was a contrary to seasonal gain in cotton consumption, which brought the seasonally adjusted index back to about the level for the first quarter of the year. That nearly all of the April decline was regained was somewhat surprising In view of unfavorable sales reports for the first part of the month. Toward the end of May and in the first week in June widespread sales improvement was noted, with gray goods demand running far in excess of output resulting in a marked reduction in mill stocks. While the statistical position of the ndustry has improved materially; the curtailment program agreed upon by most mills has not been abandoned and may still be resorted to.
TABLE 1-THE "ANNALIST" INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND


Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined Further During Week Ended June 17 According to "Annalist" Index
Wholesale commodity prices moved lower in the week ended June 17 with the "Annalist" Weekly Index closing at
76.3 on June 17 , a decline of 0.2 of a point as compared with the previous period and the lowest since July 24, 1934, according to an announcement issued by the "Annalist" on June 19, which went on to say:
Lower prices for wheat and other grains were the principal reason for last week's decline. Certain pork products were also under fire although hog quotations rose for the first time in seven weeks. Most of the speculative co
"ANNALIST" WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)

|  | June 17, 1939 | June 10, 1939 | June 15, 1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Farm products | 70.0 | 70.1 | 78.3 |
| Food products-- | 64.6 | 64.7 60.7 | ${ }_{56.4}^{72.5}$ |
| Fuels | 83.1 | 83.1 | 84.6 |
| Metals- | ${ }_{711}^{95.1}$ | ${ }_{71.1}^{95.4}$ | 100.8 69.7 |
|  | 85.4 | 85.4 | 87.4 |
| Miscellaneous | 63.6 | 68.9 | 69.8 |
| All commoditles................- | 76.3 | 76.5 | 80.7 |

Decline of $0.1 \%$ in Retail Costs of Food Between April 18 and May 16, Reports United States Department of Labor
The average retail cost of food declined $0.1 \%$ between April 18 and May 16, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, reported on June 13. "This decline was due in large part to a decrease of $1.4 \%$ in the cost of dairy products," Mr. Lubin said. He added:
Food costs were lower in 24 of the 51 cities included in the Bureau's index. An equal number of cities reported higher costs. Prices declined for 50 of the 84 foods and advanced for 31 . No change was reported for three itemis.
The May index for all foods was $76.5 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average. It was $3.3 \%$ lower than a year ago, when the index stood at 79.1 . The current index is $22.5 \%$ above the level of May, 1933 . It is $25.3 \%$ below the May, 1929, index, which was 102.4.
The cost of cereals and bakery products, which has tended downwàrd since Auguist, 1937, declined $0.2 \%$ between April and May. Prices were lower for 10 of the 13 items included in this group. The largest relative price change was a decrease of $1.0 \%$ recorded for corn. flakes. Flour and white bread showed further price reductions of $0.3 \%$ and $0.2 \%$, respectively. Flour is now $11.9 \%$ below the level of a year ago. White bread has dropped $9.7 \%$ during the same interval.
The average cost of meats showed no change between April and May. Price increases reported for 10 of the 21 items included in the group were offset by decreases for the remaining. items. The cost of lamb advanced $5.6 \%$. Beef and canned fish were each $0.4 \%$ higher. Pork items averaged $1.3 \%$ lower, and veal dropped $1: 0 \%$. Roasting chickens declined $0.1 \%$.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL CO TS OF FOOD BY COMMODITY GROUPS $\quad \quad(3$-Year Average $1923-25=100)$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity Group \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\mathbf{M a y} 16, \\
\mathbf{x} 1939,
\end{gathered}\right.
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
A p r .18, \\
1939
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\begin{array}{c}
\text { ar. } 14, \\
1939
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& ${ }^{1938} 17$. \& 1933, \& Yay 15
1929 <br>
\hline Cereals \& \& 84. \& 85.1 \& ${ }_{85}^{85.4}$ \& ${ }_{95}^{92.2}$ \& 1.0 \& <br>
\hline Meats \& ${ }_{71.2}^{94.2}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{77.2}^{95.2}$ \& 64.7 \& <br>
\hline Eggs. \& 55.3 \& 55.4 \& 57.0. \& 60.5 \& 44.0 \& 80.6 <br>
\hline Fruits \& 65. \& 64.9 \& 61 \& 62.5 \& 59.3 \& ${ }_{93.1}$ <br>
\hline \& 65.3 \& 64.4 \& 60.0 \& ${ }^{61.1}$ \& E9 \& 91.8 <br>
\hline Canned \& 73.8 \& ${ }^{73.9}$ \& 74.1
56.6 \& 78.5
5.3
5 \& ${ }^{66.0}$ \& 97.8

102.4 <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{6} 6$ \& 66.8 \& ${ }_{56.0}^{50.6}$ \& ${ }_{66.9}^{39.3}$ \& 67 \& <br>
\hline sand \& 62.4 \& 63.0 \& 63.6 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Sugar and swe \& 62.1 \& 62.0 \& ${ }_{61.9}$ \& 64.3 \& . 0 \& 72.6 <br>
\hline All foods \& 65.5 \& 76. \& 6.4 \& 79.1 \& 62.5 \& 102.4 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

All foods.-
x Preliminary
Dairy products showed an average decline of $1.4 \%$. Prices were lower or all items in the group, with decreases ranging from $0.2 \%$ for butter . $2.0 \%$ for fresh milk. Reductions in prices of fresh milk amounted ung for Lake City.
Egg costs decreased $0.2 \%$ during the month ended May 16, and were $8.6 \%$ below the level of a year ago.
The average cost of fruits and vegetables advanced $1.2 \%$ between April and May. A seasonal increase of $6.4 \%$ in the price of potatoes was the most important factor in this advance. Increases to $8.8 \%$ for six other fresh items ranged from $0.6 \%$ for bananas to $8.8 \%$ for spinach. The fresh items increased by an average of $1.4 \%$.
The cost of the canned fruit and vegetable items declined $0.1 \%$ and the dried products $0.6 \%$. The greatest relative price changes for thes two sub-groups were decreases of $3.2 \%$ for canned green beans and $2.0 \%$ for dried prunes.
A drop of $0.9 \%$. in the price of coffee was chiefly responsible for decrease of $0.8 \%$ in the cost of beverages and chocolate. Lower coffee prices were reported from 39 of the 51 cities. Tea declined $0.8 \%$, while cocoa advanced $0.8 \%$. Chocolate was practically unchanged.
The index for fats and oils fell $0.9 \%$ during the past month, and was $8.1 \%$ below the level of a year ago. Decreases were reported for six of the seven items in the group and ranged from $0.1 \%$ for mayonnaise to $2.0 \%$ for lard. The price of lard was lower in May than at any time since the summer of 1934.
The price of sugar advanced $0.4 \%$, with a consequent increase of $0.2 \%$ in the cost of the sugar and sweets group. The current price of suar is $4.2 \%$ below the level of the corresponding period in 1938.
Lower food costs reported in 24 cities more than offset higher costs reported in 24 other cities, resulting in a net decline of $0.1 \%$ between april and May for the 51 cities combined. The most marked decrease were $2.9 \%$ for Memphis, $2.2 \%$ for Washington, and $2.1 \%$ for Detroit. In each of these cities prices of certain of the fresh vegetables dropped sharply. In Washington meat costs showed a greater decline than in any other city, and the price of eggs went down $4.0 \%$. The greatest increase in food costs occurred in Salt Lake City, where an advance of $4.0 \%$ was ue largely to an increase of $9.5 \%$ in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetable and a rise of about 1c. per quart in the price of fresh milk. An increase
of $3.1 \%$ reported for Minneapolis was chiefly the result of a sharp upturn in the cost of fresh fruits and vegetables. Potatoes rose $40.2 \%$, and onions $19.2 \%$. An increase of $2.4 \%$ in the price of white bread also contributed to the advance recorded for Minneapolis.
INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL COSTS OF FOOD BY REGIONAL AREAS

| Repional Azea | $\begin{gathered} \text { May 16, } \\ \times 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} A p r .18, \\ 1939 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{Mar} .14, \\ 1939 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \operatorname{May} 17, \\ 1938 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1933}{ }^{\text {a }}$ 15, | $\begin{gathered} M a y 15, \\ 1929 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New England. | 74.5 | 75.4 | 74.6 | 77.0 | 61.4 | 100.8 |
| Middle Atlantic. | 77.5 | 77.0 | $7 \% .3$ | 80.1 | 63.9 | 102.8 |
| Last North Central | 76.6 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 80.5 | 61.6 | 104.0 |
| West North Central | 80.7 | 80.7 | 79.8 | 82.0 | 62.1 | 103.4 |
| South Atlantic. | 76.1 | 76.6 | 75.3 | 77.5 | 612 | 100.9 |
| East South Central | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.5 | 72.5 | 59.1 | 102.9 |
| West South Central | 74.7 | 75.3 | 74.2 | 76.4 | 60.6 | 101.6 |
| Mountain | 79.9 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 82.1 | 63.4 | 99.8 100.3 |
| Pacific. | 74.7 | 74.8 | 75.8 | 76.4 | 63.8 | 100.3 |
| United States | 76.5 | 76.6 | 76.4 | 79.1 | 62.5 | 102.4 |

U. S. Department of Labor Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices Declined for Fifth Consecutive Week During Week Ended June 17
Wholesale commodity prices during the week ended June 17 moved downward for the fiifth consecutive week, Commissioner Lubin of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, stated on June 22 . "'The Bureau's index declined $0.3 \%$," Mr. Lubin said. "Continued weakness in market prices for agricultural commodities largely accounted for the decline. The all-commodity index fell to $75.4 \%$ of the 1926 average, a new low for the year." It is $0.7 \%$ below a month ago and $3.8 \%$ lower than last year." The Commissioner continued:
A decline in the farm products group of $1.1 \%$ was caused principally by decreases of $1.5 \%$ for grains and $2.9 \%$ for livestock and poultry. Bulding material prices dropped $0.3 \%$, foods decreased $0.3 \%$, and textiles, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs each declined $0.1 \%$. The index for hides and leather products advanced $0.2 \%$ and fuel and lishin ties remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week.
Raw material prices averaged $0.7 \%$ lower as a result of a further decline in prices for farm products, copra, raw silk, jute, and crude rubber. The group index, 67.4 , is $2.3 \%$ belo $\%$ a month ago and $5.9 \%$ below a year ago. The index for the semi-manufactured commodities group advanced $0.1 \%$. Manufactured commodities on the average remained unchanged from a week ago. Averages of both the nonagricultural and industrial groups were steady.
The announcement issued June 22 by the Department of Labor, quoting Commissioner Lubin as above; also stated:
The farm products group index reached, a new low for the year and the lowest point of the past five years. Market quotations were lower for barley, corn, rye, wheat, cattle, hogs, sheep, apples, lemons, dried beans, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes. Prices averaged higher for oats, live poultry, cotton, eggs, oranges, hops, and wool. The current index, 62.0, is down $3.3 \%$ from last month and $11.0 \%$ from a year ago.
Food prices in the wholesale markets of the country declined $0.3 \%$. Each of the subgroups, with the exception of dairy products, contributed . egetables, $1.1 \%$, meats, $0.4 \%$, and ors 7.1. is $0.4 \%$ less than four

The index fo
The index for building materials dropped $0.3 \%$. Average prices for orick and tile were down $0.1 \%$ and lumber $1.4 \%$. Index numbers for the prices for non-ferrous metals, scrap steel, and wood screws were primarily responsible for the $0.1 \%$ decrease in metals and metal products.
The chemicals and drugs group decreased $0.1 \%$ because of weakening prices for copra and coconut oil. The deeline of $3.0 \%$ for silk and rayon and lower prices for burlap, jute, and hard fibre twine caused the $0.1 \%$ decline for textile products. Average prices for cotton goods advanced during the week.
Higher average prices for sheepskins and leather were responsible for the $0.2 \%$ increase in the hides and leather products group. The fuel and lighting materials index rose $0.3 \%$ primarily because of higher prices for gasoline in the North Texas field and natural gasoline in the Oklahoma field. No changes were reported in prices for housefurnishing goods. Cattle feed prices advanced $2.1 \%$ and crude rubber prices dr pped $0.6 \%$.
The following table shows index humbers for the main groups of commodities for the 19,1938, June 20, 1936, and June 2, 1935
$(1926=100)$

| Commodity "Groups: | June <br> 17. <br> 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { June } \\ 10, \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 3, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 27, \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} M a y \\ 20, \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 18, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iune } \\ & 19, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 20, \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & 22 . \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All com | 75.4 | 75.6 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 75.9 | 78.4 | 86.5 | 78.7 | 79 |
| Farm prod | 62.0 | 62.7 | 63.1 | 63.5 | 64.1 | 69.7 | 87 | 77 | 78 |
| Food | 67.1 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 67.6 | 67 | 73.5 |  | 79 |  |
| Hides and leather p | 93.0 | 92.8 | 92.6 | 92.6 | 92.2 | 91.1 | 107.2 | 94.4 | 89 |
| Textile products | 68.8 | 68.9 | 66.9 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 64 | 77.3 | 69 | ${ }_{7} 69$ |
| Fuel and lighting materials-- | 74.1 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 74.4 | 76.7 | ${ }_{95.1}^{78.1}$ | 76.4 | 7i |
| Metals and metal products | 93.4 89.5 | 93.5 89.8 | ${ }_{89}^{93.5}$ | 89.4 | 89.5 | 89.5 | ${ }_{97.0}^{95.1}$ | 85 | 85 |
| Chemicals and drugs | 75.5 | 75.6 | 75.8 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 75.8 | 83.5 | 77.8 | 80. |
| Houseturnishing goods | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 86.9 | 88 |  | 8 | 81. |
| Miscellancous | 73.6 | 73.6 | 73.8 | 73.7 | 73.7 | 72.7 | 2 |  | 88. |
| Raw materials. | 67.4 | 67.9 | 68.2 | 68.5 | 69 | 71.6 |  | 77.0 |  |
| Semi-manufactured articles.- | 74.3 | 74.2 | 74.1 | 74.1 | 74. | 71.4 | , | 74 |  |
| Finished products | 79.8 | 79.8 | 79 | 79.9 | 79.9 | 82 | 87 | 80 |  |
| All commodities other than | 78.4 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 80.3 | 86.4 | 79.0 | 79.5 |
| All commodities other than farm products and foods. | 80 | 80.6 | 80.6 | 80.7 | 80.7 | 81.5 | 85.9 | 78.7 | 77. |

## Wholesale Commodity Prices Remained Unchanged During Week Ended June 17, According to National

 Fertilizer AssociationNo change in the general level of commodity prices was recorded by the index of the National Fertilizer Association during the week ended June 17, the index remaining at
$71.6 \%$, the same as in the previous week, the lowest point reached since 1934. A month ago the index (based on the $1926-28$ average of $100 \%$ ) stood at $72.4 \%$, a year ago at $74.5 \%$, and two years ago at $86.4 \%$. The announcement of the Association, dated June 19, went on to say:
A slight increase was registered by the food group index, following decines in recent weeks. The farm product average was also slightly in grains and cotton. A fractional upturn in the metal price index was caused by higher prices for steel scrap, tin, and lead. In spite of increases in certain cotton fabrics, wool, and burlap, the textile average turned downward, due in part to a reversal in the upward trend in silk prices. Lower quotations for anthracite coal were responsible for the drop in the fuel index.
Twenty-seven price series included in the index advanced during the week and 20 declined; in the preceding week there were 24 advances and 27 declines'; in the second preceding week there were 17 advances and 19 27 declin
declines.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

| Per Cent Each Group Bears to the Total Index | Group | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Latest } \\ \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 17 . \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | Preceding Week June 10, 1939 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Month } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { May } 20, \\ 1939 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Ago } \\ \text { June 18, } \\ 1938 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25.3 | Foods | 67.9 | 67.8 | 68.6 | 73.6 |
|  | Fats and olls | 49.0 | 49.3 | 49.4 | 59.1 |
|  | Cottonseed 01 | 63.0 | 62.6 | 63.0 | 75.7 |
| 23.0 | Farm Products | 59.6 | 59.4 | 62.6 | ${ }^{66.5}$ |
|  | Cotton_ | 53.0 | 53.6 | 52.3 | 46.8 |
|  | Gratis | 56.9 | 58.0 | 57.4 | ${ }^{65.6}$ |
|  | Livestoc | 60.5 | 59.7 | 65.8 | 72.0 |
| 17.3 | Fuels...- | 77.4 | 77.6 | 76.4 | 78.6 |
| 10.8 | Miscellaneous commodities.- | 77.9 | 77.8 | 77.7 | 76.2 |
| 8.2 | Textlles | 63.0 | 63.2 | ${ }^{62.7}$ | 57.1 |
| 7.1 | Metals | 87.9 | 87.8 | 87.8 | 94.1 |
| 6.1 | Building materials | 84.8 | 84.9 | 84.5 91.9 | 80.9 93.7 |
| 1.3 | Chemicals and drug | ${ }_{71.9}^{91.9}$ | 91.9 71.3 | 91.9 71.3 | 93.7 69.0 |
| .3 .3 | Fertillzer materia | 71.2 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 69.8 |
| . 3 | Farm Machinery | 94.9 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 98.1 |
| 100.0 | $\bigcirc$ All groups combined...... | 71.6 | 71.6 | 72.4 | 74.5 |

May Chain Store Sales Up $13.47 \%$
According to a compilation made by Merrill Lynch \& Co., Inc., 29 chain store companies including two mail order companies reported an increase in sales of $13.47 \%$ for May, 1939 over May, 1938. Excluding the two mail order companies the 27 other chains reported an increase in sales of $9.06 \%$.
Sales of the 29 companies showed an increase of $8.04 \%$ for the five months of 1939 over the five months of 1938 . Excluding the two mail order companies, the 27 chains reported an increase of $4.54 \%$.

|  | Month of May |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 n c . \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | 3 Months Ended May 31 |  | Inc.$\%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 |  | 1939 | 1938 |  |
| 6 grocery chains. $115 \& 10$-cent <br> 115 \& 10-cent chains..--- | $\stackrel{\mathrm{s}}{67,531,359}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 64,420,651 \end{gathered}$ | 4.83 | $\stackrel{\stackrel{8}{8}, 510}{317,706 ; 50}$ | $\underset{313,325,692}{\mathbf{S}}$ | 1.40 |
|  | 70,395,515 | 63,017,656 |  | 312,112,327 | 296,674,645 |  |
| ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {chap }}$ charel chains- | 29,012,126 | 24,817,561 | 16.90 | 122;171,150 | 112,418,697 | 8.68 |
| 2 drug chains..- | 7,509,442 | 6,972,069 | 7.71 | 37,823,909 | 35,793,960 | 5.67 |
| 3 shoe chains.-- | 6,235,080 | 7,120,575 | $\times 12.43$ | 28,768,631 | 27,605,689 | 4.21 |
| 1 auto sup. chain | 3,778,000 | 2,796,000 | 35.1 | 14,689,000 | 11,286,000 | 30. |
| Total 27 chains | 184,461,522 | 169,144,512 | 9.06 | 833,271,527 | 797,104,683 | 4.54 |
| 2 mail order cos. | 96,701,900 | 78,646,505 | 22.96 | 380,684,784 | 326,523,983 | 16.59 |
| Total 29 cos | 281.163.422 | 247,791,017 | 13.47 | 1123,956,311 | 1123.628.666 | 8.04 |

Week Ended Juine 17, 1939, 13.7 \% Above a Year Ago
The Edison Electric Institute in its current weekly report estimated that production of electricity by the electric light and power industry of the United States for the week ended June 17, 1939 , was $2,264,719,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The current week's output is $13.7 \%$ above the output of the corresponding week of 1938 , when production totaled $1,991,115,000 \mathrm{kwh}$. The output for the week ended June 10, 1939, was estimated to be $2,256,823,000$ kwh., an increase of $13.3 \%$ over the like week a year ago.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR


## Construction Contracts for May at Highest Level for Any May Since 1930

New construction and engineering work undertaken during May attained the highest level for any May since 1930. Total contracts for May, 1939, amounted to $\$ 308,487,000$ for the 37 Eastern States, according to F. W. Dodge Corp. This total represents a gain of $9 \%$ over May of last year, but shows a decline of $7 \%$ from April of this year.
According to Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President in charge of the Statistical and Research Division of F. W. Dodge Corp., the most significant development in the May contract record occurred in private construction, which has shown marked increases since the beginning of this year. Mr. Holden stated that privately-owned construction for May totaled $\$ 173,730,000$, which was $25 \%$ ahead of last May totaled $\$ 173,730,000$, which was $25 \%$ ahead of last
year and $2 \%$ above the April, 1939, figure. For the first five months of this year this class of construction is $36 \%$ ahead of the same period last year. With the final passage of the amendments to the National Housing Act, the confusion and uncertainty existing this spring should now permit private construction to proceed at a pace well ahead of last year.
Further evidence of the generally firm tone to the private construction record during the past few months appears in the increasing proportion which this class has contributed to the total construction record. In January, for example, private work represented only $41 \%$ of total construction; in February the proportion rose to $50 \%$; while for May, private work contributed $56 \%$ of all construction. For May of last year only $49 \%$ of all construction represented private work.
May contracts for total building, comprising residential and non-residential work, amounted to $\$ 210,567,000$ as compared with $\$ 209,061,000$ for April and $\$ 160,924,000$ for May of last year. Contemplated projects for all classes of construction totaled $\$ 414,486,000$ for May.

## Bank Debits $13 \%$ Lower than Last Year

Debits to individual accounts, as reported by banks in leading cities for the week ended June 14, aggregated $\$ 7,543$,000,000 , or $13 \%$ below the total reported for the preceding week and $13 \%$ below the total for the corresponding week of last year.
Aggregate debits for the 141 cities for which a separate total has been maintained since January, 1919 amounted to $\$ 6,922,000,000$, compared with $\$ 8,030,000,000$ the preceding week and $\$ 8,010,000,000$ the week ended June 15 of last year.
These figures are as reported on June 19, 1939, by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
summary by federal reserve districts

| Federal Reserve District | No. of Centers Incl. | Week Ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | June 14, 1939 | June 7, 1939 | June 15, 1938 |
| 1-Boston | 17 | \$417,389,000 | \$442,709,000 | \$433,187,000 |
| 2-New York | 15 | 3,311,787,000 | 4,036,663,000 | 4,325,444,000 |
| 3-Philadelphis | 18 | 343,438,000 | 582,825,000 | 413,684,000 |
| 4-Cleveland | 25 | 462,644,000 | 509,851,000 | 449,135,000 |
| 5-Richmond | 24 | 281,084,000 | 294,721,000 | 277,307,000 |
| 6-Atlanta | 26 | 216,906,000 | 234,269,000 | 209,326,000 |
| 7-Chicago | 41 | 1,100,242,000 | 1,140,485,000 | 1,100,230,000 |
| 8-St. Louls | 16 | 223,270,000 | 246,397,000 | 209,348,000 |
| ${ }^{\text {9-Minneapolis }}$ | 17 | 149,217,000 | 159,850,000 | 139,155,000 |
| 10-Kansas | 28 | 247,896,000 | 257,890,000 | 266,149,000 |
| 11-Dallas | 18 | 189,678,000 | 193,130,000 | 193,137,000 |
| 12 | 29 | 599,514,000 | 610,518,000 | 613,976,000 |
| Total | 274 | \$7.543.065,000 | 88,709,398,000 | \$8,630,078.000 |

National Industrial Conference Board Indexes of Inventories Show Rise in Finished and SemiFinished Goods and Decline in Raw Materials
Manufacturers' stocks of finished goods advanced slightly in volume during April for the second consecutive month, according to preliminary estimates prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the Conference Board.
Although these stocks were $0.9 \%$ higher than at the end of March, they were still $3.4 \%$ lower than in April, 1938 and $7.4 \%$ below the peak level reached in January, 1938.

Inventories of raw materials declined $0.7 \%$ during the month, recording a $16.4 \%$ drop in comparison with April figures last year, and reaching the lowest point in the six-year period covered by the Board's index. As production has risen markedly since April of last year, the raw material holdings are even lower in relation to output than is indicated by the $16.4 \%$ decline.

Stocks of semi-finished goods showed little change during April, but were $7.0 \%$ lower at the end of the month than on the corresponding date of last year.

The following table gives the Conference Board's indexes for industrial holdings of the three classes of commodities at the end of April, 1939, for the preceding month, and for April, 1938. These indexes $(1936=100)$ are adjusted for seasonal variation.

With the publication of the preliminary figures for March we provided an explanation of these figures which may be found in our issue of June 3, 1939, page 3298.

The following table gives the Conference Board indexes for these three classes of commodity holdings at the end of

April, 1939, together with the comparable monthly figures since January, 1933 :
the conference board indexes of manufacturing INVENTORIES, 1933-1939
Ravo Matertals, Including Cotion at Mills

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January -.- | 110.2 | 114.0 | 110.4 | 101.4 | 99.9 | 110.9 | 100.6 |
| February -- | 111.2 | 114.6 | 109.9 | 101.1 | 99.7 | 113.2 | 100.6 |
| March .-.- | 112.5 | ${ }_{116.6}^{115.3}$ | 110.5 110.4 | ${ }^{100.0}$ | 100.2 | 114.4 | $\begin{array}{r}1999.0 \\ 98 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |
| April. | 114.5 | 116.6 116.8 | 110.4 109.2 | ${ }_{99.8}^{99.3}$ | ${ }^{992.3}$ | 116.7 115.9 | 98.3 a 97.6 |
| June......- | 113.7 | 118.2 | 108.3 | 99.9 | 104.2 | 113.7 |  |
| July. | 114.4 | 119.5 | 108.0 | 98.8 | 104.7 | 111.6 |  |
| August | 116.1 | 119.0 | 107.3 | 98.1 | 105.8 | 109.6 |  |
| September- | 117.6 | 118.2 | 106.8 | 98.2 | 107.0 | 108.7 |  |
| October--- | 115.0 | 114.6 | 105.2 | ${ }^{99} 10.5$ | 107.6 108.3 | 105.9 |  |
| November | 114.6 114.0 | 113.4 111.3 | 104.2 102.6 | 100.2 100.8 | 108.3 109.7 | 103.5 101.4 |  |

Semi-Finished Goods*

|  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January - - - | 128.7 | 122.8 | 109.2 | 102.4 | 87.8 | 116.5 | 111.4 |
| February -- | 130.9 | 121.7 | 108.6 | 102.5 | 86.7 | 119.0 | 112.3 |
| March | 131.5 | 120.8 | 107.5 | 105.0 | 87.3 | 120.8 | a113.6 |
| April | 130.3 | 120.0 | 107.5 | 103.1 | 86.3 | 121.9 | 113.3 |
| May | 126.0 | 118.0 | 107.8 | 103.1 | 87.7 | 122.6 | a113.4 |
| June | 122.0 | 115.9 | 108.3 | 103.3 | 88.4 | 121.5 |  |
| July - | 118.5 | 116.0 | 108.6 | 98.7 | 91.4 | 118.1 |  |
| August | 118.5 | 115.7 | 108.0 | 100.4 | 93.5 | 114.7 |  |
| September- | 120.6 | 116.5 | 107.1 | 98.3 | 95.6 | 111.1 |  |
| October. | 120.9 | 114.6 | 104.2 | 96.8 | 101.4 | 109.2 |  |
| November - | 122.3 | 113.4 | 102.3 | 92.9 | 107.7 | 110.0 |  |
| December - | 126.4 | 112.1 | 101.6 | 89.4 | 113.7 | 110.8 |  |

Finished Goods.

|  | 1933 | 1934 | . 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ... | 85.9 | 91.6 | 94.7 | 97.0 | 107.3 | 119.9 | 110.0 |
| February -- | 84.3 | 91.8 | 95.0 | 98.3 | 107.6 | 118.0 | 109.5 |
| March .-.- | 83.3 818 | ${ }_{93}^{92.1}$ | ${ }^{95.4}$ | 97.8 98.6 | 107.9 1074 | 116.5 | ${ }_{1110.1}$ |
| April....-. | 81.8 82.2 | 93.0 92.3 | 95.3 96.8 | 98.6 $-\quad 98.1$ | 107.4 108.8 | 114.9 115.5 | 1100 $a 111.0$ |
| June-...--- | 82.3 | 93.2 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 109.5 | 113.4 |  |
| July ....- | 85.5 | 95.4 | 96.6 | 98.8 | '109.0 | 112.6 |  |
| August...- | 89.8 | 95.6 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 111.3 | 111.8 |  |
| September | 93.2 | 96.0 | 96.6 | 100.8 | 114.2 | 112.2 |  |
| October-.- | 96.0 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 103.7 | 118.0 | 112.4 |  |
| November - | 96.7 | 93.8 | ${ }_{95.1}^{94.7}$ | 104.4 | 118.5 118.8 | 111.4 |  |
| December | 93.8 | 94.7 | 95.1 | 106.1 | 118.8 | 110.1 |  |

## *Stocks of copper estimated for 1933. a Prellminary.

Living Costs of Wage Earners Declined $0.2 \%$ from
April to May, According to the Conference Board
The cost of living of wage earners in the United States declined slightly, $0.2 \%$, from April to May, because of decreases in the cost of food, clothing, coal and sundries, according to the regular monthly survey made by the Division of Indústrial Economics of the Conference Board. Living costs in May were $2.0 \%$ lower than in May, 1938, and $14.3 \%$ lower than in May, 1929, but $18.3 \%$ higher than at the low point of 1933. The Board on June 15 continued: Food prices declined $0.1 \%$ from April to May. They were $3.3 \%$ lower than a year ago, and $25.3 \%$ lower than in May, 1929 , but $27.8 \%$ higher than a year ago, and $25.3 \%$ lowe
than at the low point of 1933.
Rents averaged the same in"May as in April. They were $0.9 \%$ lower than in May, 1938, and $6.4 \%$ lower than in May, 1929, but $37.5 \%$ higher than at the beginning of 1934 , their low point.
Clothing prices in May were $0.1 \%$ lower than in April, $3.2 \%$ lower than a year ago, $26.6 \%$ lower than 10 years ago, but $18.8 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933.
Coal prices declined seasohally, $2.1 \%$, from April to May. They were $0.6 \%$ higher than last year, and $7.0 \%$ lower than in May, 1929.
The cost of sundries declined $0.1 \%$ from April to May. It was $1.0 \%$ lower than a year ago, $2.5 \%$ lower than in May, 1929, but $7.1 \%$ higher than at the low of 1933 .
The purchasing value of the dollar was $0.3 \%$ higher in May than in April, $2.0 \%$ higher than in May, 1938, and $16.7 \%$ higher than in May, 1929.

| Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Relative } \\ \text { Importance } \\ \text { in Family } \\ \text { Budpet } \end{gathered}$ | Indexes of the Cost of Living $1923=100$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P. C. of Inc. ( }+ \text { ) } \\ & \text { or Dec. ( }-1 \\ & \text { from Apr, } 1939 \\ & \text { to. May, } 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | May <br> 1939 | $\underset{1939}{A_{1} p r i l,}$ |  |
| Food. | 33 | 78.1 | 78.2 | -0.1 |
| Housing. | 20 | 86.2 | 86.2 | 0.0 |
| Clothing | 12 | 72.1 | 72.2 | -0.1 |
| Men's |  | 78.4 | 78.5 | $=0.1$ |
| Women's |  | 65.8 | 68.0 | -0.3 |
| Fuel and ligh | 5 | 84.0 | 85.2 | -1.4 |
| Coal |  | 82.9 | 84.7 | -2.1 |
| Gas and electricit |  | 86.2 | 86.2 | 0.0 |
| Sundries. | 30 | 96.6 | 96.7 | -0.1 |
| Weighted average of all items | 100 | 84.8 | 85.0 | -0.2 |
| Purchasing value of dollar ..... |  | 117.9 | 117.6 | +0.3 |

* Based on food price indexes of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for May 16. 1939 and April 18, 1939.


## Decreases Noted in Pennsylvania Factory Employment

 and Payrolls from April to May-Delaware Factories also Report LosesEmployment in Pennsylvania factories declined nearly $2 \%$ and payrolls and employee-hours about $1 \%$ from the middle of April to the middle of May, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Ordinarily employment and payrolls show little change in this period. Under date of June 22 the Bank further reported:

Despite declines in April and May, however, the number employed was about $6 \%$ greater than in May, 1938, and about $9 \%$ above the low point reached last June. The volume of wage disbursements was $13 \%$ larger than a year ago and $20 \%$ above the low last summer. These higher levels over last year have been sustained primarily by greater activity at metal and textile plants.
The decline in payrolls from April to May was due chiefly to a sharp reduction in activity at railway repair shops and at plants turning out such consumers' goods as men's clothing, shoes, and leather manufactures. Production of textiles other than clothing was well maintained in May, owing principally to the increased output of woolen and worsted fabrics to be used in fall suitings. Employment and payrolls in the iron and steel industry also continued near the April level despite the usual seasonal decline. Larger than seasonal increases were reported in industries producing food and lumber products.
Average weekly working time in May was about 35 hours, practically the same as in April; in May last year working time averaged 32 hours a week. Hourly earnings again approximated 69c., which is near the level that has prevailed since the sharp rise in late 1936 and early 1937.

The Bank's announcement had the following to say regarding conditions in Delaware factories:
In Delaware factories employment and total working time decreased fractionally from April to May. Wage payments also declined about $1 \%$. Compared with a year ago, the number of workers employed was $15 \%$ greater and payrolls and employee-hours were $19 \%$ higher.

Loss of 76,000 Workers in April Employment Due to Decline of 280,000 Workers in Bituminous Coal Mines, Secretary Perkins Reports-Other Fields Increased Employment by 200,000-Decrease in WPA Employment
The decline of approximately 280,000 workers in bitu-minous-coal mining between mid-March and mid-April in dicated by preliminary reports supplied to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, more than offset the estimated increase of over 200,000 workers in other fields of non-agricultural employment and resulted in a net loss of 76,000 workers over the month interval, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins -oported on May 25. With the exception of bituminoussoal mining, the employment changes conformed generally to the usual April pattern, her report showed. "Despite the pronounced decrease in bituminous-coal mining employment, there were approximately 185,000 more workers employed in non-agricultural industries in April, 1939 than in April of last year," she said. "These figures do not include employees on Works Progress Administration and National Youth Administration projects nor enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps." Miss Perkins added:
Retail trade establishments employed approximately 59,000 additional workers in April to handle spring trade. Increased activity in the construction industry resulted in general employment gains in all areas. Sub-
stantial seasonal gains were also reported by dyeing and cleaning' estabstantial seasonal gains were also reported by dyeing and cleaning' estab-
lishments and quarries and non-metallic mines, and smaller gains were reported in metal mining, public utilities, laundries, insurance, hotels and anthracite mining. The employment increase of $2.9 \%$ in the anthracite mining industry was accompanied by a pay-roll increase of $32.3 \%$, re flecting the increased production which resulted from orders placed because of the shut-down in the bituminous-coal mining industry. Class I steam railroads reported an increase of 1,700 workers.

With the exception of bituminous coal, reported employment decreases in non-manufacturing industries were not significant. Brokerage and crude petroleum producing companies reported decreases of $0.9 \%$ and $0.4 \%$, respectively. Employment in factories and in wholesale trade es-
tablishments showed virtually no change, the declines being only 0.1 of $1 \%$. tablishments showed virtually no change, the declines being only 0.1 of $1 \%$.

## Factory Employment

There was a decline of $0.1 \%$ or 8,000 wage earners in manufacturing industries between March and April, while pay rolls declined $2.2 \%$ or $\$ 3,600,000$ per week. Typically there is no change in employment in
April as compared with March, and pay rolls decline $0.8 \%$. The April employment index ( $91.3 \%$ of the $1923-25$ average) was, with but one exception, at the highest level for any month since December, 1937 and was $6.5 \%$ above the figure for the same month of 1938 . The pay-roll index (85.0) was with three exceptions likewise at the highest level for any month since December, 1937 and stood $13.9 \%$ above the level of last year.
Of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed, 38 showed gains in employment in April and 31 reported pay-roll increases. Employment in the
durable-goods group of industries as a whole advanced for the third con durable-goods group of industries as a whole advanced for the third con-
secutive month the increase of $0.7 \%$ raising the April durable goods indes secutive month, the increase of $0.7 \%$ raising the April durable goods index (84.1) to the highest point recorded since December, 1937. The pay-roll
index for this group (80.1) showed no change over the month interval index for this group (80.1) showed no change over the month interval. In the non-durable industries, employment fell $0.9 \%$, the ; April index
( 98.0 ) being below the levels reached in the latter halp of 1938 and the (98.0) being below the levels reached in the latter half of 1938 and the
early months of 1939. Pay rolls for this group dropped $4.3 \%$ to an inearly month
dex of 90.5 .

## dex of 90.5 .

Substantial gains in number of workers, largely seasonal, were shown in sawmills $(13,400)$, canning and preserving ( 12,200 ), fertilizers $(5,000)$, brick (4,000), aircray $(3,300)$, cigars and cigarettes ( 3,000 ), cement (2,300,) beverages ( 2,200 ) and shipbuilding ( 2,100 ). Employment and pay rolls in the aircraft industry were at the highest levels of all time, more Industries for which the April employment indexes were at the highest levels since the latter months of 1937 were engines, turbines, and water wheels; shipbuilding; textile machinery; brick, tile and terra cotta; marble granite and slate; pottery; paper and pulp, and paints and varnishes. The employment index for steel was at the highest level since February of last year, and the indexes for electrical machinery, foundries and machine shops and machine tools were at the highest levels since March, 1938. The employment gain of $2.2 \%$ in the latter industry was the eighth consecutive monthly increase.
Among the industries showing sizable employment declines, most of which were of a seasonal nature, were woolen and worsted goods $(14,800)$, women's clothing $(8,600)$, shoes $(7,700)$, automobiles ( 6,800 ), men's clothing ( 5,500 ); cotton goods $(3,600)$ and confectionery ( 3,200 ). Declines, also seasonal, ranging from 2,100 to 2,300 were shown in the silk, furniture,
knit goods and cottonseed oil industries.

The announcement issued by the Department of Labor (Office of the Secretary) also had the following to say: Non-Manufacturing Employment
Retail trade establishments reported an employment gain of $1.8 \%$, or 59,000 workers between March and April. This increase did not reflect early to affect employment in the April 15 peak of 1939 occurred too Bureau. The increase taken place in earlier years with an early Easter season. As the employment level of April of last year reflected full Easter activity, the April, 1939 index ( $85.3 \%$ of the 1929 average) stood $3.3 \%$ below the index of April, 1938. The percentage increases between March and April, 1939 in the more important retail groups were as follows:


In wholesale trade the slight employment decline, $0.1 \%$, followed the usual seasonal trend between March and April. A seasonal loss of $23.7 \%$
in employees in firms dealing. in farm products was in employees in firms dealing in farm products was the most pronounced percentage decrease. Dealers in dry goods and apparel curtailed their $1.3 \%$ and in in groceries by $0.7 \%$, in furniture and housefurnishings by $1.3 \%$ and in metals and minerals by $3.8 \%$. Increased employment was reported in the following wholesale lines:

## Automotive

 \% Inc.Over the
Month
+1.4
+0.1
+1.1

Iron and steel scrap
\% Inc.
Oer the
Month


ing of a 280,000 workers between mid-March employment decrease of $69.7 \%$ or reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Tid-April, according to irms accompanied by a pay-roll loss of $77 \%$, or over $\$ 6,500,800$ in weekly wages. Anthracite mines took on $2.9 \%$, or 2,200 more workers in April and pay rolls were increased by $32.3 \%$. Increased production resulting from orders received during the shut-down of bituminous mines accounted for the sharp rise in pay rolls.
Metal mines increased their working forces by $1.5 \%$, quarries reported a seasonal pick-up of $6.5 \%$, or 2,500 workers, and oil wells slightly curtailed employment ( $0.4 \%$ )

In public utilities an employment increase of less than $1 \%$ was reported by telephone and telegraph companies and by light and power concerns, and the number of workers engaged in the operation and maintenance of electric railroads was slightly decreased

Seasonal employment gains in hotels ( $0.6 \%$ ), laundries ( $0.8 \%$ ) and dyeing and cleaning ( $7.9 \%$ ), resulted in a net gain of 8,000 workers in these industries
Brokerage firms curtailed employment $0.9 \%$, and insurance companies slightly increased their personel $(0.2 \%)$.

Employment in private building construction showed an increase of $11.4 \%$ from March to April, according to reports received from 13,714 ment, a further rise 114,455 workers. The April increase in employhas been exceeded during substantial seasonal gains reported ril gains of 1934 and 1936. Pay rolls increased $15.5 \%$. Employment gains were were reported from all sections of the country, the New England and Mountain States showing increases of $21.7 \%$ and $28.0 \%$, respectively. The substantial seasonal pick-up in the Middle Atlantic and the East and West North Central States in March was continued in April with percentage gains of $13.4,10.5$ and 15.8 , respectively. Increases of $6.1 \%$ and $3.5 \%$ were reported in the South Atlantic and Pacific States, and moderate gains were reported in the East and West South Central States. The reports on which the figures are based do not cover construetion projects financed by the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or by regular appropriations of the Federal, State or local governments.
Indexes of employment and pay rolls for April, 1939 for all manufacturIng industries combined, Class I steam-railroads, and selected non-manu1939 and April, 1938 are shown below. The 3-year average 1023-25 is 1939 and Aprir 1938 are shown below. for the manufacturing industries used Class I steam-railroads, and the 12 -monthe mand orving industries a base in computing the index numbers of the non-manufacturing industries. Information for the non-manufacturing industries for years prior to 1929 is not available from the Bureau's records. These indexes are not adjusted for seasonal variation.


* Preliminary. a Source, Interstate Commerce Commission. b Not available.
canset be compured. $1 \%$. ${ }^{\text {L Cash payments only; value of board, room, and tips }}$
cannot be

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Manufacturing Industrie} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{- Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Payrous} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{anufacturing Industri} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Employment} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Payrolls} \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { Aprll, } \\
\text { 1939* }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Mar., } \\
1939{ }^{\prime}
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \&  \&  \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Mar., } \\
1939
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& \[
\underset{1938}{A_{1},}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
p r i l \\
\hline 39^{*}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 47.1 \\
\& 39
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { April } \\
1938 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \({ }_{\text {A Aprl }}{ }^{\text {1939* }}\) \& \({ }_{\text {Masa }}^{\text {Mar. }}\) \& \(1938{ }^{\circ}\) \\
\hline \& \multirow{7}{*}{92.3
89.8
66.7} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{88.3} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{82.3} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{80.1} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{81.6} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{3} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Non-durable Goods Textlles and their products Fabrics \\
Carpets and rugs
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 98.6 \\
\& 88.7 \\
\& 83.7
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{71.6} \\
\hline and s \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }_{79.5}^{91.8}\) \& 73.9 \& \& \\
\hline Blast furnaces, steel works, and \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{67.8
79.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{73}^{71.2}\)} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
75.3 \\
75 \\
\\
\\
\\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 6.0
2.1

2, <br>

\hline rolling mills, \& \& \multirow{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 91.9 \\
& 86.8
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{88.2

80.0
63.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 64.3
59.9 \& \& 86.9
83 \& \& \& \& 5.7 \& <br>
\hline Bolts, nuts, washers, and \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{59.9} 5$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Coling \& finlshing textiles} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{114.0} \& ${ }_{16.0}^{86}$ \& 103, \& \& 101.0 \& 61.3
86.1 <br>
\hline \& \& \& ${ }_{63.3}^{80.0}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{\text {l }}^{118.0}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{107.8
139.5} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{119.4} \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cutlery (not including sliver and plated cutlery), and edge tools.} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hosiery-} \& ${ }_{114.2}^{14.8}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{12} 12.5$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 76.7
45.9 \& 63.6

32.7 \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{73}^{77.6}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
148.6 \\
\begin{array}{c}
75.5 \\
72.4
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$} \& \& ${ }_{63}^{154.6}$ \& ${ }_{168.3}^{165.3}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{151.2

56.5
53.9} <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Forgings, }}^{\text {Hardware }}$ \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{${ }_{73.3}^{80.7}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{74.0}^{83.0}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{84.9
70.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{6.4 .5}^{76.5}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{81.9
63.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{5}^{51.8} 5$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-86.0} \& ${ }^{64.7}$ \& ${ }^{64.9}$ \& <br>
\hline umber \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{1}^{151.3}$} \& 153.3 \& \& \& 120.6 \& 53.9
105.9 <br>
\hline stamped \& 18.7
135.3 \& ${ }_{137.4}^{74 .}$ \& 70.9
126.0 \& ${ }_{131.9}^{\text {ef }}$ \& 133.3

137 \& \& Knit cloth-:-...-. Woolen and worsted goods- \& \& ${ }^{76.8}$ \& ${ }_{48.8}^{59.7}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 51.7 |
| :--- |
| 89.4 |} \& 52.7

16.9 \& 15.4
35.4 <br>

\hline eama \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
{ }_{81.3}^{68.8}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{78.4}^{69.1}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 63.6 \\
& 72.1
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{56.3

68.3} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{66.6}^{5 e .}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{45.9
56.3} \& Wearing apparel. \& 68.5 \& 123.0 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{98.2}^{118.5}$} \& \& 104.8 \& ${ }_{85}{ }^{35.4}$ <br>
\hline oves \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {Clothing, }}$ Clothing, w \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{171.7} \& 106.7

178.5 \& \& 119.7 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{| 86.2 | 64.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 143.4 | 123.1 |} <br>

\hline Structural \& ornament \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{86.8
88.6} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{88.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{81.2
88.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{94.1}^{59.1}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{92.6}^{57.6}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Cliothng, women's........ \& \& 103.7 \& ${ }_{99.0}$ \& 111.4. \& \& ${ }_{1}^{123.1}$ <br>
\hline Tin cans a \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Men's furnishi \& ${ }^{132.7}$ \& 13781 \& 128.1 \& \& \& 74.0
88. <br>
\hline Tools (n \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{84.9

159.1} \& \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{| 76.6 |
| :---: |
| 131.0 |} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{828.8} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{84.2

169.5} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{${ }_{118.7}^{65.3}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Millinery--ior} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{119.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{121.5} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{115.0} \& 102.9 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{89.6. 74.0} <br>
\hline machine \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{161.4} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{83.2
80.0} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{70.6
69.9
67.6
114.} <br>

\hline Irew \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Boots and shoes |
| :--- |
| Leather. |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 94.8 |
| :--- |
| 84.6 |
| 1.8 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{98.4.

88
88.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }_{72.9}^{95.0}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{77.0
78.6
84} \& \& <br>
\hline chinery \& 95.1 \& 94.7 \& 93.2 \& 93.7 \& 94.3 \& 83.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& 87.9 \& <br>

\hline Agricultural imple \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{123.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{124.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{147.8} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{134.9} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{136.7} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{152.9} \& Food and kindred products Baking \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 114.0 \\
& 142.0 \\
& 235.0
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& | 112.0 |
| :--- |
| 142.1 | \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{114.2

135.9
138.9
138.9
138.0} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{114.1
137.5
278.3} <br>
\hline Cash registeri \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{92.0} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{282.5}$} \& ${ }_{265.2}^{138.0}{ }_{278.3}$ \& <br>

\hline and calculating \& 129.9 \& 133.3 \& 141.9 \& 119.8 \& 120.3 \& 120.8 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
235.8 \\
95.3
\end{array}
$$ \& \& 103.8 \& \& 74 \& 86.0

75.6 <br>
\hline and supplies. \& \& 85.2 \& 81.6 \& 85.8 \& 86.9 \& 72.0 \& Contectionery \& \& 77.5 \& 74.0 \& 77.5 \& 75.0 \& ${ }_{7}^{66.8}$ <br>
\hline agines, turbi \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Flour \& 75.4

75.8 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
76.8 <br>
69.8 <br>
\hline

 \& 7 \& 

72.6 <br>
65.6 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 1.2 \& <br>

\hline and \& ${ }_{84.5}^{95.9}$ \& ${ }_{84.1} 8$ \& ${ }_{83.5}^{92.4}$ \& \& \& 171.4 \& Slaug \& ${ }_{91}$ \& ${ }_{92} 9$ \& 91 \& ${ }_{99} 9$ \& 100.6 \& <br>
\hline Machine \& 131.2 \& 128.4 \& 129.9 \& 141.2 \& 135.0 \& 116.5 \& Sugar \& 45. \& 40.8 \& 44. \& 47.4 \& 45.7 \& 47.6 <br>
\hline dio \& \& \& 75.9 \& \& \& \& Tobacco man \& 94.0
61.7 \& 88.3

59.5 \& | 79.7 |
| :--- |
| 63.4 |
| 18 | \& 85.4

53.0 \& 51.5 \& 3.9 <br>
\hline Textlle \& 128.2 \& 127.6 \& 114.1 \& 134 \& 136. \& 91.5 \& Chering ar \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{60.6}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Alreran }}$ \& \& ${ }_{96} 9$ \& ${ }_{87}^{7}$ \& ${ }_{1084}^{94.2}$ \& ${ }_{989}^{92,1}$ \& 64.9
803.6 \& ${ }_{\text {Cliga }}$ \& 61.9
100.1 \& \& \& (103.5 \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Alrcra }}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{72.9}^{874}$ \& 1064. \& \& ${ }_{63.3}^{803.6}$ \& Paper \& 101.0 \& 101.6 \& ${ }_{93.5}$ \& 104.2 \& 107 \& <br>
\hline Cars, elec \& \& \& 32.8 \& 31.1 \& 32.3 \& 30.5 \& Paper ${ }^{\text {an }}$ \& 100.4 \& 105.9 \& 104.3 \& 104.7 \& 105. \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 11 \& \& ${ }_{101.9}^{25.6}$ \& Printing and \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Newspapers and \& 106 \& 106.1 \& 100.3 \& 109.1 \& 108.2 \& <br>
\hline 位 \& \& \& \& ${ }^{86} 18$ \& 89.5
159.8 \& ${ }^{69.0} 119$ \& micals and a \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 129.8 \& ${ }_{95.9}^{160.7}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline kss \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Cloeks and \& 83.6 \& 83.6 \& 81.7 \& 84.0 \& 85.5 \& 64.7 \& Chemica \& \& 118 \& 111. \& 127 \& ${ }^{13}$ \& 17 <br>
\hline Jewerry. \& ${ }_{90.3}$ \& 32.7 \& $8 .$. \& 71.5 \& 76.9 \& 58.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{73}$ \& <br>
\hline Lishting equipme \& 83 \& 87.5 \& ${ }^{70.6}$ \& 71.6 \& 80.3 \& 51.8 \& ugl \& \& \& \& 119 \& \& <br>
\hline Stiver \& 66 \& 66.7 \& c0.7 \& 59.2 \& 64.7 \& \& Explosiv \& 159 \& 132.2 \& 136 \& 133. \& 105 \& <br>
\hline Smelting \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Paln \& 117.6 \& 114.9 \& 114 \& 123.4 \& 120.4 \& 114.1 <br>
\hline Lumber and all \& \& \& 6.8 \& \& 53.9 \& 50.1 \& Pa \& 315.7 \& 317.3 \& 283.0 \& \& . 313.9 \& 244.2 <br>
\hline Furnite \& 77.7 \& 78.9 \& 71.8 \& 63.0 \& 66.1 \& 51.9 \& \& \& 82.8 \& ${ }_{72.9}^{86.9}$ \& \& 92.5 \& <br>
\hline Mumilw \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 58. \& 61 \& 54. \& 57 \& 58. \& 42.0 <br>
\hline Saw \& \& ${ }^{49.1}$ \& 51.0 \& 45.9 \& ${ }^{42.4}$ \& 44.4 \& \& 67.2 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline one, el \& \& ${ }^{69.6} 7$ \& \& ${ }^{63.1}$ \& ${ }^{61.6}$ \& ¢ $\begin{gathered}54.3 \\ 32.3\end{gathered}$ \& goos, ofier. \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Brick, \& \& 49.7
30.2 \& ${ }_{64.6}$ \& 39.5 \& 55. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 91.5 \& 90.6 \& 81.6 \& ${ }_{90.7}$ \& 95.3 \& 77.6 \& \& \& 91. \& 85.7 \& 8.0 \& \& 4 <br>
\hline Marble, granite, slate \& other
products \& \& 44.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Pottery \& 81.6 \& 81.2 \& 74.4 \& 72.5 \& 73.8 \& 63.8 \& Non-durab \& 98.0 \& 98.9 \& 94.0 \& 90.5 \& 94.6 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

* April, 1939, indexes prellminary; subject to revision.

Employment on Federal and Other Public Programs
Because of curtailed funds employment in April on projects operated by the WPA dropped to $2,629,000$, a decrease of 287,000 as compared with March. There were 46,000 more workers employed on these projects than in the same month in 1938. Pay-roll disbursements of $\$ 148,000,000$ were $\$ 8,871,000$ less than in March and $\$ 16,581,000$ more than in April 1938. On Federal projects under the Works Program there was an increase in employment; on work projects of the National Youth Administration there was a decrease. No change in the number on Student Aid was reported. As a result the seasonal increase in road building and the accelerated pace inanced from resula, fedlat and ceding month bringing the number employed up to 100.000 and pay rolls to $\$ 19,095,000$ for the month ending April 15.
An increase of 400 in employment on State-financed road projects brough the number of workers to 122000 for the month ending April 15. Pay roll disbursements were $\$ 9,166,000$
Employment on projects financed by the PWA increased by 29,000 to a total of 251,000 . Pay rolls increased to $\$ 20,650,000$. There were 138,in 1938
There were 314,000 workers in camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps in April. This number was 1,000 less than in March, and 6,000 more than in April, 1938
The value of orders placed for materials on PWA construction projects in the month ending April 15 was $\$ 32,480,000$ and on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations $\$ 31,540,000$. Orders for materials on Federal projects under the Works Program totaled $\$ 1.090,000$. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS ON PROJECTS FINANCED WHOLLY FROM STALE FUNDS, APRIL, 1939

| Class | Employmen7 |  |  | Payrolls |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April, } \\ & \text { 1939* } \end{aligned}$ | Change from- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { April, } \\ & \text { 1939* } \end{aligned}$ | Change from- |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Mar., } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{1938}{A_{1 p t i l}}$ |  | $\underset{1939}{M a r .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { April. } \\ 1938 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Construction ProjectsFinanced by PWA | 251 | +29 | +138 | 20,6E0 | $\xrightarrow{\text { S }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ +11,881 \end{gathered}$ |
| Financed by regular Federai |  |  | +138 |  |  |  |
| appropriations_a <br> WPA Program- | 190 | +19 | +16 | 19,095 | +812 | +1,572 |
| Federal projects under the | 120 | +3 | -81 | 5,658 | +487 | -4,073 |
| Prolects operated by WPA.b.-: | 2,629 | $-287$ | +46 | 148,000 | $-8,871$ | +16,581 |
| Student aid.b.-..--- | 370 | 0 | +34 | 2,400 | +50 | +135 |
| N. Y. A. work projects.b...-- | 227 | -8 | +68 | 4,300 | $-137$ | +1,534 |
| Civilian Conservation Corp-c- | 314 | -1 | $+6$ | 14,169 | $-36$ | -194 |
| State roads_a.-.-....---...-- | 122 | $d$ | -24 | 9,166 | -19 | -771 |

ended March 15 and April 15. b Figures are for the calendar months ended March

31 and April 30. c Figures on employment are for the last day of the month;
payrolls for the entire month. d Plus 400 .

## Weekly Report of Lumber Movement-Week Ended

 June 10, 1939The lumber industry during the week ended June 10, 1939, stood at $68 \%$ of the 1929 seasonal weekly average of production; $67 \%$ of the seasonal weekly average of shipments in 1929, and $71 \%$ of the seasonal weekly average of new business in 1929, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important softwood and hardwood mills. Reported new orders in the week ended June 10, 1939, were $15 \%$ in excess of the seasonal weekly average of 1938 orders. Reported production was $20 \%$ above the seasonal weekly average of 1938 production, and shipments were $11 \%$ in excess of 1938 seasonal weekly shipments. Compared with the preceding holiday week, production of the week ended June 10 was $10 \%$ above that week's output; shipments were $1 \%$ above shipments, and new orders were the same as the new business of that week. New business (hardwoods and softwoods) was $1 \%$ below production, and shipments were $6 \%$ below output in the week ended June 10. Reported production for the 23 weeks of the year to date was $19 \%$ above corresponding weeks of 1938; shipments were $15 \%$ above the shipments and new orders were $16 \%$ above the orders of the 1938 period. New business for the 22 weeks of 1939 was $6 \%$ above output; shipments were $7 \%$ above output. The Association further reported:
During the week ended June 10, 1939, 524 mills produced $237,929,000$ feet of softwoods and hardwoods combined; shipped $223,161,000$ feet booked orders of $235,969,000$ feet. Revised figures for the preceding holiday week were: Mills, 542 ; production, $215,758,000$ feet; shipments, $220,099,000$ feet; orders, $237,007,000$ feet.

West Coast, Southern Hardwoods and Northern Hemlock and Hardwood regions reported new orders above production in the week ended June 10 1939. Southern Cypress, Southern Hardwood, Northern Hemlock and Hardwood regions reported shipments above output. All regions but Southern Cypress and Northern Pine reported orders above those of corre sponding week of 1938; all but California Redwood reported shipments above last year. All but Northern Hemlock and Hardwood region reported production above the 1938 week.
Lumber orders reported for the week ended June 10, 1939, by 437 Lumber orders reported for the week ended June 10, 1939, by 437
softwood mills totaled $227,239,000$ feet, or $2 \%$ below the production of

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were $215,303,000$ feet, or $7 \%$ below production. Production was $231,211,000$ feet. Reports from 103 hardwood mills give new business as $8,730,000$ feet, were $7,858,000$ feet, or $17 \%$ above production. Production was $6,718,000$ were

## Identical Mill Reports

Last week's production of 434 identical softwood mills was $230,855,000$ feet, and a year ago it was $182,908,000$ feet ; shipments were, respectively, $214,877,000$ feet and $187,178,000$ feet, and orders received, $226,785,000$ feet and $183,175,000$ feet. In the case of hardwoods, 90 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago $5,771,000$ feet and $5,203,000$
feet; shipments, $6,532,000$ feet and $5,509,000$ feet, and orders, $7,055,000$ feet and $4,426,000$ feet.

## Japanese Sugar Production During 1938-39 Increased

 $35.4 \%$ Above Last SeasonProduction of sugar in Japan, including the Island of Formosa, during the current 1938-39 season is forecast at $1,630,000$ long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with $1,204,000$ tons manufactured last season, an increase of 426,000 tons or approximately $35.4 \%$, according to advices received by Lamborn \& Co. from Tokyo. The firm further announced:
The current crop, harvesting of which commenced in November and is about completed, will be the largest production on record for the Japanese Empire. Last year's production was the highest up to that time.
Of the $1,630.000$ tons anticipated this season $1,586,000$ tons are expected to be produced from sugar cane, and 44,000 tons from sugar beets. Of last year's outturn $1,159,000$ tons came from sugar cane and 45,000 tons from sugar beets.
Sugar consumption in Japan approximates $1,150,000$ tons annually. The surplus production is expected to be marketed in China.

Freight Rates on Livestock Are Highest in 17 Years
Reports Bureau of Agricultural EconomicsSmaller Increases on Cotton and Wheat
Freight rates on livestock currently are the highest in 17 years, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported on May 16. Rates on wheat average the highest since 1934, and on cotton the highest since 1932. Preliminary indexes of rates on the three groups of commodities appear in the May issue of the Bureau's monthly publication "The Agricultural Situation.". The current index relates to the year ending June 30, 1939 The Bureau's announcement further stated:
For this period it is estimated that rates on livestock will average $163 \%$ of the base period, 1913 . This compares with $147 \%$ in the year ended
June 30,1938 . The highest preceding figure was 170 in 1920 . The index is an average for beef cattle, hegs, and sheep.
The current index for wheat is $145 \%$ of the 1933 period, compared with 140 in the year ended June 30, 1938. The highest for wheat in 18 years, was $164 \%$ in 1920 . The index for cotton is $106 \%$ of the 1913 period, com-
pared with 102 in the year ended June 30,1938 . The highest index for pared with 102 in the year ended June 30, 1938. The highest index for cotton during the period was 176 in 1921.
Advances' in current indexes reflect in part the general increases of $5 \%$ in railroad freight rates on agricuitural commodities authcrized last year by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to C. C. Matlock of the Bureau. They reflect also, says Mr. Matlock, the fact that "numerous rates which were voluntarily reduced by the carriers during the years of severe depression.
regarded as 'normal'.
A comparison is made of indexes of prices of farm products with the freight rates for beef cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat and cotton. It shows that, in relation to 1913 levels, agricultural freight rates are much higher this year than farm prices of the commodities on which they apply. The index on beef cattle, for sheep only $52 \%$, hogs $63 \%$, wheat $48 \%$ and cotton $65 \%$. on, beef cattle, for sheep only $52 \%$, hogs $63 \%$, wheat $48 \%$ and cotton $65 \%$. to 1938 "provide evidence of a drastic decline of farm prices since 1929 in relation to corresponding freight rates," that "owing to this relative decline in agricultural commodity prices, freight charges now absorb a materially increased proportion of the destination value of agricultural freight.'

Manufacturers' Stocks of Finished Goods Advanced in March After Four Successive Declines, Reports National Industrial Conference Board
Manufacturers' stocks of finished goods advanced in March after four consecutive monthly declines, according to preliminary estimates of the National Industrial Conference Board indexes of manufacturing inventories, released May 11. The rise brought the volume of these stocks up to the level that existed on Dec. 31, 1938, but holdings at the end of March were higher in relation to production than they were at the end of last year because of the sharp decline in productive activity during the first quarter of 1939. Supplies of finished goods were $51 / 2 \%$ lower than they were a year ago but still $10 \%$ above the monthly arerage for 1936. The Board further explained:
Inventories of semi-finished goods rose $1.2 \%$ in March, continuing the advance which began last November. Some rise in this type of stocks is normal, however, in a period of declining output.
Raw material holdings by industry followed the downward trend that has been operating for the past eleven months, falling 1.
These indexes provide no indication of any serious deterioration in These indexes provide no indication of any serious deterioration in the inventory position of manufacturing industry during the first quarter.
Stocks of both finished and semi-finished goods are considerably higher, Stocks of both they were in the last quarter of 1935, when industrial however, than they were the same as in the first three months of the production averaged about the same current year. Finished goods inventories were $15.8 \%$ higher at the end of Mrch, 1939 than at the end of 1935 ; stocks of semi-finished goods were March, 1939 tha
$11.8 \%$
higher.
The following table gives THE CONFERENCE BOARD indexes for these three classes of commodity holl lings at the end of March, 1939,
or the preceding month, and for March, 1938. These indexes (1936= 100) are adujsted for seasonal variation.

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mar. } \\(p a y) \\(p)}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Feb,} \\ \begin{array}{c} 1939 \\ (r) \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{1938}^{\mathrm{Mar} .}$ | Per Cent Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. } 1938 \text { to } \\ & \text { Mar., } 1939 \end{aligned}$ |
| Raw materials---.......-- | 99.0 113.6 | 100.6 <br> 112.3 | 114.4 <br> 120.8 <br> 1 | -1.6 +1.2 | ${ }_{-6.0}^{-13.5}$ |
| Finlished goods...-....... | 110.1 | 109.5 | 116.5 | + ${ }^{+1.5}$ | -5.5 |

## Bureau of Agricultural Economics Estimates Farmers Cash Income from Marketings in April Totaled $\$ 463,000,000$-Below Month Ago and Year Ago

Farmers cash income marketings in April totaled $\$ 463,-$ 000,000 , it was estimated on May 20 by thè Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. This total is $5 \%$ smaller than the $\$ 487,000,000$ estimated for March and slightly less than the $\$ 488,000,000$ estimate for April, 1938. Government payments to farmers in April amounted to $\$ 90,000,000$ compared with $\$ 60,000,000$ in April, 1938, and $\$ 95,000,000$ in March. Including Government payments the April cash income totaled $\$ 553,000,000$ or $1 \%$ more than the $\$ 548,000,000$ received by farmers in April last year. The total, however, was $\$ 29,000,000$ less than the estimates for March, 1939. 'Under date of May 20 the Bureau further states:
Farm cash income from marketings during the first four months of this year amounted to $\$ 1,958,000,000$ compared with $\$ 2,059,000,000$ estimated for the same months last year. This reduction is primarily owing to the smaller cotton crop being sold or placed under loan at prices about the same as a year earlier. Other changes to be noted are some increase in the income from grains partly offset by a reduction in tobacco income and a decrease in the income from dairy products. Government payments to farmers through April have totaled $\$ 282,000,000$ compared with $\$ 168,000,000$ for the same period in 1938. Thus the total income including Government payments amounted to $\$ 2,240,000,000$ in January-April this year and was $\$ 13,000,000$ larger than the $\$ 2,227,000,000$ in these months a year earier. for March. Income from crops was down $6 \%$ and receipts from sales of livestock and livestock products were $5 \%$ smaller. The decrease in income from March was less than usual. Afer ags $(1924-20=100$ ) increased from 64 in March to 64.5 in A 1 . of livestock products declined more than seasonally and nearly offset seasonally larger returs from corn, wheat, rice, wool, vegetables, cotton and sonally la
tobacco.
As compared with April last year, receipts from sales of grains, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, meat animals, poultry and eggs, and wool were about the same this April. The $5 \%$ smaller returns from marketings this April were due to smaller receipts from cotton marketings and loans and to smaller income from sales of dairy products.
Income from marketings in the second quarter of 1939 probably will be about as large as for the April-June period last year and Government payments are expected to continue higher during these months. Total farm cash income, therefore, probably will be about as large and possibly larger than in the second quarter of last year.

Farm Price Index Advanced One Point for Mid-May, Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics
A slight rise in the general level of farm product prices was noted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, on May 29, in its price States Department of Agriculture, on May
report for the month ending May 15. Reversing the trend report for the month ending May 15. Reversing the trend
of the previous four months, the general level of local market prices in mid-May was up one point from a month earlier. Advances in grains, cotton and fruits more than offset the seasonal declines in dairy products and downturns in other important groups of commodities. At $90 \%$ of pre-war, the May 15 index was two points below that of mid-May, 1938. The Bureau further reported:
Prices paid by farmers were reported by the Burcau as unchanged from the mid-April level. With the ona-point advance in the general level of prices received, however, the exchange value of farm products advanced one point. At $75 \%$ of pre-war, the exchange value was one point higher than in mid-May 1938.
Grain prices advanced five points from mid-April to mid-May. Cotton lint advanced sufficiently to raise the combined index for cotton and cottonseed by two points. Slightly higher prices for some types of meat animals were more than offset by declines in others, with the group index two points lower than on April 15. Dairy and poultry products also were lower.
Compared with a year earlier, the grains, and dairy and poultry products were lower. All other groups were higher. Cotton and cottonseed; and meat animals were one point higher; fruit prices eight points higher; and truck crop prices 22 points higher. Grains were seven points lower; dairy products were down 11 points; and poultry products were 13 points dairy products wee
Wheat prices received by farmers rose sharply during the month ending May 15. Early May wheat crop prospects were slightly below production indications a month earlier. As corn prices advanced somewhat more than usual and local hog markets weakened more than usual, the hog-corn ratio-for the third consecutive month-became less favorable to feeders. The mid-May ratio was more favorable,
average for the 29 years for which records are available
average ior the estes
Advances in cattle prices in the Southern and Western States were Advances in cattue prices more than offsetting the declines in other reported by the Bureau as more than offsething the dechines in of wool parts of also averaged higher.
Dairy product prices showed about the usual seasonal decline. In contrast, prices received for chickens declined during the month whereas they usually advance from mid-April to mid-May. Eggs also declined slightly and contraseasonally in all areas except the South Atlantic States. Potato prices dropped sharply under the influence of increasing supplies of new-crop offerings, Apples, oranges, and lemons advanced. Grape-
Ar
with some items higher and some Jower. At $110 \%$ of pre-war they averaged 22 points higher than in mid-May last yeus.

## 1,620,424 Farmers of North Central Region to

 Participate in 1939 AAA ProgramThe Agricultural Adujstment Administration announced on May 19 that by completing and signing individual farm plans before the May 1 closing date, 1,620,424 farmers in the North Central Region have indicated their intention of participating in the 1939 farm program. That number, pafficials said, represents $74 \%$ of all the farms in the ten North Central States and was approximately 470,000 more North Central farms than participated in the 1938 program. for which farm plans were signed containent in the matter cropland of continued:

State reports from other bections of the country indicate that participation in the 1939 program will be much larger than it was in 1938 is all regions and will total nearly $6,000,000$ farmers. Estimates based on current reports on the percentage of all farmers who will cooperate in the 1939 program and the percentage of cropland which will be in compliance in the various regions are as follows: Southern Region, $86 \%$ of all farmers and $86 \%$ of all cropland; East Central Region, $81 \%$ of all farmers and $85 \%$ of all cropland; Western Region, $67 \%$ of all farmers and $77 \%$ of all
of all cropland.

## Non-Farm Real Estate Foreclosures Declined 5\% from March to April, According to FHLBB

The $5 \%$ decline in non-farm real estate foreclosure activity from March to April compares favorably with the decline of slightly less than $2 \%$ shown for the same period by the five-year average, according to an announcement issued May 26 by Corwin A. Fergus, Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The decreases from March shown for Loan Bank Board. No. 3 and No. 4 ( 20,000 to 59,999 dwellings and 60,000 dwellings and over, respectively) and the increases registered by No. 1 and No. 2 (under 5,000 dwellings and from 5,000 to 19,999 dwellings, respectively) indicate that lessened foreclosure activity in the more highly urbanized areas brought about the decline from March for the United States 'as a whole. Only Group No. 1 compared unfavorably with its five-year average for the March to April period. Mr. Fergus further reported
Twenty-five States and the District of Columbia reported declines from Twenty-Iive states ant cases, while 21 States disclosed increases totaling 518 and two States indicated no change; hence, a net decrease from 518 and two States indice
In relation to April of last year, foreclosures this April were $14.6 \%$ lower. This decline was reflected in each size group but was more pronounce
Comparing the first four months of 1938 and 1939, the decrease from last year in foreclosures was $12.6 \%$ for the United States and varied from $10.0 \%$ in Group No. 4 to $16.3 \%$ in Group No. 2. In similar comparisons only 14 scattered States showed a larger number of cases for the first only third of this. year.
The $10.2 \%$ decline of real estate foreelosures in metropolitan communities during April, which brought the index from 157 for "March to 141 ( 1926 equals 100 ), was a substantially greater drop than the $1.3 \%$ seasonal decline for this period. In relation to their respective corresponding months of 1938, the decline for April ( $20.3 \%$ ) was more pronounc than the decreases shown for each of the earlier months of this year
Foreclosure activity during the first four months of this year was $14.6 \%$ below that for the same period of 1938 , but was $76,1 \%$ above that for the same period of 1926.
of the 82 metropolitan communities reporting for April, 51 showed decreases and 27 increases,' while four indicated no change in foreclosure activity from March.

Farmers' Gross Income for 1938 Reported at $\$ 9,220,000$,000 by Bureau of Agricultural Economics-Compares with $\$ 10,350,000,000$ for 1937
Farmers' in 1938 'had a gross income of $\$ 9,220,000,000$ from farm production and Government payments, it was reported June 5 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The estimate includes cash income from marketings, Government payincludes cash income under conservation programs, and the value at farm ments under conservation programs, and the on of products retained for consumption on the prices of products retained for consumption on the farms 000 in 1937, and with $\$ 5,532,000,000$ in 1932. The 1937 income was the largest for the depression and recovery period since 1929. The 1932 income was the smallest of record dating back to 1925. The gain from 1932 to 1937 was $86 \%$, and the income for 1938 represented a gain of $66 \%$ over the depression low point. The Bureau further reported:
The 1938 gross income consisted of $\$ 7,538,000,000$ cash from farm The 1938 gross income consisted of $\$ 7,538,000,000$ cash from farm
marketings, Government payments totaling $\$ 482,000,000$, and products marketings,
retained for farm consumption valued at $\$ \$ 1,200,000,000$. In 1937 the cash income from marketings was $\$ 8,621,000,000$, Government. payments totaled $\$ 367,000,000$, and the
sumption was $\$ 1,362,000,000$
The figures released today include revisions of estimates dating back to 1925. The estimates of gross income from farm production have been raised for each year during this period by approximately $4 \%$ to $7 \%$. The increases, the Bureau explained, are the result largely of a change in the method of estimating income from meat animals and an upward revision in estimated production and sales of chickens and eggs.
The Bureau said that the greater portion of the decline in gross farm income from 1937 to 1938 was due to the decrease in income from crops, particularly from grains, fruits, vegetables and cotton. Gross income
from all crops in 1938 was $18 \%$ less than in 1937, whereas income from livestock and livestock products declined less than $9 \%$.
come from Government payments was $31 \%$ larger in 1938 than in 1937, and this increase partially offset the decline in gross income from farm products. Corn, peanuts, sugar beets, maple sugar and syrup, and some of the legume seeds were the only crops which returned farmers a larger gross income in 1938 than in 1937. Income from all items of livestock and livestock products was lower in 1938.

In two States-Iowa and South Dakota-the gross farm income was higher in 1938 than in 1937. A gain of about $5 \%$ was reported for both of these States, the increases being attributed largely to expanded feeding operations. In all of the New England States except Maine, and in New Jersey, the gross farm income in 1938 was about $5 \%$ smaller than in 1937. Arizona was the only other State showing 1938 gross farm income within $5 \%$ of 1937.
Largest declines in income from 1937 to 1938 were in Kansas, California, Texas, Colorado, Maine and Florida, where the gross income in 1938 was $20 \%$ to $25 \%$ smaller than in 1937. In California and Florida the marked decline in income from citrus fruits was an important factor. In Kansas the largest decline was from sales of wheat-smaller sales and lower prices. In Colorado a decline occurred in income from both crops and livestock, but crops showed the biggest decrease. The reduced income in Maine was the result largely of a decrease of $41 \%$ in income from potatoes.

## Farmers' Short-Term Debts Totaled $\$ 1,255,185,000$ on

Dec. 31, Reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Farmers' short-term debts on account of personal and collateral loans by commercial banks and loans of a similar type held by federally-sponsored credit agencies, totaled $\$ 1,255,185,000$ as of Dec. 31 last, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, reported on June 9. During the last half of 1938 these shortterm loans to farmers by commercial banks increased from $\$ 925,705,000$ to $\$ 1,064,667,000$. During the same period, loans by federally-sponsored credit agencies decreased from $\$ 240,787,000$ to $\$ 190,518,000$. The combined holdings of the $\$ 240,787,000$ to $\$ 190,018,000$. two groups of lending agencies were $28 \%$ higher than on
Dec. 31, 1937, according to the Bureau, which states that the increases in these loans in 1938 reflected in part the substantial volume of advances made under the Commodity Credit Corporation loan program. The Bureau further apnounced:
The aggregate of loans from federally-sponsored agencies was slightly cwer at the end of 1938 as compared with 1937, but loans held by the production credit associations totaled $\$ 146,825,000$, or about $7 \%$ more than at the end of 1937. The production credit associations have shown an annual increase in volume of loan each year since their organization in 1933.
On the other hand, the volume of advances made by the Federal intermediate credit banks to private financing institutions has tended to decrease, and loans by the regional agricultural credit corporations (in liquidation) have been substantially reduced.
The Bureau reported that total personal and collateral loans to farmers by commercial banks increased from $\$ 593,614,000$ at the end of 1936 to $\$ 1,064,667,000$ at the end of 1938 -an increase of $79 \%$. Largest increases were in the West North Central and West South Central States. These two regions accounted for about $47 \%$ of the increase during the two-year period.
From 1936 to 1938 advances by the federally-sponsored credit agencies increased in all major regions of the country except the Mountain, West North Central, and West South Central States. In the Mountain States the rapid reduction in loans held by the regional Agricultural Credit Corporations and private financing agencies more than offset the increase in loans held by the Production Credir Associations.
The Bureau explained that the bulk of the cotton and corn loans under the 1938-39 commodity loans program of the Federal Government is held by commercial banks and other local lending agencies. Such loans are reflected in the reported increase in personal and collateral loans to farmers, held by commercial banks on Dec. 31 last. In addition, a substantial volume of 1937-38 cotton loans was held by commercial banks on that date.

## Petroleum and Its Products-Possible Crude Cut Seen

 as Gasoline Prices Slip-Daily Average Production Higher, Illinois Hitting New High-Week-End Higher, Ilinois Hitting New High-Week-End Heads Hit Harrington Bill-California Passes New Heads Hit Harrington Bill-California Passes NewControl Bill-Cardenas to Review Richberg's Proposals
Failure of the recent almost nation-wide upswing in gasoline prices to hold for more than a few days after major oil companies had followed the lead of the Sinclair Refining Co. in advancing motor fuel prices $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in 42 States has renewed fears of a possible general cut in crude oil prices.
Oil men point out that the continued high rate of refinery operations have so weakened the statistical position of gasoline that stocks as of this week are only a million or so barrels below last year while only a short while ago, stocks were more than $5,000,000$ barrels under the levels for the comparable period in 1938. With these heavy stocks overhanging the markets, refiners find it difficult to raise prices and this in turn depresses the crude oil market.
While production of crude oil during the June 17 week climbed more than 70,000 barrels as compared with the previous period, output was still below the June market demand estimate of the United States Bureau of Mines of $3,491,000$ barrels. The consistent high rate of refinery operations means that further drains upon inventories of domestic and foreign crude oil held in this country are inevitable.
The American Petroleum Institute report for the June 17 period disclosed that daily average production was $3,447,050$ barrels. All major oil-producing States showed
substantial increases in their output. Sharpest gain was shown by Kansas where production climbed 16,950 barrels to 168,550 barrels. California showed a gain of 14,000 barrels lifting the daily average to 617,100 barrels. A rise of 14,250 barrels was recorded for Oklahoma which hit a daily average of 453,500 barrels. Texas was up 13,450 barrels to a daily total of $1,294,450$ barrels, with Illinois hitting a new high at 234,000 barrels, up 13,000 barrels. hitting a new high at 234,000 barrels, up 13,000 barrels.
Smallest gain was shown by Louisiana which rose 2,750 Smallest gain was shown
barrels to 270,550 barrels.

Chairman Lon A. Smith and Commissioner E. O. Thompson of the Texas Railroad Commission, signed the new proration orders for the Lone Star State for July, August and September which were issued early this week. In opposition to Commissioner Jerry Sadler, the new orders called for the closing of all oil wells in the State for eight days a month for these three months. The fifth Saturday and Sunday of July and the fifth Sunday of September are exempt from the order. Mr. Sadler had urged that the shutdowns only be order. Mr. Sadler had urged that the
made offective for July and August.

Under the new proration setup, which becomes effective July 1 for the following three months, the basic allowable will be $1,362,158$ barrels daily, which is about 30,000 barrels daily above the current daily production. One of the increases allotted in the new orders are for the Yates field which was boosted 6,298 barrels to 35 barrels per well daily. Incidentally, it is the strict control that Texas is exerting over its production that is playing a major role in maintaining crude oil prices at their current levels.

The United States Bureau of Mines on June 23 estimated the July market demand for domestic crude oil at $3,513,200$ barrels daily, an increase of 22,200 barrels, or $1 \%$ above the June estimate and $2 \%$ above the actual demand for the corresponding month a year ago.

Testimony of the heads of four major oil companies and one head of a Mid-Continent association of independent oil marketers before the House judiciary sub-committee holding hearings on the proposed Harrington bill which would divorce marketing from other petroleum operations disclosed their bitter opposition to the proposed measure. Arguments advanced by proponents of the bill were characterized by J. Howard Pew, head of the Sun Oil Co., as "contradictory, illogical and inconsistent," in his comment.
"I do not recall an instance," he continued, "in which so much legislative dynamite, industrial disaster and economic perversity have been so packed into so few words of a legislative proposal. Nor do I recall a case in which the proponents of a measure have so sedulously sought to conceal its real meaning and purpose. This bill comes to your committee as a means to help the oil jobber, but it would in fact deprive the refining company of the right to use any transportation whatever, or to make any deliveries of its products. That means that the refining companies would have to get rid of, not only their gasoline pipe lines, but all the other transportation facilities that are used in connection with marketing.
"Under this bill," he continued in his testimony, "petroleum products must be sold at the refinery but the refinery is prohibited from delivering them, and a marketer is prohibited from transporting them even after he establishes his ownership. Thus the refineries would have to dispose of all their marketing facilities they now possess, which means not only gasoline pipe lines but railroad tank cars, tank ships and barges, tank trucks and plants. There are 150,000 tank cars. Some companies, like ours, own these tank cars and would have to get rid of them, the industry would also have to get rid of the 100,000 tank trucks it used. But that is not all. The companies would have to divest themselves of a large part of their fleet of ocean-going tank ships, because these are used for transporting refined products as well as crude oil.
"Altogether, these marketing facilities-transportation plus terminal properties, bulk stations, \&e.-involve an investment of nearly $\$ 2,000,000,000$. Somebody would have investment of nearly $\$ 2,000,000,000$. Somebody would have
to take all that over; but this bill's mandate takes no account
of that."
The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio has always made a profit on its marketing operations, W. T. Holliday, President, told the House judiciary subcommittee. "It has only been the profits from its marketing operations which have enabled it to survive during the last 10 years," he added. Passage of the Harrington bill, John A. Brown, head of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., told the subcommittee would not serve to restrain monopoly but would, on the contrary, restrain competition and make increase monopolostic possibilities. Eric V. Weber, President of the Eureka Oil Co. of Cincinnati, representing President of the Eureka Oil Co. of Cincinnati, representing
the Ohio Petroleum Marketers' Association, held the bill to the "unio Petroleu,
W. S. Farrish, President of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, held that the Harrington bill would increase oil consumer costs by destroying the distributive system that has been developed by the industry out of many years of experience in his testimony before the subcommittee on Friday.

As the week ended, the industry was awaiting news from the West Coast as to the probable fate of the new oil control bill signed there on June 19. The California Senate late Monday passed the Atkinson bill to set up State control of oil production and sent to Governor Olson for his signature. Since he has backed the bill, there is little doubt that he
would sign the new measure. However, independent oil men who have opposed the bill, plan to issue early referendum petitions as soon as it becomes law. Should this develop, it is would that voluntary production control such as now exist A United Press dispene law's fate is settled.
A United Press dispatch from Mexico City, dated June 21, reported that "President Lazaro Cardenas, enroute tonight to lower California on his tour of Northern Mexico, was expected to confer within the next few days with his closest advisers regarding the proposal of Donald R Richberr representing foreign oil companies, to settle the 15 -month org expropriation dispute," Earlier in the week, it wes ronth old from Washington that Presider Ro week, Ambassador Non that President Roosevelt had told Mexican nothing unreasonable in the companies' demand for a voice in the management of the seized properties.

The following price change was posted.
June 22-Imperial Refining restored the 10 -cent a barrel cut made in Kent County, Michigan, crude oil prices late in April, with the price back at 88 cents a barrel.

Prices of Typical Grude per Barrel at Wells
Bradford, Pa
Lima
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)
Lima (Ohio Oil
Wilinois.-.-......


REFINED PRODUCTS-GAS PRICE ADVANCE FAILS TO HOLD-
MANY COMPANIES RESCIND BOOSTS-MOTOR. FUEL
TAINED HIGH REFINERY RATES SEENLE DECLINE-SUS WEAKENED MARKETS
The price advances which were posted for the entire marketing area east of the Rocky Mountains for motor fuel during mid-June failed to hold as a result of the refusal of several of the major companies to follow the lead of the Sinclair Refining Co. which posted the original advance of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in the 42 States in which it operates.
Steady resistance of companies such as Standard of New Jersey and Atlantic Refining led to a semi-collapse of the general price advance but behind this was a story of steadily increasing weakness in the statistical position of the refined products branch of the industry. Not only has gasoline products branch of the industry. Not only has gasoline high refining operations, which has completely offset the high refining operations, which has completely offset the
rise in demand over 1938, but gas and fuel stocks are rising to extremely high levels.

Behind the entire market picture is one unpalatable fact. That gasoline inventories are going down only half as fast as they did a year ago, as a result of the heavy runs of crude to stills. Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline accord ing to American Petroleum Institute figures, were 82,657,000 barrels on June 17. This represents a decline of only 59,000 barrels from the previous week in striking contrast to a "normal". weekly decline of $1,000,000$ barrels for this period normal". Weekly decline of $1,000,000$ barrels for this period
of the year. Stocks are now only slightly more than $1,000,-$ of the year. Stocks are now only slightly more than $1,000,-$
000 barrels under the comparable period last year whereas a few weeks ago, they were more than $5,000,000$ less than at the same time in 1938 .

Withdrawals of gasoline from inventories during the March 1-June 15 period have been approximately $4,500,000$ barrels, while a year ago the same period showed a decline of $8,489,000$ barrels. The weekly decline for this year has been only slightly better than 400,000 barrels a week against a decline of nearly 775,000 barrels weekly during the like 1938 period. Surplus stocks of gasoline at present are around $8,000,000$ barrels which must be liquidated before the pressure they exert on the markets in the country can be lifted. Consumption is running ahead of last year, and if refinery operaiions can be materially reduced, there is some hope of cutting down these topheavy stocks.
A slight decline was shown in refinery operations during the week ended June 17 during which period a fractional decline brought the total down to $85.7 \%$ of capacity, against $86.5 \%$ a week earlier. Average daily runs of crude oil to stills during this period were off 30,000 barrels to $3,480,000$ barrels. Not only have gasoline stocks been lifted to unwiedly levels by the continued excessive refinery operations but stocks of gas and fuel oil have grown some $3,500,000$ barrels during the two-week period ended June 17.

The United States domestic demand for motor fuel during July was set at $56,200,000$ barrels for July by the Bureau of Mines in its regular monthly forecast issued on June 23. This total represents an increase of $11 \%$ over the abnormally low demand for the same month last year.

Price changes were general during the week with many of the major companies which earlier this month had posted advances of $1 / 2$-cent a gallon in gasoline prices rescinding their advances.

| U. S. Gasoline (Above 65 Octane), Tank Car Lots, F.O.B. Refinery |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Std.Oil N.J.S. $061 / 2$ 2. 07 | Texas.-...-\$. $071 / 1 / 2.08$ | Chicago ....-\$.05 |
| Socony-Vac . $06 \quad-.061 / 2$ |  | New Orieans. . $061 / 2-.07$ |
| T. Wat.Oil- $081 / 4-.08 \frac{1}{4}$ |  | Gulf ports..- $01 \%$. $051 / 2$ |
| RichOil (Cal) . $0814.4083 / 4$ |  | Tulsa-.---.-. .0478.-051/6 |
| Warner-Q.- . $071 / 2$ |  |  |
| Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tank Car, F.O.B. Refinery |  |  |
| New York- | North Texas.---. $\$ .04$ | New Orleans. $8.051 / 4-.053 / 2$ |
|  | Los Angeles--. $031 / 2$-. 05 |  |
| Fuel Oil, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal |  |  |
| N. Y. (Bayonne)- \$1.05 | California 24 plus D ${ }^{\text {D }}$ |  |
| Bunker C........ $\$ 1.05$ | \$1.00-1.25 | Philla., Bunker C...- $1: 45$ |

N. Y. (Bayonne)

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

27 plus (Bayonne) |  | Chicago- |
| :---: | :---: |
| $28-30$ |  |
| D |  | $\qquad$ 8.053 $\left.\right|^{\text {Tuls }}$ Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included

2 New York.


## -

## Daily Average Crude Oil Production for Week Ended June 17 Gains 70,100 Barrels

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average. gross crude oil production for the was a rise of June 17, 1939, was 3,44,050 barrels. . previous week, and 70,100 barrels from the output of the previous week, arra the current week's figure was below the , 49 of the Interior to be the total of the restrictions imposed by the various oil-producing States during June. Daily average production for the four weeks ended June 17, 1939, is estimated at $3,492,000$ barrels. The daily average output for the week ended June 18, 1938, totaled 3,137,300 barrels. Further details as reported by the Institute follow:
Imports of petroleum for domestic use and receipts in bond at principal United Statcs ports for the week ended June 17 totaled 1,444,000 barrels barrels for the week ended June 10 and 229,679 barrels daily for the fourweeks ended June 17.
Receipts of California oil at Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports for the week ended June 17 totaled 240,000 barrels, a daily average of 34,286 barrels compared with a daily average of 7,143 barrels for the week ended June 10 and 26,464 barrels daily for the four weeks ended June 13.
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 industry as a whole ran to stills, on a Bureau of Mines' basis, $3,480,000$ barrels of crude cil daily during the week, and that all companies had in storage at refineries, bulk terminals, in trandit and in pipe lines as of the end of the week, $82,650,000$ barreds of rill unfinished gascline. The total amount of gasoline produced by all companies is estimated to have been $11,459,000$ barrels duwing week

DAILY AVERAGE CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

| (Figures in Barrels) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. of } M . \\ & \text { Calcu- } \\ & \text { lated } \\ & \text { Require- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { (June) } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { State } \\ \text { Allowable } \\ \text { June 1 } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week Euned June 17 1939 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { Previous } \\ \text { Week } \end{gathered}$ | Four Ended June 17 -1939 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Ended } \\ & \text { June } 18 \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
| O | $\begin{aligned} & 450,300 \\ & 152,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 428,000 \\ & 165,880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 453,500 \\ & 168,550 \end{aligned}$ | +14.250 $+16,950$ | $\begin{aligned} & 446,900 \\ & 159,650 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 446,050 \\ & 159,550 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panhandie Texas....-- |  |  | 85,550 | +4,150 | 84,250 | 69,600 |
| West Central Texas... |  |  | 32,000 | +2,200 | 31,300 | 28,100 |
| West Texas |  |  | 217,150 | $+11,050$ -350 | 223,050 94.000 | 179,450 89,350 |
| East Central.T |  |  | 90, 37200 | -350 | 409,600 409 | 363,500 |
| East Texas |  |  | 372,550 219,700 | +1,300 | 239,250 | ${ }_{207,250}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Sounsmestal }}$ Coxas |  |  | 212,900 | +2,200 | 223,950 | 187,650 |
| Total T | 1,427,300 | b1330282 | 1,294,450 | +13,450 | 1,375,700 | 1,189,750 |
| ort |  |  | 73 | $\begin{array}{r} +200 \\ +2,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 773,450 \\ & 194,500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,900 \\ 181,800 \end{array}$ |
| 1 | 265,000 | 263,023 | 270,550 | +2,75 | 267,95 | 262,70 |
| Arkansas | 54,700 | 57,813 | 57,550 | $+650$ | 56,450 | 42,950 |
| Illinois. | 174,300 |  | 234,650 | +12,450 | 224,050 9860 | 140,550 |
| Castern (not incl. III.) | 106,400 53,400 |  | 95,900 66800 | + ${ }^{+150}$ | 65,450 | 55,200 |
| Wyomin | 73,300 |  | 63,300 | $+600$ | 60,500 | 54,550 |
| Montan | 17,300 |  | 14,950 | 00 | 14,900 | 14,450 |
| , | 5,000 |  | 3,850 | +50 $-4,900$ | 3,850 109,450 | 3,800 90,350 |
| New Mexic | 117,000 | c117,000 | 105,900 | $-4,900$ | 109,450 | 90,350 |
| Total east ot Calif. | 2,896,400 |  | 2,829,950 | $+56,100$ | $2,881,600$ <br> 610.400 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,459,900 \\ 677,400 \end{array}$ |
| Californla | 594,600 | d590,000 | 617,100 | +14,000 | 610,400 | 677,400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,137 |

$\xrightarrow{\text { Total United Śtates. }} 3,491,000| | \begin{array}{ll}3,447,050\end{array}+70,100|3,492,000| 3,137,300$ Note-The figures indicated above do no
might have been surreptitiously produced.
a These are Bureau of Mines calculations of the requirements of domestic crude ofl based upon certain premises outlined in its detailed forecast for the month of June. As requirements may be supplifed elther from stocks, or from new production, contemplated withdrawals from crude, ofl inventories must be deducted from the produced.
b Net daily average basic allowable for the thirty (30) day period beginning
June 1. Shutdowns are ordered for all Saturdays and Sundays during June. c Export allowance of 4,000 barrels included
d Recommowance of 4,000 barrels included.
CRUDE RUNS TO STILLS AND PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE, WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1939

|  | Daily Refining <br> Capacity |  | Crude Runs to Stills |  | GasolineProductionat RefinerlesInc. NaturalBlended |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Potential Rate | Percent Reporting | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Average } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Operated |  |
| East Coast. | 615 | 100.0 | 541 | 88.0 | $\begin{array}{r}1,490 \\ \hline 196\end{array}$ |
| Appalachlan | 149 | 85.9 | 109 | 85.2 | 396 1.972 |
| Indiana, minols, Kentucky- | 574 | 89.5 | 492 | 95.7 | 1,972 9 |
| Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri | 419 | 81.6 | 279 135 | 81.6 84.9 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{2} 56$ |
| Inland Texas | 316 | 50.3 | 135 838 | 84.9 93.6 | 2,669 |
| Texas Gulf -- | 1,000 | 89.5 97.3 | 838 132 | 93.6 91.0 | 2,668 |
| Loustana Gulf.-.-.-.-- | 149 100 | 97.3 55.0 | 132 41 | 91.0 74.5 | 109 109 |
| Rocky Mountaln...-.-.-.-- | 118 | 54.2 | 53 | 82.8 | 204 |
| Callfornia. | 828 | 90.0 | 519 | 69.7 | 1,468 |
| Reported |  | 85.8 | 3,139 | 85.7 | 10.113 |
| Estimated unreported.-- |  |  | 341 |  | 1,346 |
| *Estimated total U. S.: June 171939 |  |  |  |  | 11,459 |
| June 10, 1939...... | 4,268 |  | 3,510 |  | 11,602 |
| * U.S.B. of M. June 17, '38 |  |  | x3,129 |  | y10,324 |

* Estimated Bureau of Mines basis. A June, 1938 daily average. y This is a
week's production based on the United States Bureau of Mines June, 1938 daily weerage. a $12 \%$ reporting capacity did not report gasoline production.

STOCKS OF FINISHED AND UNFINISHED GASOLINE AND GAS AND FUEL OIL, WEEK ENDED JUNE 17, 1939
(Figures in Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons Each)

| District | Stock of Fintshed and Unfinished Gasoline |  | Stocks of Gas Ofl and Distillates |  | Stocks of Restidual Fuel OU |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Finished }}{\text { Total }}$ | Total Fintshed $\stackrel{\text { and }}{\text { Unfin'd }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { At } \\ \text { Refinerles } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { At Terms. } \\ \text { in Transit } \\ \text { and in } \\ \text { Pipe Lines } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} A t \\ \text { Refinerles } \end{gathered}$ | $8 \begin{aligned} & \text { At Terms } \\ & \text { in Transit } \\ & \text { and in } \\ & \text { Yipe Lines } \end{aligned}$ |
| East Coast.- | 20,449 | 21,656 | 3,539 | 4,935 | 3,758 | 3,995 |
| Appalachlan_.....-- | 2,990 | $\begin{array}{r}3.304 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 266 2.648 |  | 2,806 | 42 |
| Ind., III., Ky ${ }_{\text {Okla. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}12,478 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,229 7,314 | 1,270 | 53 | 2,759 |  |
| Inland Texas......- | 1,341 | 1,577 | 301 |  | 1.757 |  |
| Texas Gulf | 8.629 | 10,134 | 3,885 | 334 | 5,416 | ${ }_{247}^{240}$ |
| Loustana Gulf | 2,230 | 2,579 | 912 | 25 16 | $\begin{array}{r}1,485 \\ \hline 596\end{array}$ | 247 |
| No. La. \& Arkansas |  | 473 1,688 | ${ }_{111}^{271}$ | 16 | 588 |  |
| Rocky Mountain.- | 14,535 | 1,688 15,633 | 8,665 | 1,597 | 61,091 | 24,770 |
| Reported. | 71,445 | 77.587 | 21,868 | 7,509 | 80.650 | 29,294 |
| Est. unreported | 4,970 | 5,070 | 670 |  | 2,280 |  |
| *Est, total U. 8 S.: |  |  |  | 7.509 |  | 29,294 |
| June 17, 1939, 1939--- | 76.421 | -82,716 | b21,822 | 7.535 | b82,268 | 28,971 |
| U. S. B. of Mines * June 17, 1938 . | 76.872 | 83.831 | 23.696 |  | 112,245 |  | * Estimated Bureau of Mines basis.. b For comparability with last year thes tigures must be increased by stocks "At Terminal

World Silver Production Maintained at Steady Rate Production of refined silver for the world in the first four months of 1939 has been holding at about the same rate as in 1938: Output on a refinery basis for the Jan.-April period, excluding Mexico, amounted to $60,020,000$ oz., against $58,581,000 \mathrm{oz}$. in the same period last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Statistics on Mexico's operations cover only the first two months of the current year, in which period $11,075,000 \mathrm{oz}$. was produced.
The United States produced $5,336,000 \mathrm{oz}$. of silver in April, making the total for the first four months $20,340,000$ oz., against $21,101,000 \mathrm{oz}$. in the same time last year.
Silver production of the world in the Jan.-April period of both 1938 and 1939 , in ounces, follows:

a Not yet reported. b Australia and New Zealand. cestimated.
Copper Production Outside United States
Production of copper in the world from ore originating outside of the United States, according to the countries where the metal was recovered as blister copper (smelter basis) for 1937, 1938, and the first quarter of the current year, in short tons, follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { First Quarter } \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United States (foreign ore) a-.. | 72,900 | 74,700 | 16,000 |
|  | 49,100 | 40,900 | 10,300 |
| Canada. | 2277300 | 238,100 | 57,400 |
| Chile | 437,000 | 372,000 | 83,000 9 |
| Peru. | 37,500 | 39,200 | -9,600 |
| Germany | 72,200 e102000 | 73,800 e108,000 | 20,900 |
| Russia-- | e102,000 43,400 | er 468,300 | 13,800 |
| Yugoslavia | 43,400 1,500 | 46,300 2,900 | 1500 |
| Other Europe | 54,800 | 61,300 | 15,700 |
| Japan. | 96,600 | e111,300 | e29,000 |
| India | 7,600 | 6,000 |  |
| Other Asia | 4,500 18,300 | 7,000 19,200 | e2,000 4,600 |
| Australia- | 18,300 411,500 | 19,200 386,000 | $\begin{array}{r}4,600 \\ \hline 90,300\end{array}$ |
| Totals | 1,636,200 | 1,586,700 | 383,100 |
| Monthly averages | 136,350 | 132,225 | 127,700 |
| Daily averages... | 4,483 | 4.347 | 4.257 |

a Copper content of ore and matte at $95 \%$; includes receipts from Cuba and a Copper content of ore and matte at $95 \%$; includes receipts from Cuba and
Philippines. $b$ Imports of blister into United States from Mexico. c Partly estlPhilippines. b Imports of blister into United Sind
mated: includes Finland, Great Britain, Spain, France. Norway, Sweden, Rumania and Belgium ex-Katanga. Copper from Katanga matte smeited in Belgium is credit to Africe.

## Weekly Coal Production Statistics

The National Bituminous Coal Commission in its current weekly coal report stated that total production of soft coal in the week ended June 10 is estimated at $6,306,000$ net tons. This. is the highest weekly output since the end of March and compares with $4,937,000$ tons produced in the corresponding week last year.

The United States Bureau of Mines in its weekly coal report stated that the total production of Pennsylvania anthracite in the week ended June 10 is estimated at 828,000 tons, an average of 138,000 tons per day for the six working days of the week. Compared with the daily rate obtained in the five-day week of June 3, there was a decrease of nearly $9 \%$. Production in the corresponding week of 1938

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
3757
amounted to 898,000 tons. The 1938 figures released for the first time in this issue are final and complete, based on annual reports received from the operators.
estimated united states production of soft coal with COMPARABLE DATA ON PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM COMP (In Thousands of Net Tons)

| Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 10 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Junen 3 }^{1939} \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June } 11 \\ 1938 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1939 | 1938 | 1929 |
|  |  | 37 |  | 136 |  |
| 1,051 | d1,085 |  | 1,052 | 1,000 | 5 |

Butaminous Coal aDaily average......
Crude Petroleum Coal equivalent of weekly out put.
a Includes for purposes of historical comparison and statistical convenience the Total barrels produced semi-anthracite and anthracite outside of Pennsylvanis. ,000,000 B.t.u. per barrel of oll and week converted to equivalent coal assuming 3 full weeks ending June 10, 1939, and corresponding 23 weeks of 1938 and 1929 . ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE AND BEEHIVE COKE
(In Net Tons)

|  | Week Ended |  |  | Calendar Year to Date |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 10 \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 3 \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { June } 11 \\ 1938 \mathbf{c} \end{gathered}\right.$ | 1939 | 1938 cd | 1929d |
| Pa. Anthracite- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, incl. colliery fuela | 828,000 | 757,000 | 898,000 | 24,241,000 | 22,182,000 | 32,033,000 |
| Daily average------ | 138,000 | 151,400 | 149,700 | 180,200 | 164,900 | 238,200 |
| Comm'l production 1 Beehive Coke- | 787,000 | 719,000 | 853,000 | 23,029,000 | 21,073,000 | 29,727,000 |
| United States total | 11.400 | 11,300 | 11,900 | 278,400 | 467.900 | 2,909,300 |
| Daily average.. | 1,900 | 1,883 | 1,983 | 2,017 | 3,391 | 21,082 | operatlons. b Excludes, colliery fuel. c Final figures.

parable the number of working days in the three years.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY PRODUCTION OF COAL, BY STATES (In Thousands of Net Tons)
(The current weekly estimates are based on raliroad carloadings and river shipdistrict and State sources or of final annual returns from the operators.)

a Includes operations on the N. \& W., C. \& O., VIrginian, K. \& M., B. C. \& G.; ing the Panhandle District and Grant, Mineral, and Tucker counties. c Includes Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. d Data for Pennsylvania anthraeite from published records of the Eareau of Mines. $p$ Preliminary. $r$ Alaska, * Less than 1,000 tons.

Non-Ferrous Metals-Lead Price Again Advanced Five Points-Steady Inquiry for Copper and Zinc
"Metal and Mineral Markets," in its issue of June 22, reported that inquiry for non-ferrous metals continued at a fair rate last week and the tonnage sold was sufficient in volume to impart a better tone to the market. Actual consumption of major metals appears to be slightly higher this month than in May. Lead producers were encouraged by further strength in London and another five-point advance was put through here. Copper and zinc remained unchanged, but tin moved higher. Operators in silver abroad were nervous over fears of a change in the Government's were nervous over fears of a change in the Government's
silver policy after June 30, but the domestic trade did not share in this anxiety. The publication further stated: Copper
The London market for copper averaged a shade below domestic parity during the last week, with the result that buying interest moderated a little. However, business placed in the domestic trade during the last week was in fair volume, involving 9,157 tons, against 13,71 tons in the previous week. Sales reported hy the industry so far this month amounted to 33,990 tons.
Brass and wire mills report a moderate upturn in business for June, but it is still uncertain whether domestic deliveries of copper will be larger than those of May.
Producers regard the 10 c. basis for domestic copper as steady to firm, notwithstanding the reappearance of some "outside" offerings at concessions.
The House of Representatives on June 19 passed and sent to the Senate the bill extending the so-called nuisance taxes, which includes the 4 c . import tax on copper.

Continued recovery of lead prices in London during the last week brought another five-point increase in the domestic quotation on. June 19 from 4.80 c. to 4.85 c ., New York. Buying was well diversified and in good volume. Sales for the week involved 8,948 tons, against 6,141 tons in the previous week and 7,644 tons two weeks ago. Producers are about reconciled to a period of diminished activity, following the recent excellent buying.
The quotation closed firm at 4.85 c ., New York, which was also the contract selling basis of the American Smelting \& Refining Co., and 4.70c., St. Louis. St. Joseph Lead Co. obtained a premium on its own brands sold in the East,

## Zino

Demand for the common grades of zinc was fair last week, sales totaling 5,060 tons, which compares with 7,154 tons in the previous week. The better tone of the London market in recent weeks has improved sentiment bumg buyers. Production in this country is expected to decline thi tons, against week's shipments of the common grades amounted to i, orders on the 346 tons in the preceding seven-day period. Which compare with 33,989 tons a week producers now total 34,298 tons, who. The quota tion on Prime Western continued at $41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., St. Louis, with the tone steady.
Representatives of the Tri-State zinc mining and smelting industries have been promised a hearing before the Committee on Reciprocity In formation in Washington in connection with the unpopular reduction in the import tax that became effective Jan. 1 this year, according to ou Joplin correspondent. The date has not yet been fixed, but the hearings are tentatively set for July.
Preliminary conversations have taken place abroad with a view toward reviving the Zinc Cartel that passed out of existence late in 1934, London advices state. In granting the recent upward revision in the British zine tariff, it was stipulated that the producers make every effort to revive the Cartel. Zinc authorities in the United States are not optimistic over the prospects of renewing the foreign production agreement.

## Tin

A moderate increase in prices on the London market during the last week was reflected in firmer quotations here. Business was generally quiet except on June 28, when consumers bought close to 400 tons he Londo trade took this buying interest to indicate consumers belk Committee in the near future Appre 230 price out the growing tension in the Far East is thought to have been a factor tending to influence higher quotations for Straits tin. News about the situation regarding tin mines in Bolivia is scanty, due to tighter enforcement of censorship by that government.
Tin-plate specifications are reported continuing in good volume and the rate of tin-plate operations is being maintained around $72 \%$ of capacity. Chinese tin, $99 \%$, was nominally as follows: June $15,46.975 \mathrm{c}$. June 16, 46,975c.; June 17, 47.000c.; June 19, 47.375c.; June 20, 47.475 c . ; June 21, 47.500 c .

|  | Electrolytic Copper |  | Stratts Tin | Lead |  | Zinc |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic, Refinery | Export, Refinery | New York | New York | St. Louts | St. Louts |
| June 15..--- | 9.775 | 9.675 | 48.725 | 4.80 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| June 16...- | 9.775 9.775 | 9.675 | 48.725 48.750 | 4.80 | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| June 19. | 9.775 | 9.675 | 49.000 | 4.85 | 4.65 4.70 | 4.50 4.50 |
| June 20 | 9.775 | 9.700 | 49.100 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4 |
| June 21. | 9.775 | 9.725 | 49.125 | 4.85 | 4.70 | 4.50 |
| Average..- | 9.775 | 9.688 | 48.904 | 4.825 | 4.675 | . 50 | Average prices for calendar week ended June 17 are: Domestic copper f.o.b:

refinery; 9.775 c .; export copper, 9.683 c .; straits tin, 48.600 c .
 The above quotations are "M. \& M . $\mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}$ " appralacal of the major United States
markets based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduce to markets based on sales reported by producers and agencles. They are reduced to Copper, lead and zine quotations are based on sales for both prompt and future deliveriesi tin quotations are for prompt delivery only.
In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a In the trade, domestic copper prices are quoted on a dellvered basis; that is, degures shown above are net pyldes at refineries on the with the destination, the ered prices in New England wverake 0.225 c . per pound atlantic seaboard, DellvExport quotations for copper are reduced to net at refinerles on the Atiantis. Havre and L/ign ins in copper sellers usually name a c.I.f. price-Hamburg bove 1.0.b. refinery quotation. basis commands a premium of 0.325 c . per pound Dally London Prices


| Copper, Std. |  | Copper Elearo. (Bid) | Tin, Std. |  | Lead |  | Zinc |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spot. | 3M |  | Spot | .3M | Spot | 3M | Spot | M |
| $41^{7} 16$ | 413/4 | 47 | 227 | 2241/2 | $14^{7} 16$ | 143/2 | 13 | 14 |
| 411/2 | 417/8 | 47 | 227144 | $2241 / 2$ | $14^{9} 16$ | $14^{1 / 2}$ | $1311_{16}$ | 14 |
| 418 | $42^{16}$ | 47 | 227\% | 2243/4 |  |  | 131/8 | 141/8 |
| ${ }_{417}^{41781}$ | $42^{3}{ }^{16}$ $421 / 2$ | 471/4 | 2283/4 | ${ }_{225}^{225}$ | li43/4 | $143 /$ | $14^{16}$ | $141 / 4$ $14^{810}$ |

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

## Steel Ingot Rate Rises to 55\%-Heavy Steels Account

 for Much of the ImprovementThe "Iron Age" in its issue of June 22 reported that despite a flattening out in new orders for steel, the rate of ingot production this week has risen two and a half points to $55 \%$ within one point of the highest weekly record this year in the week of March 12. The "Iron Age" further stated:
A considerable part of the improvement occurred in the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts, with a rise of seven points to $47 \%$ in the former and one of four points to $55 \%$ in the latter. In the Pittsburgh district a plant that had been idle pending the accumulation of sufficient orders resumed production.
Orders for semi-finished and finished steel in the aggregate compare favorably with those received during the same period in May, but, except in heavy steels for construction work and in flat rolled products being taken gains. Unless sheet and strip specifications come in more rappreiable present rate of ingot production may not be maintained during the the few weeks, although the prospect still appears to be good for a further
step-up several weeks hence when automobile manufacturers are ordering more heavily for 1940 model production.
One of the most significant developments of the week is the apparent determination of some branches of the steel trade to adopt a firmer position on prices. This is particularly noticeable in the wire trade, where published quotations on nails and fence, which have bers have also signified their in adhered to, it is stated. Bar mich abolished ention to make no change in their reche a price $\$ 2$ a ton, although large quancty dop $\$ 1$ more a ton for quantity lots, had brought considerable pressure for a concession that would give them the same net price as before. Now that every important buyer of sheets and strip has been given the full benefit of the recent $\$ 8$ a ton concession, the flat rolled steel market is expected to remain on a stabliized basis, although present published prices will have little meaning for some time to come, as they are $\$ 5$ a ton above the shipping prices that will be in effect on booked tonnage. One of the weakest items in the entire list is plates, on which concessions of $\$ 2$ or $\$ 3$ a ton have become more common.
Pending the further clarification of the outlook for steel production during the summer months, the advance in scrap prices has halted. In fact, the average quotation at Chicago is slightly lower, resulting in a dechne of 4 c . a ton in the "Iron Age" scrap composite price to $\$ 14.75$. Basically, the scrap situation is strong, but additional mill purchasing will be required to give prices a further boost. Strength at seaboard points has been derived from a fresh purchase of over 100,000 tons by the European scrap cartel, which brings the total of its orders placed in this councy in the past two months to more than 500,000 tons: Prices pald wita in Warely the same as or a limitation and the a doubs there that any action will affect scrap unless other strategic materials are also included.
The steel industry and the lines of activity upon which it largely depends have recovered most of the ground lost during April and May. The "Iron Age" capital goods index has risen 2.8 points this week to 68.3 , highest since the week ended April 8, and this rise has been largely due to increases in automobile assemblies, building construction and steel output:
Fabricated structural steel awards this week total 23,300 tons, of which 12,000 tons is for a Potomac River bridge at Ludlow Ferry, Md. While new structural projects total only 15,700 tons, the appearance of some private jobs is a welcome sign. Reinforcing steel awards are 8,000 tons, on top of which are new projects totaling nearly 12,000 tons.
Railroad buying is showing no signs of important pickup. Some of the farm machinery plants are shut down for two or three weeks for vacations and inventory taking. Tin plate production is holding steady at $70 \%$. All in all, the industrial picture is spotty, but there are indications of moderate improvement over the last half of the year

THE "IRON AGE" COMPOSTTE PRICES
Finished Steel
 One year ago.......................287c. $85 \%$ of the United States output.

pig Iron
June 20, 1939. $\$ 20.61$ a Gross Ton (Based on average for basic fron at Valley



June 20, 1939, $\$ 14.75$ a Gross $\begin{gathered}\text { Steel } \\ \text { Ton }\end{gathered}$ Scrap
Based on No. 1 heavy melting steel


|  | Hioh |  | Low |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1939 | \$15.29 | Mar. 28 | \$14.08 | May 16 |
| 1938 | 15.00 | Nov. 22 | 11.00 | June ${ }^{7}$ |
| 1937 | 21.92 | Mar. 30 | 12.92 | Nov. 10 |
| 1936 | 17.75 | Dec. 21 | 12.67 | June 9 |
| 35 | 13.42 | Dec. 10 | 10.33 | Apr. 29 |
| 1934 | 13.00 | Mar. 13 | 9.50 | Sept. 25 |
| 1933 | 12.25 | Aug. 8 | 6.75 | Jan. 3 |
| 1932 | 8.50 | Jan. 12 | 6.43 | July 5 |
| 1930 | 15.00 | Feb. 18 | 11.25 | Dec. ${ }^{9}$ |
| 1927 | 15,25 | Jan. 17 | 13.08 | Nov. 22 |

The American Iron and Steel Institute on June 19 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 $55.0 \%$ of capacity for the week beginning June 19, compared with $53.1 \%$ one week ago, $48.5 \%$ one month ago and $28.0 \%$ one year ago, This represents an increase of 1.9 points or $3.6 \%$ from the estimate for the week ended June 12, 1939. Weekly indicated rates of steel operations since May 9, 1938, follow:
 steel markets on June 19, stated:

Mixed trends prevail in finished steel demand. Changes in the aggregate are slight, but a tendency for new business to taper seasonally in some directions is a factor in arresting the recent upturn in ingot production.
Steelmaking last week was off 1 point to $52.5 \%$, compared with $27 \%$ a year ago. Only moderate fluctuations in output are in prospect the next several weeks, but the resumption of any extended upturn will require greater support than currently is being received from the automotive industry. This is expected the latter part of next quarter.
Meanwhile, tin-plate, structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars continue relatively active and partially are offsetting the seasonal lag in demand from the automotive and farm equipment industries. Railroad demand requirements for equipment building remain slow, but shipyards are well engaged. Machine tool builders are experiencing brisk business, to a large extent foreign, and Government armament work is stimulating demand for a few steel products.
Labor continues a cloud in the automotive outlook despite settlement of recent strikes at Detroit and Flint. Steel releases for new model parts, while still light, are gaining gradually, but labor developments may delay plans for the summer changeover in production from current models.
Automobile retail sales hold the comparative improvement noted the past few weeks, and assemblies are slow to be trimmed. Last week's total of 78,305 units, highest in four weeks, was a gain of 13,000 , but resulted entirely from a sharp rise by Chrysler to compensate for its recent shutdown during the Briggs strike. General Motors increased from 30,640 units to 31,910 in the face of the attempted U. A. W.- A. F. of L. strike, and Chrysler from 8,145 to 22,900 . Ford slipped from 17,600 to 15,500 ; and all others from 8,820 to 7,995 . Total output was $87 \%$ larger than a year ago.
Several large lots are included in fabricated shape orders and pending business. Awards include 3,600 tons tor a Rocketeller Center Luilding. New York, and 2,400 tons for a bridge, Deita, Calif. Inquiries are headed by 9,243 tons for a New Jersey bridge.
Most railroads still defer major programs for equipment buying. Further improvement in carloadings and passage of legislation favorable to the carriers conceivably might stimulate car building in the second half, but steel producers are not counting on any marked revival in demand from this source soon.
Tin-plate, most active of the major products, is continuing $70 \%$ operations and apparently will do no better the next several weeks. Sustained shipments during July, with a seasonal tapering the latter half of next quarter, are indicated.
Some progress is being made toward more stable prices for steel, although quiet in new business provides sheet and strip quotations little test. Occasional shading on some other products usually is confined to a few districts. Backlogs of flat-rolled steel gradually are" being reduced, with a more rapid movement seen for July and August.'
Last week's dip in steelmaking resulted largely from lower schedules at Pittsburgh and Chicago. The former was down 3 points to $40 \%$. Chicago mills, feeling effects of slower business from farm equipment plants, also dropped 3 points to $491 / 2 \%$ Youngstown advanced 1 point to $52 \%$. Cleveland was up $21 / 2$ points to $551 / 2$, Birmingham rose 4 points Cincinnati increased 5 points to 73
Steady schedules continued at other centers, including $37 \%$ in eastern Pennsylvania, $73 \%$ at Wheeling, 44 at Buffalo, 40 in New England, and 57 at Detroit.
Scrap prices generally are firm despite a leveling off after a steady rise the past few weeks. The composite holds at $\$ 14.62$. Composite of finished steel prices is unchanged at $\$ 55.70$.
Steel ingot production for the week ended June 19, is placed at $531 / 2 \%$ of capacity, according to the "Wall Street Journal" of June 22. This compares with $54 \%$ in the previous week and $521 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. The "Journal" further reports: U. S. Steel is estimated at $441 / 2 \%$, against $46 \%$ in the week before and $471 / 2 \%$ two weeks ago. Leading independents are credited with $61 \%$, 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 proceding:


## Industrial Pick Up in May Reported by Secretary of Commerce Hopkins

Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins announced on June 13 that industrial activity was accelerated in the latter part of May, following an extension of the April decline in the first half of last month. Mr. Hopkins said that the termination of the bituminous coal strike contributed to the improvement. He reported that aggregate production of factories and mines in May averaged about the same as in April. Construction operations and allied activities moved forward with the volume of new contracts continuing at a relatively favorable rate, particularly in the residential trade. Retail trade volume last month indicated that consumer purchasing power was generally sustained with monthly sales totals considerably above those in May, 1938, when sales touched the low of the $1937-38$ recession. Mr. Hopkins announcement continued as follows:
Output of bituminous coal, which had a veraged about $2,000,000$ tons in the first two weeks of May, advanced to $6,000,000$ tons in the fourth week of the month. The movement of freight over the railroads increased with rising above the reduced April figure although they did not regain the March level.
"The volume of traffic, other than coal, held at a steady rate during April and May. Loadings of miscellaneous freight, the most significant classification for measuring the volume of primary distribution, were round $15 \%$ larger during May than a year earlier.
The decline in steel-mill operations was arrested in the latter part of $50 \%$ by the end of the from $46 \%$ of capacity at mid-month to about however, was below the April figure. Large orders by leading consumers of steel, covering both present and future needs, were placed around the middle of the month when prices of light steel products such as sheets and strip were reduced substantially.
"Automobile manufacturers curtailed assemblies during May and dealers stocks declined. Partial reports for May indicate that sales of new passenger cars made a relatively favorable showing, although deliveriesseasonally corrected-were not so high as in March. Retail deliveries of
new passenger cars during April and May were more than one-third larger
than a year ago.
"Production of non-durable goods has been reduced from the high rate of the first quarter. This downward adjustment has come after about nine months of active operations in these lines. Silk mills have curtailed operations and cotton-mill activity has slowed up.
in April of last year. This in an except the output dropped below that these industries, however, since an exception to the general situation in was about $15 \%$ greater in A Arile the aggregate output of non-durable goods Operations in the ferd-processing industriorresponding month a year ago. petroleum refining has as paper, and paperboard there have come From such industries slackening partly seasonal, from the recent relatively high rate of ope tions."

## Current Events and Discussions

The Week with the Federal Reserve Banks
During the week ended June 21 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 2,000,000$. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $\$ 13,000,000$ in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $\$ 10,000,000$ in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of $\$ 21,000,000$ in Reserve bank credit, offset in part by increases of $\$ 33,000,000$ in gold stock and $\$ 5,000,-$ 000 in Treasury currency, and a decrease of $\$ 4,000,000$ in Treasury cash. Excess reserves of member banks on June 21 were estimated to be approximately $\$ 4,230,000,000$, a decrease of $\$ 30,000,000$ for the week.
The statement in full for the week ended June 21 will be ound on pages 3796 and 3797 .
Changes in the amount of Reserve bank credit outstanding and related items were as follows:

|  | June 21, 193 | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) June 14, 1939 June 22, 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bills disc |  | ,00,000 | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ 5000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| U. S. Government securities-----:- |  |  |  |
| \$11,000,000 | 12.0 |  |  |
| er |  | 2,000,0 |  |
| Total Reserve ban | 0 | 000.000 |  |
| Gold |  | +33,000 | +3,103,000,000 |
| Treasury currency | 2,873,000,000 | +5,000,000 | +163,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Mone |  | $-2,000,000$ |  |
| Treasury cas |  | $-4,000,000$ | +273,000,000 |
| Treasury deposits | 941,000,000 | +13,000,000 | +12,000,000 |
| and other Fed | 977,000,000 | +10,000,000 | +265,000,000 |

## 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 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)

|  | $\square$ Nune 21 June 14 Cuit |  |  |  | Chicaßo |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 1939 | 1938 |  |  | 1938 |
| Loans and investments-total. | $\stackrel{8}{8,135}$ | 8 8,090 | 7,584 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{8} 044$ | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 0 |
|  | 2,748 | 2,760 | 2,974 | 526 | 537 | 521 |
| Commercial,agricultural linustriai and | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 120 | ${ }_{123}$ | ${ }_{130}$ | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Open market paper Loans to brokers and dealers--- | 517 | 524 | 515 | 30 | 34 | ${ }_{26}$ |
| Other loans for purchasing or | 201 | 01 | 197 | 69 |  |  |
| Real estate loans --.......-- | 113 | 113 | 119 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Loans to banks |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |
| Other loans, | 386 | 384 | 428 | 50 | 49 | 8 |
| Treasury bills | 173 | 187 |  | 185 | 185 |  |
| United States bonds | ${ }_{219} 81$ | 816 | 2,911 | 235 | 229 | 864 |
|  |  | ,150 |  | 627 |  |  |
| Obligations fully guaranteed by United States Government.-. | 1,065 | 1,054 | 663 | 138 | 138 | 122 |
| Other securities ${ }_{\text {Resen }}^{\text {Reserve }}$ | 1,173 | 1,143 | 1,036 | 333 | 337 | 303 |
| Reserve with Fed. Res. Banks... | 4,886 | 4,870 | 3,219 | 899 | 876 | 924. |
|  | 58 | ${ }^{63}$ | 50 | 28 | 30 |  |
| Balhaces with domestic banks..-- | - 74 | 396 | 490 | ${ }_{48}$ | 51 | ${ }_{215}^{215}$ |
| Liablities- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted |  |  | 6,187 |  |  |  |
| Time deposits -- |  |  |  | 492 | 48 |  |
|  |  | 60 | 110 |  |  |  |
| Inter-bank deposits:Domestict banks.Foreign banks | 2,850 | 2,836 | 2,394 |  |  |  |
|  | 521 | ${ }_{5} 5$ | 277 | 12 | 12 | 6 |
| Borrowings |  | $3{ }^{4} \overline{0}$ | ${ }^{3} 0 \overline{3}$ | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| Other liabilites | 1,490 | 1,488 | 1,484 | 265 | 265 | 245 |

## Complete Returns of Member Banks of the Federal

 Reserve System for the Preceding WeekAs 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 June 14:
The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities shows the following principal changes for the week ended June 14:
A decrease of $\$ 25,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities and A decrease of $\$ 25,000,000$ in loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and increases of $\$ 28,000,000$ in holdings of Treasury bills, $\$ 32,000,000$ in Treasury notes, $\$ 155,000,000$ in demand deposits-adjusted, and $\$ 62,000,000$ neposits credited to domestic banks.
Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $\$ 5,000,000$ in New York City and declined $\$ 2,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $\$ 29,000,000$ in New York City and $825,000,000$ at all reporting member banks.
Holdings of Treas
Holdings of Treasury bills increased $\$ 26,000,000$ in the Chicago District
and $\$ 28,000,000$ at all reporting member banks. Holdings notes increased $\$ 29,000,000$ in New York City Holdings of Treasury notes increased $\$ 29,000,000$ in New York City and $\$ 32,000,000$ at all
reporting member banks: Holdings of United States Governmen reporting member banks: Holdings of United States Government bonds States Government increased $\$ 21,000000$ in 000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of "other securitie", creased $\$ 14,000,000$.
Demand deposits-adjusted increased in nearly all districts; the principal Increases being $\$ 34,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 29,000,000$ in the San Francisco district, $\$ 26,000,000$ each in the Chicago and St. Louis districts. $\$ 18,000,000$ in the Dallas district and $\$ 13,000,000$ in the Kansas Ctiy district. The total net increase at all reporting member banks was $\$ 155$,000,000.
Deposits credited to domestic banks increased $\$ 33,000,000$ in New York City, $\$ 11,000,000$ in the Chicago district and $\$ 62.000,000$ at all reporting member banks, and declined $\$ 14,000,000$ in the St . Louis district. Deposits credited to fortign banks declined $\$ 17,000,000$ in New York City.

Weekly reporting member banks reported no borrowings on June 14.
A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of reporting member banks, together with changes for the week and the year ended June 14, 1939, follows:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )


## Member Trading on New York Stock and New York

Curb Exchanges During Week Ended June 3
During the week ended June 3, which included the Memorial Day holiday (May 30), the percentage of trading for the account of all members of the New York Stock Exchange (except odd-lot dealers) and of the New York Curb Exchange to total transactions in each instance was below the preceding week ended May 27 , it was made known by the Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday (June 23), continuing a series of current figures being pub(June 23), continuing a series of current figures being pub-
lished weekly. For the first time, the Commission said, lished weekly. For the first time, the Commission said,
short sales are shown separately from other sales in the New York Stock Exchange figures.

Trading on the Stock Exchange for the account of all members during the week ended June 3 (in round-lot transactions) totaled $1,192,005$ shares, which amount was $22.78 \%$ of total transactions on the Exchange of 2,616,400 shares. This compares with member trading during the previous week ended May 27 of $2,002,940$ shares, or $24.33 \%$ of total trading of $4,115,620$ shares. On the New York Curb Exchange member trading during the week ended June 3 amounted to 152,235 shares, or $19.69 \%$ of the total volume on that Exchange of 386,620 shares; during the preceding
week trading for the account of Curb members of 231,300 shares was $19.71 \%$ of total trading of 586,710 shares.

The figures for the week ended May 27 were given in our issue of June 17, page 3609. In making available the data issue of June er the week ended June 3, the Commission said:

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

| members. These N |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Exchange $\quad$ Exchange  <br> 1,083 805 |
| Total number of reports receiver- | 198 - 100 |
| 2. Reports showing other transactions initiated on the | 236 |
| 3. Reports showing other transactions initiated off the |  |
|  |  |
| Reports showing no transaections | transactions of specialists |
| are regstered are not strictly compa York Stock Exchange, since speci | celalsts on the New York |
|  | Stock Exchange odd -lot |
|  |  | designated for the New York Stock Exchange, since spectallsts on the New York

Curb Exehance perlorm the functions of the New York Stock Exchange odd -lot號 the sreciallist.
The number of reports in the various classifications may total more than the number of reports received because, at times, a single report may carry entries in more than one classification.
TOTAL ROUND-LOT STOCK SALES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND ROUND-I.
OF MEMBERS* (SHARES)

Week Ended June 3, 1939
Total Round-lot sal
Short sales-_.......
Other sales_b.
Total sales
B. Round-1ot transactions for account of members, excent for
the odd-lot accounts of odd-lot dealers and specialists: 1. Transactions of specialists in stocks in which they are ransactions of specialists in
registered-Total purchases

Short sales-
Other sales_
Total sales
Totai purchases and sales
2. Other transactions initiated on the floor--Total purchases Short sales-
Other sales

## Total salss

Total purchases and sales .-..........................
3. Other transactions initiated off the floor--Total purchases

Short sales-
Total sales.....................................................
Total purchases and sales.
 Short sales.
Other sales

Total sales-

Total purchases and sales............................. $1,192,0$ STOCK TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE FOR ACCOUNT OF MEMBERS* (SHARES) Week Ended June 3, 1939


| B. Round-lot transactions for account of members: <br> 1. Transactions of speciallsts in stocks in which they are rezistered-Bought <br> Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 43,330 \\ & 60,270 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tatal | 103,600 |
| 2. Other transactions initiated on the floor-Bought. Sold | $\begin{array}{r} 8,+70 \\ 10,185 \end{array}$ |
| Total.. | 18,655 |
| 3. Other transactions initiated off the floor-Bought sold | $\begin{aligned} & 16,235 \\ & 13,745 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 29,980 |
| 4. Total-Bought Sold $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,035 \\ & 84,200 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 152,235 |
| C. Odd-lot transactions for account of specialists-Bought_ Sold. | $\begin{aligned} & 37,773 \\ & 23,412 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | $61,185$ | * The term "members" Includes

and partners. 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' transactio
volume includes only sales.
volume includes only sales.
b Round-lot short sales which are exempted from restriction by the Commission's
rules are included with "other sales."
c Data for May 29 and 31 not avallable, due to fact that figures were collected

## Germany Signs Pact with Great Britain Assuming Sudetenland Debts

From an Associated Press London dispatch of June 22 we take the following:

The Government announced today that British-German transfer agreements of July 1, 1938, covering Austrian external loans had been extended to medium and long term debts owned by persons in the Sudetenland to British holders.
said, provisions of the signed in London last Friday, the announcement
that the date for determining ownership would be Se of the Munich conference last July provided that
The agreements reached last Juty provided that Germany assume Austria in a broad settlement of Germany's obligations to Great Britain.

## Signing of Barter Agreement Between United States Rubber

An agreement for the exchange on a barter basis of United States cotton for British rubber for use in war-time was signed in London on June 23 said Associated Press advices which also added:
Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy signed for the United States and oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, for the British Government.
The State Department confirmed the signing and said that the text of the agreement would be released last night (Friday). Officials of the Department of Agriculture said that the cotton for the exchange would be taken from the stocks accummulated as collateral for Government pricepegging loans to growers. It was also stated that it would probably be necessary to enact legislation to carry out the agreement.

France Agrees to Return to Spain Impounded Gold
Premier Edouard Daladier on June 21 agreed to the early return of $\$ 31,800,000$ in impounded Spanish gold to Generalissimo Francisco Franco after receiving Franco's assurances that Spain will remain neutral in event of a European war. In reporting this United Press advices from Paris warther said:
further said:
Premier Daladier agreed to surrender the gold hoarded, now held in the Premier Daladier agreed to surrender -the gold hoarded, now held in the
vaults of the Bank of France, as soon as the French courts can lift the imvaults of the Ba
pounding acts.
His decision was based on neutraility assurances from Generalissimo Franco which were brought to Paris by Marshal Philip Henri Petain, Franco which were brought to Paris by Marshal inhile were confirmed by spanish Ambassador Jose Felix Lequerica in consultation with Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet.

## Registration of 23 New Issues Totaling $\$ 57,062,000$ Under Securities Act Became Fully Effective in May

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced on June 23 that securities effectively registered under the Securities Act of 1933 amounted to only $\$ 57,062,000$ in May; 1939, according to an analysis prepared by the Research and-Statistics Section of the Trading and Exchange Division. Of this total, only $\$ 31,228,000$ was proposed for sale by issuers, representing a sharp decline from the total of $\$ 235,667,000$ shown for April, 1939. The comparable total for May, 1938, was $\$ 53,850,000$. The Commission's announcement also stated:
In the absence of any large industrial and utility issues, such as have characterized registration during recent months, more than one-half of the charaities proposed for sale by issuers during May consisted of the issues
secur of financial and investment companies, mostly investment trusts and investment companies.' The total for this group was $\$ 16,899,000$, or $54.1 \%$ of the total. Electric and gas utility companies ranked second in importance with $\$ 9,789,000$, or $31.3 \%$ of the total. Manufacturing companies accounted for the comparatively negligible total of $\$ 2,411,000$, or $7.7 \%$ of the total. In view of the large amount of investment company securities registered during May, common stocks represented the most important type of security registered with $\$ 16,173,000$, or $51.8 \%$ of the total. Next in importance were fixed-interest-bearing securities with $\$ 9,449,000$, or $30.3 \%$ of the total, consisting entirely of long-term secured bonds. Certificates of participation aggregated $\$ 3,406,000$, or $10.9 \%$ of the total, and preferred stock $\$ 2,200,000$, or $7.0 \%$ of the total.
A detailed breakdown of the 23 issues which were registered in 19 statements reveals that the gross amount of effective registrations in May was $\$ 57,062,000$. This total excludes one reorganization and exchange issue which was registered in the total amount of $\$ 31,000,000$ Secursies chistered . $\$ 3,718,000$ was propose proposed for sale by issuiers, of which $\$ 20.310,000$ alone represented securities to be issued in exchange for other securities. Practically all of this ities the belssist issue, the $\$ 5$ cumulative preferred stock of Pacific Lighting Corporation, of which $\$ 20,060,000$ was to be offered in exchange for other securities of the registrant. Among the other "deduction items" were $\$ 1,473,000$ of securities reserved for conversion, $\$ 219,000$ of securities reserved for options, $\$ 50,000$ of securities to be issued for assets. and $\$ 5,000$ of securities to be issued against claims.
Giving effect to these deduction items, the remaining amount of securities proposed for sale by issuers was $\$ 31,228,000$, of which $\$ 18,143,000$ was for going concerns and $\$ 13,085,000$ was for new ventures. The comparatively large total shown for new ventures was entirely accounted for by the registration of securities of two newly organized investment companies.
Compensation to underwriters and agents amounted to \$2,128,000, or $6.8 \%$ ef gross proceeds. This relatively high proportion reflects the predominance of investment company issues, for which agency commissions typically are much higher than are underwting spreads for trasions during utility bonds, such as have accounted recent months. Other expenses were $\$ 235,000$, or $0.8 \%$ of gross pro
Thus, estimated net proceeds accruing Because of the fact that investment company registrations accounted Because of the fact that investment company registrations accounted for more than one-har of the the purchase of securities, all but $\$ 46,000$ of proceeds, was to be which represe ned perren socurities accounted for $\$ 9,441.000$, or $32.7 \%$ of net proceeds. Only $\$ 3.881,000$, or $13.4 \%$, was to be used for new money purposes. Miscellaneous uses accounted for less than $1 \%$ of net money pur
proceeds.
Securities proposed for sale through agents aggregated $\$ 20,217,000$, or $64.8 \%$ of total gross proceeds, this high proportion being influenced in large part by the predominance of investment company issues. The amount
to be sold through underwriters was $\$ 10,549,000$, or $33.8 \%$ of the total, leaving only $\$ 462,000$, or $1.4 \%$, to be offered directly by issuers. Approximately
These statistics of effective registrations for May are exclusive of one reorganization and exchange issue represented by certificates of deposit for the $5 \%$ first mortgage bonds, series A, due 1953, of the Abitibi Power \& Paper Co., Ltd. These certificates of deposit were registered by a bondholders' protective committee in the principal amount of $\$ 48,267,000$, with an estimated value of $\$ 31,000,000$.
TYPES OF SECURITIES INCLUDED IN 19 REG ISTRATION STATEMENTS THAT BECAME FULLY EFFECTIVE DU RING MAY, 1939
 * Securi
securities.

SEC Adopts Two New Rules Under Holding Company Act-Designed to Simplify Reporting Requirements for Subsidiary Holding Company
On June 19 the Securities and Exchange Commission announced the adoption of two new rules under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, designed to simplify the reporting requirements for a registered holding company which is itself a subsidiary of a registered holding company. Which is itself a subsidiary of a registered holding company. Ordinarily a registered holding company must file a registra-
tion statement on Form U-5B, and annual supplements tion statement on Form U-5B, and annual supplements
thereto, on Form U-5S. However, these new rules permit thereto, on Form U-5S. However, these new rules permit
such a a sub-holding company to file a certificate instead, adopting relevant information filed by its registered parent. The certificate must contain express reference to each item so adopted, and must be accompanied by such additional data as are necessary to make complete the statement or report.

## Summary of Developments in New York Stock Exchange During Past Eighteen Months Published

A brief summary of the more significant developments within the New York Stock Exchange during the last 18 months was published in the Exchange's "Bulletin" for June to meet, it is stated, numerous requests therefor. The review, issued June 17, follows, in part:

The outstanding development of the period was, of course, the reorganization itself, which was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of a special committee created by the Exchange and which, under the chairmanship of Carle C. Conway, conducted a thorough-going study of the Exchange's organization and administration. The guiding principle of the committee was that "the public interest is the paramount considerawhich this principle has also been reflected in the application of the which this principle has also
committee's recommendations.

Broadly, the purposes of the reorganization of the Exchange were: (1) To provide a modern and efficient system of professional management; (2) to enlarge the usefulness of the Exchange, and (3) to establish
more definitely the public character of the institution. more definitely the public character of the institution. In, the furtherance
of these aims the size of the Board of Governors was reduced and its of these aims the size of the Board of Governors was reduced. and its
membership so classified as to make it representative, not only of the membership so classified as to make it representative, not only of the
various types of members but of the public at large, and administrative various types of members but of the public at large, and administrative
responsibility was transferred from committees to staff executives, by a salaried President.

The task of modernizing the Exchange's organization, of perfecting its supervision of the financial affairs and business conduct of members and member firms and of expanding and improving the trading list is recognized as a continuing process. Substantial progress has already been made in these directions, as the record indicates.
The questionnaire system has been enlarged to provide more frequent and more comprehensive information relating to the financial condition of member firms. Although questionnaires have been employed by the Exchange since 1922 in the regular examination of member firms, the improved system, which has been in effect since April 1 last, comprises:
"(1) A so-called 'long form,' which makes possible a detailed and thorough analysis of a firm's books, accounts and records, and which must be answered at least once a year, the answers to be certified by independent public accountants; and
"(2) A so-called 'short form,' which provides the necessary information for a summarized analysis of a firm's condition which may be prepared by its own personnel, but which must be answered at least three times a year."
The enlarged questionnaire system is supplemented by irregularly timed and surprise visits to firms by Exchange auditors. Such audits and
examinations include a test or spot-check of securities held for safekeeping and segregated securities representing excess margin. The scope and frequency of these supervisory audits have been increased within the last year. Also, the business conduct of member firms is being more
rigidly supervised and a sterner disciplinary rigidly supervised and a sterner disciplinary policy with respect to infrac-
tions is being applied. tions is being applied.
New capital requirements applicable to member firms doing a general of these requirements is became effective on April 1, 1939. The effect of these requirements is further to enlarge the cushion of protection for the commission brokerage business of the Exchange member firms.
by means of both regular and surprise reports, inquiries, is constant and hearings of varied types by the Committee on Member examinations staff, as well as by a staff of the Committee on Member Firms and its staff, as well as by a staff of field auditors which supplements the work The Exchange is now holding
which member to be known as affiliated co permitted to organize separate corporations, writing, security and companies, for the purpose of carrying underaccount. The purpose of this proposal is to for such company's own the capital devoted to the commission brokerag encourage the separation on brokerage business from that required Effective Jition of underwriting and dealer business.
Effective July 1, partners of member firms which carry margin accounts for the public will not be permitted to effect transactions in personal margin trading accounts, other than of a liquidating nature, with their own firms, with other member firms, or with corporate affiliates of member firms which may be organized.
All member firms doing business with the public are required to have an audit made of their books, records and accounts by independent public accountants at least once in every year.
Every member, member firm and general partner of a member firm is required to report promptly to the Exchange each unsecured loan in the amount of $\$ 2,500$ or more, whether of cash or securities, except where the principals are partners of the same firm.
Steps have been taken to provide for a more intensive control and supervision of persons now in, or hereafter entering, the business of Exchange members. Under this policy a rigid test of qualification is pplied.
Effective Jan. 1, 1939, the Constitution of the Exchange was amended to classity as allied members all general partners of member firms who do not hold membership in the Exchange. Such allied members have thus been made dircctly amenable to Exchange control and discipline. The classification of non-member partners as allied members has had the ffect of extending the disciplinary powers of the Exchange directly to all partners of all member firms. In the past the direct disciplinary powers of the Exchange were confined to members only.
In order to enlarge the usefulness of specialists and to enable them better to perform their function of maintaining an orderly and close market, the Exchange has imposed definite capital requirements upon such members and now requires them to reply ${ }^{\text {p }}$ periodically to financia questionnaires designed to test the adequacy of their capital position.
tion machinery for the benefit of the public. . .

> Listing Policios Expanded

Under the new Constitution, all listing and delisting matters, and all of the Exchange's relations with listed corporations have been centralized under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Stock List. This committee with the assistance of specially appointed subcommittees on Size and Listing Requirements, security Engraving and Bank Note Companies, and Securities Legislation has completed several studies of major significance, and, as a result, a number of important revisions in policy and procedure have been made.
Standards of eligibility for admission to the list have been revised to facilitate the listing of an increased number of desirable issues. As tests of eligibility, added emphasis is placed on the standing of the applicant company in its field of industry and the character of its business, and less emphasis is placed on any mathematical measure of assets and earrings.
Revisions in listing procedure have been effected to eliminate unnecessary procedural delays and red tape, and a special study for the purpose of further simplification has been in progress for several months.
As part of its general effort to improve the character of the trading list, the Committee on Stock List has developed the policy of filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission applications for the removal of stock issues which, for various reasons, appear unsuitable for continued listing.
The objectives of the Exchange's listing and delisting policies and its continuing relations with issuers of listed securities are to improve the quality and to broaden the scope of the list by the establishment of appropriate standards and, by the use of its influence in matters within its jurisdiction, to improve accounting and corporate practices toward
standards higher than the minima required by laws of general application.

## New York Stock Exchange Firms Represented in London Comply with Government's Desire that Purchase of Foreign Securities by British Subjects Be Discouraged

The New York Stock Exchange announced to members on June 15 through Charles E. Saltzman, Vice-President and Secretary, that it has been informed that member firms maintaining offices in Great Britain have adopted the following resolution:
That New York Stock Exchange firms represented in London, recognizing the wishes of His Majesty's Government as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons that the purchase by British
subjects of for eign securities be discouraged, are desirous of complying with subjects of wish.
Furtheimore, in order to implement the position taken by them, they hereby resolve that the distribution in the United Kingdom of lisus quoting dollar securities, or cables, whether daily, weekly or monthly, commenting on American security markets be dscontinued and that any communications issued from time to time by them containing statistical or political comments or information relative to particular dollar securities sent to clients interested in such securities, bear a legend, conspicuously printed thereon, reading:
"In view of the announcement by His Majesty's Government relative
to the purchase of foreign securities, the information presented abové is not to the purchase of foreign securities, the information presented above is not

Further Retrenchment in Expenditures Seen as Necessary in Annual Report of President of New York Stock Exchange-William McC. Martin Says Revenue Basis Must Be Revised
The New York Stock Exchange must practice a program of strict economy and must also consider a comprehensive revision of its present basis of revenue in order to obtain revision of its present walliam McC. Martin, Jr., President of the Exchange, said in his annual report to members for the administrative year ending May 15, 1939, and made public June 20. The report revealed a net loss of $\$ 1,257,428$ in the period from May, 1938 to April, 1939, as compared with a net loss of $\$ 1,146,635$ in the preceding 12 months. Mr. Martin pointed out that numerous economies have been introduced in the year since he became President, but stressed "the fact that the policy of retrenchment which has been followed in the last year, will go forward and that the drive for additional economies and improved efficiency the drive for addit
After discussing economies which have been introduced in recent months, Mr. Martin's report added: "However, it appears probable that the time is not far distant when it will be necessary, if a balanced budget is to be attained, to consider seriously a comprehensive revision of the basis of the Exchange's revenue in order to increase total income, as well as the curtailment of functions or operations which in the past have been considered essential to the most efficient conduct of the Exchange. To this end the suggestions of members are cordially invited."
Total income of the Exchange during the administrative year was $\$ 5,664,943$, of which membership dues accounted for $24.27 \%$, Stock Clearing Corporation charges $19.54 \%$ and listing fees $8.53 \%$. The greatest expense item was payrolls, although these also showed the largest reduction. There were 2,056 employees May 15 last, receiving $\$ 3,607,747$, compared with 2,286 persons receiving $\$ 3,915,102$ on May 16, 1938 and 2,422 being paid $\$ 4,231,875$ on May 16, 1937.

In analyzing receipts and expenditures, Mr. Martin said : May 15, 1939 marked the end of the first year of operation since the reorganization of the Exchange. There is submitted herewith for
the information of the membership a detailed summary of improvements the information of the membership a detailed summary of improvements and economies in the administration and operation of the Exchange which
have been effected during the past year. It is not the purpose of this have been effected during the past year. It is not the purpose of this report to discuss the policies or activities of the Exchiange in
with members, the public authorities or the general public.
with members, the public authorities or the general public.
It was recognized at the outset that the policy of the management must be one of retrenchment. The objective of this policy has been and continues to be a balanced budget. In order to approach this goal as rapidly as possible the management is constantly examining the functions being performed to determine (1) the non-essential
be eliminated, and (2) the most efficient and economical means of perbe eliminated, and (2) the mo
forming the essential functions.
forming the essential functions.
The total income for the Exchange for the calendar year 1938 was The total income for the Exchange for the calendar year 1938 was
$\$ 5,664,943.22$. This income was mainly derived as follows: (1) membership dues $24.27 \%$; (2) Stock Clearing Corporation charges $19.54 \%$; (3) rents $9.83 \%$; (4) ticker service (New York Quotation Co.) 9.71\%, (5). rental of telephone booths on the floor $9.47 \%$; ( ${ }^{\text {(6) }}$ listing fees . Tel. Co. ticker service $2.00 \%$; and (9) branch office registration fees $1.87 \%$. The remaining income, $8.16 \%$, was derived from miscellaneous services provided by the
firms and non-members.
firms and non-members.
The largest single item of expense for the Exchange and its affiliates is payroll, amounting on May 15, 1939 to $\$ 3,607,747.60$, and the largest, is payroll, amounting on year has been made in this item. Schedule " A " saving during the past year has been made in the the gross payroll broken down by Stock Exchange departments and the respective affiliates as of down by Stock, Exchange departments an 15, 1939. The considerable de-
May 16, 1937, May 16, 1938 and May May 16, 1937, May crease in gross payroll between 1937 and 1938 amounting to $\$ 316,773.45$ was largely the result of a general wage reduction of from $5 \%$ to $12 \%$ was largely the result of a general. wase reduction in the number of
which was effective April 16, 1938, and a reduction in the which was effective April 16, 1938, and a reduction The greater part of
employees of the Exchange and the affiliates of 136 . The this reduction in personnel was made in the floor force (90).
 or $7.9 \%$. This reduction has been due to (1) the discontinuance of certain non-essential operations, (2) improved efficiency in essential operations, and (3) non-replacement, wherever possible, of force losses due to normal turnover. As a result, the Department of Floor Operations shows a reduction of 115 out of a total reduction of 230 . The remainder was divided between other departments of the Exchange and the respecive affiliates as indicated' in Schedule "A."
During the past year some adjustments in wages have been made, most of which were upward, in order to correct certain obvious disparities in the rates of pay of the floor force and the salaries paid to office employees. For example, 815 individuals, 659 of whom were on the floor, received moderate increases totaling $\$ 99,352.16$ per year or an average of $\$ 2,34$ per week per employee receiving an increase. In spite of these adjustments, the gross annual payroll as of May 15, 1939 shows, as stated above, a net reduction for the year of $\$ 307,354.83$, or 7.9\%.

Additional savings have been realized as a result of the unremitting efforts of the staff to perform the essential functions more efficiently and economically. Details concerning these economies and improvements will be found in the body of this report under the appropriate repartment or affiliate heading.
The general wage reduction of April, 1938, has been maintained and remains in force. As an additional economy measure all office salaries were frozen at the reduced level of May 16, 1938, for the remainder of the calendar year, even though the staff had taken on greatly increased duties and responsibilities as a result of the reorganization.
In order to correct obvious inequities in individual salaries paid to office employees and to simplify and coordinate the cumbersome and complicated salary scales previously in effect for both office and floor $0^{2}$ this survey, new wage scales and an improved procedure for the
administration of wages were adopted. Certain wage adjustments were made in the floor and office forces on January 5, 1939 to correct disparities between individuals and groups and, in some cases, salaries have been increased because the individual's pay was not commensurate with his responsibilities or because his responsibilities have been increased.
On May 16, 1938 the departmental reorganization became effective. This change involved a very considerable transfer of duties and responsibilities from standing committees to the staff. The change-over was completed without interruption to the normal flow of work. Since then the President has been continually examining the personnel, administration and operation of the various departments and the affiliates in an effort to improve the efficiency and reduce expense. These studies have necessarily taken time. The results to date are discussed in the body of this report.
A further step in the general administrative reorganization was taken on April 1, 1939 with the appointment of four Vice-Presidents of the Exchange who, together with the Treasurer, are responsible to the President for all operations. The affiliates had previously taken similar steps to improve their staff organizations. During the past year the staff ha been strengthened by the adation an oftice counel This chang should reduce the use of out
sidering routine legal matters.
Because of the changes in the staff organization it was found necessary to rearrange the executive offices on the 6th floor of 11 wall Street. This project was completed very satisacory at ast figure is substankilly below $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 100,000$.

Mr. Martin presented the following self-explanatory tables with his report which we give in part herewith: SCHEDULE A-COMPARISON OF PAYROLL TOTALS ON MAY 19, 1937

|  | May 16, 193 |  | May 16, 1938 |  | May 15, 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No | Payroll. | No. | Payrol | No. | Payr |
|  |  | 81,643,036 | 1,099 $81,5024.576$ |  | 4 | \$1,445,300 |
| ept. of froor |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dept. o |  | 161789 17 | ${ }_{104}{ }^{1}$ | 175,634 |  | 145,995 |
| Dept. of Operations |  |  |  | 141 | [ $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 9\end{array}$ | ${ }_{92} 9.852$ |
| dt. of Stock List |  |  | + 42 |  |  |  |
| xecutive Departm |  | ${ }_{46,516}$ | 17 | - 588,684 | 27 | - |
| dt. of Public R |  |  |  |  | 2116 |  |
| retary's Department |  | ${ }_{145,141}^{\text {x }}$ | 227 | 61,495$40 ; 486$ |  |  |
| nomist's Department |  | 37,817 | 10 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 19, } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { 2,696 }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Institute-- $C$ - |  |  |  | 31,545 | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ |  |
| tal, N. Y. Stock Exchange | 1,550 | \$2,653,244 | 1,449 | \$2,451,788 | 1.282 | 82,2 |
| ck Clear | 227 | 33,146 <br> 452,579 | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 210 \\ 996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27,000 \\ 402,673 \\ 483,508 \end{gathered}$ | 41909 | 23,649 366,877165.571 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Branch |  | ${ }_{205,168}^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| T | 333 | 90, | 308 | \$613,181 | 293 | \$556.08 |
|  | 268989020 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 19,777 \\ 128,700 \\ 25,974 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266 \\ 99 \\ 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 410,642 \\ 132,167 \\ 24,674 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 245 \\ 91 \\ 91 \\ 19 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 386,749 \\ \begin{array}{r} 120,029 \\ 25,142 \end{array} \\ \hline 20.10 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broad Stre |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 383 \\ 145 \\ 145 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8574,451 \\ & \$ 889,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 384 \\ 134 \\ 134 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 567,483 \\ \$ 259,574 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 355 \\ 11! \\ 11 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\|\$ 4,231,875\|_{2.286}$ |  | 83.91 | ,056 | \$3,607.7 |
| Total, N. Y. Stock Exchange |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]$x$ Included in Secretary's Department
SCHEDULE B-CONSOLIDATED INCOME, EXPENSE, AND NET LOSS

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Income } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Expenses } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Loss } \end{gathered}$ | Total Round Lot Shate Volume |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -May | \$529,571.90 | \$628,088.07 | \$98,516.17 | 19,961,030 |
| June | 627,992.29 | 668,809.89 | 40,817.60 | 17,532,230 |
| July | 537,697.67 | 647,399.77 | ${ }^{109,702.10}$ | 22,359,560 |
| August | $693,096.01$ <br> 485034 | 635,709.41. | *57,386.60 140.240 .11 | $\underset{36,714,510}{18,525,10}$ |
| Septembe | $\begin{array}{r} 485,934.70 \\ 56218073 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{636,682.21}{ }^{626,174}$ | 74,501.48 | 56,258,440 |
| Novemb | 520,702.10 | 633,758.31 | 113,056.21 | 31,947,490 |
| Decembe | 609,081.24 | 570,479.36 | *38,601.88 | 31,057,820 |
| 1938-Jânuary | 500,038.65 | 634,308.67 | 134,270.02 | ${ }^{26,089,480}$ |
| Febr | 507,610.70 | ${ }_{671,527.67}$ | ${ }^{153,916.97}$ | $15,685,610$ $24,936,740$ |
| Ma | 464,543.80 | $670,439.47$ $623,530.78$ | 171,707.44 | 18,553,190 |
| May | 383,329.78. | 591,518.88 | 208,189.10 | 15,160,680 |
| June | 470,344.69 | 606,198.24 | 135,853.55 | 26,518,040 |
| July- | 509,998.20 | 580,220.30 | 70,222.10 | 42,571,360 |
| August | 448,107.04 | 585,720.81 | 137,613.77 | 22,351,090 |
| Septemb | 452,933.27 | 602,835.52 | $149,902.25$ 60985 | $26,302,190$ $46,487,330$ |
| October | 513,030.00 $492,435.82$ | 574,015.86 $554,520.31$ | $60,985.86$ $62,084.49$ | 30,701,010 |
| Decembe | 470,747.93 | ${ }_{528,523.95}$ | 57,776.02 | 30,910,400 |
| 1939-January | 488.505 .15 | 554,087.39 | ${ }^{65,582.24}$ | 27,500,080 |
| Februa | 400,555.71 | $527,489.17$ 549577 | $126,933.46$ $99,531.35$ | 15,166.170 $\mathbf{2 6 , 7 2 5 , 9 5 0}$ |
| March | $450,046.33$ $455,695.89$ | $549,577.68$ 538.449 .76 | $99,531.35$ $82,753.87$ | $26,725,950$ $22,056,300$ |

Marriner S. Eccles of Federal Reserve System Urges Government Aid for Housing, Railroads and Utilities
Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, speaking before the Harvard University Business School at Boston on June 16, advocated a new Government spending-lending program to aid business recovery. He said that industries offering the greatest hope for reemployment of labor are housing construction, railroads and utilities, and that the Government should encourage them to make greater capital expendishould encourage A program to this end, made known by President tures. A program to this end, made known Roosevelt on June 21, is referred to elsewhere in this
issue. Mr. Eccles declared that "we must adopt a program of undertaking increased public investments in useful enterprises of a kind that private capital will not undertake but, which, nevertheless, can be in large part self-liquidating." The Boston "Herald" of June 17 quoted Mr. Eccles further as follows:

He advocated reduction of the present $5 \%$ maximum interest rate on home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration by $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ and "thus tap another strata of potential home owners."
"The utilities," he said, "ought by now to feel fairly well assured that they need not be deterred from needed expansion of plant. I agree that it is unwise public policy for the Government to go into the utility field
in competition with private capital. However, recent public power develonments arose from and were 'justified' by financial abuses."

No Specific Plan
Chairman Eccles outlined no specific plan for the railroads, but he is understood to favor a plan mentioned by the President whereby a Federal corporation would lease equipment to the roads.
Consumers should be aided, he suggested, through lowering such taxes as the excises on automobiles and other manufactures which are paid almost directly by consumers.
"Perhaps the most important single step that can be taken now to increase the purchasing power of consumers is to revamp our present old-age insurance program," he added.
"This system needs to be revised so as to provide a reasonable pension to old people immediately, regardless of whether or not they have contributed to the fund. This would not only meet a great social need and popular demand but would also be a sound economic measure at this stage in our economic life."
He took issue with business men who hold that investment is being discouraged by so-cailed tax deterrents. He said that some of the largest business investments of recent years were made in 1936 and 193
spite of the undistributed profits tax and other New Deal policies.
Defending his advocacy of a Government spending program, he said that "everybody seems to want expenditures cut for everything except in which a majority favored reduced governmental expenditures but were greatly in favor of old-age pensions, farm benefits and increased armament expenditures.
He concluded by calling upon labor to achieve a "responsible and conflicting leadership of labor itself."
"Furthermore, wage advances must in general correspond to and be paid out of increased productivity of labor," he said.

According to Associated Press accounts from Washington, June 17, one of the proposals Mr. Eccles mentioned was that a Federal corporation buy new railroad equipment and lease it to the railroads. Continuing, the Associated Press said:
It was reported the initial cost of this project might be between $\$ 300$,000,000 and $\$ 500,000,000$.
Administration officials contended the proposed neither to the Treasury's deficit nor direct debt.
agencies from the public, and that these agency debts would be carried on the Treasury's books only as contingent liabilitics. The Treasury would have to pay them only if the agencies proved incapable of doing so.
of the various proposals one of the most controversial is the suggested reduction in the present $5 \%$ maximum interest rate on home mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Some banks already have reduced the rate on FHA insured loans to $41 / 4 \%$ in an effort to encourage borrowing. To offset the anticipated protest of banks still charging $5 \%$ some fiscal officials have suggested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation make up to the banks the difference between the two rates. In his Boston address Mr. Eccles urged revision of the Federal old-age insurance program to provide "a reasonable pension to old people immediately, regardless of whether or not they have contributed to the (old-age insurance) fund."
The present old-age insurance program provides for the payment of pensions, beginning in 1942, to retired workers who have paid old-age pension taxes. Legislation to start such payments in 1940 was passed by the House recently and is now awaiting Senate action. In addition to the insurance system, existing law provides for Federal contributions up to a maximum of $\$ 15$ a month, on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis with the States, for pensions now paid to the needy aged. The pending bill would raise the maximum Federal contribution for this purpose to $\$ 20$ a month.

Tenders of $\$ 281,705,000$ Received to Offering of $\$ 100,-$ 000,000 of 91-Day Treasury Bills- $\$ 100,938,000$ Accepted at Average Rate of $0.003 \%$
Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced on June 19 that tenders to the offering last week of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, of 91 -day Treasury bills totaled $\$ 281,705,000$, of which $\$ 100,938,000$ were accepted at an average rate of $0.003 \%$. The Treasury bills are dated June 21 and will mature on Sept. 20, 1939. Reference to the offering appeared in our issue of June 17, page 3612.

The following regarding the accepted bids to the offering is from Secretary Morgenthau's announcement of June 19: Total applied for, $\$ 281,705,000$

Total accepted $\$ 109,938,000$ Total applied for, $\$ 281$
Range of accepted bids:

( $78 \%$ 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/June 28, 1939 Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on June 22 that tenders are invited for an offering of 91-day Treasury bills to the amount of $\$ 100,000,000$, or thereabouts, to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 p. m., (EST), June 26, but will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington. The Treasury bills will be dated June 28, 1939, and will mature on Sept. 27, 1939, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. There is a maturity of a similar issue of bills on June 28 in amount of $\$ 100,495,000$. In his announcement of the offering Secretary Morgenthau also said:

They (the bills) will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of
maturity value)
No tender for an amount less than $\$ 1,000$ will be considered. Each on the basis of in multiples of $\$ 1,000$. The price offered must be expresses Fractions must not be used.
Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of $10 \%$ of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on June 26, 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 thereaiter, probably on the right to reject any. rimount applied for and his oction in ony such respect shall be final Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection ther Payments at the price offered for Tressury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on June 28, 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 Treasuty bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the puroses 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 conditins of their issue.

## FCA To Redeem in Cash $\$ 100,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Bonds Maturing Sept. 1

Governor Hill of the Farm Credit Administration advised the Secretary of the Treasury on June 20 that $\$ 100,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ Federal Farm Motgage Corporation bonds which will mature on Sept: 1, 1939, will be redeemed in cash.

## Returns with Net Income for 1937 Increased $17.3 \%$ Over 1936, Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Re-

 ports-Net Income on 1937 Returns Is $10.4 \%$ Above 1936Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau on June 2 made public data from the "Statistics of Income for 1937, Part 1," compiled from individual income tax returns filed during 1938, prepared under the direction of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Guy T. Helvering. The returns with net internal Revenue Guy t Helvering. 18 , of which $3,371,443$ were taxable and $2,978,705$ non-taxable. As compared with the number of returns with net income for 1936, the total number of returns increased by 936,649 , or $17.3 \%$, the numbér of taxable returns increased by 510,335 , or $17.8 \%$, and the number of non-taxable returns increased by 426,314 , or $16.7 \%$. Mr. Margenthau's announcement continued:
Aggregate net income shown on the 1937 returns is $\$ 21,238,574,163$ which is an increase of $\$ 1,998,464,519$, or $10.4 \%$, over the amount reported on the 1936 returns. The net income shown on taxable returns is $\$ 15$,$264,162,417$, which is an increase of $\$ 1,045,308,867$, or $7.4 \%$, and the net
income on non-taxable returns is $\$ 5,974,411,746$, which is an increase of $\$ 953,155,652$, or $19.0 \%$.
The tax liability reported on taxable returns is $\$ 1,141,618,744$, which represents a decrease of $\$ 72,398,059$, or $6.0 \%$. The effective tax rates are
$5.4 \%$ for all returns with net income and $7.5 \%$ for taxable returns. The effective rates of tax for returns for 1936 were $6.3 \%$ for all returns with net income and $8.5 \%$ for taxable returns.

A previous reference to 1937 returns appeared in our issue of March 4, page 1245.
President Roosevelt Sends Message to Meeting of Women Democrats Commending Their Activitiesracy Álive
President Roosevelt sent a message to the two-day regional conference of women Democrats from 10 Northeastern States, meeting in New York on June 15 and 16 , in which he said that it was a "great satisfaction" that the women's division was holding this meeting to make their leadership. more effective in their communities. "It is absolutely essential, if our democracy is to remain effective," the President said, "that ways and means be devised whereby the maximum number of women shall engage in free, full and fearless discussion of public questions." He added that "only through an enlightened public opinion can our democratic through an enlightened public opinion can
institutions be maintained and perpetuated.'
The principal speakers at the conference's dinner held June The principal speakers at the conference's dinner held June
15 were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Postmaster-General James A. Farley. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins spoke at the closing day's session on "Labor and Government."

The text of the message sent by the President follows:
-It is a great satisfaction to know that our women's division, never weary of good work, is again sponsoring a series of regional conferences, to consider means whereby Democratic women can make their leadership more effective in their States, counties and communities. I am convinced that much practical good can be accomplished through such a program of organization and education as you are about to launch.
It is absolutely essential, if our democracy is to remain effective, that ways and means be devised whereby the maximum number of women shall engage in free, full and fearless discussion of public questions. I am particularly glad that the forums you are organizing will afford discussion
of such burning issues as "Our Foreign Policy and Neutrality," "Better

Housing for the American People," "What Must a Nation Do With Its Unemployed?" and other topics of current interest.
Your goal is an ambitious one and your purpose is most commendable. There is not a problem clamoring for solution today in which our women have not as deep and vital an interest as the men and we shall not reach a satisfactory solution of any of them without the counsel and cooperation of American womanhood.
Only through an enlightened public opinion can our democratic institutions be maintained and perpetuated. The opportunity is a vast one and promises well for the party and the country. I wish you and all of your co-workers the fullest measure of success.

President Roosevelt Says Advertising Can Be Immense Aid in Stimulating and Maintaining ProductionSends Message to Convention of Advertising Fedment of Coods for Prosperity-Other Addresses
Advertising, by helping in the distribution of goods produced, can be an immense aid in stimulating and maintaining production, President Roosevelt said on June 19 in a message to the opening session of the 35th annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America, meeting in New York. "Only through the continuous spread of purchasing power," the President added, "can either advertising or production be justified." Mr. Roosevelt's message continued:
Thus, purchasing power, production and advertising are interdependent and stand or fall together. I believe that in just such measure as your convention recognizes this interdependence its deliberations will promote general prosperity and the happiness and security of the greatest number.

The keynote address at the convention was delivered by Paul Garrett, Director of Public Relations of General Motors Corp., who asserted that the basic problem of the tors Corp., who asserted that the basic problem of the
United States in building prosperity for tomorrow will be solved through establishing the individual's belief in his own opportunity to grow, acquire and achieve by the exercise of his own ingenuity. Mr. Garrett said that we can have no prosperity except with movement of goods, and asserted that the chief difficulty in stimulating sales is not with the products themselves, but with "despondent individuals who make despondent customers."

Some of the illusions that make people afraid to think and to say in terms of the future were listed by ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Mr}$. Garrett as follows:
The paralyzing illusion that we no longer need incentives to spur men on to individual effort.

The illusion that prosperity can come only through a division of wealth. The illusion of illusions that our enviable resources of men, money and materials have created a surplus that has stuffed our markets with more things than we can use.
The illusion that advancing technology is bogging down our economy by the greater use of machines throwing men out of work.
The illusion that individual man is no longer needed as the responsible pillar of his community to guide and support the civic welfare.

The illusion that the youth today has no chance.
The illusion that somehow in the socialization of man is a magic solution to all problems.
The illusion that man is efficient only as he moves in regimented groups at the bidding of dictatorial overseers.

The time has come when we nust remind ourselves that the institution is greater than the product. We want, of course, to create in individuals the desire for a Chevrolet, a Plymouth, or a Ford, or whatever we have to sell. That we have done well. But far more important is it that we give individuals an understanding of the economic system that makes the product available. Unless we can somehow strengthen belief in our
institutions, soon there will be no products. Experts in the technique institutions, soon there will be no products. Experts in the technique face this curious anomaly. The products of 'industry rank high in public esteem but the enterprises that products of industry rank high in public esteem but he have built personality into the merchandise but left advertisers we have built personality in
to be delineated by critics.
So I say let us dispel every jllusion undermining the belief that our system of enterprise offers the individual his best opportunity to progress. Let us dramatize the advantages to every worker that came into being, benefits that came through mass production, reducing prices to ever lower levels. Let us remind ourselves that all our accomplishments are the products of man working with his own hands and his own directing mind. Let us spread understanding of the truth that the processes by which horsepower supplants muscle power in the march of technological advance frees man from limitations to which he has been too long subjected.
If I may say so, yours is an advertising opportunity unprecedented in its challenge. The very psychological depths to which we have drifted make it that. Yours is the opportunity to sell for the first time they ever needed selling those fundamental principles that through all history have distinguished a free from a subjugated people. Yours is the opportunity to merchandise the greatest institution ever offered any people. What we need more in this Nation is not more politicians, not more bankers, not more industrialists, not more advertisers, but more states-men-statesmen to interpret with understanding the longing of man, the individual-more, if you please, statesmanship in advertising.

And so in closing I say the challenge is yours and mine gradually to remove the sign "Work Wanted" that hangs on $11,000,000$ human backs. You and I whose responsibility it is to interpret truths must take the lead in helping to create an atmosphere where jobs will grow. When our people as individuals understand that opportunity is theirs, they will walk with a firm step. Men there will be then aplenty with courage, men with vision, restless men, men with faith in themselves and in their chances and their future. Men-millions of them-seeking opportunity unafraid, whose belief in tomorrow will make them good customers today. To you and to me is given the task of re-creating an America in which the cry will not be work wanted, but men wanted.

The speakers also included Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Henry F. Grady, Vice-Chairman United States. Tariff Commission, and Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the

National Association of Manufacturers. George M. Slocum, publisher of "Automotive News," Detroit, and President of the Federation, presided. From the New York "Times" of June 20 we take the following:
of June 20 we take the following: Mr. Weisenburger urged a united front against foreign "isms," against
"crackpotphobia," the remaking of America by novices, tyros, and unsea"crackpotphobia," the remaking of America by novices, tyros, and unsea-
soned minds, against those who preach and cultivate national disunity and soned minds, against those who preach and cultivate national disunity and the capitalistic system, prejudice the public's mind against its every the capitalistic system, prejudice the puwh its successful operation is device for suc
He also emphasized the necessity for restoring the confidence of the He also emphasized the necessity for restoring the confidence of the process. A similar theme was stresed organized development and cooperation of all industry.
"It is now that all engaged and interested in free enterprise in America should unite for the development of fundamentally democratic processes by which industry can bring about that balance which is so essential to by which industry can bring about that balance which
the welfare and perhaps the safety of the Nation."
the welfare and prom his prepared address, Mr. Woll said that the A. F. of L. is the only labor movement in the country today that believes in the present order of government and has not for its objective some form of socialism.

President Roosevelt Proposes New "Lending-Spending" Program of $\$ 3,860,000,000$ for Self Liquidating Project and Housing Developments-Projects Include Public Works, Railroad Equipment, Rural Electrification, Farm Tenant, and Foreign Loans A new "spending-lending" program of $\$ 3,860,000,000$ was made known by President Roosevelt this week in a letter to Senator Byrnes (Democrat) of South Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Unemployment Committee. In his letter, dated the Senate Unemployment Committee. In his letter, dated $\$ 800,000,000$ be added to the borrowing power of the United States Housing Authority in providing for low cost homes than that $\$ 3,060,000,000$ be made available for projects (1) of the Federal Works Agency, such as non-Federal public works, express post roads and railroad equipment; (2) projects of the Department of Agriculture, viz rural electricification, and farm tenant program, and (3) foreign loansAssociated Press accounts from Washington June 22 noted that President Roosevelt divided his proposed self-liquidating projects into these groups:
First, under the new Federal Works Agency, loans would be made for such self-liquidating projects as water works, sewage disposal plants, bridges and hospitals. The ceiling for this program, Mr. Roosevelt said, is $\$ 350$,000,000 and the Government would put out $\$ 150,000,000$ in the rirst year, starting July 1. The program would last two years
jects for post roads, toll roads, bridges high speed be construction propects fors with a four, 000 in the 1040 fiscal year. 00 Third ralload year
Third, raifroad equipment project. The President said he believed it Would be better for the Government to create an authority to lease equip-
ment to the carriers, with the Government retaining title to it. He proposed a $\$ 500,000,000$ ceiling and the use of $\$ 100,000,000$ in 1940 .
Fourth, under the Agriculture Department, rural electrification would be expanded to reach at least $1,250,000$ rural families, about $5,000,000$ people, not now receiving electricity and not likely to in the near future. A seven-year program with a $\$ 460,000,000$ ceiling was suggested with an outlay of only $\$ 20,000,000$ in 1940 .
Fifth, under the Farm Security Administration, expansion of the purchase of farms for tenant farmers with a $\$ 500,000,000$ limit and loans of $\$ 250,000,000$ in 1940.
Sixth, foreign loans to promote American foreign trade were put down for $\$ 500,000,000$ for two years with $\$ 200,000,000$ going out in 1940 .

In his letter the President said:
There seems no reason why there should not be adopted as a permanent policy of the government the development and maintenance of a revolving und fed from the earnigs of when government investments and used to Pinance new
ployment.

The President's letter was in reply to one from Senator Byrnes in which the latter had asked the President's opinion on earmarking by the House on June 16 of $\$ 125,000,000$ of relief funds for the Public Works Administration-Senator Byrnes requested the President to advise him what effect this transfer of money from WPA to PWA would have upon employment.

The President expressed his opposition to this provision, saying "it means simply that 165,000 men who are badly in need of work will have to be dropped from the WPA rolls. The President indicated that at his suggestion various departments and agencies had "canvassed the situation to find projects which will meet genuine public needs-projects that can be put under way quickly and, of great importance, will be self-liquidating . . and which hold the promise of a great volume of productive expenditure and employment." He added:
I believe this is a much sounder method of dealing with the problem than the diversion of $\$ 125,000,000$ of work-relief funds. All can be financed through
The President estimated that of the total of $\$ 3,060,000,000$ involved in the program covering a period of 7 years, $\$ 870,-$ 000,000 would be disbursed in Federal loans during the fiscal year 1940. In advices from its Washington bureau June 22 the New York "Herald Tribune" said:

Direct Debt Not Affected
From a budgetary standpoint, the new program is a radical departure. The bonds issued by the various agencies will be guaranteed by the Federal
government. They will enhance the contingent obligations of the government, but will not affect the direct Federal debt.
Furthermore, these expenditures will not appear in the regular budget. It is likely that such loans will be listed in a new section of the budgeunder the heading of "investments."
In his budget message last January the President projected the "investment" budget idea, pointing of that the general budget would be afear when the surplus or lcss is registered by a particular agency.

The President's letter to Senator Byrnes embodying his proposals, follow:

June 21, 1939
Dear Senator Byrnes:
I have your letter of the 19th in which you ask my position as to the provision of the "a the House of Representatives (H. R. Res. 326) which would allot $\$ 125,000,000$ to the Public Works Administration for loans and grants for non-Federal public works.
I am opposed to this provision. It means simply that 165,000 men who are badly in need of work will have to be dropped from the WPA rolls; men who in the great majority of cases are the sole support of families whose subsistence depends on this slender income. What will happen to most of these men is that they will be forced onto already overburdened direct relief rolls of cities, towns and counties, or, if these are insufficient to care for them, onto private charity.
I believe there is a better way to accomplish the laudable purposes of this bill. The great majority of people of this country have come to realize that there are certain types of public improvements and betterments which should be undertaken at times when there is need for a stimulus to employment. At suich times the Federal Government should furnish funds for projects of this kind at a low rate of interest, it being clearly understood that the projects themselves shall be self-iquidating and of such a nature as to furnish a maximum of employment per dollar of investment.
policy of the Government the policy of the Government the development and maintenance of a revolving finance new projects at times when there is need of extra stimulus to employment. Such times will recur in the feature, as they have in the past, and there will always be need for public facilities and improvements in our natural resources which can be most profitably met by the use at times of greatest need of employment of the accumulated receipts of such a revolving fund.

At my suggestion, various departments and agencies of the Government have canvassed the situation to find projects which will meet genuine public needs-projects that can be put under way quickly and, of great
importance, will be self-liquidating. They have found a variety of such projects which have stood the test of careful scrutiny and which hold the promise of a great volume of productive expenditure and employment. I believe this is a much sounder method of dealing with the problem than the diversion of $\$ 125,000,000$ of work-relief funds. All can be financed through the issuance of guaranteed securities by Government agencies with good prospect of repayment of both principal and interest through earnings. I have caused estimates to be made of the extent of the field for investment of funds in revenue earning channels on a self-liquidating basis and in no way competitive with private enterprise. The estimates are, I believe, conservative. emplovment for men and machines in diverse lines of industry within the employment for men and machines in diverse lines of industry within the
coming fiscal year. These projects are in addition to programs already submitted.

| Type of the Program | Pro gram tion | Total Amount Program | Loan Disbursements, Fiscal Year 1940 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Works Agency: <br> (a) Non-Federal public work | 2 yrs . | \$350,000,000 | \$150,000,000 |
| (a) Non-Federal pubire works-.......-. |  |  |  |
| to be financed by loans at suffi- clently low rates of interest to stim- |  |  |  |
| ulate borrowing for this purpose. |  |  |  |
| The type of projects would be wa-- ter works, sewage-disposal plants, |  |  |  |
| bridges, hospitals and other mu- |  |  |  |
| (b) Express post roads. | 4 yrs . | 750,000,000 | 150,000,000 |
| Self-liquidating toll roads, bridges, |  |  |  |
| high-speed highways and elty by- |  |  |  |
| (c) Rallroad equipment | 3 yrs . | 500,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Authority to purchase all types of |  |  |  |
| railroad equipment which is to be leased to railroads at a rate which |  |  |  |
| will return the cost to the United |  |  |  |
| States over a period of years. Car- |  |  |  |
| riers would have the option to buy the leased equipment. |  |  |  |
| Department of Agriculture: | 7 yrs . | 460,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| a) Rural electritication.-. |  |  |  |
| Expansion of present, rural electri- |  |  |  |
| fication program to reach a maxi- |  |  |  |
| mum of $1,250,000$ rural families not |  |  |  |
| now receiving electric service nor |  |  |  |
| near futur | 2 yrs . | 500,000,000 | 250,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| portion of the program of the Farm |  |  |  |
| Security Administration for tenant |  |  |  |
| farm purchases, rehabilitation program, loans for minor improve- |  |  |  |
| ments and repairs, loans to reset- |  |  |  |
| tlement cooperatives, and loans for |  |  |  |
| 3. Forelgn loans | 2 yrs . | 500,000,000 | 200,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Extension of short and long-term loans to forcign governments for the purpose of |  |  |  |
| forelgn governments for the purpose of promoting our foreign trade. The pro- |  |  |  |
| ceeds of these loans would be spent in the United States and would be used for development and reconstruction purposesin the forelgn country. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  | 33.060.000.000 | 70,000.000 |

This program would stimulate a greater amount of productive expenditure than is indicated by the total estimated loan disbursements of $\$ 870$ millions for the fiscal year 1940. Some parts of its will involve additional local expenditures not financed by Federal funds, and other indirect expenditures will be generated.
To give effect to the program outlined above, some supplementary legislation will be necessary. As a part, however; of the whole program for stimulating productive employment, I include another proposal which will not require legislation in addition to that now pending. This is the ex-
pansion of the public housing program of the United States Housing Authority through extending its borrowing power by $\$ 800,000,000$. I have already indicated my approval of this legislation.
If you think well of such a program as I have outlined I shall be glad to Renfer with you and your colleagues and with Members of the House of Appropriations. Finance and Coples of this Currency Committees of the Senate and to the Chairmen of the Ways and Means, Banking and Currency and Appropriations Committees of the House.

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                                    Sincerely,
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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"
The President wrote Senator Byrnes in response to the following communication he received from the Senator under date of June 19:
"Dear Mr. President:
The resolution passed by the House on the 16th, making an appropriation for work relief, provides that of the amount appropriated one hundred and twenty-five million dollars shall be transferred to the PWA.
You did not submit to the Congress an estimate for an appropriation for transfer will have upon the number of persons to be furnished employment during the next fiscal year, and whether or not you believe the transfer wise.

Very respectifully,
JAMES F. BYRNES':

## President Roosevelt Calls White House Conference to Discuss Loan Program-Hopes New Government

 Securities Will not be Tax Exempt- President Roosevelt called a. White House conference late yesterday (June 23) of legislative leaders and administration fiscal experts to discuiss the $\$ 3,860,000,000$ lending . program, said United Press advices from Washington which stated that those summoned included:
Secretary Morgenthau, Reconstruction Finance Corporation Chairman Jesse Jones, Budget Director Harold Smith, Senate Leater Barkley, Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Byrn Chairman
 Doughton of the House Ways and Means Commer., Col.).
Steagal (Dem., Ala.) and Representative Taylor (Dem.,
While Administration leaders at the White House were studying the huge lending proposal to decide what new legislation may be necessary, President Roosevelt at a press conference answered questions regarding it, according to the Associated Press June 23 which reported:

Asked whether the securities-to be issued by Federal agencies to raise funds to lend on self-liquidating projects-would be exempt from taxes, funds to lend on self-liquidating projects-would be exempt from the
the President said he did not know the law on that point but hoped they the Presid

He added he hoped Congress would make it clear that no more public securities would be exempt from taxation.
Replying to a question as to the interest rate to be charged local governments for the loans, the President said this should be as low as possible and he expected both the principal and interest to be paid.

Details of the spending-lending program of the President will be found in another item in these columns.

## President Roosevelt Vetoes Bill for Bridge at Niagara Falls, N. Y. - Opposes Provision Exempting

 Structure from all TaxationPresident Roosevelt vetoed a bill on June 20 extending the time for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, N. Y., because the act of June 16, 1938, authorizing the construction of this bridge, contained provisions exempting income and of this bridge, contained provisions exempting income and
bonds of the bridge from all Federal, State, municipal and bonds of the bridge from all Federal, State, municipal and
local taxation. He said that in approving the act of June 16,1938 , its tax-exemption proyisions were overlooked and that he proposed to correct this oversight by withholding approval of the present bill.
The President's message said, in part:
Previous to the enactment of the act of June 16, 1938, and subsequently thereto, I have withheid my approval of a number of bills authorizing the thereto, construction of bridges wheresuch bills contained tax-exemption provisions similar to those contained in the act of June 16, 1938, because I could find no compelling reason for relieving such bridges of such taxation. In approving the act of June 16, 1938, its tax-exemption provisions were overlooked. I propose to correct this oversight by withholding my approval of H. R. 6109 .
I am not opposed to legislation authorizing the construction of the Niagara Falls bridge, and if a bill should be enacted to accomplish this purpose, without containing tax-exemption provisions, I would be glad to give it my approval.
I am especially mindful, as I am certain the Congress is also, that the trend of public opinion and of legislative action is toward the ending of al tax exempt features in the issuance of future securities of any nature, public or private.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill for Construction of Vessels for Coast and Geodetic Survey Duties in Alaska
President Roosevelt on June 2 signed a bill authorizing an appropriation of $\$ 1,425,000$ for the construction of two ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey duties in Alaska. The bill was passed on a voice vote in the Senate on May 19 and by the House on May 24 by a vote of 202 to 141 . Regarding the bill Washington Associated Press advices of June 3 had the following to say:

Congressional committees were informed that the surveys were needed "both as a matter of national defense and protection of our merchant márine:"
and Commerce Department spokesmen said the lack of adequate charts along the Aleutian Islands, which stretch from Alaska nearly to the

Orient, would make naval operations "impractical in this entire area during an emergency.
an emergency
bility of war may the charting of this vast area cannot be accomplished in less than eight years."
Congress was told also that the "Japanese invasion" of fishing waters off
the Alaskan coast made the surveys vital to the Coast Guard.
The Act authorizes building of a main surveying ship of 1,500 tons and an auxiliary of 125 tons.

## Bill Postponing Effective Date of Labeling Provisions of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Sent to President of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act Sent to President

 for SignatureThe bill postponing the effective date of certain labeling provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act was sent to President Roosevelt on June 19 for his signature when the House adopted the conference report on the measure. The Senate approved the report on June 15. Under the bill the labeling requirements will become effective on Jan. 1, 1940, but an additional six months' extension may be granted by the Secretary of Agriculture under regulations prescribed by him. The provisions were originally to have become effective on June 26, 1939. A conference on the bill was required when the Senate on May 4 passed in amended form the House-approved bill (voted on April 19). Senate passage of the bill was noted in our issue of May 6, page ${ }_{2674 .}$

Congress Passes Revenue Bill of 1939 Designed to Ease Corporate Levies-Measure Estimated to Yield $\$ 1,644,300,000$ A Year-"Undistributed Profit Tax Abandoned-"Nuisance" Taxes Extended
Following the action of the House on June 19, in passing the new Revenue bill of 1939, the Senate passed the bill on June 22. Yesterday (June 23) the House concurred in minor Senate amendments to the bill and sent the measure to President Roosevelt for his signature. The measure which is intended to remove some of the "business deterrents" of is intended to remove some of the "business deterrents" of "nuisance" levies and the three-cent postage rate to June 30,1941 was passed by the House on June 19 by a vote of 357 to 1; Representative Tinkhem of Massachusetts cast the single negative vote, immediately after the House, by 205 to 149 , had divided on party lines by refusing to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee with instructions to report it back with a provision permitting corporations to carry over their losses from last year. In its present form the bill provides that such carryovers will start on Jan. 1, 1940. Representative Treadway of Massachusetts offered the motion to recommit.
In place of the existing undistributed profits tax, which is dropped under the newly drafted legislation, a flat tax of $18 \%$ on corporations earning more than $\$ 25,000$, a year is imposed. Indicating the features of the bill as passed by the House, a Washington account June 19 to the New York "Times" said:
The bill makes the following changes in the corporation tax structure: 1. Corporations are permitted to carry over their net operating business losses for a period of two years, beginning next Jan. 1.
2. Corporations receive the right to increase their capital-stock tax valuations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940,
but not to decrease such value for those years but not to decrease such value for those years. Under existing law,
corporations are entitled to a new declaration of value (either raising or lowering their capital stock value) for capital-stock tax purposes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.
3. In lieu of the undistributed profits tax on corporations with incomes above $\$ 25,000$, the bill imposes an $18 \%$ on income. The new rate is to be effective with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1939. This provision repeals the stump of undistributed profits tax.
4. It retains existing rates for corporations with incomes of less than $\$ 25,000$ :
5. The measure includes a "notch" provision to prevent corporations from being heavily taxed by reason of having incomes slightly above $\$ 25,000$. This "notch" provision would prevent a corporation having an income of $\$ 25,001$ from having a tax "jump" of $\$ 900$ by reason of the increase in the rate from 16 to $18 \%$.

## Banks Taxed as Other Corporations

6. Banks, insurance companies, China Trade Act corporations and corporations in the possessions of the United States are taxed as other corporations are taxed. That is, those with normal-tax net incomes
of $\$ 25,000$ or less receive the benefit of the graduated rates applicable to small corporations, while those with normal-tax net incomes in excess of $\$ 25,000$ are taxed under the notch or at a flat rate of $18 \%$ whichever method results in the lesser tax.
7. Foreign corporations engaged in a trade or business within the United States and mutual investment companies are taxed at a flat rate of $18 \%$, regardless of the amount of their income.
8. Foreign corporations not engaged in a trade or business within the United States are taxed at the rates provided for in existing law. Under the existing law, this type of corporation is taxed upon the fixed or determinable income at a rate of $15 \%$, except that in the case of dividends the rate is $10 \%$. In the case of a contiguous country the $10 \%$ rate on dividends may be reduced by treaty to a rate not less than $5 \%$. Thus, the existing law is continued in this bill.
9. Corporations in bankruptcy or receivership, joint-stock land banks and rental housing corporations are treated under the bill as other corporations fare. The special treatment accorded to them under the existing 10. The $\$ 2,000$ limitation applicable to the capital lasses cornations has been repealed, except with respect to domestic personal holding companies and foreign personal holding companies. In lieu of this provision, the bill allows capital losses on assets held for more than 18 months to be applied in full against ordinary net income for the taxable year in which the loss was realized.

In the case of capital losses on assets held for not more than 18 months, the bill provides that they may be applied only against capital gains on assets held not more than 18 months. If the losses from the sale or exchange of such assets held for not more than 18 months exceed the gains from such short-term transactions, the excess loss, if not in excess of the net income, may be carried over into the following taxable year and may be applied against short-term capital gains of such year.
This is the same treatment accorded individuals under existing law in the case of short-term capital losses. These provisions are applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 3111939 .
The bill made serveral administrative changes designed to relieve both business and the Treasury Department.
In its Washington advices the same day (June 19) the "Times" said:
While in committee of the whole, the House rejected an amendment by Representative Treadway designed to make repeal of the undistributed profits tax effective as of Jan. 1, 1939, and allow carryover of last year's losses in returns to be filed for this year. The vote was 109 to 65.
The Republicans, led by Mr. Treadway and Representative Jenkins of Ohio,
But the Democrats, led by Represenative Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Representative Cooper of Tennessee and Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, contended that the Republican propcsal would in effect discriminate against corporations which had paid their taxes for last year.

## Discrimination, Says Doughton

Mr. Doughton said the Treadway amendment would benefit about $12 \%$ of the corporations whose returns showed losses last year, and would discriminate against $88 \%$ that showed gains.
criminate against $88 \%$ that showed gains.
By voice vote, the House rejected another amendment by Mr. Treadway to repeal the nuisance taxes and preserve only the import taxes on petroleum, coal, lumber and copper. Mr. Cooper said the amendment would mean a loss in revenue of about $\$ 635,000,000$ a yearr, and that the government could stand no such reduction.
Mr. Cooper previously had stated that "the
tax relief is to watch appropriations more closely.,
The House rejected, 87 to 57 , an amendment by Representative Harter of Ohio, which would have extended the nuisance taxes only one year.
The bill which for a time was threatened in the Senate by a filibuster of the silver bloc, passed the Senate on June 22 by a voice vote four hours after it was called up by Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Under date of June 22 Associated Press advices from Washington said: The Senate rejected today a proposal to make $1,500,000$ "little fellows" subject to Federal income taxes.
The proposal, offered by Senator La Fallotte would have cut the existing $\$ 2,500$ exemption for married pers3ns to $\$ 2,000$ and the present $\$ 1,000$ exemption for single individuals to $\$ 800$.
The chamber acted shortly after it had rejected by a tie vote of 38 to 38 a proposal by Mr. La Follette to impose stiffer income levies on middlebracket incomes. Bitterly disappointed after the tie vote, he arose and said it was "hopeless" to press his other amendments. He offered the one to reduce exemptions. It was defeated without a roll call vote.
Representative Doughton said a group of members of the ways and Means Committee, in a conference shortly after the Senate passed the business tax revision bill, agreed to recommend that the House accept the Senate changes.
From Washington June 22 the New York "Herald Tribune" stated that the bill went through the Senate in four hours with only three amendments from the floor; these advices added in part:
The three changes in the bill accomplished by amendment from the senate floor were:
By Senator John A. Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, to prevent the sale of lists of income-tax
By Senator "David I. Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, to "extend to residents of American Samoa and Guam the same credit against Federa estate taxes as exists in the United States and territories and other possessions.
By Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat, of Michigan, to exempt the assets of closed banks taken over by new or reorganized banks.

House Passes $\$ 1,735,600,000$ Relief Appropriation Bill -Increased from $\$ 1,716,000,000$ Through Addition of $\$ 19,000,000$ to Fund for National Youth Adminis-tration-Bill Designed to Curtail Politics in' Relief After a 14-hour session on June 16, which continued into the early morning hours of the next day, the House of Representatives, "at 1 a . m. on June 17, passed the $\$ 1,735$,600,000 relief appropriations bill for the next fiscal year, and sent the measure to the Senate, where the Appropriations Committee began hearings on it June 20. The bill is designed to divorce politics from relief and contains several resigned to divorce politics from relief and contains several re-
strictions opposed by the Administration. The appropriation in the House bill is $\$ 36,890,000$ below budget estimates and $\$ 804,205,000$ less than was voted for relief during the current fiscal year. All efforts in the House to raise the Works Progress Administration appropriation were defeated.
The vote on passage of the bill in the House was 373 to 21, with 9 Democrats and 12 Republicans registered against adoption. As to the final action on the bill in the House, Assotion. As to the final action on the bill in the House,
ciated
Shortly before the final vote, the House shouted down a Republican proposal to turn administration of relief back to the States. It also defeated an effort by Representative Starnes, (Democrat), of Alabama, to add $\$ 375,000,000$ to the total for heavy construction projects administered by the Pubic Works Administration. As finally approved, the bill woul transfer to that agency $\$ 125,000,000$ or the $\$ 1,477,000,000$ requested by
President Roosevelt for the WPA.
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single administrator single administrator
Representative
and criticized the proposal, but no attempt was made to strike it from the measure.

Later Mr. Rayburn put through the only amendment making any change in the bill's total amount. It added $\$ 19,000,000$ to the fund for the National Youth Administration, bringing to an even $\$ 100,000,000$ the sum carried by President Roosevelt.
Before the House began voting on the bill its Appropriations Committee, which drafted the legislation, acted to head off mounting opposition to some of the restrictive provisions by offering a series of modifying amendments. House approval of these was obtained without difficulty
The first of these concession restored to the bill language permitting the location of relief funds to Federal projects such as post offices and other Federal buildings. Another eased the proposed $\$ 25,000$ per project limitation on WPA building construction so that up to $\$ 50,000$ could be spent on projects financed entirely by the Federal Government and $\$ 40,000$ exclusive of sponsors' contributions, on non-Federal projects.
Other amendments would permit the allocation of not more than $\$ 50$,000,000 of relief funds to regular Federal agencies, a practice prohibited in costs on WPA pricts projects to come from relief rolls.
A proposal by Representative Casey, (Democrat), of Massachusetts, to ncrease the total to $\$ 2,250,000,000$ was howled down, although it carried the endorsement of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Workers Alliance. David Lasser, national President of the latter organiza tion, sat in the gallery during mosit of the proceedings.
As approved, the bill would require the removal from relief rolls of certain persons who had been continuously employed by the WPA for 18 months prescribe a formula for the employment of relief workers after next Oct. on the basis of a ratio between population and unemployment, require the proposed Board to fix a monthly wage scale for project workers, and require hem to work 130 hours monthly.
Workers discharged under the 18 -month limitation would be ineligible for einstatement for 60 days and would have to be certified either by a local welfare agency or the WPA. The Board would have power to provide tha workers without dependents could be employed less than 130 hours a month and their wages reduced accordingly
A last-minute amendment-adopted by a teller vote of 138 to 132exempted heads of families 45 years old or over from the 18 -month employ ment limitation. World War veterans also were exempted.
After April 1, 1940, no person eligible for Social Security benefits would be given WPA employment. Aliens likewise would be barred from WPA employee not less than every six months, dismissing those found not in ctual need
The bill would require supervisory WPA personnel to take an oath to activity on their part

The same advices stated that the day's developments in the House proved a personal triumph for Representative Woodrum, (Democrat), of Virginia, who was Chairman of the House Deficiency Appropriations Sub-committee, which had charge of the bill. A reference to the bill appeared in our June 17 issue, page 3618 .

United States and Liberia Sign Aviation Agreement-
Reciprocal Pact Will Permit American Air Service to African Republic
The State Department at Washington announced on June 17 that the United States and Liberia had reached an aviation agreement permitting Americans to engage in service to the African Republic. The agreement concluded on June 14 was reached through an exchange of notes between the American Legation and the Liberian Government in Monrovia. Liberia will have the same privileges in this country as the pact is on a reciprocal basis. In Washington advices of June 17 to the New York "Times" it was stated:
The agreement is considered important because it prepares the way for uture service if an American company desires to open a line to that region. At present France operates a line to Liberia, but no American company, it was said today, was contemplating at present taking advantage of the pportunities.
Whether the arrangement carries potential significance because of the strategic position of Liberia on the South Atlantic across from South Amerca, with European countries keeping their eyes on penetration of Latin America and air service over the South Atlantic, was something officials ere not prepared to discuss today
Liberia grants to the nationals and aircraft of the United States most-avored-nation treatment in respect to the establishment and operation of The agreement provides further
arty and not engaged in regular scheduled civil aircraft registered by either of passage above and of landing upon the territory of the other party.

## House Agrees to $\$ 338,000,000$ Increase in Farm Bill for Parity Payments and Surplus Crop Disposal Senate Adopts Conference Report but House Again Refers It for Other Adjustments

The House on June 22 agreed to Senate increases of $\$ 338$,000,000 above budget estimates in the 1940 Agriculture Department Appropriation Bill but objected to several other Senate items thus sending the bill back to conference. The House by a vote of 180 to 175 accepted the report of its conference committee, which included $\$ 225,000,000$ for farm parity payments, and by a separate vote of 145 to 100 adopted another Senate amendment of $\$ 113,000,000$ for farm surplus removal. The bill as passed by the Senate on May 12 totaled approximately $\$ 1,218,000,000$; this was $\$ 383,000,000$ above the House measure approved March 28. As it emerged from a joint conference committee on June 21 about $\$ 13,000,000$ was stricken from the $\$ 1,218,000,000$ total approved by the Senate on May 12. This conference retal approved was adopted by the Senate the same day it was report wa
reported.
From United Press Washington advices of June 22 the following regarding the House action is taken:
Among Senate amendments which the House rejected was an item
increasing farm-tenant loans by $\$ 25,000,000$. The vote was 157 to 38 .

Another would exempt Farm Credit Administration employees from lia bility for fraud when they have exercised reasonable care.

Some
tems of the main conference report are still in dispute.
The House sent the farm bill to conference on May 23 without instructing its conferees on Senate amendments; this was noted in our issue of May 27, page 3146.

Senate Finance Sub-committee Recommends Profit-
Sharing as Essential to Maintenance of Capitalistic System-Report on "Incentive Taxation" Says Wage System Is Responsible for Most EmployerWorker Conflicts-Group Criticizes Administration Attitude Toward Business
A sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee on June 18, reporting on the results of a ten-month study which included the subjects of "incentive taxation" and profitsharing, asserted that sharing profits with employees is "essential to the ultimate maintenance of the capitalistic system." The report, commenting on the Administration's attitude toward business, said that "until the Government adopts a more cooperative attitude toward business we can expect to see an indefinite period of business uncertainty, continued unemployment and semi-depression conditions." The report argued that the wage system is responsible for most conflicts between employers and workers. The subcommittee said that further investigation of the subject of "incentive taxation" was unnecessary.

The following extracts from the report were given in the Washington "Post" of June 19:
The group, under chairmanship of Senator Herring (Democrat), of Iowa, presented a 351-page report on a ten-month study of profit-sharing in American industry, ordered by the Senate. The study was made under a resolution by Senator Vandenberg (Republican), of Michigan, who served on the committee. Sen. Johnson (Democrat), of Colorado, the third member, announced several days ago he would not sign the report since he was not in agreement with all of its conclusions.
The committee submitted with its own statement the report of its staff whose observations it commended "to the consideration of American public opinion." The criticisms of Government attitude toward business were in the latter portion.
"Incentive Taxation"
On the subject of "incentive taxation," which was discussed at length during hearings, the committee held that further exploration was necessary Under this proposal, industries would be offered certain tax exemptions to nduce them to adopt profit-sharing.

We do not believe it is practical to apply 'incentive taxation' to the profit sharing motive-at least not until the theory and principle of 'incentive axation' has been more deeply explored and perhaps subjected to pre iminary experiment," the (eport,said. The committee agreed, however that "prudent experiments" could be usefully undertaken.

## Makes Two Suggestions

"Tax rewards will not prove a panacea," the report added, "but it together with the concurrent refining of much of our Federal legislation, tax and otherwise, should prove an immeasurable aid to the regenerating of confidence in the minds of capital.
The committce made no recommendations for legislation to compel adoption of profit sharing, but in the survey report were two suggestions That payments to employees from accumulated profit-sharing retire ment funds be exempt from all income taxes.
That the Federal Government issue special profit-sharing fund bonds available only for profit-sharing funds and to be used for protection of profitsharing fund investments. The committee contended that instability of security values and low interest rates in recent years had made it difficult o invest such funds safely.
The report declared that no employers could hope to hand over portion of his profits to his workers as an alternative to unionism, and added: "In the midst of a tendency generally to condemn private business as in pointing to the accompanying record proving that theree takes pleasure voluntary experimentation with various types of profit has be which vast, monstrates the existence of widespread social-mindedness in American business.

## Profit Sharing

Asserting that profit-sharing had two major objectives, insurance of employment income, or job security, and financial security in old age, the committee recommended the adoption of a plan under which both workers trustee should be required to disburse a portion was included hat tine liales in periods of partial or porple of the fund to Such a plan the report added, would "make capitalist of the oun Suchety changing their thinking and attitude toward the ind completely changing their thinking,
The committee held that profit sharing is not "restricted to companie Iready making a profit," but "has been employed to carry companies out of the red and into the black by securing that measure of enthusiastic co-operation and contented effiency which is the direct result of a belief that they will not only be treated fairly by their employers but that they have a material and predetermined interest in the results of the efforts of both workers and management.

According to Associated Press accounts from Washington June 18, the sub-committee contended that business would be helped if these changes were made in tax legislation:

1. Specific tax credits for increased employment, when such employers are engaged in other than capital expenditure projects.
2. Reasonable exemption from taxation of expenditures for plant ex pansion, new enterprises, and improvements to existing facilities.
3. Exemption from capital gains tax and increase in deduction for capital losses of gains and losses realized by first purchasers of securities issued to finance new enterprises, expansions or improvements.
4. Carry-over of losses attendant upon operation of new enterprises or development by existing organizations of new products.
5. Increase in deductible allowances for depreciation and obsolescence. 6. Carry-over of credits for capital expenditures.
6. Carry-over of losses in connection with guaranteed annual employment plans.
7. Deduction for severance payment reserves.
8. Exemption from capital gains and income taxes of profits on bonds 9. Exemption frocount for retirement from funded debt accounts of railroads and operating public utilities.
References to the testimony of business and labor leaders before the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee last November and December on the question of an "incentive tax" designed to stimulate profit-sharing in industry appeared in our issues of Nov. 26, page 3241 ; Dec. 3, page 3287 , and Dec. 10, page 3695.

Senate Committee Defers Further Consideration of Neutrality Law Revision Until June 28-President
Roosevelt Reiterates Hope Measure Will Be Approved at This Session
On June 21 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed consideration of the bill for the revision of the present neutrality law until June 28 to give the House time to act on the Administration-approved Bloom program which repeals the existing mandatory arms embargo which re. We quote from United Press advices from Washington, June 21, which, in part, added:
Chairman Key Pittman (Dem., Nev.) said he felt that it "would be Core practicable to wait for House action." He also explained that more practicable to wait relief, and monetary legislation-and would be unable to attend daily relier, and
hearings.
Only yesterday the Chief Executive warned Congress that if it goes home without acting on neutrality the United States will be placed in a dangerous diplomatic position. He did not phrase the injunction in that dangerous diplomatic position
sense, but be said that if war breaks out it would be difficult for Congress to enact such legislation without being accused of changing the rules in the middle of the game.
He indorsed the House bill which Acting Chairman Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee, hopes to bring up for debate next week.
In addition to repealing the arms embargo, chief stumbling block in both Mr. Pittman's committee and the Senate, the measure reenacts a cash-and-carry clause, authorizes the President to define war zones, and prohibits Americans from traveling on ships of belligerents except at their own risk.
It embodies Secretary Hull's "declaration of neutrality principles" which, presumably, were drafted with Mr. Roosevelt's approval.
Senator Pittman expects only four weeks of debate when the issue reaches the Senate. A filibuster has been sounded, however, by the isolationists and mandatory neutrality bloc, which announced they would fight from now until September to keep the embargo clause intact and prevent vesting of too much discretionary power in the President.
On June 22 the House Rules Committee voted unanimously to give the neutrality bill a preferred status on the legislative calendar and limited debate to 10 hours, with the further restriction that the 10 hours must be conwith the further restrict
cluded within two days.
A favorable report on the Bloom bill by the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 13 was noted in our issue of June 17, page 3616.
Under date of June 19 Associated Press advices from Washington said:
President Roseselt threw down the gage of battle on the neutrality issue today, thereby opening what many legislators expect to be the most strenuous contest' on foreign
According to well-informed legislators, the President told congressional leacers at a white House conference that he wanted a vote on neutrality leauerstation in both the House and Senate this session, regardless of how long that might delay' adjournment.
Only a few days ago a bloc of 21 Senators, including most of the so-called "mandatory neutrality bloc," signed' a round robin declaring that so-called mandatory neurprosise on legislation which would repeal the
there could be no compromis present law's provision for an automatic embargo on arms shipments to nations at war.
Such, a repealer is contained in the Hull neutrality bill, the Administration measure. Authoritative sources said today that the President and his congressional advisers had agreed that the bill should be passed by the House next week so that debate on it could be started in the Senate about July 1 .

Noting that the President had on June 20 indorsed the Bloom bill as an influence for peace and had urged Congress to revise the present neutrality law at this session so that the Administration can formulate a definite policy to follow in case of war, United Press accounts from Washington that day stated:
He said at his press conference that if Congress goes home without enacting new neutrality legislation and that if a war broke out in the meantime it would be difficult to pass any sort of a measure without leaving the
or another. insure itself against getting into such a dilemma.
His remarks bore out reports yesterday that he is determined to have the Neutrality Act revised in the near future despite a threatened Senate filibuster against provisions of the Bloom bill.
Reference to the Bloom bill, drafted by Representative Sol Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) in conformance with recommendations of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, constituted the President's first open indorsement of the measure, although his approval was taken for granted.

Shortly after the press conference Mr. Bloom said he would go before the House Rules Committee Thursday morning [June 22] to obtain right-of-way for his measure, which has been reported favorably by the Democratic majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which he is Acting Chairman.

We also quote from a Washington dispatch of June 17 to the Associated Press:
The Republican minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee contends that no Neutrality Act at all would be better than the Administra:
tion's pending measure, repealing the present ban on arms shipments to nations at war.
"We are opposed," the group said in a report made public yesterday, "to the President's policy of using the threat of our power to preserve a balance of power in Europe.
"We do not believe that the President is deliberately provoking war, but we believe that the way to peace is for us to be neutral, not biased; friendly, but not threatening."
The committee majority has recommended that the House pass the Administration bill

At Hearing on Mead Bill Before Sub-Committee of Senate Banking Committee James H. Perkins, of National City Bank of New York Explains Latter's Contacts with Small Business-Presents Figures to Show There Is "No Great Unsatisfied Demand for Credit'"
The contacts of his bank with small business were explained by James H. Perkins, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank of New York at the hearing on June 15. on the Mead bill, which would permit the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to insure $90 \%$ of loans to small business. Informative facts as to the bank's loan experience were furnished by Mr. Perkins, who, in referring to "the regular loan facilities which we offer through our head office and domestic branches" stated that "on June 1 our total loans of this sort amounted to $\$ 327,-$ 000,000 loaned to 6,178 customers," outside of $\$ 67,000,000$ loaned to Stock Exchange firms. Mr. Perkins reported that $\$ 260,000,000$ was loaned to 6,000 customers for business and individual needs, and that of these 6,000 customers, $91 \%$ were borrowing amounts of $\$ 50,000$ or less. Mr. Perkins also detailed the situation as to "term loans" and "personal loans," and he said: "While these figures alone suggest very clearly that there is no great unsatisfied demand for credit, that conclusion is even clearer when one examines the character of the loans declined." It was possible for us to make only a brief reference to Mr. Perkins's statement a week ago (page 3618), and we are today giving his statement in full, as follows:

This Bank's Contacts with Small Business
Because we are a large New York City bank I suppose people think of us as concerned primarily with big business, whereas the fact is that most of our customers are relatively small. In addition to our head office we have in New York City 72 branches, each of which operates as a country bank in its own communif. In other words, the manager in charge is supposed to know the cond. It is for this reason that $97 \%$ of our needs, and try to meet them. It is for this reason that $97 \%$ of our deposit accounts, or over 600,000 accounts, are in amounts of
$\$ 5,000$ or less, and average only $\$ 300$ apiece. We are making loans to $\$ 5,000$ or less, and average only $\$ 300$ apiece. We are making loans to
over 330,000 different borrowers. It is probably not far from the truth to say that one in every 10 or 12 people in New York City does business to say that one in every 10 or 12
vith us in one way or another.

## Our Loan Experience

Let me try to tell you very simply and briefly about our experience in making loans, especially to the small business man. Our lending experience may be classified under three separate headings:

1. Regular Loans: Head Office and Branches-The first of these is the regular loan facilities which we offer through our head office and domestic branches. On June 1, 1939, our total loans of this sort amounted to $\$ 327,000,000$, loaned to 6,178 customers. If you take out of them $\$ 67,000,000$ which was loaned to Stock Exchange firms and dealers, it leaves $\$ 260,000,000$ loaned to just over 6,000 customers for business and individual needs. Of these 6,000 customers, $91 \%$ were borrowing amounts of $\$ 50,000$ or less. The total dollar amount of this group is approximately $\$ 33,000,000$. So you see that in ternis of number of customers the relatively small loans predominate.
2. Term Loans-The second class of loan which is included in the above total but deserves separate mention is our so-called term loans. While banks have for many years been lending to customers for longer periods than a year, this practice has in recent months received more study, and banks are now making much more largely what are called term loans, that is, loans with maturities running from one up to five years, and in some cases 10 years, with amortization payments to pay off the loan in whole or in part. We now have on our books more than
$\$ 65,000,000$ of these loans, $\$ 65,000,000$ of these loans. One may think of them as in some degree
capital loans. They have been used to retire outstanding capital loans. They have been used to retire outstanding debt, to purchase machinery or equipment, or inance improvements of one kind loans should be limited in relation to our total assets. loans should be limited in relation to our total assets.
3. Personal Loans-In in a special department for caring for the needs or the small borrower. With the it was eolt that if a people of the it. was elt that ir a small loan business could be saccestoup it would be good for our branches and help a large group of people,
many of whom had been driven by circumstances into the hands of many of wharks.
Since that time our personal loan department has made in the neighborhood of one and a half million small loans in a dollar amount of \$438,hood of one and a half million small loans in a dollar amount of $\$ 438$,-
000,000 . Today we have on the books about 325,000 , of which we esti000,000 . Today we have on the books about 325,000 , of which we esti-
mate that about 30,000 are to small business men. These loans range from two or three hundred to two or three thousand dollars. As the volume of our small loans has increased and our handling of them improved we have reduced the cost to the borrower who now pays an effective rate of $6 \%$.
In addition to these figures our personal loan department is making a substantial amount of loans on time contracts, that is to enable people to buy washing machines, refrigerators, and other household goods.

Other Banks Doing Similar Service
I cite these facts about our own operations simply to illustrate that a great deal is now being done for the small business man in our com munity, and it is my information that other banks in all parts of the country are carrying forward somewhat similar services, so it is a mistake to say that the small business man is neglected.

Are Other Borrowers Without Needed Credit Facilities?
But you may well raise the question whether besides these people whom we and the other banks have been serving there may not be a large number of business men who are not receiving the credit facilities they
require. One way of testing this question is to examine the loans declined.

## Loans We Have Declined

It is well known that all banks have been holding large amounts of excess funds which they are extremely anxious to employ. As one way of making sure that all of our staff were making all the loans they could our Executive Committee has asked the officers to report to them every week the loans which the officers have declined. I have had an analysis made of these loans declined in the year from the middle of May, 1938, to the middle of May, 1939. These figures are exclusive of the personal loan department and loans by foreign branches. In this whole year 219 loans were declined. In 27 of these cases the conversations did not reach the point where definite amounts were mentioned, but in the other 192 cases the total of the loans rejected was $\$ 16,979,000$. These applications ranged in size from participations in term loans to large national concerns
down to $\$ 200$ loan to an individual who wished to market artificial down to $\$ 200$ loan to an individual who wished to market artificial
fish bait. fish bait.

For the purpose of comparison I might mention that if we had made all the loans which were declined and all were still outstanding, the total amount of our loans outstanding would be increased by less than $5 \%$.

While these figures alone suggest very clearly that there is no great unsatisfied demand for credit, that conclusion is even clearer when one examines the character of the loans declined. They may be classified into the following groups:

|  | Number of Applicants | Amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group 1. Refinancing proposals or cases in which borrower could obtain financing elsewhere | 47 | \$7,589,000 |
| Group 2. Speculative or promotion loans............-- | 15 | 2,377,000 |
| Group 3. Poor character or poor financial condition--- Group 4. Insufficient collateral or credit standing for | 107 | 2,424,000 |
| Group 4. Insufficient collateral or credit standing for amount requested, or poor earnings available to retire long-term obligations_ | 23 | 4,589,000 |
| - 1 | 192 | \$16.979.000 |

It is my judgment that there were very few cases included in this list which would be considered suitable loans either under the terms of the Mead bill or under the arrangement suggested by Chairman Eccles when he appeared before your committee. In fact, I may say that the analysis
that we have made currently of these loans declined has been very reassuring to me as indicating that our bank is performing its social obligation to meet the legitimate credit needs of the community in which we operate.

## Survey of Districts

We have taken still one further step in our desire to make sure that our institution is neglecting no reasonable opportunity to extend credit. We have recently formed a special committee independent of the usual operating officers to make a comprehensive sample survey of the businesses
in a number of our branch districts to find out whether there are any businesses which could properly use credit to whom we have not made businesses which could properly use credit to whom we have not made
our facilities available. It is a little early to draw final conclusions on our facilities available. It is a little early to draw final conclusions on
these surveys, but so far they have not uncovered any considerable these surveys, but so far they have not uncovered any considerable
neglected field for making loans. You will understand that in all of our branches it is not our practice to sit back and wait for prospective borrowers to come to us, but the active officers of each of our branches are constantly visiting the business men in their regions to seek to discover ways in which they can be of service.

RFC and Federal Reserve Experience
Additional evidence as to whether business needs for credit and working capital are being met is, I believe, to be found in the experience of the RFC and the Federal Reserve banks in making business loans. Some of
our people have been in pretty close touch with what these agencies are our people have been in pretty close touch with what these agencies are doing in our district, and we can tesify, as perhaps they would hesitate to do, that in our judgment they have been following a vigorous, painstaking, but liberal policy in seeking to meet every legitimate demand for credit not covered by the ordinary bank lending facilities.

## Personal Experience with Lending

One final comment I should like to make on lending policy. I have had a good many years' experience in making loans and in watching the results over a period of years of all kinds of lending, and that experience
leads me to believe that many of the people who are most berrow money and who make the most noise about it, and who, if they are not satisfied at their own banks, are most likely to make vigorous appeals to Congress and other agencies of Government, are people who are visionary and impractical or inexperienced. It is no favor to a lảge number of these people to loan money freely to those who are unbusinesslike, for the result is simply to get them in debt up to their necks, and they are never able to get out. They simply add to the long list of business failures and personal bankruptcies. Every business man knows his toughest competition comes from an incompetent rival who does not know his costs. Subsidizing that kind of competition makes things harder for the business man who is doing a good job. The best favor you can do both to the borrower and the business community is to compel the would-be borrower to submit his calse to a thoroughly experienced lending loans in relation to the capacity of the borrower to repay the loan. The idea that the way to prosperity is to make it easy for people to get into
debt does not stand the test of experience. test of experience.

Secretary Hull Urges Ratification of 1936 Treaty with
Panama-Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Appears to Favor Approval of Pact, Which Would
Make Territorial and Fiscal Conser Make Territorial and Fiscal Concessions
Secretary of State Cordell Hull on June 14 appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to urge ratification of a treaty signed in 1936 with the Republic of Panama, under which the United States makes territorial and money concessions in the intereest of the "good neighbor" policy. Mr. Hull and Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles also gave the Committee an account of supplementary correspondence between the two Governments. After hearing Mr. Hull, members of the Committee are said to have expressed almost unanimous approval of the treaty, although Senator Johnson objected
to relinquishing powers now held by the United States at this particular time. A Washington dispatch of June 14 to the New York "Herald Tribune" reported the proceedings as follows:
The proposed treaty would modify the existing treaty of 1903 by which Panama granted to the United States outside of the Canal Zone proper any lands and waters necessary and convenient for the construction, pro-
tection, operation, maintenance and sanitation tection, operation, maintenance and sanitation of the canal. In the pro-
posed treaty the United States renounces its claims to lands not now posed treaty the United States renounces its claims to lands not now
within the Canal within the Canal $Z$ one proper.
However, the
However, the proposed treaty does provide that in the event of an
emergency or threat of war or aggression the United States and Panama will consult on the of war or aggression the United States and Panama sary for the protection of the canal. This would permit the taking over of additional lands in Panama proper.

Last Objection Removed
Senator Pittman, in answering specific questions after the committee meeting, said that letters exchanged between the two governmients had made it clear that, in event of emergency, the United States could act
without prior consultation of Panama; that the consultation could be had after the consultation of Panama; that the consultation could be bill, he said, had been removed by the reading of the correspondence on this point by Mr. Hull.
In addition to the territorial matters involved, the United States agrees which are equivalent to the doilar and annual rental of 430,000 balboas, same basis as the dollar in Panama. This is to take into account the decreased gold content of the dollar after the devaluation of 1934.
The proposed treaty also affects certain commercial interests, with
the defining of trade areas and the agreement that not permit the establishment of private businesses in the canal Zone other than these existing at the time of the treaty. Nothing is said in the treaty about similar restrictions on other nations and nationals.

## Johnson's Objections

In making his objections to the proposed treaty Senator Johnson said: "In the original treaty of 1903, our powers" are absolute if we deemed any peril threatened the canal. In the treaty now negotiated I don't consider our powers absolute.
"We provide that in case of emergency we may do what we deem necessary, but should consult with the Government of Panama. The moral, not the legal obligation, I think, rests upon us under the new "Under present day condition r'd be possible.
Under present-day conditions I'd rather not weaken the treaty which now exists with any provisions of any character."
In recommending that the Senate ratify the treaty, both President Roosevelt and Mr. Hull emphasized the "good neighbor" angle and
pointed out that it was important to consider relations with all the pointed out that it was important to consider relations with all the
American republics, especially in view of the vital link that the canal constitutes in American defense.

## Secretary Wallace Defends Department of Agriculture's Administration of Sugar Control Law-In answering Criticisms of Senator Vandenberg

The Department of Agriculture on June 9 made public a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, in which Mr. Wallace defended his administration of the present sugar law. The letter constituted a reply to complaints by Senator Vandenberg against low sugar prices, the Department's methods in making allotments in the continental beet industry this year, \&c.
In his letter to Senator Vandenberg the Secretary said, in part:
It is natural for each processor to seek as large a share as he can get of the total marketing quota. The Department, however, must base its be fair to all processors. Some processors disposed of a large proportion be fair to all processors. Some processors disposed of a large proportion
ot their sugar stocks last year ; others did not. It seems obvious that an unfair division of the available quota would have resulted had those who withheld sugar from the market last year been given individual preferwho withheld sugar from the market last year been given individual prefer-
ence because their action left them with relatively heavy reserve stocks. In fact, although the processors operating in Michigan, whom you contend were unfairly treated under the allotment order recently issued, marketed on the average for the three-year period, 1936-38, inclusive, 111,758 short tons, raw value, they received marketing allotments for $1939^{\prime}$ amounting to 171,421 tons, while the three large Weistern processors to whom you referred in your letter marketed 818,235 tons during the same three-year period and received marketing allotments of 825,546 tons.
It is worthy of note that although any beet sugar processor who felt himself aggrieved in the matter of a marketing allotment could appeal to the courts for a full and impartial review of the allotment determination, no beet processor in. Michigan or any other State availed himself of this. opportunity.
With respect to the necessity for storage of excess allotment sugars and the difficulties which may arise in the Great Lakes region, I am glad to inferm you that there were issuied recently administrative regulations which will facilitate the handling of such sugars.
I now turn to the second question raised in your letter, viz., the level of sugar prices. You will probably recall that the President, in his Message to the Congress on Sugar, March 1, 1937, recommended that:'
 to prevent any possible restrictition of the surply of sugar that would result in pricices
to consumers in excess of those reasonably necessary, together with conditional
payments to producers, to malntan the domestlo industy payments to producers, to manntain the domestic industry as a whole and to make
the production sugar beets and sugar cane as protitable, as the production of the principal other agricultural crops.
The bill as passed by the House incorporated the President's recommendation, but changes were made in the Senate. The final language of Section 201 was left for conference between the two houses just
before congressional adjournment. This clause contains definite before congressional adjournment. This clause contains definite standards for the Secretary to follow in estimating consumer needs, and it makes provision for the protection of consumers against prices in excess of those necessary to maintain the domestic industry as a whole. Consequently, guarantee maintenance of a definite minimum retail price effect, to guarantee maintenance of a deinite minimum retail price for sugar Jones-Costigan Act or during some other specified period of time If the Congress had intended to accomplish this purpose it would hardly have
enacted the carefully formulated standards embodied in Section 201. The Act would merely have provided that the Secretary of Agriculture should so limit supplies to consumers as to maintain the desired minimum price level. In fact, you may recall that the Senate Finance Committee did consider a special of sugar and that of other foods, but that this provision was stricken from the bill.
It is true, as you state, that the consumer has recently paid less for his sugar than in any recent year except 1932. In that year, however, when the national retail price of sugar averaged 5.10 c . per pound, sugar wheet producers averaged only $\$ 5.26$ per ton of beets. Today, under the Administration's sugar program providing for a sugar excise tax and for direct payments to growers, the price paid by consumers, at the present time, is at approximately the same level but growers are expected to average about $\$ 1$ per ton more than in 1932, and the mainland production has been substantially increased.
. We note your statement that the production of sugar in the United States is "being restricted and reduced," and that certain powers, which you do not specify but believe the Secretary of Agriculture to possess, were made discriminatory "to facilitate administration of the Act rather than to be used as a means for exerting a stifling control which jeopardizes the maintenance of the domestic sugar industry." The impression which you convey is that this Department has used a discretionary power in the Act to burden growers with unnecessary restrictions. The facts show that quite the contrary is the case. Government payments averaging about $\$ 23$ per acre were made to producers without limitation of production on the first two sugar beet crops produced after enactment of the present Sugar Act. Moreover, no marketing allotments to sugar beet processors were made either in 1937 or 1938. Since, however, the 1938 beet sugar crop turned out to be the greatest in history, amounting to $1,803,000$ tons, raw value, marketing allotments for processors and limitation of acreage for growers became mandatory
A somewhat similar letter from Mr. Wallace to Representative Marvin Jones was quoted in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 4, page 665 .

## National Labor Relations Board Amends Rules and

 Regulations to Aid EmployerCharles Fahy, general counsel of the National Labor Relations. Board, said on June 21 that the Board had made changes in its rules, as a result of which employers would have the right to petition for a collective bargaining election among their workers in certain cases. Associated Press dis patches from Washington June 21, reporting this added:

Mr. Fahy said that the Board decided officially yesterday to make the change and would include it in a whole set of revisions in the Board's regulations to be announced soon.
The changes will become effective as soon as put in final legal form and published as required by law. J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, indicated the changes in a letter to Mary T. Norton of the House Labor Committee The principal changes as given in United Press of June 21 dispatches follow:

1. Permitting employers to petition the Board for investigation and hearing under governing provisions of Section 9 of the Act for certification of representatives of employes, where two or more bona fide labor organiza tions are claiming a majority but neither petitions the Board for certification
2. Extending from five to ten days the present minimum waiting period between the issuance of a complaint of unfair labor practice and the begin ning of hearings, unless the parties waive notice
3. Requiring that proceedings affecting the contract's.
4. Requiring that labor organizations which are alleged to be company dominated must be served with a copy of the complaint and notice of hear ing, with cons uent opportunity to apply for intervention in the proceedings if they desire to do so
*The hearings of the Senate and House Labor Committees on proposed changes in National Industrial Labor Act, was referred to in these columns June 10, page 3453.

Allis-Chalmers Workers Vote to End Strike
Strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. plant was definitely ended June 17 when the workers, members of the United Auto Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) voted to accept the agreement with the company, reached two days before, by their representatives. According to the union, $95 \%$ of the 5,500 who cast ballots approved the agreement.
United Press, Milwauke advices of June 17, relating the conclusion of the strike, also said:
Production at the company's West Allis plant, closed since May 24, will be resumed Monday, company' executives announced. Max W. Babb, President, said that it would take several days, however, to restore the entire 6,500 production employees to their jobs.

The agreement was the outcome of a conference between company and union officials called by Governor Julius P. Heil. The Governor rejected a plea by Sheriff Edward J. Mitten, of Milwaukee County, to call out the National Guard after rioting in which 20 persons received minor injuries.

## Harlan Coal Strike Step Nearer End as One Operator <br> Reaches Agreement

The Harlan County soft coal strike moved nearer settlement this week when on June 20 it was announced that the United Mine Workers Union (Congress of Industrial Organizations) had signed the first union shop agreement with a member of the Harlan County Coal Operators' Assn., the Creech Coal Co. of Twiler, Ky. On June 15, the Operators' Association had authorized its 21 members, to contract individually, if they chose, with the U. M. W. A., after negotiations between the group and the union had become negotiations betwee
deadlocked June 9.
As noted in our issue of May 20," page 2996, the Harlan County operators were the only ones which did not sign on

May 13, the "union shop" contract demanded by John L. Lewis' union, in order to end the nation-wide strike in effect since April 1 .

United Press dispatches of June 20 from Harlan, reporting the Creech Company's agreement, further said:
the Creech Companam Turnblazer, President of the U. M. W.'s district No. 19, embracing "bloody" Harlan County where National Guard troops have been on duty more than a month since six operators refused announced the signing. He said it arected 1 .
Turnblazer, who said the agreement meant that the "first pillar of reTurnblazer, sistance employing 6,000 of the county's 14,000 miners, still were unsigned. panies, employing Approximately half of the 1,250 militiamen ordered here by Gov. A. B. Chandler last May 14 still are on duty. There has been no violence in "several days," it was reported.

## Objections by Representatives of Advisory Council of Federal Reserve System to Mead Bil

The opposition of those representing the Federal Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve System to the provisions of the Mead bill for the insurance by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of loans to small business was indicated in an item appearing in these columns a week ago (page 3618) in which it was stated that the spokesmen for the Advisory Council were Walter W. Smith, President of the Council and of the First National Bank of St. Louis; Howard A. Loeb, Vice-President of the Council and Chairman of the Tradesman National Bank \& Trust Co. of Philaman of the Tradesmard E. Brown, President of the First delphia, and Edward E. Brown, President of the in their
National Bank of Chicago. It was also noted that in discussion of the bill the bankers attacked not only the specific provisions of the measure, but also its underlying assumptions; according to advices to the "Wall" Street Journal" of June 14, their criticism centered on the following main points:

1. There is no evidence of any significant amount of unsatisfied demand for justifiable bank credit.
2. Much of the agitation for enlarged credit facilities for small business arises out of a confusion of bank credit with risk capital. The witnesses arises out of a confusion of bank credis capital, particularly on the part of small enterprises, are greater than in past years.
3. Because of competition and of the pressure of large amounts of unused funds, banks are constantly intensifying their efforts to secure new loans, a factor guáranteeing that all legitimate demands for credit are being satisfied.

Want Reasonable Prospect for Repayment
4. Regardless of the merits of the underlying principles of the Mead bill, the measure should contain a requirement that insurance be granted only on loans for which reasonable prospects of repayment can be determined and the existing provision permitting Federal Reserve rediscount of insured loans by all banks should be eliminated.
5. Under the present provision of the bill requiring the lending bank to assume the first $10 \%$ of loss on each insured loan, no substantial volume of new loans, would be made by banks.
6. Insurance of loans under the existing provisions of the bill would represent untair competition for the large number of concerns which are now obtaining their credit on a normal banking basis.
From the advices to the "Wall Street Journal" we quote further as follows:

The witnesses disclosed that the najor points of their criticism of the Mead bill had been embodied in a resolution adopted by the Federal Advisory Council on June 6 and represented the views of all the members oi the Council.

Confirm Criticism Advanced by Mr. Eceles
In their testimony on the bill the witnesses yesterday confirmed the criticism advanced by Chairman Marriner S . Eccles of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System last week as to the restrictive nature of the $10 \%$ loss requirement of the bill and his declaration that the existing powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to insure bank loans by participation are considerably broader than those proposed in the present bill.

The witnesses did not, however, endorse Mr. Eccles's supplementary proposal for the establishment of an industrial loan corporation as an integral part of the Federal Reserve System which would insure loans up to $\$ 25,000$ each and would grant long-term loans or preferred stock commitments up to $\$ 1,000,000$ each. Mr. Smith, as President of the Council, expressed the opinion that if studies showed the existence of any actual need for additional credit or capital facilities on the part of small business, private agencies colis be formed meet finat demmon in manner similar to the estalishmie.
meet the need for consumer credit.
meet the need for consumer credit.
It was disclosed also that the Federal Reserve banks are currently undertaking an investigation of the credit facilities in each Federal Reserve district. While not yet completed, the preliminary indications of the investigation are that there is no
bank credit, as contrasted to risk capital.

## Cite Confusion Over Risk Capital

In their testimony yesterday the bankers laid great stress on the popular confusion evidently existing between bank credit and risk capital and conceded the difficulty of securing such capital for small enterprise under present conditions. Mr. Loeb declared that the capital requirements of small business firms were formerly supplied by local individuals, but that the supply of such capital has practically disappeared. He suggested that a study might well be made to determine the causes of this disappearance. Mr. Smith attributed the shortage of "partnership capital" of this type in part to higher taxes and to labor difficulties.
Mr. Brown expressed the opinion that the supply of capital funds for small and medium business could be facilitated by raising the present $\$ 100,000$ exemption established by the Securities Act for security issues on which n e registration statement 'is required to be filed.
The witnesses yesterday produced considerable evidence to prove that bankers are supplying all legitimate credit demands from small business.

Evidence of Extent of Bank Credit
As evidence of the extent to which bank credit is being supplied to small business, Mr. Smith cited the recent loan records of three St. Louis banks. One has made 2,612 loans for an aggregate amount of $\$ 23,713,000$
between Jan. 1 and June 7 , with 2,435 of these loans being under $\$ 2,500$ between Jan. 1 and June 7, with 2,435 of these loans being under $\$ 2,500$ each. A second bank made t,088 loans aggregating $\$ 13,357,000$ between aggregating $\$ 1,583,000$ between Jan. 1 and June 1 .
Mr. Loeb testified that during a recent period his bank has made 2,916 ursecured commercial loans aggregating $\$ 19,914,000$, and has rejected orly 34 applications for such loans aggregating $\$ 381,000$.
Mr. Brown declared that in recent years banks have been going extensively into the field of term loans with a maturity of one up to 10 years, this trend being stimulated by the relative scarcity of normal commercial loans and by the eligibility of such loans as collateral at Federal Reserve banks in case of need. Such loans also are becoming increasingly popular with borrowers, partly because such long-term loans do not require SEC registration, he said. During the past five years his bank has made approximately $\$ 200,000,000$ term loans, of which about $\$ 34,000,000$ are now outstanding, Mr. Brown testified.
He pointed out, however, that borrowers requiring less than $\$ 100,000$ of funds generally are not suitable for term loans, partly because such firms are generally one-man concerns and connot offer assurance of continuous effective management. Long-term credit facilities for such firms can generally be satisfactorily supplied through six months' renewable loans, he declared.

Mr. Eccles's views were referred to in our issue of June 10, page 3454.

## I. B. A. Opposes Mead Bill for Government-Insured Loans to Business-Says Government Could Re-

 move Chief Deterrents to Small Business Securing Loans by Setting Standards for Bank Investment and Amending Securities ActThe Government could remove the two chief deterrents to small businesses getting the kind of capital most needed for expansion, recovery and greater employment of labor with out the necessity of Government-guaranteed loans, investment bankers declared in a statement made public in San Francisco on June 20 regarding proposals for insurance by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on loans up to $\$ 1,000,000$ to business concerns. In behalf of the investment bankers, Jean C. Witter of Dean Witter \& Co., San Francisco, President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has submitted the statement, in which he was joined by John K. Starkweather of Starkweather \& Co., New York, Chairman of the Association's Federal Legislation Committee Chairman of the Association's Federal Legislation Committee
to Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York with a request that it be incorporated in the record of the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that is holding hearings on the Mead bill that would provide for RFC insurance on business loans. A summary of the views of the association as presented by Messrs. Witter and Starkweather was made available as follows:
Under the insured-loan plan, the Government would only be called on to make loans on "inferior credits" involving a large element of risk in the main, the bankers stated, adding that, "we cannot conceive of any company beling unable to secure funds at reasonable rates on a one to ten-year basis, operations or its record."
such high risk loans are "bound to mean increasing intervention of Government in private business as it becomes necessary for the Government to protect loans in danger," the statement continued, warning sharply that it would mark "a long step toward state socialism and the elimination of the present system of private enterprise."
Use of "ratings" to establish the eligibility of securities for purchase by banks and the high expense for small issués in registering them under the Securities Act are the two chief deterrents which, the statement says, "are both within the power of Government to correct entirely or in large part."
Banks are prevented by an informal policy of the Comptroller of the Currency from purchasing securities that do not carry a sufficiently high "rating," it was explained. Despite the informal nature of the ratings policy, the bankers said, they find in personal experience in dealing with banks throughout the country that it is being literally and rigidly enforced by examiners and that it "is undoubtedly preventing the purchase by local banks of many sound and desirable local securities and thereby making their underwriting impossible.
The bankers. have "no quarrel" with the theory of establishing reasonable
standards for bank investment in pact recommend that standards for bank investment, in fact recommend that standards should be set, but by the Goveriment itself. And the Government should have in mind solely the needs of the business community and the requirements private agencies, influenced by' the necessity of ratingards to be set by private agencies, influenced by' the necessity of ratings for all types of
investors-widows and orphans as well as banks-is insound investors-widows and orphans as well as banks-is unsound public policy," they declared. It was pointed out that the ratings are based not only upon extent, so that a very large proportion of the smaller industries which large be the normal borrowers of amounts of $\$ 1,000,000$ or less cannot obtain ratings from these private agencies sufficiently high to permit obtain invest in them.
"A carefully worked out system of standards designed solely for the banking system would undoubtedly open up to many small industries the vast reservoir of investable funds in the banking system from which they are now debarred," was the specific suggestion for removing this "deterrent." The cost and difficulty of the smaller issues has risen to a point where it is prohibitive for most small companies and this is due partly to the liabilities raised by the law and particularly to the complicated procedure necessary for resistration, the statement declared. It cited an analysis by the Securities and Exchange Commission of securities issues in 1937 showing that the cost of registering and publicly distributing bonds, mortgages and debentures was $9.2 \%$ for issues under $\$ 250,000$ and $4.8 \%$ for issues from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 10,000,000$. It pointed out that the Senate itself recognized the difficulties by exempting issues of less than $\$ 1,000,000$ in a trust indenture bill it recently passed.
Emphasizing that the investment bankirg machinery is eager to handle the financing of small industry, the bankers offered the following recommendation:

A simple amendment to the Securities Act of 1933, ratsing the present
xemption from the requirements of the Act from $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 1.000000$ or thereabouts would do much to free the flow of capital into small business.

## Col. Leonard P. Ayres at Hearing on Mead Bill to

 Provide Loans for Small Business Expresses Doubt as to Its Effectiveness-Makes Three Suggestions A three-point program of little business assistance revolving around the principle of stimulated venture capital investment was laid before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on June 20 by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice President of the of the Cleveland Trust Co., during hearings on the Mead bill for insurance by the Reconstruction Finance Corp of bank loans to small and medium-sized business to advices on that dad F W-sized busimess. According "Journal of Commerce" from which the foregoing is taken, Col. Ayres was extremely skeptical that enactment of the Mead bill would encourage banks to make loans which they are not now making to small industries. In part these advices continued:He said that he did not take the position that the Mead bill would not encourage, the making of loans but he was doubtful that it would be very effective. He added that he felt the RFO Act to be more liberal than is the Mead bill. In his statement to the committee, Col. Ayres said that the best guide for making judgments about the balance between existing demand for business credit and the available supply of business credit is the interest rates charged on commercial paper, not mere expansion of credit.

## Outlines Course of Rates

Long-term interest rates on bonds, and intermediate rates on notes, call rates on the Stock Exchange, and rates charged customers by banks, have At the present time he pointed with commercial paper rates, he stated. paper is three-quarters of $1 \%$, the lowest rate in history which indicates, he added, that "there is now less demand for additional business credit compared with the available supply than there has ever been before.",
"The reason why there does not now exist a greater demand for additional business credit is that it is harder than it used to be to make a business earn profits," Col. Ayres said.
In reporting three suggestions by Col Ayres to aid in bringing about business recovery, the "Journal of Commerce" account said:
Taking sharp issue with past statements of New Deal experts of lack of ample credit facilities for small business enterprises, Col. Ayres urged that the Government concentrate, through legislation and a modification of its policies toward business, upon broadening the opportunities for private
investment by wealthy persons and the sale of

## Urges Three Steps

He told the committee that three steps should be undertaken:

1. The Securities and Exchange Commission should conduct experiments into the flow of security issues by raising the limits upon the amount of securities which may be issued without the requirement that they first be registered with the commission.
2, Congress should revise tax policies to encourage issuance of equity issues by placing a lower tax upon common stoek transactions than upon
the sale of bonds. the sale of bonds.
2. Congress should also lower tax rates applicable to large incomes so as to permit wealthy individuals to make industry investments without fear that if a profit is made the Government will take the most of it but
if the investment goes "sour" the investor the investment goes "sour" the investor must take the loss.
In Associated Press advices from Washington Col. Ayres was reported as saying "we must encourage citizens to risk funds in venturesome enterprises, because by these America has become a great nation." In part the Associated Press continued:
Senator Towey of New Hampshire asked what Congress should do, saying: "After five years in the wilderness and spending of $\$ 25,000,000,000$ we haven't found the answer to a single economic question.
Col. Ayres suggested that
issues up to $\$ 250,000$ from registration reguirements by exempting stock those up to $\$ 100,000$ are exempt.). If that the limit should be raised to $\$ 500,000$ and $\$ 1,000,000$. At the he urged that Federal taxes be revised so that investors would not complime "If I win, the Government takes most of it, and if I lose, I stand all the losses."

## Vice President Hanes of ABA Indicates Opposition of Association to Mead Bill at Hearing Before Senate

At the hearing on June 15 before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the Mead bill which would authorize the RFC to insure $90 \%$ of long term low interest loans to small business, Robert M. Hanes, Vice President of the American Bankers' Asson. summarized the Association's position in opposition to the Mead bill as follows according to the New York "Journal of Commerce":
We believe that it will serve no purpose that is not now being served. since through RFC, which is now insuring loans, and Federal Reserve banks, machinery now exists for the making of such loans as are con-
templated under the bill. emplated under the bill.
From the Washington advices (June 15) to the Paper indicated we also quote:
Views of the association in opposition to the bill were voiced before the Committee by R. M. Hanes, brother of Treasury Undersecretary John w. Hanes, and Vice President of the association; James H. Perkins, Chairman of the board of National City Bank, New York; Henry W.. Koeneke,
President of the Security Bank of Ponca City Okla and
H. E. Cook President of the Security Bank of Ponca City, Okla, and H. E. Cook'
President of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio. President of the Second National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio.

## Charges Not Borne Out

Giving a picture of increasingly wide banking service being rendered to the public, Mr. Hanes told the committee that the assertion that the banking organism is not by the facts.
"Our nation's banks were never in a stronger position than they are today," he said. "They never had more loanable funds available to deserving borrowers and they have never been more anxious to lend."

To indicate the efforts being made by banks to make loans he stated that a recent study by the association showed that 86 out of every 100 commercial banks are making definite efforts to stimulate loans. 74 and 63 out
of every 100 make individual solicitation for loans. But with all this effort, of every 100 make individual solicitation for loans. But with all this effort, he stated, the study showed that less than one-th
credit offered by banks to customers is being used.

The Associated Press reported Mr. Hanes as saying that the proposaed Government insurance of bank loans to business "would encourage bankers to put deposited funds into speculative ventures at Government expense." The statement on the bill presented to the Committee by Mr. Perkins of the National City Bank is referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Governor Lehman of New York Signs Bill for Saturday Bank Closing During July and August-New York Clearing House to Close on Unanimous Action by Members-Upstate Cities Oppose Measure
The Quinn bill providing for permissive closings of banks in New York State on Saturdays during July and August was signed by Governor Herbert H. Lehman on June 19. Such action must be decided by a majority vote of a bank's board of directors.
Pursuant to the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the New York Clearing House Association yesterday (June 23), the New York Clearing House will remain closed on eaeh Saturday during July and August, 1939:

Whereas, the General Construction Law has been so amended by the Quinn bill as to permit each bank and trust company by resolution of its directors to observe a holiday and to remain closed on each Saturday of July and August; and

Whereas, all the member banks, as follows, have advised the Clearing House Committee of their decision to remain closed on such Saturdays: Bank of New York Bank of the Manhattan Co.
National City Bank National City Bank Ghemical Bank \& Trust Co. Manufacturers Trust Co Central Hanover Bank \& Trust Co Corn Exchange Bank
First National Bank
Irving Trust Co.

Continental Bank \& Trust Co.
Chase National Bank
Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue Bank
Bankers Trust Co.
Bankers Trust Co.
Title Guarantee \& Trust Co.
Marine Midland Trust Co.
New York Trust Col Bank \& Trust
Therefore, Be It Resolved, Public National Bank \& Trust Co.
closed on each Saturday during July and August, 1939, subject to such regulations as the Clearing House Committee may consider necessary, due notice of which will be given by the Manager

Officers of savings banks which are members of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York met at a meeting yesterday (June 23) in New York City on the question of Saturday closing during the summer months but did not reach any unanimous decision. Hence, the savings banks will act independently without any recommendation from the Association

The Albany Clearing House Association on June 22 recommended that its member banks close on Saturdays. However, it is reported that banks in Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica are not expected to close on Saturdays, according to surveys taken and opinions expressed.

No Duplicate Taxation of Intangibles of Estates of Nonresident Decedents by New York State According
to State Department of Taxation-Advices Con-
tained in Letter by Mark Graves to Cadwalader, Wickersham \& Taft
"Despite the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the cases of Curry y. McCanless and Graves v. Elliott, which apparently permit double taxation, there can be no duplicate taxation of the intangibles of the estates of nonresident decedents by the State of New York," says the nonresident decedents by the State of New York," says the New York State Tax Commission, in a letter June 15 to the
law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham \& Taft, in New York City
The letter, signed by Mark Graves, President of the Commission, and the other members of the Commission, John P. Hennessey and Ogden J. Ross, goes on to say:
The decision in the Elliott case hinged on the fact that the decedent was a resident of New York at the time of her death. The Court, therefore, held situation been reversed, and had the decedent created a trust in New York but been domiciled in another State at the time of her death, New York would not and could not have asserted a tax.
The history of the development of New York's present policy regarding the taxation of intangibles is long and interesting. For present purposes, it is sufficient to say that 20 years ago the State abandoned the property taxation of intangibles whether owned by residents or nonresidents. Moreover, while it taxed the income from tangibles owned by its residents, it refrained from imposing an income tax on the intangibles of nonresidents unless the intanibles were employed in a business carried on in this State. urthere, hares of stock This sound
This sound economic policy was finally crystalized by a provision proposed by the 1938 constitutional convention which was approved by the ectors and became effective Jan. 1, 1939. It reads as follows:
Moneys, credits, securities and other intangible personal property within
he state not employed in carrying on any business therein by the owner the state not employed in carrying on any business theren by the owner and, if held in trust, shall not be deemed to be located in this State for purposes f taxation because of the trustee being domiciled in this State.
It is, of course, regrettable that for selfish reasons financial institutions is risky both to maintain bank accounts in prsuade nonresidonts that intangibles here. Such misinformation can only be corrected by accurate information. The truth 'always prevails.
This Commission therefore rules that a
ccount and keep his bonds, shares of stock, and other intangibles in a safe
deposit box or in safekceping, custodial or trustee accounts, or estabish a deposit box or in sark trustee without the fear that the State of New York trust with a

1. A property tax during his lifetime; therefrom; 3. A death tax when he shall die, even though his administrator, executor or trustee is a New York resident or corporation; or

## nonresident beneficiary of any such trust

The letter of the Tax Commission also observes:
In addition to the unparalleled facilities and services of its financial instiIntions. New York State, through a constitutional guarantee, assures the tutions, New York
nonresident that during his life his seçurties will not be taxed, that his interest and dividend income will not be taxed, and that no death tax will be imposed when he dies. Since no other State has a similar constitutional provision, the protection assured by New York to nonresidents is exceptional.

A previous item in which the Bank of New York took occasion to point out that the New York State Constitution provides protection against double death taxes appeared in our issue of June 10, page 3459. A similar notice was issued June 9 by Joseph E. Hughes, President of the New York State Bankers Association and President of the Washington Irving Trust Co., of Tarrytown, N. Y.

## Theodore Prince Suggests Agency for Insurance Term Loans-Says New Deal Seeks New Economic 'Siphon" After Failing in Expenditure of $\$ 20,000$,-

 000,000Theodore Prince, writing in the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 11, urged the creation of an agency for insurance term loans, to offset what he termed New Deal insurance term loans, to of the erection of a "New Siphon" intended as a means of loaning money to small business men under guarantees by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He referred to the Mead bill, which would authorize the loan of $\$ 1,000,000,000$ to small business men. Mr. Prince said that the "old New Deal siphon" put some $\$ 20,000,000$, 000 of productive wealth into unproductive channels, and is now "beginning to show signs of wear and strain." The strictures of Mr. Prince are of particular moment with this strictures of Mr. Prince are of announcement by President Roosevelt of his proweek's announcement by President Roosevelt of his pro-
posal for a $\$ 3,860,000,000$ program to finance self-liquidatposal for a $\$ 3,860,000,000$ program to finance self-liquidat-
ing projects "for stimulating productive employment." In ing projects "for stimulating productive

It is beginning to be known that production is the parent of con sumption, not the offspring. That to consume, one must first beget. That investment capital and surplus are what are left of production afte payment to the producers for their work. That such payment alone affords the means of consumption. That surplus and investment capita again forms the basis for more production and more satisfaction o human needs.
It is the old story from the caveman to our modern pyramided civilzation. It has never changed except under the learned economists who believe that' a Utopian State is founded on the principle that two from four leaves six.

## Bureaucratic Trend Seen

The new siphon is the Mead bill, now introduced in Congress, authorizing $\$ 1,000,000,000$ to be loaned to the small business men and guaranteed by the RFC. The other siphon, which plans will be shortly drawn up, will be in the financing of public works in some form or other as up, will be in the financing of pubic so simple. No increase of debt self-liqu appear equal to the debts and liabilities.
That our whole banking system will be drawn in the lime snare of this new panacea is obvious. The fatal weakness of the New Deal is here new parent in startling array. It is not our system of government. It is a apparent in startling array. It is not of bureaus and individuals that eventually gather to themselves in one form or another legislative, judicial and executive power, against in one form or another legislative, judicial and executive power, against
which our basic principles are set. For in the contemplated plan eventually individuals and bureaus, instead of Congress; will apportion among deserving producers, public projects and business men the money for which the Government will be liable. The same appointees decide the facts and rights in eacb case. Its trend it totalitarian and bureau cratic in its ultimate analysis.
. But leaving aside the basic defects, what can be accomplished by any such plan?
Public works alone never turn aside a major depression, because it consumes investing capital without any productivity. Self-liquidating public works projects are a sham, because judgment is fallible and pros perity alone can make costly public works pay. Even optimistically viewed, $10,000,000$ people cannot be put back to work by any such Gar gantuan concept. As to the $40,000,000$ of our people dependent directly or indirectly on the governmental agencies, that is a result of our economic illness, not a cause.

There is nothing to indicate that if $\$ 10,000,000,000$ were loaned out to morrow we would not be in the same position we are in today within a vear! For business is an indispensable organic functioning of modern eivilization. To make it function when it doesn't, requires an under atanding of what it needs to make it function.
The New Deal seems to forget that the business it seeks to help is in the same position that country is now in. The country wants pros perity and increase of income; so does the business man. Increasing his debt to accomplish that purpose may have the same puerile result for the business man as increasing the Government debt has had.

## To Work Both Ways

Accordingly, we have the extraordinary wizardry of a plan which is to stimulate and retard business at one and the same time.
Not only that, but in the end the prosperous and efficient concerns will be taxed for the benefit of those that are not prosperous and efficient. It is not the money that we need. It is confidence. That, and that alone, can give business the incentive to function normally and profitably.
However, we are living in fast moving periods, and while this However, we are living in fast moving periods, and while this entire
scheme is likely to end as have all processes which siphon actual producing capital ultimately to questionably productive concerns, we still might consider the problem from an entirely different angle.

After all, any method of private initiative by which real enterprise might be stimulated, and which does not involve governmental agencies, right direction, and let individual responsibility and judgment take the risk of private business-where it belongs.
Accordingly, let us assume there is a real need for long-term loans or deserving enterprises. Further, that need must flow from sources other than from governmental agencies.
Success will then be clearly determinable, since taxes, deficit financing and a complicated system of accountancy could not cover up failure or impracticaily, as is done with nearly Government projects.
How can banks make five- and 10 -year non-liquid loans against assets practically callable on demand? That would be unsound, for ultimately the Government, by guarantees or otherwise, would pay in some form or other, with resulting damage to our economy. The savings banks with $\$ 10,365,000,000$ assets as of Dec. 31, 1938, are in a somewhat similar position to the banks, although they have a large portion of these assets in non-liquid mortgages on real estate.
There is, however, a financial group that is peculiarly well fitted to make these loans. The legal reserve life insurance companies of the United States at the end of 1937 had $\$ 26,350,000,000$ of assets. Their liabilities are all long-term liabilities, and they comprise the largest and most important reservoir of productive and long-term capital in the country.
From this reservoir loans to industry could be made without dislocating any of our banking functions and without calling upon any governmental agencies. If successful (and they need not proceed except as they deem advisable), the income of the life insurance companies would be raised, which would lower the cost of life insurance. The life insurance companies may lack the requisite experience, personnel and records to properly ppraise such a situation, which the commercial banks have acquired over a at the call of the put certainly such records and experience would This gap, however, could be bridged
This gap, however, could be bridged by the creation of a suitable nonprofit agency or association which would act for all the insurance companies composing the association. The expenses would be prorated in There are many among the group companies.
pominently The Associated Press such agencies, among which may rank prominently The Associated Press. It would be the purpose of such an agency not only to study the entire subject but also to study the particular applications for the benefit of all members; the method of allocation of the highest integrity and ability would be an objective that the obtain dous financial and banking could obtain and afford. Yet the cost would be reasonable and modest in view of the cooperative apportionment. The banks could join the agency as each might determine so may the savings banks.

## Opposition to Government Subsidy to Silver Production Voiced by President Lawrence of New York Chamber of Commerce-Disapproves also Proposals of Senators Thomas and McCarran to Continue Foreign Silver Purchases

Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, on June 17 voiced disapproval of the proposal of Senators Thomas and McCarran to increase the Government subsidy to American silver producers and to continue purchases of foreign silver on the theory that it would help the United States to get rid of surplus farm products. Declaring the silver policy to be "one of the most abject failures in our legislative history," Mr. Lawrence said that while it had profited foreign producers to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, it had been of benefit to only $3 \%$ of the American people. He urged Congress to end all purchases of ican people. He urged Congress to end all purchases of
foreign silver after June 30, when the present authority to foreign silver after June 30, when the present auth
do so expires. Mr. Lawrence's statement follows:
When the Senate meets on Monday [June 19] it will have an opportunity to decide whether the Government shall continue to spend upwards of a quarter billion dollars a year to perpetuate the ill-conceived SilyerPurchase Act which is, of major benefit to silver producers in foreign countries, but is of absolutely no benefit to $97 \%$ of the people of the United States.
The American silver policy stands out as one of the most abject failures in our legislative history. It has been kept on the statute book only as a sop to the silver-producing States whose population is about $3 \%$ of that of the whole country: Now Senators Thomas and McCarran are proposing that the Government dhould raise the price paid domestic producers from 64c. to $\$ 1.04$ an ounce. The proposed price represents an increase of $142 \%$ over the "pegged" market price of about 43 c .
As an excuse for having the Government continue purchases of foreign
iilver after June 30 , the mining bloc in the silver after June 30, the mining bloc in the. Senate now advances the of silver, the Orient and South American countries will be the world price of silver, the Orient and South American countries will be induced to take hat much more of American surplus farm products.
work out in practice. As an illustration, a country which would not Work out in practice. As an illustration, a country which needed a
million bushels of an American farm commodity and could pay in silver million bushels of an American farm commodity and could pay in silver
would need to buy outright only 800,000 bushels. would need to buy outright only 800,000 bushels. The $25 \%$ bonus would
give it the other 200,000 bushels necessary to fill its requirements give it the other 200,000 bushels necessary to fill its requirements. Also
there would be nothing to prevent any non-silver-producing acquiring silver at world market prices and with it take advantry from the bonus and purchase American farm products at it take advantage of the bonus and purchase American farm products at a big discount.
"the reestablishment of silver as a legitimate money", falls ren the ears of a world in which the American silver policy has utterly destroyed the value of silver as a monetary metal and made it purely a commodity. It is inconceivable that Congress will seriously consider this extra subsidy to American producers. No good reason exists for any silver subsidy to American producers. No good reason exists for any silver
subsidy, domestic or foreign, and the sooner silver is allowed to find its natural commodity price level the better it will be for the industry Congress must see the folly of continuing further purchases of foreig silver. We have already amassed more silver than we could dispose of over a long period of years, except at a tremendous loss. It is a white elephane on our hands. We have no need for it in our monetary system and the mere possession of it is a constant temptation to inflationary measures.
There is no reason why foreign purchases of silver should be permitted to continue at the inevitable expense of the American taxpayers. By all
means we should put a stop to the payment of hundreds of millions of dollars to foreign silver producers for a commodity for which we have no need and acquire only to bury most of it in the ground.
The proposals of Senators Thomas and McCarran are referred to elsewhere in this issue.

## Increase in Price of Silver Proposed in Amendments Offered by Senators McCarran and Thomas to Bill Extending President's Monetary Powers

Led by Senators McCarran (Dem.) of Nevada and Thomas (Dem.) of Oklahoma, the Senate silver bloc announced on June 16 that they would seek the enactment of a measure to increase the price of domestically mined monetary silver from its present level of 64.64 c . an ounce to $\$ 1.04$ an ounce, In noting this, United Press accounts from Washington, June 16, added that Senators McCarran and Thomas, authors of the measure, which was introduced as an amendment to the bill extending President Roosevelt's dollar devaluation powers and continuing the $\$ 2,000$,000,000 gold stabilization fund, served notice of their intention to seek enactment after meeting with other members of their group. Continuing, the United Press said:
Present in addition to the sponsors were Senators Key Pittman (Dem. Nev.), Dennis Chavez (Dem., N. Mex.), Alva B. Adams ,Dem., Colo.), Carl . Hatch (Dem., N. Mex.), Carl Hayden (Dem., Ariz.), Henry F. Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.), Curton K. Wheeler (Dem., Mont.), Edwin C. Johnson Under the, , and Winlam E. Borah (Rep., Idaho).
Under the proposed amendment the Treasury would pay the $\$ 1.04$ rate silver, paying a bonus of $25 \%$ above the world price, only when the ilver is offered in exchange or payment for American agricultural the modities for export.
Mr. McCarran said that if the measure were adopted "it will immediately open every silver mine in America and it will do more than that-it will open metalliferous mines in America of which silver is a by-product, as, for instance, the mines of manganese, lead, zinc, and copper."
The foreign section of the measure, he said, would assure a ready market for American surplus commodities in Latin America and the Orient, where silver is the chief means of exchange. At present the Treasury pays only the world price for foreign silver without a bonus, as proposed in the McCarran-Thomas bill.
Senator Thomas described the plan as a "major relief bill" and told the silver group that real stabilization of employment and income could not be achieved until the Government adopts a favorable monetary policy.

## Senator Townsend Urges Repeal of Silver Purchase Act in Amendment to Bill Extending President's Monetary Powers

During the debate on June 18 on the bill extending the monetary powers of the Administration, Senator John G. Townsend Jr. argued for complete cessation of purchases of foreign silver. This proposal the Delaware Senator has embodied in a rider to the so-called stabilization fund bill which recently passed the House of Representatives and is now before the Senate.
In his speech the Senator quoted opinions of Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve System and other witnesses who have recently testified against the silver program during hearings against the silver program during hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Calling the further purchase of foreign silver "entirely unnecessary," Senator Townsend cited the fact that "the Treasury today holds almost as much silver outside of monetary use as it holds as reserve against silver certifi cates." The Senator quoted Mr. Eccles's description of silver purchases as "a one-way street," because the silver the Government buys can never be sold again. Senator Townsend cited approvingly Mr. Eccles's conclusion that "from the monetary point of view there is no justification for any kind of silver program." The Senator also called attention to the fact that both Mr. Eccles and Dr. C. O. Hardy of Brookings Institution told the Senate committee that silver certificates are just as much fiat money as greenbacks.
Concluding his speech, Senator Townsend urged the Senate to heed the facts developed during his hearings, adding: "Past waste cannot be made good. But adoption of my amendment will terminate any further waste on foreign silver."

In part, Senator Townsend said:
My amendment of June 7 to H. R. 3325 now under discussion has for its sole purpose to terminate the purchase of foreign silver completely. It does not alter any of the provisions of the House bill, whose purpose to continue the stabilization fund, the President's power over the gold content of the dollar, and his power to acquire domestic silver by proclama tion is left undisturbed.

My purpose in introducing this amendment now is to give the Congress an opportunity to end foreign silver purchases forthwith, and thereby to terminate the waste of American wealth in the acquisition from abroad of a metal for which we have absolutely no need.
clear to all who have studied foreign silver are entirely unnecessary is clear to all who have studied the question. It is evidenced, for example,
by the fact that the Treasury today holds almost as much silver outside by the fact that the Treasury today holds almost as much silver outside
of monetary use as it hold as reserve against silver certificates. On of monetary use as it hord as reserve against silver certificates. On
June 6, 1939, the Treasury held approximately $1,200,000,000$ ounces of June 6, 1939, the Treasury held approximately $1,200,000,000$ ounces of
silver as reserve against silver certificates outstanding, and over 1,100 , silver as reserve against silver certificates outstanding, and over 1,100 ,
000,000 ounces of silver bullion absolutely sterile and frozen in the 000,000 ounces of silver bullion absolutely sterile and frozen in the
"general fund." If it used this new sterile hoard of silver for monetary purposes it could almost double the number of silver certificates outstanding.
If the President, in addition, fully used his present power to revalue the bullion in this country, he could quadruple the number of dollars of silver certificates in our monetary system.

Some persons hold that the acquisition of foreign silver is desirable, even though we do not need the metal, because it tends to result in larger American commodity exports. I hold that it is a waste of American wealth to send out machinery, or cotton, automobiles or wheat to buy from foreigners a vast stock of metal which we cannot use, do not need, and can never again reexpre jobs" here as well as abroad; but it is that that process seatless scattering of our wealth abroad. We might just eall a fore fountries the goods we now export in as well just give away to foreign countries e imported silver does us.

National Association of Manufacturers Asks Revision of Wagner Act to End Much of NLRB's Adminis trative Discretion-John C. Gall Counsel Tells Senate Committee Board Has Perverted Law
Revision of the National Labor Relations law to remove much of the administrative discretion of the National Labor Relations Board was urged on June 19 by the National Association of Manufacturers. John C. Gall, counsel for the Association, told the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which is considering amendments to the law, that the NLRB had perverted the law, and said the matter "should be specifically dealt with by Congress, particularly as the Board has clearly shown by its testimony that it had no intention of modifying anything except minor proedural requirements." Extracts from Mr. Galls testimony follow, as contained in a statement issued by the Association:
"The Board claims," said Mr. Gall, "it is not infringing the right of free speech. If this is true, the Board should not object to a clear pro vision in the Act preserving that right against possibility of abuse by future boards.
"The Board says it has no prejudice against inedependent unions, unaffiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations or the Amer can Federation of Labor. If tbib is true, it should not object to the amendment by Senator Ellender, which wif deeclaratory.
If the Board does not in any way discriminate against men because hey have exercised their right to remain unaffiliated with unions, there should be no objection to
the Norris-LaGuardia Act.
"If the Board is complying with fair rules of procedure, fairly applied, in conducting investigations and hearings, and holding elections, it should object to having those rules laid down for the guidance of all con cerried, including future boards.
"If the Board accepts fully the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Fansteel and Columbian cases it should, in the interest of labor, refor to see the rule of those decisions written into the Act, 60 that uture boards may not give them an unwarranted interpretation."
In all these respects, he said, the provisions of the amendments proposed by Senators Burke, Walsh and Ellender-which the Association is upporting with minor
At the outset Mr. Gall told the committee the Association represents ,500 manufacturers-large and small throughout the country-and that they in turn represented several million workers
The Association is "firmly convinced," he said, that the "Act and its administration "leave much to be desired."
"The suggestion has been made from time to time during these hearing that the chicf fault at present lies in the administration of the Act and not in the Act itself. There is no question but that wise and just dministration could have produced a different result, both as a matte f law and as a matter of meriting public approval. We are firmly convinced, however, that the Act itself, in its present form, is defective several important particulars, that it creates inequalities contributing irectly to industrial discord, and that its silence on matters of great public importance is a
'So that there can be no justifiable ground for anyone to misinterpre ur position, we wish to make it clear that we do not advocate repeal of the Act, nor do we seek amendments which will deprive employees f any rights which Congress intended them to have."
In addition to clarifying and procedural amendments he indicated, Mr. Gall said:
We emphasize particularly these recommendations for amendments, made throughout the course of our presentation:

1. The preamble should be rewritten.
2. Revised definitions of "employees" and "current labor dispute" hould, be incorporated in the Act.
3. Employees should be protected against unfair labor practices, whether practised by employers, labor organizations or fellow employees. Reason解 enefits of the Act should be withheld from those
es of strikes, already end ine in state
. The 5. Fredom of the Rhabl
. Freedom of speech should be safeguarded by clear and appropriate 6. Empl
4. Employer petitions for elections should be acted on by the Board, and such action should be mandatory where the employer is confronted claiming to represent a majority of the
5. Consideration should be given to elimination of the so-called majority rule provision, but if the rule is retained experience shows that other mendments must be made to make it effective and at the same time to rotect those who do not wish to affiliate with the majority group.
6. The Board should not be permitted to make compulsory multiple-unit employers.
7. A definite statute of limitations should be provided, so that employers may not be proceeded against long after the occurrences to which th
8. The complaining party in any proceeding before the Board should ave the burden of substantiating its charges, the Board's function being merely that of determining the issues presented by the parties.
9. Labor organizations desiring to exercise the privilege of acting as collective bargaining agents should be required to place and keep on
ile with the Board, subject to inspection, rea respect to themselves and their responsibility.

## Bank Losses in 75 Years Totaled $\$ 14,000,000,000$, Ac

 cording to Leo T. Crowley-FDIC Chairman, in Address Before Michigan Bankers Association, Declares Bank Examiners Are Not Responsible for Acceptance or Refusal of Loans-Advertising Pointed to as Potential Source of Bank BusinessLeo T. Crowley, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, addressing the annual convention of the Michigan Bankers Association at Detroit on June 21, declared that during a period of 75 years the losses borne by the Nation's banking system have approximated $\$ 14$,000,000000 . These have resulted, he said, from catastrophes forced liquidation, and as a normal by-product of phes, force in Crowley declared that prevention of ibility baners and the such losses is a joint responsibility of bankers and the Government. He asserted that bankers, when they refuse loan applications, have frequently been "passing the buck" to bank supervisors, and remarked that bank examiners do not make or decline loans. This, he said, is an exclusive function of bank management. Mr. Crowley added, in part:

The lending function is solely the privilege and duty of the officers and directors of each bank. The directors determine general creab policies and employ to administer the policies officers who presumal are chosen and paily to judge risks, and their knowledge of the bank's trade area and ability to judge risks, andesses Every time a banker blames on the superthe assets the bank possesses. Every time a adanker and disavows the very visor his retusal of a loan application he are supposed to fit him for the powers of judgment and decision which are supposed a general way the loan policies of each bank, but the banker-if he knows his businessknows whether the examiner's criticisms and suggestions are justified and retains responsibility for decision on the merits of each loan application. I ask only that you be as honest with your customers as you are with I ask only
yourselves.
I speak in this vein not because I believe the banking system is failing to perform its intended function as a supplier of credit; I am one of the few who believe that most banks exhaustively consider every application for credit that comes to them and grant deserving applications, My remarks are intended to urge that the banking system should by now be near enough full-grown to stand on its own teet and to stop running for the apron-strings of supervision when any of its decisions is criticized. I am not unmindful that supervisors, too, have a definite responsibility in connection with the formulation of general loan policies. We will try always to meet that responsibility in the best interests af the public and the banks, and I, at least, will not use the banker as a sheld for whatever distasteful decisions I must make.

Many Improvements. in Banking Recently
Consequences of the transition that has occurred in the banking business during the past five years have not all been disturbing. Some of them, in fact, represent distinct advances in the sciences of banking and bank supervision. It can conservatively be said, I believe, that the sanks position that gives them a splendid foundation of strength and soundness. Some improvement in the steadily dwindling ratio of cupital to assets for all banks would still be desirable, but with this exception banks for arally are in very sound condition. These years have likewise seen generavements in banking legislation, and improvements in bank supervision that are notable advances. Statutes have been adapted to modern conditions and codified not only by the Federal Legislature, but by many of the State Lerislatures as well, notably the excellent job done in your of the State of Michigan. There has evolved since creation of the Federal own State of Michigan. There has evoved since creatinose, a standardization of supervisory practice, and a spirit of cooperative consideration and action between Federal and State authorities that was unheard of before 1934.

Let Future See More Improvements, Not Retrogression
It is essential that we do all in our power to preserve these hard-won gains, to insure that the trend during years to come will be one of continued improvement and not one of retrogression. Bankers must guard against deterioration in their institutions; bankers and supervisore together must oppose any effort to obtain relaxation of banking laws or occurs as a i by-product of the natural let-down that follows periods of strain such as that through which we just have been passing. Alertncss in the interest of the whole banking system and of the public is necessary to combat them.

## FDIC Operating Policies

We who administer the insurance corporation have tried from its beginning to meet our responsibilities with a minimum of disturbance to the banks and to the preexisting supervisory structure. We have asked for only one substantial revision of our original law; we have issued a minimum of regulations. We have worked cooperatively with other super vising agencies, both Federal and State, to evolve programs of examination that would be grounded on a common basis and that would involve as little disturbance as possible to the routine of banks. On one point only have we been insistent-that the Corporation must have the right protect itself chrough. free an thelief that the Corporation should be the only does not mean that we think a good job of examination and supervision is not being done under the existing set-up. It follows simply from our firm conviction that no insurer should be asked to assume risks that he cannot control and that access to insured institutions is an indispensable instrument of control over the risks that the FDIO has assumed.
We of the Corporation take pride in having established frankness-full and complete frankness concerning our own condition and operations and the condition and operations of the banking system-as the dominant tone in our public and professional contacts. In our annual reports we try to give to the President and to Congress a full and accurate picture of devel opments in our fields of interest. In our semi-annual reports to insured banks we disclose and explain completely our current condition, our operat ing results, our problems, and our policies. I am convinced that the general and sincere confidence depositors have today in our banks is due largely to the policy of frankness the Corporation has pursued. We pro-
pose to continue that policy, because we believe that depositors are entitled to the truth about our banks and that, in view of the losses they have had to suffer in the past, depositors are at least entitled to honest information that will let them shift for themselves if concern fo the safety of their funds ever again is justified.
Maintenance of public confidence must, of course, be the cornerstone upon which we cuild for a permanently sound banking system. So long as there is confidence, there will be no panic; so long as there is no panic, forced liquidation will be unnecessary and there will be no repetition of the needless wave of failure and loss that we had so recently. If the of the needless wave of failure and loss that we had so recently. If the
banks can keep themselves clean, and if the Corporation is able to continue its present policy of moving immediately to correct difficult situations that result from local catastrophes or from specialized conditions, then and only then need we have no fear that confidence will wane-then and only then can we hope to see losses to depositors banished to the musty list of things that used to be-then and only then will be attained that millennium for which we all have hoped and worked and prayed-then and only then can we call ours a job well done.
Pointing to potential sources of bank profits, Mr. Crowley said:
In pursuing his search for profits the banker would do well, I believe, to apply to his problem the standards and the ingenuity he expects from his customers in other lines of business. In a general way, at least, the operations of banks closely resemble the operations of other businesses; the stock in trade is different, of course, but operating problems are much the same as those that confront the average business man and the means to their solution differ only in degree from those that we expect merchant and manufacturers to adopt:
The day is past when it can reasonably be thought undignified for a banker to solicit business. His shelves are full to overflowing of his stcek in trade. Today's is definitely a buyer's market for the commodity he handles. First in any banker's program for increasing profits must come a comprehensive plan of advertising and of building goodwill, in order to search out potential buyers and acquaint them with the advan who fails to take this tirst and most indipen ble step in fulfilling his responsibility to hi community and to his stoctholder pasibility to his community and to his stockholders.
As step number two, I commend the general tendency of the banking profession to analyze internal operations with a view towards stopping the losses banks long have suffered from general operations, particularly chose of a service nature. The installation of a fair schedule of service charges, sufficient to reimburse a bank for services rendered, is a step that every bank should take, and one that customers cannot properly
object to. Recent years have seen another innovation, sponsored by Federal legislation, which has materially benefited most banks. I refer to prohibition of payment of interest on demand deposits. Many banks have also been able, through analysis of their internal operating systems and substitution of modern accounting and operating systems, to pare operating expenses considerably.
Having canvessed thoroughly the demand for traditional types of bank credit, and having put services on a stop-loss basis and general operations on as efficient and economical a basis as possible, the banker's next step is the search for new types of acceptable credit extension. Insured mort gage financing, the financing of receivables, instalment paper, persona loars-all present profitable fields for the credit merchant. But they also present specialized risk problems that require expert handling and their novelty to most banks calls for extremely careful preliminary ventures into these fields. Term loans to businesses have been discussed during recent months as though they presented a new and a unique bank credit problem. Such is far from the case. The same considerations should govern extension of term loans as govern seasonal financing of inventories, Credit record and financial standing of the borrower, soundness of under lying collateral, and proper provisions for payment of interest and repayment of principal all must be weighed. Length of maturity is only of secondary importance.

## Merchants' Association of New York Files Memorandum <br> with City Council Asking Taxes Be Made Less

 ObjectionableThe Merchants' Association of New York in a release made public on June 18 made known that it had filed a memorandum with members of the City Council asking that when the taxes are enacted for next year there be made a number of changes which, while not greatly reducing the revenues, will make the imports less objectionable to the business community. The Association declared that although the business men of New York have recognized the need for relief taxes and have accepted these taxes, in principle, with good grace, there is nevertheless, a growing resentment against the taxes. One of the suggestions is that the Council strike out that provision of the gross receipts tax on business and financial houses which permits a tax on receipts from activities in interstate commerce. The Associations release went on to say:
This extension of the gross receipts tax to activities outside of New York was first enacted last year and the regulations were published so late, the Association informed the Council, that business enterprises were faced with the alternative of paying a tax on their interstate receipts or going to considera
"We submit that this taxation of receipts from interstate activities violates the spirit of the enabling Act even if it is technically legal," the Merchants Association told the Council. "In view of the fact that it is proposed to commodity, it is both unnecessary and unwise to continue to impose this tax from receipts on interstate activities.
The general business and financial tax is declared by the Association to be the most objectionable of the whole tax program because it is imposed irrespective of whether a given business is operating on a profitable basis. The Association informs the Council that even without the allocation on receipts from interstate activities, the tax will yield something over 10 million dollars. It is declared, however, that when the time comes for the reduction of unemployment taxes, this is the first tax which should be dropped.
Other suggestions made by the Association are:

1. Elimination of the "provision which requires vendors to pay into the City Treasury moneys that have been collected even though it be judic ally etermined that the particular tax has been invalidly imposed.
2. Elimination of provision which makes the vendor a trustee for the City of New York-a provision which is held to be confusing in its meaning and might have the effect of placing the vendor in the position of committing a misdemeanor ea
collect from his customer
3. The elimination of a provision which is held to give the city the right to collect sales taxes irrespective of the statute of limitations which applies correct a business man 20 taxes. It is held that if this inteld responsible for the collection of a sales tax.
4. Clarification of the first section of the compensating use tax to guard against double taxation of goods manufactured in the city.
5. An amendment to provide that the time within which the returns may be filed under the sales tax and the compensating use tax be 30 days instead of 20 days after the expiration of a tax period

## Opposition by Merchants' Association of New York to

 Bill of Representative Connery to Abolish United States Customs CourtThe Merchants' Association of New York announced on June 16 that it had informed Chairman Robert L., Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of its opposition to the bill introduced by Representative Connery to abolish the United States Customs Court. The measure in question would transfer the functions of the court to a new Board of General Appraisers to be appointed by the President for a five-year term with the advice and consent of the Senate. The measure was examined by the Association's Committee on Customs Service and Administration, of which Benjamin A. Levett is Chairman. In line with the recommendation of this committee the Association wrote to Representative Doughton as follows:
Our Association feels strongly that it is highly undesirable to have the members of such a judicial body subject to the appointment, and reappointment, or any high executive of the United States, because of the belief that if one or more justices of such a court should, whether they are right or wrong in their judgment, take a judicial position unsatisfactory to such an executive, their reappointment might be imperiled thereby. In our judgment the membership of such a court should be entirely free from pressure of any character whatever, which is obviously impossible if reappointment is contingent upon making judicial decisions satisfactory to the appointing power.
Probably it is hardly necessary to point out the impracticable provision contained in the final section of H. R. 6472, which reads "this Act shall take effect when the first member of the Board of General Appraisers hereby established takes his oath of office."

If Mr. Connery introduced this bill in order to secure the removal of any present members of the court, because of their age, for example, such a result could be brought about in a more direct method rather than by enacting H. R. 6472.

## National Foreign Trade Council Recommends Congressionals Enactment of War Risk Insurance Bills

Endorsement has been given by the National Foreign Trade Council for the provision of Government facilities for marine and war risk insurance and reinsurance in emergencies, in letters addressed to the chairmen of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and the Senate Commerce Committee, it was announced June 15. Early enactment of the bills introduced in the House and Senate is recommended by the Council, in order that American foreign traders and shipping companies may have services as complete and satisfactory as those Great Britain now provides for her nationals. The Council's announcement continued:
It is pointed out in a statement issued to the press that the Council months ago brought to the attention of the Government the necessiy for adequate protection of American trade from disruption, in the event of emergency. Shippers, steamehip owners, and underwriters have expressed approval of the Council's action and of the bills now before both houses. The experiences of 1914-18 are stil remembered when American foreign commeree reached a standstill until the War Risk Insurance Act of 1914 brought relief from the chaos then existing. The proposed legislation seeks to avoid a similar situation in which foreign natir insurance fachite a without complete and adequate facilities.

The reinsurance features of the proposed law would assure private interests, writing marine and war risk insurance, that they will have availoble sound ways and means of spreading their risks, and of taking care of all needs on reasonable terms
The Maritime Commission, which under the present bills would administer the new law when enacted, would have power to fix rates, settle claims and conduct business to meet the needs of American and foreign vessels, and to cover cargoes, personal effects of officers and ship crews engaged in foreign and domestic commerce of the United States, when during an emergency the norm

## Joseph W. Rowe, Vice President of Irving Trust Co. Says Spain is Proceeding to Regain Its Position

 in WorldA nation badly battered by war, but addressing itself to the task of rehabilitation with courage and confidence in its ability to regain an important position in world affairs, is the picture of Spain and the Spanish people today, as presented by Joseph W. Rowe, Vice President of Irving Trust Co., just returned from a business trip to the Iberian Peninsula, said a news release from the Irving Trust Co. June 22 which quoted Mr. Rowe as follows:
After 32 months of intense civil warfare, Spain is greatly weakened but far from exhaustion. I crossed the country twice, traveling by auto, train
and air. I talked with hundreds of people, from the humblest to the
highest, and can count on the fingers of one hand those in whose families there were no deaths.
While the people are sorrowful and are celebrating their victory in mourning, they have recaptured their old feeling of pride in the important role their nation has played in history in the past. There is evidence of a sense of nationalism and solidarity in the manner in which they are attacking the problems of reconstruction.

When the war began, it is estimated that there were in the area controlled by the Red forces about five billion pesetas of bank notes in circulation. It is conservatively calculated that the printing presses increased that amount up to 28 billions. Some estimates are as high as 40 bilions. In addition, the circulation on the Nationalisht billion.
Today there in a moratorium on debts. All deposits of Red currency Today there in are classes of peseta accounts in the former Red are block. The first consists of free balances which cannot be in excess of terriory.ints existing July 18, 1936, when the war began. Then there are blocked balances of all amounts in excess of the July, 1936, balances, as well as deposits made during the war. The third class consists of deposits made since the war ended. These are free.
Whatever solution is finally reached, this is a staggering problem. Most of the banks have large balances of blocked pesetas with the Bank of Spain Any solution favorable to the holders must add to a currency inflation already great. In fact, the problem is of such proportions and has such vas implications that the task must take precedence even over the settlement of American and other past-due currency claims.
Taking the country as a whole, property damage has been comparatively small. The outskirts of one section of Madrid were shot to pieces. The bridges in the city of Bilbao were blown up, although nearly all these hav been replaced. The harbor of Barcelona also was heavily bombarded Most fortunately, the heavy industry of Bilbao was untouched. I per sonally visited in Bilbao the Altos Hornos, one of the great steel mills of the world, which was undamaged and is working normally. In en grea textile district of were damaged.
One of the nation's first big problems is that of transportation. New rolling stock must be acquired; old stock must be repaired. Thousands of trucks and buses are needed. In his speech of a few days ago, Generalissimo Franco pointed out that one of Spain's pressing tasks is that of production. The exportable surplus must be increased to obtain that and manufactured products of other nations.
W. McC Martin Appeals for Support of Greater New York Fund-Head of New York Stock Exchange Says Business Has Obligation to Community
William McC. Martin, President of the New York Stock Exchange, appealed for generous support for the Greater New York Fund before a rally on June 13 on the steps of the Sub-Treasury building, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City. Declaring that business prosperity is dependent on the state of health and welfare of the people, Mr. Martin pointed out that the 380 voluntary health and social betterment agencies affiliated with the Fund served two out of seven New Yorkers in need last year regardless of color, race or creed.
As the principal speaker at the rally, Mr. Martin further said:

We have been told-many times-that Wall Street has no heart; that it's a shearing pit for lambs and a fishing ground for suckers; that it begins at a river and ends in a graveyard; that its money talks so loudly tha humanity can't be heard.

I'm tired of hearing these gross misstatements and I imagine that you are, oo. I want to prove that this financial district is interested in the welfare and employee groups of the financial center of America contribute generously, through the Greater New York Fund, to the welfare of their less lortunate neighbors
Business cannot flourish in the midst of unhappy, unhealthy and dis couraged people. A normal demand for products, or capital, cannot exist in a society whose general health and welfare is not maintained at a norma level. For business, despite all the economic laws, is a matter of human values. Its office buildings, its railroads, its ships and all the other symbols of its existence have no meaning whatever except in relation to men, women and children.
I think some of us are inclined to forget this sometimes. We think of business as a thing apart. We think in terms of stock market quotations, reight car loadings or trade statistics, forgetting that all these are only eflections of the wants and necessities of people.
We forget that business is of, by and for people and that on no other basis can it exist. And we sometimes overlook the fact that business can justify s existence only to the extent to which it serves people.
The financial district and every other business district in New York City has an obligation to the community which makes business possible. It has a responsibility for the community's general health and welfare. And Whether you call that responsibility selfish or altruistic, the fact remains Ithe the responsibility is there. Iob to see to it that everything possible is done to hlep those of our neighbors who need help.

## George Backer Acquires Control of The New York Post-Becomes President and Publisher Succeeding J. David Stern

George Backer was elected President and Publisher of The New York Post on June 22 succeeding J. David Stern. Mr. York City American Labor Party member of the New ovening newspaper from Mr. Stern. The following is from "The Post" of June 22. :
Mr. Stern remains a member of the Board of Directors, but will devote his time to the Philadelphia Record, Camden Courier and Camden Post, of which three newspapers he is Publisher. Other members of the New York Post Board are Mr. Backer, Mrs. Dorothy Schiff Backer, his wife; James A. Coveney, Thomas K. Finletter, Isaac Gilman, Albert M. Greenfield, Alvin S. Johnson and Ralph Beaver Strassburger.
The change of management involved refinancing of New York Post, Inc., on a bar the liberal evening ewspaper of the New York metropolitan area. At a reorganization meeting last night the following officers, in addition
o Mr. Backer, were elected: Colonel Louis J. Kolb, Vice President: Thomas
K. Finletter, Secretary and Treasurer, and Wesley W. Garver, Assistan Secretary and Treasurer
Mr. Stern made the following statement:
George Backer is a sincere liberal.
I am happy to have him carry on the traditions and purposes of The New York Post.

Six years ago I stepped in at the eleventh hour to save The Post from extinction. Since then circulation of The Post has quadrupled, confirming my belief that New York wants, as much as it needs a liberal, fighting newspaper.

George Backer is singularly well equipped to achieve the goal at which I have the experience and character to be fair to both

In the present state of the country, no greater contribution can be made In pric der the many great controversies which must be solved if our nation is to survive.

## Report for First 47 Days' Operation of the New York

 World's Fair Shows "Highly Satisfactory" Record, According to Grover Ahalen, PresidentProvision Made to Payoff $5 \%$ on Fair BondsA report analyzing the results of the first 47 days' of operation of the New York World's Fair formed the basis for a statement on June 18 by Gover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, that the Exposition has a "highly satisfactory" record with all signs giving assurance that it will be an unparalleled success. "This Fair has already gone over the top," Mr. Whalen declared. "Naturally, we've had a few kinks to iron out, a few changes to make, but all that is done with now. The Fair is firing on all cylinders Everyone tells us we have a magnificent exposition" Th Everyone tells us we have a magnif on operations, which covers the period from April 30 report on operations, which covers the period from Apri
through June 15, shows, according to the President of the Fair:

1. Turnstiles at the World of Tomorrow are clicking twice as fast as those of its most successful predecessor, Chicago's Century of Progress.
2. Major exhibitors are reporting attendances at their free attractions up to one-third of the total gate.
3. Outstanding shows in the Amusement Area are doing a capacity business with one spectacle breaking all records for total admissions.
4. An unusually high "repeat attendance"' with many visitors reporting they have been to the Fair six, seven and eight times without beginning to exhaust even the free exhibits.
5. Perfect coordination of transportation facilities and complete absence of congestion on highways and overcrowding in Fair parking fields.
6. Provision has already been made for paying off $5 \%$ on Fair bonds with additional payments to be authorized in near future
The report discloses that the average visitor spends 7 hours and $131 / 2$ minutes at the Exposition, that the average per capita-expenditure within the Fair grounds amounts to 92 cents- 54 and 6 -10th cents spent on food per capita ( 36 cents at restaurants and 18.6 cents at refreshment stands) and the remainder for rides, shows and souvenirs. . It is further announced:

Analysis of attendance figures shows that for the 47 days' including June 15 the.total was $8,087,595$, of which figure $5,852,251$ represented paid admissions. As of June 15, 1933, the Chicago Century of Progress reported total paid admissions of $1,312,152$. The Chicago Fair did not open until May 27, however, and for the period from May 27 to June 15 the comparative figures are: Cricago. $1,312,152$; New
following pre-Fair graphs to within $1 \% / 2 \%$ of full agreement.

## Dedication Iceland Pavilion at New York World's Fair

The Iceland pavilion at the New York World's Fair was dedicated on June 17 with addresses by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia; Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota; Edward J. Flynn, United States Commissioner General to the Fair; Thor Thors, a member of the Icelandic Parlia ment, and others. Vilhjalmur Thor, the Commissioner General of Iceland, presided. Regarding some of the speeches made at the official opening of the Icelandic exhibit the New York "Times" of June 18 said:
Mayor LaGuarida, preceding Senator Nye as a speaker, had praised Iceland for existing without an army. Despite the covetousness of some of the Nations around it, the North Atlantic island Nation, with its territor of 40,000 square miles, and population of 120,000 .
the world" by living unarmed the Mayor asserted.
"I heartily disagree with my good friend, the Mayor, "Senator Nye said, "on his contention that it took primarily courage to refain from participating in this world's mad armament race-a race the like of which never leads to anything but war.
"What it took even more than courage was plain every-day horse sense on the part of a people who were not quite so much removed from the possibility of foreign attack as is the United States.
Senator Nye said later that he was prompted to make this statement in line with the policy of non-interference in European affairs that he has advocated consistently during recent discussions of interenational problems. Senator Nye went on with the speech he had prepared for the ceremony. He praised the role Icelanders have played in the development of the United States and Canada, declaring that "America has had no better citizens than the Icelander, no migration that has so quickly and completely made itself American.'

## Death of Dr. Grace Abbott, Former Chief of United

 States Children's BureauDr. Grace Abbott, member of the University of Chicago faculty and former chief of the United States Children's Bureau, died on June 19 in the Albert Merritt Billings Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Abbott was 60 years old. She was chief of the Children's Bureau from 1921 to 1934. A brief account of her career, as taken from the Chicago "Tribune" of June 20, follows:
Throughout her lifetime Miss Abbott was known for her welfare work
spent most of her early life in Chicago, first as a graduate student at the University of Chicago, later as Director of the Immigrants' Protective League.
While Director of the League she lived at Hull House and was a close friend of the late Jane Addams. Her first national service for children was as Director of the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau, to which she was appointed in 1917.
Four years later, President Harding named her chief of the Children's Bureau and she remained in the post for the next 13 years. In this time she became known to millions of American mothers through guidance of the character development of their adolescents by the advice contained in the
Bureau bulletins. Bureau bulletins.
In 1931, Miss Abbott was named in a national magazine poll as one of America's 12 most notable women for her battles against infant and maMiss Abbottity, child labor, and juvenile delinquency
nd returned to the Children's Bureau in 1934 administration.

Death of Representative Emmett M. Owen of GeorgiaHad Served in House Since 1933
Representative Emmett Marshall Owen, Democrat, of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia, died on June 21 in Washington. He was 62 years old. Representative Owen had served in the House since 1933. From the New York "Herald Tribune" of June 22 the following brief account of his career is taken:
He lived in Griffin, Ga., and before going to Washington had been a solicitor general for the Griffin Judicial Circuit for 10 years. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature from 1902 to 1906, solicitor of the Zebulon, Ga., City Court from 1908 to 1912 and solicitor general of the Flint, Ga., Judicial Council from 1912 to 1923.
He was born in Hollonville, Ga., and was a graduate of Gordon Institute Barnesville, Ga. He received a Bachelor of Literature degree from the University of Georgia in 1900

British King and Queen Welcomed on Return to Eng-land-King Says Human Feeling Impressed Him on Tour of North America
King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arrived in London on June 22 and were welcomed by hundreds of thousands of their subjects, after concluding a month's tour of Canada and a trip to the United States. On their way back to England on June 17 the royal party paid a visit to Newfoundland, oldest of British colonial possessions, and the King made a radio address expressing a desire for peace and prosperity. It was reported on June 20 in a Canadian Press dispatch from the liner Empress of Britain that the royal couple had completely recovered from their strenuous trip after resting the first two days at sea. Reference to their departure from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 15 and their visit in the United States was made in our issue of June 17, page 3629.

At an official welcome-home luncheon held in London yesterday (June 23) the King declared that his tour had convinced him that human feeling still is the most potent of all forces affecting world affairs. Concerning further remarks of his speech United Press London advices of June 23 said:
I shall only try to tell you some of the impressions of my journey that remain in my mind.
First and deepest is that even in this age of machines and mass production, the strength of human feeling is still the most potent of all forces affecting world affairs.
"Over all nations," as a North American historian has written-over all nations-is humanity. In no part of the world is that truth more evident than on the continent from which I have just retarned.
Within its geographical limits live men of almost every race and creed and divers political faiths. Yet first and foremost they are human beings. Over them all is humanity
I found inspiration, too, in the realization that we in these islands have made a helpful contribution to the gradual weaving of that fabric of humanity.

State Chamber of Commerce Appoints Special Committee Under Chairmanship of F. J., Lisman on Corporate Management-New Standing Committee Corporate Management-New Standing Committee
on Public Health and Welfare Also Appointed14 Special Committees Named
Richard W. Lawrence, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, announced on June 22 the appointment of nine members to serve on a Special Committee on Corporate Management with Frederick J. Lisman, head of the Lisman Corp., as Chairman. The Committee will study the relationship of the management of large will study the relationship of the management of large corporations to their security holders and if possible make
constructive recommendations on the subject. The other members of the committee are:
William H. Baldwin; partner, Baldwin \& Beach; Thomas H. Blodgett, President and Chairman of the Board, American Chicle Co.; William de Krafft, Samuel T. Hubbard, partner, Goodbody \& Co.; Arthur M. Reis, President, Robert Reis \& Co.; John Sloane, Chairman, W. \& J. Sloane; Clyde S. Stilwell, Vice-President, National Biscuit Co., and Sidney J. Weinberg, partner, Goldman, Sachs \& Co.
The appointment of seven members to serve on a new standing committee-Public Health and Welfare-of which H. Boardman Spalding, a Director of A. G. Spalding \& Bros. is Chairman, was also announced.

## Otto Jeidels to Become Partner in Lazard Freres \& CoWas German Representative in 'Standstill', Agreement from 1931 to 1938 <br> Otto Jeidels, internationally known banker and from 1931 to 1938 German representative in the so-called "Standstill"

negotiations covering German short-term credits; is expected to be admitted as a general partner in the firm of Lazard Freres \& Co. at the end of the month. The proposal of Mr. Jeidels' name for admission to the firm was disclosed by the New York Stock Exchange on June 17. Mr. Jeidels terNew York Stock Exchange on June 17. Mr. Jeidels ter-
minated 20 years' service as Managing Director of the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, one of Germany's leading banks, to become associated with Lazard Freres \& Co. early this year. An announcement in the matter further said:
After being graduated from the University of Berlin with the degree of Ph.D., Mr. Jeidels came to the United States for training in business and finance, and subsequently entered the metal and metallurgical trade with Metallgesellschaft in Germany, the Merton Metallurgical Company Limited, the English affiliate of this company, and the American Metal Company in New York and Denver. In 1909, he joined the staff of the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, of which he became Managing Director in 1918.

Mr. Jeidels devoted his time principally to the industrial relations and international affairs of the bank. He served also, part of the time as Chairman on the Boards of many industrial, commercial and banking companies, and has been a member of the Supervisory Board of the German Railway System.

President Roosevelt Nominates Jesse H. Jones as Head of New Loan Agency and John M. Carmody as Chief of New Works Agency
President Roosevelt yesterday (June 23) sent to the Senate the nominations of John M. Carmody of New York as head of the Federal Works Agency and Jesse H. Jones of Texas as head of the new consolidated Federal Loan Agency. as head of the new consolidated Federal Loan Agency. Mr. Carmody is now head of the Rural Electrification
Administration while Mr. Jones is Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corp.
Both appointments would become effective July 1, when the President's two Government reorganization orders take effect.

## Senate Confirms Nomination of C. G. Bowers as Ambassador to Chile-Three Other Nominees

 ApprovedThe Senate on June 19 confirmed the President's nominations of Claude G. Bowers as Ambassador to Chile, of Edwin C. Wilson as Minister to Uruguay and of Douglas Jenkins as Minister to Bolivia. President Roosevelt nominated them on June 5 as was reported in our issue of June 10, page 3473.

The nomination of James W. Morris as Associate Justice of the United States District Court for the District of of the United states District Court for the District of Columbia was confirmed by the Senate on June 15 . This
nomination was also noted in these columns of June 10, page 3474 .
O. B. Ryder Begins New Term as Member of United States Tariff Commission-Was Renamed by President Roosevelt
Commissioner Oscar B. Ryder of Virginia, Democratic member of the U. S. Tariff Commission, entered on a new term of duty on June 16 following renomination to the post by President Roosevelt and confirmation therein by the Senate on May 27. The new term is for six years, expiring June 16, 1944. The Tariff Commission issued the following bearing on Mr. Ryder's career:
Mr. Ryder was originally appointed to the Commission in June, 1934. At the time of his appointment he was Chief of the Imports Division of the National Recovery Administration. Prior to holding that position, how-
ever, he had served on the staff of the Tariff Commission for nearly 15 years. He was first assigned to the Textile Division because of his knowledge of the silk manufacturing industry but was later transferred to the Economics Division of the Commission, of which he was assistant chief. During the consideration in Congress of the Tariff Act of 1930 and in subsequent legislation relating to the tariff, Mr. Ryder served as an advisor and consultant.

Fred I. Kent Heads A. B. A. Delegation to Meeting International Chamber of Commerce atCopenhagen June 26-July 1
Fred I. Kent, Director of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, is Chairman of a delegation to represent the American Bankers Association at the 10th general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which is to be held at Copenhagen, June 26 to July 1, it is announced by Philip A. Benson, President of the bankers association and President Benson, President of the bankers association and Yes. Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank Hemingway, President of the Mercantile-Commeree Bank
and Trust Co. of St. Louis, is Vice-CCairman of the delegation and other members include Eric A. Johnston, Director of the Seattle-First National Bank, and Fred I. Kent II. representing the Scarsdale National Bank \& Trust Co., Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Kent, who is Chairman of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association, will deliver an address June 27 at the plenary session of ,"the meeting which has as its topic "National Economy."
The discussions at the meeting will cover a wide range of subjects and will be dealt with by qualified business leaders and economists. A part of the sessions will ,"reat of "World Economy: Financial and Monetary Order." Some of the issues to be discussed at the session include:
An inrernational monetary standard as the organic basis for the interchange of goods and money.
Is not some kind of gold standard at work?
The future of national policies in relation to goid

The importance to trade of maintaining and reinforcing the relative steadiness of exchange rates.
International collaboration between exchange equalization funds Reopening of internarional capital and credit market.

## The Graduate School of Banking Opens Fifth Resident Session at New Brunswick, N. J.

The fifth resident session of The Graduate School of Banking which opened on June 19 at New Brunswick, N. J., will be attended by 649 bank officers representing banks from 39 States, it is announced by Richard W. Hill, registrar of the school. The Graduate School of Bankking is an advance school for bank officers conducted by the American Bankers Association at Rutgers University. This year 227 bankers officers will enter the school for their first session; 250 bank officers will attend the school for their second year; and 172 bankers are expected to be graduated at the commencement exercises which will be held Friday evening, June 30. Each year approximately 200 new students enter the school and 200 are graduated upon the completion of the course, which consists of intensive two-week resident sessions at Rutgers University for three successive years and two years of extension work at home under the supervision of the faculty of the school. The writing of a suitable thesis is also required for graduation. The announcement issued in the required for grad
matter also says:
In addition to classroom work the students will listen to evening lectures by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co.; Dr. Everett Dean Martin of Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Calif.; and Dr. Paul F. Cadman, President of the American Research Foundarion, San Francisco, Calif.
The work of the school covers a broad range of practical subjects in commercial banking, investments, economics, business law, trusts, savings banking, and related fields. The courses are given by a faculty consisting of university professors, practical bank operating officers, and Government officials. Universities represented by the faculty this year include: Rutgers
University. Washington Square College, New York University: University, Washington Square College, New York University; National versity of Pittsburgh; University of North Carolina; and Harvard University. A number of bank executives and epeciali ts from New York, versity. A number of bank executives and epeciali ts from New York,
Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Winston-Salem, N. C, Norristown, Detroit, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Winston-salem, N. C. the faculty as are some Government officials.

Bankers Association for Consumer Credit to Hold
Meeting Today and Tomorrow at Conneaut Park, Pa.
The newly-organized Bankers Association for Consumer Credit will hold its first annual conference today and tomorrow (June 24-25) in Conneaut Lake Park, Pa. The speakers at the general sessions will be:

John B. Paddi, Assistant Vice-President of the Manufacturers Trist Co., New York City.
Arthur J. Frentz, Assistant to Assistant Administrator, Federal Housing Administration, Washington.
K. R. Cravens, Vice-President, The Cleveland Trust Co., Cieveland, o. Otto C. Lorenz, Author, Management Engineer and nationally known consumer credit authority, New York City.
In addition to the speakers at the general sessions, the following will also address the forum meetings:
A. J. Guffanti, Vice-President of the Springfield National Bank, Springfield, Mass.
I. I. Sperling, Assistant Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, 0 .
W. F. Kelly, Pennsylvania Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert W. Watson, President of the Morris Plan Insurance Society, New York City.
John M. Chapman, National Bureau of Economic Research, New York City.

Organization of the Association was reported in our May 27 issue, page 3161. Bankers need not be members of the Association in order to attend the conference.

Summer Session of Columbia University to Begin July 5-14 Courses on Influence of Politics, Geography and Business Traditions in Molding Economic Structure to Be Given
The influence of politics, geography, and business traditions in molding the contemporary economic structure will be studied in 14 courses to be given at the summer' session of Columbia University beginning July 5 , it is announced by Director Harry Morgan Ayres. Educators from the Universities of Illinois, North Carolina, Nebraska, California, Yale and Georgetown Universities, as well as from Columbia, will direct the classes. Dr. Ivan Wright, Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois and special executive of the New York Stock Exchange, will be in charge of two courses, one on corporation finance, and one on security analysis, investment and speculation. The development and effects of corporations and their relation to the government and the public will be among the topics of discussion in corporation finance. Government, utility and corporation stocks and bonds will be analyzed in the course on securities.

Columbia University Summer Session to Conduct Accountancy Institute from July 10 to 14
An Institute of Accountancy will be inaugurated as part of the Columbia University summer session from July 10 to 14, it is announced by Professor Harry Morgan Ayres, Director. Leading accountants, through lectures and discussions, will present questions at issue before the pro-
fession and suggest practical solutions. The announcement said:
Probably never before in the history of the profession have fundamental objectives, techniques, and procedures been subjected to more searching scrutiny both by the public and by the profession itself. The purpose of the institute is to discuss some of the profession at the present time.

The sessions, comprising an hour's lectur
The sessions, comprising an hour's lecture and an hour of discussion, are scheduled from 10 a. m., to 12 noon each day in the School of Business.

## Courses in Real Estate Appraisal to be Given During Summer at Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania

The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania and the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers jointly announce case-study and lecture courses in real estate appraisal to be given at the University during the summer of 1939. Two case-study courses, each covering two weeks, run consecutively July 10-July 22 , and July 24 - Aug., 5. Two separate lecture series follow, running forenoons and afternoons, respectively during the week Aug., 7-Aug., 11. Regarding the courses an announcement said:
The scope of the case-study and lecture courses in real estate appraisa will embrace every factor dealing with the valuation of residential and income properties.
Course No. 1, dealing with residential properties, will give practical training in its coverage of fundamental principles and practice of appraising such subjects as history of value theories, valuation principles, purposes and functions of appraisals, and principles of neighborhood analysis.
Course No. 2, deals with the valuation of investment properties.

## B. T. Shutz Nominated as President of Mortgage Bankers Association of America

Byron T. Shutz of Kansas City has been selected as the official nominee for election to the Presidency of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America at the organization's 26th annual convention in October to succeed S. M. Waters of Minneapolis, the Association's Nominating Committee, headed by A. D. Fraser, President, A. D. Fraser, Inc., Cleveland, announced on June 16 at the second 1939 meeting of the Board of Governors in session in Chicago. Nomination by the committee has always been tantamount to election. Mr. Shutz, not yet 40 years old, will be the second youngest President of the Association which last year celebrated the ${ }_{25 t h}$ anniversary of its founding. He is Executive Vice25 th anniversary of its founding. He is Executive Vice-
President and Director of Herbert V. Jones \& Co. of Kansas President and Director of Herbert V. Jones \& Co. of Kansas
City. He is a Director and Vice-President of Hotel President, Inc., and a director of Crown Drug Co., the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the Santa Fe Savings and Loan Association, the Kansas City Provident Association and the Kansas City Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America.

Annual Convention of United States Building \& Loan League at Atlantic City Sept. 27-29-Visit to New York World's Fair Planned
A special train from Chicago to Atlantic City, N. J. and then to the New York World's Fair is planned for the 47th annual convention of the United Statês Building \& Loan League at the New Jersey seaside resort, Sept. 27-29. To be known as the World's Fair-Boardwalk Special, it will transport the delegates from thrift and home financing transport the delegates from thrift and home innancing city, and will add additional delegates from the South and East for the trip to the Fair over the weekend, it is announced.

## T. L. Cotton Appointed Director of Social Research of New York Association of Personal Finance

 CompaniesThe New York Association of Personal Finance Companies announces that effective June 15 Thomas L. Cotton has been appointed Director of Social Research. Mr. Cotton has been active in the social work field. In making the announcement for the Association, Armand E. Robichaud, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, said:
Mr. Cotton will make available to the Association studies on modern up-to-date technics and procedures in social science, such as technics of interviewing and invetigation of training workers, technics in interpretation, administration, recording and budgeting. . .
Mr. Cotton will also act as an advisor to officers and committees of the Association, bringing to the Association suggestions and advice arising his field work and in his professional research. The main objective of the Director of Social Research will be to bring to those agencies and groups specifically concerned with the public welfare a better understanding of the social background of personal finance.

## A. C. Daniels Named Secretary of Institute of Life Insurance-New Organization Formed to Further Improve Service to Public

Arthur C. Daniels has been appointed Secretary of the Institute of Life Insurance, formed by leading insurance companies to coordinate the efforts of the companies and agents to further improve their service to the public and to act as a clearing house for information on life insurance, it was announced June 8 by Frazar B. Wilde, Chairman of the Institute's Executive Committee. Mr. Daniels, who will Institute's Executive Committee. Mr. Daniels, who will the Institute staff to be appointed. The Board of Managers
is planning to select an executive head for the organization in the near future.

National Council of State Liquor Dealers' Associations to Hold Mid-Year Meeting in New York, June 27-29
The mid-year meeting of the National Council of State Liquor Dealers' Associations will be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, June 27, 28 and 29, it was announced by Neil F. Deighan, National Chairman. Dr. Wesley A. Sturges, Executive Director of the Distilled Spirits Institute and Hugh Harley, Secretary of the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, have been invited to address the dinner to be held June 26 in conjunction with the meeting. Keynote of the meeting, Mr. Deighan said, will be the planning of opposition to proposals for increases in taxes on alcoholic beverages by the various States and plans to inaugurate a limitation on licenses in all States.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&C.
Manufacturers Trust Co., New York, held a party at its World's Fair Office yesterday, which was attended by Harvey D. Gibson, President, Henry C. Von Elm, Vice Chairman of the Board, and other administrative officers of the bank. At this party Grover A. Whalen, President of Fair Corporation, inaugurated the sale of the new silver tokens, issued in commemoration of the Fair, which will be placed on sale by the bank for $\$ 1$. The trust company says
This elliptically shaped token is made of silver 900 fine. On the front side it bears the design of the Trylon and Perisphere with the words "New York World's Fair 1939" around the circumference. On the reverse side the same reading matter appears around the circumference, while in the center are the words "Official Token Created by Order of the Executive Committee-Grover A. Whalen, President.'

The token was designed by Henry C. Kreis, sculptor and designer of commemorative coins.

Roderick G. Horton, Assistant Vice President of the Empire City Savings Bank, New York City, and Manager of the branch office at 2 Park Ave., died on June 21 at St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains, N. Y. He was 58 years old A native of New York City, Mr. Horton had been connècted with the Empire City Savings Bank for 20 years and prior to that was associated with the United States Mortgage and Trust Co. and the Hamilton Bank, both of New York.

Speaking before members of the Brooklyn Home Guild on June 16, Joseph Hanson, of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., outlined the history of mutual institutions, and emphasized that all savings banks in New York State are of the mutual type, operated solely for the benefit of their depositors. "Because they work for the public, because their aim is the greatest good for the greatest number, savings banks play a vital part in the life of the community which they serve," Mr. Hanson declared. Every savings bank dollar that is invested for productive purposes helps the worker, Mr. Hanson conproductive purposes helps the worker, Mr. Hanson con-
tinued, no matter what line of employment he follows, for tinued, no matter what line of employment he follows, for
investment means employment, and employment means money to the worker. He cited a number of examples to illustrate how the mutual savings banks benefit a community through the investment of their funds in restricted State, Government and certain utility bonds, and also explained the Security Fund which safeguards every mutual savings bank dollar. The program was arranged by Group V, Savings Bank Association of New York State, of which Williamsburgh Savings Bank is a member.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Title, Guarantee and Trust Company of New York City held on June 20, Loren H. Rockwell, the present Treasurer of the Company, was elected Secretary of the Company and will continue to serve the Company in both capacities.

The National City Safe Deposit Co., New York, has been authorized by the State Banking Department to open a branch office after Jan. 1, 1940 at 57th Street and Broadway, New York City, conditioned upon the discontinuance of the branch now located at 57th Street and Seventh Avenue, it is learned from the Department's "Weekly Bulletin" of June 16.

The fact that more and more New Yorkers are now being paid on Fridays instead of Saturdays, as in the past, was cited by Charles G. Edwards, President of Central Savings Bank, New York City, as one of the chief reasons for changing the bank's evening hours after July 1 from Mondays to Fridays, when the bank will remain open to $6 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The Monday evening hours have been in effect since 1859 and for almost three-quarters of a century were a great convenience to wage and salary earners who worked late on weekdays and either all day or half day on Saturdays. It is noted by the bank that an increasing number of concerns close at $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on weekdays and all number of concerns close at 5 p . m. on weekdays and all Savings Bank, by remaining open until 6 p . m . on Fridays," Mr. Edwards said, "is adapting itself to the changed standards of working hours, thus providing an opportunity for weekly savings to be safely deposited before the Jreek end."

Jesse Hirschman, retired investment banker and former partner of Speyer \& Co., died at his home in the Savorpartner of Speyer \& Co., died at his home in the Savoy-
Plaza Hotel in New York on June 17 at the age of 63 . Born in Binghampton, N. Y., Mr. Hirschman was educated Born in Binghampton, N. Y., Mr. Hirschman was educated
in that city and in Germany. He entered the banking business with Lincoln Menny Oppenheim \& Co. in Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, and later joined the firm of Brunner \& Co. in Brussels, Belgium. Returning to New York he became associated with Speyer \& Co, in 1897 and was a partner of that firm for many years. Mr. Hirschman, noted as an expert on railroad finance and international and investment banking, had been retired since 1924.

Edward Wise, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of J. S. Bache \& Co., died on June 19 at the Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., after an illness of one week. He was 68 years old. A native of Boston, Mr. Wise began his career there in the wholesale dry goods business and later engaged in the tobacco business with his brother in Providence, R. I. His firm was absorbed by the United Cigar Stores Co. and he served this firm as by the United Cigar Stores Co. and he served this firm as
Treasurer, Vice-Fresident, and, from 1917 to 1921, PresiTreasurer, Vice-President, and, from 1917 to 1921, Presi-
dent. Mr. Wise originally entered the brokerage field in dent. Mr. Wise originally entered the brokerage field in
1922 as a partner in J. S. Bache \& Co. from which he resigned in 1929. He rejoined the Bache firm in 1933 as a partner. He was a Director of Julius Kayser \& Co. and of the Trust Co. of North America, and was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Harold D. R. Burgess, Joint Manager of the Bank of China, New York Agency, died at his home in Scarsdale, N. Y., on June 18, of a heart attack. Mr. Burgess, who was 48 years old, was born in New York City. Mr: Burgess was well known in banking circles in the United States, Europe and the Far East. He began his banking career in 1910 when he joined the New York Agency of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, remainChartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, remaining with that bank until 1916. From 1916 to 1927, he was
associated with The National City Bank of New York as an Assistant Vice-President. Subsequently-from 1927 to 1936-he was with the Irving Trust Co., holding the office of Assistant Vice-President. During that period he made several trips abroad, visiting England, France, Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia. In the spring of 1936 he was invited by the Bank of China to establish their New York Agency, and was appointed Joint Manager, the position he held at his death.
Announcement was made on June 22 by the Irving Trust Co. that Joseph W. Rowe, Vice-President in the Foreign Division of the Irving Trust Co. will temporarily fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Burgess, Joint Manager of the New York Agency of the Bank of China. To facilitate this step, Mr. Rowe has been granted a leave of absence from the Trust Co. until a permanent successor to Mr . Burgess is selected. Since it was opened in 1936, the New York Agency of the Bank of China has been in charge of York Agency of the Bank of China has been in charge of
two joint managers. One C. H. Wang, a brother of the two joint managers. One C. H. Wang, a brother of the
former Chinese Ambassador to the United States-sailed former Chinese Ambassador to the United States-sailed
from New York en route to China June 7, leaving his associate, Mr. Burgess, in charge. When apprised of the death of Mr. Burgess the Home Office of the Bank of China in Hongkong, requested, in the emergency, the cooperation of the Irving Trust, Co., its correspondent in New York for many years. Mr. Rowe has been in the Irving's Foreign Division since 1919 and is familiar with banking conditions in the Far East. He will assume his new duties today (June 24) with full legal power to handle the affairs of the Agency until the arrival of a new manager.

At a meeting this week of the Board of Directors of the Riverside Trust Co., Riverside, N. J., Howard G. Pancoast, Senior Vice-President of the company was elected President to fill the unexpired term of the late Irving A. Collins. Mr. Pancoast retired from active duty at the bank on Jan. 1 last, at which time he was elected Senior Vice-President. His connection with the company extends over a period of 35 years, during which he has served as Secretary and Treasurer, Senior Vice-President and now as President. At this week's meeting, Stewart $S$. Brush, heretofore Assistant Treasurer and Trust Officer, was advanced to Treasurer and Trust Officer, and Howard J. Bright, formerly Assistant Secretary, was promoted to Secretary. The bank's personnel is now as follows: Howard G. Pancoast, President; Charles B. Veghte, Executive Vice-Presicoast, President; C. Bright and William H. Rowan, Vicedent; Alexander P. Sright and Treasurer and Trust Officer, and Howard J. Bright, Secretary.

Horace Eugene Smith, retired Philadelphia banker, died at his home in Haverford, Pa., on June 17 of heart disease. Mr. Smith, who was 72 years old, was born in Philadelphia. After graduating from Haverford College in 1886, he studied medicine at Harvard University for a year, and then entered the Philadelphia banking firm of Charles Smith \& Co., founded by his father, where he remained as a partner until his retirement in 1917. Among other interests, he had been a Director of the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, the Westinghouse Machine Co., the

Westinghouse Air Brake Co., the Security Investment Co. and the Electric Properties Co.

Two Mt. Vernon, Ohio, banking institutions-the First National Bank (capital $\$ 50,000$ ) and the Knox National Bank (capital $\$ 125,000$ )-have been consolidated under the title of the First Knox National Bank, it is learned from Mt. Vernon advices appearing in "Money \& Commerce" of June 17. Henry C. Devin, President for the past 19 years of the Knox National Bank, has been made Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new institution, and William A. Ackerman, former Executive Vice-President of the same bank, President, while other officers are: B. B. Williams and C. F. Colville, Vice-Presidents; J. Gordon Bone, Cashier ; Carroll L. Benoy, Henry G. Richards, and Howard Ogg, Assistant Cashiers, and Robert Baltzell, Teller.

As of June 1, the First-Merchants National Bank of Lafayette, Lafayette, Ind., changed its name to the First Merchants National Bank \& Trust Co. of Lafayette.

On May 31 the Comptroller of the Currency granted a charter to the Citizens' National Bank of Macomb, Macomb, III. The new institution, which represents a conversion to the national system of the Citizens' State Bank of Macomb, is capitalized at $\$ 100,000$. E. T. Walker is President and J. B. Wolfe, Cashier of the new bank.

Directors of the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., at their regular meeting on June 13, declared a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents on 750,000 shares of common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 14. A similar amount was paid on Feb. 1. At the same meeting a stock dividend of $10 \%$, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 14, was also declared. This dividend will be paid for the purpose of replacing in the bank's fixed capital structure a similar amount of preferred stock retired, in accordance with the retirement program adopted upon the organization of the bank in 1933. Originally, preferred stock, all held by the Reconstruction Finance Corp., was $\$ 12,500$,000 . Through the operation of the retirement program, $\$ 3,250,000$ will have been retired by Aug. 1, leaving $\$ 9,250,-$ 000 of preferred stock in the bank at that date.

William B. Detweiler has purchased the stock owned by Thomas F. Little, President of the Wayne State Bank, Wayne, Mich., and has succeeded Mr. Little as head of the institution, it is learned from the "Michigan Investor" of June 10. Mr. Little, the paper said, who had been President of the Wayne bank for 33 years, is also President of the Oakland County State Bank at Milford, Mich., and will direct his interests in that community.

The Zeeland State Bank, Zeeland, Mich., has acquired by purchase the State Commercial \& Savings Bank of that city and effective July 1, 1939, the institution will be consolidated. No change will be made in the personnel and directorate of the enlarged Zeeland State Bank, with the exception that one director, John Wichers, will be added to the Board. The bank's capital structure is $\$ 240,000$, with deposits of $\$ 2,700,000$, and total resources of $\$ 3,000,000$. with deposits of $\$ 2,700,000$, and tota resources of $\$ 3,000,000$. Its officers are: J. H. Den Herder, Chairman of the Board;
E. M. Den Herder, President; A. C.'Vanden Bosch, ExE. M. Den Herder, President; A. C. Vanden Bosch, Ex-
ecutive Vice-President and Cashier; H. Miller and H. ecutive Vice-President and Cashier; H. Miller and H.
Baron, Vice-Presidents, and Wm. D. Van Loo, Assistant Cashier.
The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis announced on June 15 that the First State Bank of St. Peter, Ill., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System. The new member has a capital of $\$ 25,000$, surplus $\$ 10,000$, and total resources $\$ 425,495$. Its officers are: August Borchelt, President; August Brauer and George J. Boye, Vice Presidents, and August Brauer and George J. Boye, Vice Presidents, and
O. J. Gluesenkamp, Cashier. The addition of this bank O. J. Gluesenkamp, Cashier. The addition of this bank
brings the total membership of the Federal Reserve Bank of brings the total membership of the Federal Reserve Bank of
St. Louis to 392, of which 316 are National banks and 76 are State banks and trust companies. The deposits in these member banks aggregate $\$ 1,477,810,000$, and amount to two-thirds of the deposits of all banks in the Eighth Federal Reserve District.

Effective June 19 the Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co., head office Winston-Salem, N. C., and the Charlotte National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., were consolidated, the latter institution becoming the Charlotte Branch of the enlarged Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. The consolidated bank is Wachovia Bank \& Trust Co. The consolidated bank is
capitalized at $\$ 4,275,000$, with surplus of $\$ 2,125,000$, and capitalized at $\$ 4,275,000$, with surplus of $\$ 2,125,000$, and has deposits of $\$ 88,612,793$ and total resources of $\$ 96,-$ the head office in Winston-Salem, it has branches at High Point, Raleigh, Salisbury and Asheville. Henry F. Shaffner is Chairman of the Board of the enlarged bank and Robert M. Hanes, President.

Rudolf Hecht, Chairman of the Board of the Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans; La., was completely exonerated on June 17 of any blame in connection with a fatal automobile accident on May 10 in Mississippi. The

Harrison County (Miss.) Grand Jury in its report of June 17 said, "we have failed to find sufficient testimony to prove that any guilty knowledge on the part of the person alleged to have committed such an offense that would justify the grand jury in returning an indictment."

Within a short time the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is expected to begin payments to depositors of the Glendive State Bank, Glendive, Montana, which closed on June 15, last. The bank held total deposits of approximately $\$ 125,-$ 000 at the time of suspension and practically the entire amount is estimated as being insured according to the FDIC. The bank had about 450 depositors at the time of the susThe bank had about this was the third closing of an insured bank in the State of Montana since the beginning of deposit insurance the State of Mont.
on Jan. 1, 1934.

## THE CURB EXCHANGE

Price movements on the New York Curb Exchange have been moderately strong and have generally pointed upward this week. There have been occasional periods of weakness and some profit taking, but most of the latter was absorbed without serious check to the market trend. Public utilities and industrial specialties continued in the foreground and a number of new tops for 1939 were registered in these groups. Oil shares have been quiet, aircraft issues have been irregular and mining and metal stocks have moved within a narrow channel.

Light trading and narrow price movements were the outstanding features of the dealings during the short session on Saturday. The volume of transfers was down to approximately 33,000 shares and was close to the year's bottom of 31,000 registered on May 20. There were occasional strong spots and some new tops, but the absence of numerous traders on the week-end holiday held most of the changes to minor fractions and largely on the side of the decline. Prominent on the down side were General Public Service pref., 3 points to 37 ; Koppers Co. pref., $2 \frac{1}{4}$ points to $591 / 4$; SherwinWilliams, $11 / 2$ points to 89 ; Valspar pref., $11 / 2$ points to 21 , and Jersey Central Power 6\% pref., 2 points to 96.
Curb prices registered moderate improvement on Monday, and while some new tops were recorded among the industrial specialties and public utilities, profit taking, which developed around midsession, checked the rapid advance and held most of the active stocks within narrow limits. Industrial specialties and public utilities attracted a goodly part of the speculative attention, but there was a modest upturn in other parts of the list. Among the gains were Aluminum Co. of America, 3 points to 104; Cities Service pref., $43 / 4$ points to 32 ; Midvale Co., $23 / 4$ points to 99 ; Pa. Salt, $21 / 4$ points to $1521 / 2$; Montgomery Ward A (7), 2 points to 165, and New Jersey Zinc, 1 point to $531 / 2$.

Public utilities and industrial specialties continued to lead the advance on Tuesday. The tone was firm and a number of new tops for 1939 were registered among the market leaders. The volume of business showed a modest increase, the turnover climbing up to 91,515 shares against 79,775 on Monday. Aluminum issues were stronger and aircraft stocks were generally irregular. Oil shares were quiet, mining and metal stocks were higher and there was some buying among the miscellaneous unclassified issues. The gains included, among others, Aluminum Co. of America, 2 points to 106; New Jersey Zinc, 2 points to $551 / 2$; Niles-Bement-Pond, 2 points to 52; Pittsburgh Plate Glass, 2 points to 102, and Royal Typewriter, 2 points to 52 .
Profit taking was more pronounced on Wednesday, and while price variations were comparatively smoll, the market was listless with advances and declines on about the same level. There were occasional strong spots especillly in the specialties group, Great Atlantic \& Pacific Tea Co. n.v. stock moving into new high ground at 105 with a gain of $31 / 2$ points, while Childs pref. climbed upward $11 / 2$ points to $511 / 2$. Public utilities were represented on the side of the advance by Toledo Edison $\$ 6$ pref. which reached a new peak at $1061 / 2$. The trarsfers dropped to 77,135 shares against 91,515 on Tuesday.
Curb market transactions were dull and prices were irregular during much of the trading on Thursday. There were a number of new tops registered by the preferred group in the public utilities, but changes were largely fractional. Industrial specialties were weaker, and while there were a few strong spots in the group, most of the major changes in these stocks were on the side of the decline. The aluminum shares were irregular, aviation issues were down and oil stocks were generally off on the day. The volume of transfers was somewhat higher, the total transactions climbing up to 86,815 shares against 77,135 on the preceding day.
Irregular price movements characterized the trading on Friday. Transactions were light, and while the tone improved toward" the end of the session, the changes were generally small and without special significance. Public utilities preferred stocks were the most active and a number
of the stronger issues registered modest gains. Oil shares were quiet, aircraft issues moved within a narrow channel and there were few changes in the mining and metal stocks. As compared with Friday of last week, prices were slightly As compared with Friday of last week, prices were slightly against $1011 / 2$ on Friday a week ago, Electric Bond \& Share at $73 / 4$ against $71 / 2$, Fairchild Aviation at $113 / 4$ against 11, Gulf Oil Corp. at 33 against $321 / 2$, International Petroleum at $213 / 4$ against $211 / 8$, Lake Shore Mines at $383 / 4$ against $381 / 2$, Lockheed Aircraft at $261 / 4$ against $251 / 2$, New Jersey Zinc at $553 / 8$ against 55 , Technicolor at 16 against $155 \%$, United Shoe Machinery at 84 against 83, and Wright Hargreaves at $81 / 2$ against $81 / 4$.

| Week Ended June 23. 1939 | Slocks(Number Shates) | Bonds (Par Value) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Goo | Foreion overnment | Foreson Corporate | Total |
| Saturday | 33,255 | \$488,000 | \$6,000 | \$8,000 | \$502,000 |
| Monday | 79,625 1 | 1,068,000 | 3,000 | 11,000 | 1,082,000 |
| Tuesday-- | 91,205 1 | 1,478,000 | 17,000 22 | 13,000 | ${ }_{2}^{1,508,000}$ |
| Thursday | $\begin{array}{r}77,242 \\ 86840 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1,981,000 | 22,000 36,000 | 17,000 16,000 | 2,020,000 $1,428,000$ |
| Friday -- | 77,945 1 | 1,589,000 | 17,000 | 25,000 | 1,631,000 |
| Total | 446,112 ${ }^{87}$ | 87,980,000 ' | \$101,000 | \$90,000 | 88,171,000 |
| Sals at New York Curb Exchange | Week Ended June 23 |  | Jan. 1 to June 23 |  |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1939 |  | 1938 |
| Stocks-No. of shares Boads | 446,112 | 1,181,295 | 18,906,803 |  | 19,495,581 |
| Domestic-... | \$7,980,000101,000 | - \$7,976,000 | 0 \$224, | 761,000 | 155,752,000 |
| Foreign government |  | - 113,000 |  | 479,000 | 3,447,000 |
| Foreign corporate ---- | 90,000 | - 131,000 |  | ,993,000 | 3,174,000 |
| Total. | \$8,171,000 | 0 \$8,220,000 | 0 - \$230,2 | 233,000 | 162,373,000 |

## 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 tariff act of 1930
JUNE 17, 1939, TO JUNE 23, 1939, INCLUSIVE

| Gountry and Monetary Unit | Noon Buying Rate sor Cable Transfers. \$n New York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belglum, | . 169986 | 169983 | . 170016 | . 170011 | 170030 |  |
| Bulgaria, Lev | . $012075 *$ | .012075* | .012075* | .012075* | ${ }_{\text {. }}^{\text {a }}$ /2075* | .012075* |
| Czechoslov' Denmark, | . 2089 | 20896 | 20898 | 2089 | 208934 | 8928 |
| gl'd, Dound | . 681944 | 4.681875 | 4.682569 | 4.681319 | 4.680902 | 4.680694 |
| mland, mark | . 020537 | 020564 | . 020578 | . 020541 | ,020541 | 020533 |
| rance, tran | . 026490 | . 026491 | . 026495 | . 026490 | . 026483 | . 026486 |
| Germany, relch | . 401050 | . 401027 | . 401027 | . 401083 | ${ }^{401077}$ | . 401037 |
| reece | .008566* | .008564* | .008564* | .008564* | .008564* | .008566* |
| Hungary, | .195750* | .195750* | .195750* | $\therefore 195750^{*}$ |  | .195750* |
| Italy, Ii | . 052606 | . 052604 | . 052604 | . 052606 | . 052604 | . 052603 |
| Netherlands. gi | . 535844 | ${ }^{5} 531177$ | . 530972 | . 530850 | . 535777 |  |
| Norway kroue | . 235200 | . 235228 | . 235225 | . 235191 | . 235181 | . 235178 |
| oland, zloty | . 188040 | . 188160 | . 188140 | . 188200 | . 188140 |  |
| ortugal. | . 042535 | . 042495 | . 042475 | . 042475 | . 042475 | . 042 |
| umania | .007035* | .007035* | .007035* | . $007035{ }^{\text {* }}$ | .007035* |  |
| ain. | . 110225 | .110225* | . 11022 | 110225* | . 1102 | 110225* |
| Sweden, krous | . 241038 | . 241025 | . 241059 | . 241008 | . 240978 | . 240984 . |
| Switzeriand | . 225280 | . 225327 | . 225394 | . 225375 | . 225388 |  |
| Yugoslavia. | . 022840 | . 022640 | . 022800 | . 022680 | . 022640 | 0 |
| Chlna- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo (yuail | 12137 | . 12225 | .123500* | .122250* | .121625* | . 123 |
| Hankow | . 12137 | . 12162 | . 12100 | .121625* | 121625* |  |
| Shanghal (yuan) | .125916* | . 12608 | .126083* | . 1223 | :1260 | .129000* |
| Tlentsin (yuan) | .119250* | . 119416 | .119625* | . 11566 | . 1185 | .121500* |
| Hongkoug, dollar | . 288 | . 28850 | . 288500 | . 2881 | . 288500 |  |
| itish India, rup | . 349350 | . 349406 | . 349375 | . 349396 | . 349315 | . 349384 |
| Japan, yen. | . 272 | . 2727 | . 2727 | . 272 |  |  |
| Stralts Settlem'ts, dol Australasia- <br> Australia, pound |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.731093 | $3.732312,3.731375$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{3.730562}$ |
| Zealand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Onfon south |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada. dollar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | . 9975 | . 9972 |  |  |  |
| Cuba, | . 999500 | . 999500 | . 99950 | .999500 | . 99950 | . 999500 |
| Mexico, pese | . 200175 | 200175* | . 20017 | .200175* | .200175* | 200175* |
| Newfound'd, dollar South America- |  | . 995078 |  |  |  | . 994648 |
| Argentina, peso | . $312130 *$ | .312130* | .312130* | .312095* | . 3120 | .312040** |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Brazl\|, milreis official } \\ & \text { :ree } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | . 060588 | .060588* | .060586* | .060586* | . 0605886 | .060586** |
|  | .050960* | 051060* | .051000* | .051170* | ${ }^{050560 *}$ | .051000* |
| Chlle, neso-ctfleial | $\begin{aligned} & .051780 * \\ & .040000 * \end{aligned}$ | .051733* | .051733* | $.051780 *$ | . 051 | .051733* |
| Chlle. Deso-cfflcial Colombla, peso | . $5723000 *$ | ${ }^{.0472300 * *}$ | $.040000^{*} .$ |  |  |  |
| Uruguay, peso, contr. | . 616007 | .615992* | . $616057 *$ | . 61601 | 615 | .615942* |
|  |  |  |  |  | . $356542 *$ | 355114* |

## 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:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { June } 17 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., June 19 | Tues., Junt 20 | Wed., June 21 | Thurs. June 22 | Fri., June 23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per $\mathrm{oz}_{\text {_ }}$ | 19 11-16d. | 195/8d. | 191/8d. | 19d. | 191/4. | 19 7-16d. |
| Gold, p. fine oz. | 148s.6d. | 148s.6d | 148s.51/2d | $148 \mathrm{~s} .51 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ | 148s.6d. | 1488. 6 d . |
| Consols. $21 / 2 \%$ - | Holiday | £673/4 | £681/8 | £681/8 | ¢68 | ¢68 |
| British $31 / 2 \%$ W. $\mathbf{L}$. | Holiday | £941/8 | £94\%/4 | £945/8 | ¢94\%/8 | £94\% |
| British 4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960-90. | Holiday | £1073/8 | £1073/4 | £1071/8 | £107\% | £1075/8 |

The price of silver per ounce (in cents) in the United States on the same days have been:
$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { BarN.Y.(for'n) } \\ \text { U. S. Treasury } & \text { Closed } & 423 / 4 & 42 \frac{3}{4} & 423 / 4 & 423 / 4 & 423 / 4\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { (newly mined) } & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.64 & 64.46 & 64.64 & 64.64\end{array}$

THE ENGLISH GOLD】AND SILVER MARKETS
We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of June 7, 1939:

GOLD
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on May 31 was $£ 226,-$
160,005 at 148 . $5 d$. per fine ounce, showing no change as compared with
the previous Wednesday. the previous Wednesday Conditions in the oden market remain quiet and only about $£ 1,700,000$ of goost changed hands at the daily fixing during the week under review. On most days moderate offricial offerings have augmented general selling and
buyers have been satisfied in full, the tendency of the dollar-sterling ex-
change having rendered arbitrage operators cautious.


The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 27 th May to midday on the 5 th instant.

$\qquad$ $\overline{\times 8,511,520}$
Last week's shipments of gold from Bombay are reported to comprise
about $£ 66,000$ on the $S S$. Comorin for London and about $£ 138,000$ on the about $£ 66,000$ on the SS. Comorin for London and about $£ 138,000$ on the
SS. President Harrison for New York. SILVER
Prices have varied only between $1915-16 \mathrm{~d}$. for cash and 193 dd . for
forward, at which it has repeatedly proved impossible to satisfy the very forward, at which it has repeatedly proved impossible to satisfy the very
considerable demand, and $20 d$. for cash and 19 13-16d. for forward at which sellers have have premanominated.
Oofferings have mainly comprised Indian and other resales, but some fresh forward selling has also been in evidence. Buying orders were received
from the Continent. and from American trade quarters, but the bulk of American demand has been llmited to the lower level at which also speculaAmerican demand has been imited to the lower lev.
tive and Continental interest has been maintained.
The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver,
registered from midday on the 27 th May to midday on the 5 th instant. Imports



Quotations during the week:
$£ 237,497$
IN LONDON
IN NEW YORK
(Per Ounce .999 Fine)


## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings this week will show an increase compared with a year ago. Preliminary figures compiled by us based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country indicate that for the week ended today (Saturday, June 24) clearings from all cities of the United States from which it is posssible to obtain weekly clearings will be $10.1 \%$ above those for the corresponding week last year. Our preliminary total stands at $\$ 5,454,708,586$, against $\$ 4,953,077,345$ for the same week in 1938. At this center there is a gain for the week ended Friday of $11.2 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

| Clearings-Returns by Telegraph Week Ending June 24 | 1939 | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | \$2,518,419,437 | \$2,264,492, 895 | +11.2 |
| Chicago | 229,468,426 | - ${ }^{214,602,704}$ | +6.9 +167 |
| Philadelphla | $322,000,000$ 213,209555 | 156,601,124 | +36.1 |
| Boston- ${ }_{\text {Kansas }}$ City | 77,193,670 | 72,198,348 | +6.9 |
| St. Louls | 74,100,000 | 62,200,000 | +19.1 |
| San Francls | 107,295,000 | 104,585,000 | $+2.6$ |
| Pittsburgh | 93,352,074 | 83,787,029 | +11.4 |
| Detrolt | $76,598,850$ 73 | $64,634,949$ 62972,208 | +18.5 +16.7 |
| Clevelan | 58,392,292 | 48,639,525 | +20.1 |
| Eleven cities, five day | ,843,498,633 | ,410,713,782 | +12.7 |
| Other cities, ilve days | 702,091,855 | 637,381,030 | +10.2 |
| Tota | \$4,545,590,488 | \$4,048,094,812 | +12.3 |
| Il cittes, one day | 909,118,098 | 904,982,533 | , |
| otal all cities in | \$5,454,708,586 | \$4,953,077,345 | +10.1 |

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

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous-the week ended June 17. For that week there was a decrease of $7.1 \%$, the aggregate of clearings for the whole country having amounted to $\$ 5,923,519,072$, against $\$ 6,379,315,916$ in the same week
in 1938. Outside of this city there was an increase of $7.8 \%$, the bank clearings at this center having recorded a loss of $16.4 \%$. We group the cities according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the totals register a decrease of $15.8 \%$ and in the Boston Reserve District of $7.5 \%$, but in the Piiladelphia Reserve District the totals record an increase of $22.9 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals show an improvement of $3.6 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District of $11.8 \%$ and in the Atlanta Reserve District of $8.9 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District enjoys a gain of $9.6 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve Reserve District enjoys a gain Mineapolis Reserve District of $10.8 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District the totals are larger by $3.6 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District by $6.8 \%$ and in the San Francisco Reserve District by $1.4 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:


| ngs at | Week Ended June 17 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 938 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Inc. or } \\ \text { Dec. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1937 | 1936 |
|  |  |  |  | 8 |  |
| Seventh Feder Mich.-Ann Arbor | 1 Reserve D | $\text { istrict }=\mathbf{C h} \text { is }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cago } \\ +27.5 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 98,676, ${ }^{9} 9$ | $93,017,490$ <br> $2,348,729$ |  | 141,925,857 ${ }_{3,238}$ | $113,373,699$ $2,766,786$ |
| Grend Raplids- | - ${ }_{\text {2,953, }}^{1,5498}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lansing }}$ - | 1,077,421 | 1,826,903 | $\begin{aligned} & +25.8 \\ & +16.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Indianapolis... south Bend.. |  | 20,109,000 | +26.8 +2.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,249,185 \\ 20,696,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,003,597 \\ \mathbf{1 6 , 4 3 9 , 0 0 0} \\ 1,425135 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,148.860 | $\begin{array}{r} +20.7 \\ +40.4 \\ +119 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,568,184 \\ \mathbf{1}, 544,195 \\ \hline, 54 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,45,135 \\ 4,677,975 \\ 20.040,481 \end{array}$ |
| Terre Haute ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | - ${ }_{\text {5,136,943 }}$ |  | +11.9 +4.7 |  |  |
|  |  |  | +20.0+9.3 |  | 20,040,481 <br> 1, 1962,746 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 7,562,191 \\ 3,358,266 \\ 324106 \end{gathered}$ |
| milloux City - -iominion | 3,7830,551 | 3,484,287 | -15.6 |  |  |
| Chicago | 337, 146.777 | - $304,3554,683$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,464,550 | $\begin{array}{r} +39.8 \\ +19.0 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 79,9,198 \\ 3,905,142 \\ 1,27,936 \\ 1,286,279 \end{array}$ |
| Peoria | ${ }_{4}^{4}, 1122,814$ |  |  |  |  |
| Springfield | 1,647,395 | 1,304,156 | $+26.3$ | 1,428,171 |  |
| Total (18 cities) | 514,590,288 | ,663,1 | $+9.6$ | 569,651,957 | 495,975,182 |
| Eighth Federa | 1 Reserve Dis | trict-St. ${ }_{\text {910 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {uis }}^{+6.9}$ | 105,600,000 | 98,900,000 |
| Mo.-St. Louls | 37,515,097 | $34,038,262$ | +10.2 |  |  |
| an --Memphis |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41,666,925 \\ & 19,971,934 \end{aligned}$ | 16,279,148 |
| II.- Jacksonville | ${ }_{737,000}$ | $\frac{x}{512,000}$ | $\begin{array}{r} x \\ \mathbf{x}+0 \\ +43.9 \end{array}$ | $\underset{670,000}{x}$ | $\stackrel{\mathrm{x}}{51,000}$ |
| tal (4 cities). | 154,548,107 | 142,182,474 | +8.7 | 167,848,859 | 149,539,191 |
| ith Fed |  | $\text { trict-Minn }{ }_{2,943,022}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { eapolis } \\+33.5}}{ }$ | 3,981,645 | 3,174,044 |
| Dul | 74,541,438 |  |  |  |  |
| Minneap |  | - ${ }_{26,976,271}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +12.6 \\ +5.3 \end{array}$ | 29,416,456 | ${ }_{\substack{29,654,336 \\ 2}}$ |
| D. - Far |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,2999999 \\ \hline 796,979 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { H1.8 } \\ -0.8 \\ -0.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,417,297 \\ 776,032 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | ,683,044 |
| s. D.-Aberd |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helena ${ }^{\text {aliling }}$ | 3,235,984 | 2,669,561 | $\begin{aligned} & +12.2 \\ & +21.2 \end{aligned}$ | 2,699,539 | 3,084,570 |
| Total (7 cities) | 246 | 102,606,043 | +10.8 | 117,912,605 | 112,359,344 |
| th |  |  | as City+14.3 | - 108,858 | ${ }^{97742} 117$ |
| b.-Frem |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hastin |  | + $\begin{array}{r}128,669 \\ 2,518,578\end{array}$ | +3.9+36.1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omaha | $30,906,886$$2,213,976$ | 28,467,510 | $\begin{array}{r} +36.1 \\ +8.6 \\ +5 . \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Kan-Top |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,998,094 \\ 92.766,189 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Mo.-Kan. | - $\begin{array}{r}3,010,979 \\ 94.610,894 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | -24.7 +2.0 +2.0 | 114,442,105 |  |
| st. Joseph | $\begin{array}{r}3,160,758 \\ 594,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 2.624,470 \\ 680,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +20.4 \\ -12 . .4 \\ -10.4 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Colo.-Col. Spgs. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 138,813,175 | 133,950,936 | +3.6 | 158,309,5 | 3,881,023 |
| Total (10 cittees) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eleventh |  |  |  | 1,657 | 1,014,759 |
| exas-Austi |  | 52,1357958 | $\begin{array}{r} +79 . \\ { }_{-1}{ }^{2} \end{array}$ | 61,127,152 |  |
| Fort Wor |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{6}, 368,287$ |
| Gaivest | $2,731,000$$* 1,103,000$ | $3,694,000$$1,119,841$ | -26.1-1.5 | $4,059,000$ <br> 1,114 <br> 1,104 |  |
| Wiebit |  |  |  |  | $1,006,042$$3,014,582$ |
| La. - Snreveport- | 797,080 | 757,5 |  | 3,961 |  |
|  | 74,744,547 | 69,966,674 | +6.8 | 1,386 | 5,374,258 |
| Twelfth F | serve ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ash.-sea | 36,696,263 | 35,694,513 | +2.8 | 45.80 | 34,577,022 |
| Yakim | ${ }^{1,134,125}$ | ${ }^{225}$ | +22 | 1,095,2 | 29,813,529 |
| Utai-s. L. City | 16,178,439 | 14,974, | +8 | 19,256,79 | 14,581,518 |
| Calli.-L'g Be | ${ }^{5,042,464}$ | 4,656 | +8 | 4,444 | ${ }^{4}, 0,549,513$ |
| Pasadena | , 951,6 | 3,887, |  |  | 145,954,620 |
| San Fra | 析 | 145,890 | - | 15,829,496 | 2,194,962 |
|  | -1,422,939 |  | - |  | 1,305, 600 |
| Sank | , | 2,175,3 | -2 | 2,530, | 2,152,023 |
| Total (10 | 246;498,437 | 243,172,73 | +1, | 280,014,64 | 239,022,736 |
| Grand total (113 | 5,923,519, | 8,379,315,916 | -7.1 | ,255,450,818 | 7,191,959,359 |
| Outside | 2,634,470, | 2,443,032,502 | +7.8 | 2,958,479,657 | 2,585,807,349 |
|  |  | Week | Ended | e 15 |  |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | ce. or | 1937 | 1936 |
| Cana | $117{ }^{\text {¢ }} 22,305$ | ${ }_{111.061,356}^{8}$ | $\stackrel{+}{+5}$ | 144,499,778 |  |
| ronto | 117,622,305 | ${ }^{111,061,356}$ | ${ }^{+5.9}$ | ${ }_{116,351584}^{144,59,78}$ | $\xrightarrow{134,366,187} 10$ |
| ontreal | - ${ }_{29,928,56813}$ | 104,778,617 | +8 | ${ }_{37,425,946}$ | 72,614,792 |
| Vancouve | 15,825,198 | 15,362,355 | +3.0 | 21,251,814 | 18,192,271 |
| Ottawa. | 14,757, | 16,158 |  | 18,668,4 | 28,474,590 |
| Quebee | 4,919, | 5,904 | $-16.7$ | 5; 34 | ${ }_{\text {, }}^{4,055,677}$ |
| Haitax | 1,841 | 2,636 |  | 2,73 | ${ }_{2}^{2,361,328}$ |
| Hamilton | 5,121 | 5,608 |  | 6,347 | 4,521,145 |
| Calgary | 4,212, | 4,702,170 | -10.4 | 5.423 | \%,215,767 |
| St. John | 1,488 | 2,016, | -26.2 | 2,028 |  |
| Victoria | 1,699,4 | 1,611 |  | ${ }_{3}^{1,93}$ |  |
| London. | 2,480,3 | 3,157, | 12.4 | 3,229 | 3, ${ }^{\text {4, }}$ |
| Edmonto | 3,697,117 | ${ }^{4,230,125}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{4}, 849833$ | ${ }^{4}, 257,032$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Regrina- }}$ | 2,610, | 2,937,246 |  | ${ }_{318,262}$ | ${ }_{342}, 599$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Lemandon }}^{\text {Lrandid }}$ | 304, | ${ }_{427}$ |  | ${ }_{455,395}$ |  |
| Saskatocn | ${ }_{1}^{4} 0411$ | 1,22i, | -14. | 1,60 | 1,489,465 |
|  | 1,462 |  |  |  | 582,446 |
| Brantford |  |  | 9.4 | 1,086 | 994,415 |
| Fort willa | 575, |  |  | 869 | 934,551 |
| New Westm | 654,5 |  |  | ${ }^{713,76}$ | ${ }^{577.611}$ |
| Medicine Hat | ${ }^{202,220}$ |  |  | ${ }_{74,32,341}^{22,51}$ | 234,720 |
| Peter borough | 703,971 | ${ }^{648,932}$ | + | ${ }_{785}$ | 670,767 |
| itehener | 959,944 | 1,105,745 | -13.2 | 1,457,567 | 1,107,808 |
| Windsor | 2,633,338 | ${ }_{3}, 2144.962$ | -18. | 4,186,381 | 3,044,573 |
| Prince Albert | 248,678 | 304,738 | -18.4 | 345, |  |
| oncton. | 647,431 | 787,994 | -17.8 | 909 | 784,788 |
| ngston | 552,5 | 674,42 | -18.1 | 718 |  |
| atham | 498,482 | 566,3 | 3 |  |  |
| Sarnia | 1,118,818 | 1,278980 | -12.5 | 1,126,52 | ${ }_{941,355}$ |
| Total (32 cities) | 313,571,579 | 322,626,092 | -2.8 | 390,987,587 | 408,622,482 |

* Estimated. $x$ No ilgures available.

PRELIMINARY DEBT STATEMENT OF THE

## UNITED STATES MAY 31, 1939

The preliminary statement of the public debt of the United States May 31, 1939, as made upon the basis of the daily Treasury statement, is as follows:
Boncas-
$3 \%$ Panama Canal loan of 1961
$3 \%$ $\qquad$ \$49,800,000.00 ${ }_{2 \% / 2}^{3 \%}$ Conversion ponds of 1946-47-......... $28,894,500.00$
$117,776,160.00$


$\$ 196,470,660.00$
U. Serleavings bonds (current redemp. value):


Ad fusted service bonds of 1945 ...........-.
(Government Life Insurance Fund series).



| $517,32,178.38$ |
| :---: |
| $276,721,58185$ |
| $81,240,34414$ |

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 287,008,150.00 \\ 500,157,956.40 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$25,218,322,650.00$


3\% Oldे-Age Reserve account series, maturing
June 30, 1941 to 1943 ...... 3\% Rallroad retirement $3 \%$ Railrosd retirement account series, ma-
 $4 \%$ Forelgn service retirement fund. series
 4\% Alaska Railroad retirement fund series. maturing June 30, 1941 to 1943_............
$2 \%$ Postal Savings System sertes, maturing

 $2 \%$ Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Berles, maturing Dec. 1, 1939, $1942 \& 1943 .$.

4\% Adjusted Service Certificate Fund sertes.
maturing Jan. 1.1940 . maturing Jan. 1, 1940 ........................
23/2\% Unemployment Trust Fund series, ma
turing June 30, 1939


- $526,860,900.00$ $526,232,5000.00$
$426,554,60000$ $\begin{array}{r}426,544,600.00 \\ 1,38,38,34,200.00 \\ \hline\end{array}$

 \begin{tabular}{l}
$737,181,600.00$ <br>
$676,707,60000$ <br>
\hline

 

$676,707,600.00$ <br>
$503,877,50.00$ <br>
$504,425,4000.00$ <br>
\hline

 

244,425,400.00 <br>
$34245,3500.00$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} $\begin{array}{r}232,35,20.00 \\ 6.62,116.900 .00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \$7,269,570,600.00 $1,094,300,000.00$ $67,200,000.00$ $450,000,000.00$ 3,393,000.00 3,836,000.00

$$
542,000.00
$$

$128,000,000.00$ $17,100,000.00$ 101,000,000.00
\$20,500,000.00
1,280,000,000.00
$787166,108.40$
$\longdiv { \text { 828,007,500,799.42 } }$
$\qquad$

Matured Debt on Which Interest His Ceas Old debt matured- Hssued prior to A pr. 1, 1917
(excluding Postal Savings bonds) $215 \%$ Postal Savings bonds ........................ of $1932-47$.................... Loan bonds 1927-42. \% second Liberty Loan bonds of $41 \%$ Third ${ }^{4}$ iberty Loan bonds of 1928. $43 \%$ Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933-38..
$33 \% \%$ and $4 \% \%$ Victory notes of $1922-23 . . .$. Treasury notes, at various interest rates....Treasury ind ills

Debt Bearing No Interest-
United States notes
$83,897,790.26$
$38,200.00$ $12,581,600.00$ 1,267,750.00 $1,998,050.00$
$18,292,800.00$ $18,292,800.00$
19 $19,250,550000$
$4,384,350.00$ $54,521,000.00$
$223,700.00$

$117,074,390.26$ $\$ 190,641,585.07$
$217,806,796.50$
$2,031,728.28$
3,241,782.39

Deposits for retirement of National bank and
Federal Reserve bank notes .................. Old demand notes and fractional currency-.... Thrift'and Treasury savings stamps, unclassi-
fied sales, \&c..........................
..
$\longdiv { \$ 3 9 , 7 5 1 , 0 1 1 , 3 9 9 . 4 2 }$
$413,721,892.24$
Total gross debt.

## CURRENT NOTICES

-A survey of the financial position of the City of Detroit has been prepared by Lazard Freres \& Co., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. The major points are summarized in the three final pages of the analysis
-Pflugfelder, Bampton \& Rust, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City, have prepared an analysis of the approved plan of reorganization of Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Rallway Co,
-R. E. Swart \& Co., Inc., announce that P. D. Brown has joined the sales department of their organization. He will represent the firm in the State of New Jersey.

TREASURY MONEY HOLDINGS
The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the money holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of March, April, May and June, 1939:


## COMPARATIVE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mar. } 31,1917, \\ \text { Pre-War Debt } \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 31, 1919, When War Debt Was at its Peak | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. } 31,1430 \text {, } \\ \text { Lowest Post-War } \\ \text { Debt } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross debt bal. in gen. fund.-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,282,044,346.28 \\ 74,216,480.05 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 26,596,701,648.01 \\ 1,118,109,534.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 16,026,087,087.07 \\ 306,803,319.55 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. In gen, fund.... | \$1,207,827,886.23 | \$25,478,592,113.25 | \$15,719,283,767.52 |
| Gros | \$12.36 | \$250.18 | \$129. |
| Computed rate of int. per annum on interestbearing debt outstanding (percent) $\qquad$ | 2.395 | $4.196$ | 3.75 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { May } 31,1938, \\ \text { a Year Ajo } \end{gathered}$ | April 30, 1939, Last Month | May 31, 1939 |
| Gross debt. Net bal. in gen. fund.-- | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 37,422,327,043.23 \\ 2,566,919,735.54 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,062,945,328.19 \\ 3,043,525,035.17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 40,281,807,681.92 \\ 2,924,260,044.18 \end{array}$ |
| Gross debt less net bal. in general fund. | 834,855,407,307.69 | \$37,019,420,293,02 | \$37,357,547,637.7 |
| Gross debt per capita | a287.53 | b305.79 |  |
| Computed rate of int. per annum on interestbearing debt outstanding (percent) | 576 | 2.604 | - $\quad 2.604$ |

## AUCTION SALES

The following securities were sold at auction on Wednesday of the current week:
By Crockett \& Co., Boston:
Shares Stocks
5 Farr Alpaca Co, par \$50.....
20 Western Massachusetts Cos
20 Western Massachusetts Cos ....
5 Lowell Electric Light Corp., par $\$ 25 . .$.
By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:
Shares Slocks
5 Waltham National Bank, preferred, par $\$ 21 / 2$.

 200 Southern Pacific Co., par $\$ 100$
200 Southern Pacific Co., par $\$ 100$

2. Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.. $\$ 6$ preferred, par $\$ 100$


286 Chapman Double Bail Bearing Co., par \$5; 1 General Electric Co...... $\$ 33$ 1ot
10 Towle Manutacturing Co .-..........................................- 108
Maine Central RR., $4 \%$ prefrred, per $\$ 100 ; 10$ Duluth Superior Traction Co., common,
Cor', $4 \% 0$, 200 Van Sweringen Corp, common
par' $\$ 100$; 200 Van Sweringen Corp., common, par $\$ 1 ; 5$ Compania Salitrera'
Anglo-Chilena, class A, par 50 pesos; 11 Lauturo Nitrate Co
 200 Boston Acceptance Co., Inc $-1 .-$30
$20^{1 / 8}$
$20^{3}$

## By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:

40 First Natlonal Bank \& Trust Co., Woodbury, v par 350 S per Share
 10 Broad Street Trust Co., par $\$ 20$ 8 Mill Cre
B1,000 Nor. 819-23 Wain Street $5 \% / 41932$ $\qquad$ Per Cent
12 flat

## CURRENT NOTICES

-R. Stanley Murray, formerly with Stroud \& Co., Inc., and G. L. Ohrstrom \& Co., has become associated with J. L. Richmond \& Co., Inc.
-W. E. Burnet \& Co., 11 Wall Street, New York City, have prepared a booklet giving the history of their firm.
-Allen \& Co., 30 Broad Street, N. Y. City, have prepared a memorandum on Brockway Motors, Inc.
-Reynolds \& Co. announce that Garfield A. Raymond is now associated with them.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES we are enabled to place before our readers today the details of Government receipts and disbursements for May, 1939
and 1938, and the 11 months of the fiscal years 1938-39 and 1937-38:

| $\underset{\substack{\text { General } \\ \text { Receit } \text { pts }}}{\text { Special Accounts: }}$ | 1939 | 1938 | 88-39 | ${ }^{1937-38}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal Revenue: |  |  | ${ }_{8} 828$ | 8 |
| Income tax | 42,924,121 | ${ }^{\text {40,488,45,488 }}$ | 1,277, 164.228 | 2,004,407, 115 |
| Unjust enricement tax | 465,250 | 432,674 | 5,443,378 | 5,039,994 |
| Taxes under Social se | 118,217,553 | 10,882,284 | 627,20,375 | 599,551,53 |
| Taxes |  |  |  |  |
| employe |  | ${ }_{2}^{20,335,564}$ | 291,320,346 | -337,228,781 |



##  <br> 



## Gener Publi Publ River tlo Rec Rur Rar Pan Poit Rall Roc So Dis Dis

 Sub-total -Agricultural ald:
Federal Farm Mtge, Corp.
-reduction in int. rate
 Federal Land banks_...-.-.
Commodity Credit Corp.
Rellet Publio works (incl. work relief) Reclamation project
Public highways.... Publle high ways..........-.
River and harbor work and
flood control fural Electrification Adm. Rural Electrification Adm-
Works Progress Admin, (in-
clud. Nat. Youth Adm.)
. Public. Wks. Youth Adm.)
(Act June 21. 1938) grants Public Works Admin, inans
(Act June 21, 1938) All other-......... Ald to home owners:
Home Loan system. Home Loan system.........
Emergency housing.-.-.
U. . Housing Authority.
Federal Housing And Federal Housing Admin.
Farm Security Admin.
Miscellaneous:
Reconstruct'
Finance Corp Reconstruct'n Finance Corp
Export-Import Bank of Washington.
Admin. for Indus. Recovery. Sub-total. Revolving funds (net):
Agricultural afd: Revolving funds (net):
Agricultural afd:
Farm Credit: Administration
Public works:
Loans and grants to States, Public works:
Loans and grants to States,
municipallties, \&cc..... Transfers to trust accounts, \&c. Transfers to trust accounts, \&c.:
Old-age reserve acount.....
Railroad retirement account.Govt. employees' retirement
funds (U. S. share)

Debt retirements tsinking fund,
\&c.) Excess of receipts...
Excess of expenditur Excess of $\begin{gathered}\text { Summary } \\ \text { expenditure }\end{gathered}$ recelpts $(-) \ldots \ldots(+)$ or Less publio debt retirements.

Excess of expenditures $(+)$ or
receipts $(-)$ (excluding pub!! debt retirements) .............. sc.., excess of expenditures
$(+)$ or receipts (-)-.......
Less Nat. bank note retirem'ts
Total excess of expenditures Increase $(++)$ or decrease $(-)$ in
general fund balance........ Increase $(+)$ or decrease $(-)$ in
general fund balance........
Increase $(+)$ or decrease (一) in
the gross public debt
Gross publlc debt at beginning


Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury,

|  | 174,335 | 73,755 256,177 | 71,699 344,658 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3,142,158 | 2,392,885 | 55,055,059 | 63,020,187 |
| 2,190,163 | 2,106,490 | 22, 324,496 | 22,908,750 |
| , | $\stackrel{2}{2,03}$ | - 19,519,228 | 34,195,123 |
| 9,402,085 | 5,698,663 | 74,722,441 | 75,611,954 |
| 39,781,389 | 375,396,321 | 5,055,301,868 | 5,467,713,2 |
| ${ }^{53,761,573}$ | 42,916,688 | 596,50, 432 | $515,252,115$ |
| - $3,9.955 .502$ |  | 41.118,974 163568486 | 56,7710,211 $140,134,196$ |
| 10,331,397 | 8,655,793 | 163,58,486 | 140,134,196 |
| 14,215,230 | 13,536,686 | 169,931,282 | 151, |
| 6,059.180 | 2,115,350 | 44,210,768 |  |
| 2,095,071 | 1,594,401 | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 35,356,075}}^{9,1929}$ | 8,215,899 |
| 6ex, | 10,000000 | ${ }^{3} 51.139,596$ | 34,407,438 |
| ${ }^{10,006,597}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,981, }}$ | b1,598,265 |
| 274,549 | 21,654,861 | 32, 146,143 | 257,562,969 |
| 169,280 | b299,910 | 2,956, | 132,583 |
|  |  | 5,00 | 5,000,000 | Trust accounts...................

Transactions in eheck
of Govt. agencies (net), \&c. of Govt. agencies (net), \&-
Commodity Credit Corp....
Export-Import Bank of Wash Export-Import Bank of Was
Hural Electrifcation Admin.
RFC (see note 1) RFC (see note 1)-.-.-.
U. Housing Authority
Other .


| b4,496,207 | b139,687,804 | 136,516,012 | b101,699,276 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,181,010 | b55,364 | 1,365,940 | be9,327 |
| 736,258 | 1,809,894 | b178,910 | 32,195,398 |
| 2,693,425 | 2,441,735 | b572,575,963 | 1,269,482 |
| 11,856,191 | 1,112,490 | b69,809,230 | 950,955 |
| b2,151,207 | b9,214,099 | b175,150,829 | b65,501,229 |
| b165,000 |  | b1,070,667 |  |
|  | 899 | 2,388 | 34,679 |

gold-Melting losses, de-1.
Payments to Fed. Res. banks
as amende. Fed. Res. Act,
as amed.
For retirement of Nat
bank notes............
Unemployment trust fund: bank notes...........-:-Old-age reserve account:


of month or year...............00,062,945,328 $\quad \frac{37,509,946,998}{} \frac{37,164,740,316}{} \frac{36,424,613,732}{}$


Receipts-
Market operations:
Cash-Treasury bull

Treasury savings securities
Deposits
for retirement of

|  | 3,252,000 | 5.497,306 | 48,924,230 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 108,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 408, 000,000 | 513,370,000 |
| 32,081,000 | 34,410,000 | 400,642,000 | 152,250,000 |
| 50,000,000 |  | 432,000,000 | 379,800,000 |
| 1,677,193 | 822,7¢2 | 12,413,923 | 4,572,634 |
| c10,000,000 | c5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 65,000,000 |
| 9,203,822 | 7,881,046 | 96,750,982 | 71,770,386 |
| 202,177,867 | b2,249,776 | 945,068,545 | 1,370,992,272 |
| 9,460,041 | 155,102,710 | 789,233,452 | 194,827,528 |

Sub-total ...........
Adjusted service bonds .....
Exchanges-Treasury notes
Exchanges-Tireasury notes.-
Treasury bonds
504,165,000



| 463,200 | 802,800 | 6,080,650 | 11,974,250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 111,645,800 \\ 2,507,718,800 \end{array}$ | 788,943,700 698,308,700 |
| ....) |  | 2,619,364,600 | 1,487,252,400 |
|  |  | 23,000,000 | 32,000,000 |
| 108,000,000 | 85,000,000 | 459,000,000. | 542,870,000 |
| 52,000,000 | --.----.- | $432,000,000$ $11,000,000$ | $379,800,000$ $80,000,000$ |
|  | 6,500,000 | 81,100,000 | 87,300,000 |
|  |  | 374,000 | 367,000 |
|  | --........ | 459,000 | 469,000 |
|  |  | 215,000 | 257,000 $25,000,00$ |
| $27,000,000$ 800,000 |  | $96,000,000$ $20,100,000$ |  |
|  |  | 30,000,000 | 25,000,000 |


| Sub-t | 85,800,000 | 91,500,000 | 1,153,248,000 | 1,173,063.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total public debt receipts. | 752,533,247 | 328,467,382 | 10,781,535,130 | 6,961,513,00 |
| Expenditures- |  |  |  |  |
| Market operations: <br> Cash-Treasury bills | 508,569.000 | 390,811,000 | 4,684,387,000 | 4,043,789, |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 41,000 | 11,500 | 580,500 | 1,017,80 |
| Treasury notes. | 653,450 | 525,900 | 43,291,850 | 61,310,750 |
| Treasury |  |  | 9,000 | 319,500 |
| U. S. savings bonds | 7,852,611 | 6,207,205 | 74,657,951 | ,043,721 |
| Adjusted service bo | 2,128,050 | 3,566,850 | 37,773,750 | 74,757,100 |
| First Liberty bonds. | 102,950 | 340,200 | 2,193,300 | 13,036,700 |
| Fourth Liberty bond | 332,800. | 456,500 | 5,022,750 | 15,064,400 |
| Postal Savings bonds | 220 | 500 | 294,880 |  |
| Other debt items........- 30,178 - 38,933 277,518 |  |  |  |  |
| National bank notes and Fed. Res. bank notre... | 2,002,635 | 3,782,750 | 33,720,665 | 56,13 |
| Sub | 21,712,894 | 405,741,338 | 4,882,209,164 | 327,63 |
| Exchanges-Treasury notes.- Treasury bonds |  |  | 2,619,364,600 |  |
| Sub-total |  |  | 2,619,364,600 | 1,487,222, |
| Spectal serles: |  |  |  |  |
| Adjust. serv. ctt. fund (ctis.). |  | 1,000,000 | 28,300,000 |  |
| Unemploy. trust fund (ctts.) |  |  | 51,000,000 | 29,500,000 |
| Railroad retirem't acc't (notes) | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 15,000 |
| Clvill serv. retire't fund (notes) | 1,900,000 | 2,300,000 | 20,000,000 | 20;100, |
| ${ }_{\text {- }}$ For. Serv. revirem't f'd (notes) | 24,000 | 27,000 | 309,000 | 277,0 |
| Canal Zo. retire't fund (notes) | 34,000 | 19,000 | ${ }_{285}^{28,000}$ | 235,00 |
| Postal Sav. System (notes)- |  | 2,000,000 | - 13,000,000 | 5,00 |
| Govt. life insur. fund (notes)- |  |  | $26,000,000$ $14,000,000$ |  |
| Fed. Dep. Ins. Corp. (notes). |  |  | 14,000,000. | ,000 |
| Sub-total | 11.958,000 | 10,346,000 | 162,894,000 | 48,91 |
| Total public debt expend's. | " 533,670,894 | 416,087,338 | 7,664,467,764 | 963,799 |
| Exc | 218,862,354 |  | +3,117,067,366 | 97,713, | $-119,264,991-121,949,686+708,342,131+13,445,838$ $+218,862,354-87,619,955+3.117,067,366+997,713,311$ $40,281,807,682 \quad 37,422,327,013440,281,807,6 8 2 \quad \longdiv { 3 7 , 4 2 2 , 3 2 7 , 0 4 3 } .$




| b232,331 | b354,886 | b8,210,764 | 2,456,369 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7,683,256 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,838,611 \\ 31,885 \end{array}$ | 92,190,537 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 2 4 , 2 0 1 , 7 1 6} \\ & \mathbf{b 3} 3,276,580 \end{aligned}$ |
| 7,450,925 | 15,513,610 | 83,979,773 | 108,468,767 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5 j, 000,000 \\ 93,692 \end{array}$ | $2,200,000$ $\cdots \cdots$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 447,000,000 } \\ & 107,093,692 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 387,000,000 \\ & 145,602,587 \end{aligned}$ |
| 兂 | --.-.....- | 75,106,600 | 73,255,000 |
| 53,093,692 | 2,200,000 | 629,200,292 | 605,857,587 |
| 630,200 | 532,400 | 37,011,100 | 58,550,850 |
| 744,698,975 | 568,613,162 | 8,295,768,961 | 6,754,283,320 |
| 348,117,586 | 193,216,841 | 3,240,467,093 | 1,286,570,080 |

Sub-total............Special series:
Adjusted service certifcate
fund (certificates) fund (certificates) -- (e)-7.-)
Unemploy. trust fund (ctis.)
Old-age reserve acc't (notes) Old-age reserve acc't (notes)
Railrod retirem't acc't (note Civilisearv. retirem't acc't (notes) For. Serv. retirem't f'd (notes Canal Zo. retire't fund (notes)
Alaska RR retire't fund (notes) Postal Sav. System (notes)
Govt. 11 fe )
Fedsur. fund (notes).

$+347,587,385+192,684,441+3,203,455,993+1,228,019,230$ $+9,460,041+155,102,710+789,233,452+194,827,527$ \(\begin{array}{cccc}338,127,345 \& \begin{array}{r}37,551,731 <br>

3,252,000\end{array} \&\)| $2,414,222,541$ |
| :---: |
| $5,497,306$ | \& \(\begin{array}{c}1,033,191,702 <br>

48,924,229\end{array}\end{array}\)
$-338,127,345+34,329,731+2,408,725,235+984,267,473$

| 5,141,007 | (1) $2,572,411$ | $5,858,800$ $38,125,694$ | $3,597,063$ $64,083,166$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 76;146 | 108,031 | 101,833 |
|  |  |  |  |


| 3,223,305 | 1,866,384 | 27,551,389 | 23,425,843 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1,399,211 | 3,741,650 | 27,730,461 | 81,545,447 |
| 35¢),758 | 3,392,436 | 9,828,528 | 29,008,711 |
| 52,574 | 132,497 | 732,108 | 4,417,657 |

$\begin{array}{lllll}173,210,856 & 158,580,520 & 2,072,748,752 & 1,306,773,461\end{array}$


| - | 1,237 | 7 | 4,746,450 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2,582 | 1,035 | 71,577 | 22,456,791 |
| 71,033 | 1,616,635 | 5,134,770 | 19,047,141 |
| 303,332 | - 748,168 | 5,392,389 | 10,959,212 |
| 22,546,426 | 17,197,451 | 171,008,171 | 165,433,570 |
| -.----- |  | 6,000,000 | 7,150,8 |
|  |  | 3,296 | 2,704 |
| b25 | 35 | b161 | 4,470 |

$===$

## Excess of receipts...

Increase $(+$ ) or Decrease
in Gross Public Debt-

## in Gross Publtc Debt-

Market operations:
Treasury bill
Certificates of indebtedness.
 Bonds
Natlonal bank notes and
Fed. Res. bank notes.................
Sub-total...............
Special series.........................
$\begin{aligned} &-4,404,000-1 \\ &-41,000 \\ &-653,450\end{aligned}$
$-653,450$
$+52,151,616$
$+62,151,616$
$-30,177$

| $190,003,000$ |
| :--- |
| $-11,500$ |
| $-50,140,677,000$ |

$+140,677,000-737,995,000$ $\begin{array}{rrr}-525,900 & -1,880,342,500 & -1,01017,800 \\ +25,588,128 & -540,583,750\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}-2,002,635 & -38,933 & -277,517 & -1,134,091\end{array}$ $-3,782,750-33,720,665-55,538,630$ $+173,842,000=\frac{-168,773,955}{+81} \stackrel{+2,126,713,366}{=}$
 Total Additional expenditures on these accounts are included under "Recovery and rellef" and "Revolving funds (net)," the classification of which will be shown in the
statement of classified receipts and expenditures appearing on page 7 of the daily Treasury statement for the-15th of each month.
c Excesss of credits (deduct) (deduct).
c Excess of redemptions (deduct).
Note 1-Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company. Disaster Loan Corporation, and Federal National Mortgaze Association.

## COMPLETE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

This statement of the public debt and Treasury cash holdings of the United States, as officially issued as of Feb. 28, 1939, delayed in publication, has now been received, and as interest attaches to the details of available cash and the gross and net debt on that date, we append a summary thereof making comparison with the same date in 1938:

CASH AVAILABLE TO PAY MATURING OBLIGATIONS
Feb. 28, 1939 Feb. 28, 1938

Balance end of month by dally statements--1.-.-.
Add or Deduct Excess or detictency of receipta over
or under disbursements on belated items
or under disbursements on bei


Net debt
-
a Total gross debt Feb. 28, 1939, on the basis of dally Treasury statements, was $\$ 39,858,663,453.27$. and the net amount of public debt redemption and recelpts in
transit, \&c., was $\$ 5,085,544.12$. b No reduction is made on account of obligations of foreign governments or other investments. c Ammounts issued and retired include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FEB. 28, 1939 Complied from Latest Reports Recelved by the Treasury
Amount of Contingent Liablit

| Détail | Amount of Continjent Liabrlity |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Principal | Interest a | Total |  |
| malty Cradit ${ }^{\text {cor }}$ | 8 | 8 | 8 |  |
| \%\%modity Creadit Corp. | 206,174,000 | 510,498 |  |  |
| d. Farm M ${ }^{\text {tge }}$, Corp.: | 206,174,000 | 510,498 |  | 20 |
| 3\% bonds of 1944-4 | $835,085,600$ $96,178,600$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,376,589 \\ & 1,441,343 \end{aligned}$ | 842,462,189 <br> 97. 1919 |  |
| $3 \%$ bonds of 1942-47- | 236,476,200 | 1,906,492 | ${ }^{237,382,692}$ |  |
|  | -100,122,000 | 1,418,278 | -100, 872,915 |  |
| 14\% bonds of 1939.. | 9,900,00 | 41,250 | 9,941,2 |  |
| Fed'l Housing Admin.: <br> $3 \%$ $2 \%$ $\%$ | *1,380,909,900 | 11,934,867 |  | 1,392,844,767 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 844,810 \\ & 824,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.116 \\ & 3.696 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84,926 \\ & 828,396 \end{aligned}$ | 1,30,81, |
| Home | 1,666,510 | 7,812 |  | , 774,3 |
| me | 778,579,37 | 7,785,793 | 786,365,168 |  |
| 193\%-49.- |  |  |  |  |
| 11/\% bds.,per.F. 1939 | 325,254,750 | 1,219,703 | 326,474,453 |  |
| 25/\% bds., | 850,723,825 | 3,190,212 | 853,914,037 |  |
|  | f2,887,635,80 | 14,334 |  | 2,901,969,812 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 211,460 | 1,129 |  |  |
|  | - | 862,737 104,933 | \| $\begin{aligned} & 298,301,737 \\ & 310,194,93\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Tenn. Valley AuthorityU. S. Housing Authorits U. S. Maritime Comm. | 819,13 | 2,097,25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114,146,000 | 130,7 |  | 114,276,792 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, based on guarantees. | 5,409,671.210 | 29,015,242 |  | 5,438,686,4 |
| on Credit or U. S.: Secretary of AgriculturePostal savings system: Tenn Valley Authority: $21 / 2 \%$ bds.,ser.A, 1943 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,252,076,218 | 34,240,03 |  | 11,286,316 |
|  | 83,000,000 | 37,19 |  |  |
| Total based on credit of the United States |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,255,076,218 | 34,277,229 |  | 1,289,353,4 |
| other ObltgationsR. notes (face amt.) |  |  |  |  |

* Includes only bonds lssued and outstanding
a After deducting amounts of funds deposited with the Treasurer of the United
States to meet interest payments
c Does not include $\$ 382,722,554.17$ face amount of notes and accrued interest
thereon held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt. d Figures as of Dec. 31, 1938-figure in the public debt
Offset by cash in designated depository banks amounting to $\$ 86,385,276.16$, which is secured by the pledge of collateral as provided in the Regulations of the Postal amounting to $\$ 66,025,067.51$, Government and Government-guaranteed securtites with a face value of $\$ 1,124,249,050$ held as investments, and other assets
e In actual circulation, exclusive of $\$ 10,258,729.33$ redemption fund deposited in
the Treasury and $\$ 282,558,140.00$ of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued conslist of $\$ 4,771,000 ; 000$ in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasury of the United States payable in gold certificates, and $\$ 3,626,000$ face amount of commercial paper. f Includes only unmatured bonds issued and outstanding. Funds have been de-
posited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of matured bonds which o Held by the Reconstruction Finance
interest therenn and accrued $j$ Bondera, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.
in the public the face amount of $\$ 272,500$ are held by the Treasury and reflected


## TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood May 31, 1939, are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury May 31, 1939.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
Assects-
Gold (oz. 455, 896,970.5) GOLD Total-
Llabuities $\qquad$ 15,956,393,968.04
$\qquad$ $\$ 15,956,393,968.04$
Gold certificates-Outstanding (outside of Treasury) -.......... $\mathbf{\$ 2 , 8 8 7 , 9 3 7 , 8 4 9 . 0 0}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Gold certificate fund-Board of Governors, Fed. Res. System-- } & 10,502,275,119.95 \\ \text { Redemption fund-Federal Reserve notes }\end{array}$
 Note - Reserve against $\$ 346.681 .016$ of United States notes
and $\$ 1,166.822$ of Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding. Treasury notes of 1890 are aliso secured by sllver dollars in Treasury. $\quad 1,800,000,000.00$
Gold in general fund: $\overline{\$ 15,354,798,244.21}$ ent resulting from reduc$\$ 142,350,468.93$
$459,245,254.90$ 601,595,723.83

Total.
SILVER



Total_.......................................................... $\$ 1,714,712,859.10$



At cost value (oz. $1,110,670,162.0$ ) a ..
United States notes--.
Federal Reserve note-:-...--
Federal Reserve bank notes.
Natlonal bank notes
$\begin{array}{r}576,348,960.44 \\ 3,259,915.02 \\ 3,214 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Unclassiffled-Collections,
$996,261.50$
$16,364,444.43$
Spectal depositaries account of sales
$96,364,444.43$
$990,735,362.19$
$791,888,000.00$ National and other bank depositaries

To credit of Treasurer Unitted States
${ }_{3+2,23,525,44}^{3}$
To credit of other Government officers.-.
Phillipdine Treasury-To credit of Treasurer United States.....
$211,093.54$
$1,870,406.27$
Total_
Ladilites-
\$3,105,992,773.77
$\begin{array}{llrr}\text { Treasurer's checks outstanding, } & \$ 8,459,776.28 \\ \text { Deposits of Govt. officers-Post Office Department }\end{array}$


Postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing officers, \&c........-.
Deposits for:
Redemption of National bank notes ( $5 \%$ fund. lawful money).-
Uncullected items, exchanges. \&c.-...................................
$59,300,000.00$
$7,505,792.84$
$255,615.16$
$21,365,774.08$

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Selgniorage (silver) (see Note 1)............. } & 2,254,178,517.43 \\ \text { Working balance. }\end{array}$
2,924,260,044.18
Total.... .................................................... $\$ 3,105,892,773.77$ a The welght of this item of silver bullion is computed on the basis of the average
cost per ounce at the close of the month of April. 1939 . ost per whe month or 1939
Note 1-This Item of seignlorage represents the difference between the cost value
and the monetary value of silver bullon revalued and held to secure the silver certificates issued on account of silver acquifed under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug 9. 1934
Note $2-$ The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencles today
was $\$ 2,153,108,755.03$.

## CURRENTNOTICES

-David S. Roswell announces the formation of Roswell \& Co., a new firm which will specialize in the field of investigating and making investment recommendations for clients interested in investments and speculative undertakings requiring more fundamental information than is usually available. Offices have been established at 15 William Street, New York, For the past 22 years Mr. Roswell has been in charge of economic investigations and security valuations for the private investing firm of Case Pomeroy \& Co., Inc. Associated with him in Roswell \& Co. are Norris B or five years with the Guaranty Co. of New York, conducting negotiations or financing the capital requirements of corporations; and J. Lawrence Martin, for 20 years with Case, Pomeroy \& Co., Inc., as specialist in analyzing market situations
-James Cassidy, formerly with Winthrop, Mitchell \& Co., is now asso ciated with Pelz \& Co. in the trading department of the firm's New York office.

## MONTHLY REPORT ON GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES AS OF APRIL 30, 1939

The monthly report of the Treasury Department, showing assets and liabilities as of April 30, 1939, of governmental corporations and credit agencies, financed wholly or in part by the United States, was contained in the Department's "Daily Statement" for May 31, 1939

Since the statement of July 31,1938 , the report has been made up somewhat differently from previous reports in that agencies and corporations financed wholly from Government funds are not listed separately from those financed only partly from Government and partly from private funds. In the footnoted the Federal Government's proprietary interest in these plification of calculation of proprietary interest. As now computed, the Federately owned was $\$ 387,464,155$.
agencies and corporations, as of April 30 , was $\$ 3,108,032,419$, and SUMMARY OF COMBINED STAITES
UNITED STATES COMPILED FROM LATEST REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY-APRIL $\mathbf{3 0} .1939$


[^2]Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
3787

Footnotes for table preceding
a Non-tock (or Includes non-tock proprietary interests). b Excess inter-agency assets (deduct).
c Deffelt (deduct).
 deposits with Reconstruction Finance Corporation).
e Exccudues unexpended balances of appropriated foudds
f Also neludes real estate and other property held for sale
\& Adjusted for inter-agency items and items in transit.
h Also includes deposits with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and accrued interest thereon.
i Shares of
Otate build
ingares of State builidng and loan assoclations, $\mathbf{8 4 2 , 2 1 0 , 0 1 0 \text { ; shares of Federal }}$ j Assets not classified. Includes only the amount of shares held by the United States Treasury.
k Net after deducting reserve for estimated amount of uncollectible obligations 1 Includes $\$ 2.213,779$ due to Federal Land banks from the United States Treasury for subseriptions to pald-In surplus.
and of Government agencles, which and lisiblitites of the Treasury Department n Represents inter-agency, holdings of capital stock and paldi-ln surplus items Which are not deducted from the capltal stock and paid-in surplus of the corre-
sponding organizations. $\mathbf{p}$ Heretofore classifie
Noto-Effective with the statement of July 31, 1938, the proprietary interest represented by the capital stock, pald-In surplus, and non-stock interest in governmental corporations and agencles which were offset by a corresponding item under such items as are included in the inter-agency assets and llablities shown herein) for the purpose of simplification in form.

## NATIONAL BANKS

The following information regarding National banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
voluntary liquidations
 affective as of the close of business April 8 . 1939 Liliquidating
agent; Lyle H. Cox, Parma Branch, heidaho First National Benk. of Boise, Parma, Idaho. Absorbed by the Idaho First
National Bank of Boise Boise, Idaho, Charter No. 1668 . June 13 The First National Bank. Id Bellingharter No. Whath $168 . \quad 500,000$
 Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., Charter No
11280. COMMON CAPITAL STOCK REDUCED 1 Amt. of Reduction N. J. From $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 50,000$............................. $\$ 50,000$ PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { June } \\ \text { N. J. } & \text { (Clisst National Bank \& Rold locally) Trust Co. of Beverly, Beverly, } & \text { Amount }\end{array}$

## REDEMPTION CALLS AND SINKING FUND NOTICES

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


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:
$\frac{\text { Name of Company }}{\text { Acadia Sugar Refining Ltd., } 6 \% \text { pref. (qu.) }}$ Alabama Power Co. \$
$\$ 6$ preferred (quar.)
$\$ 5$ preferred (quar

Alberta Wood Preserving Co, Ltd.,
Allied International Investing Corp. $\$ 3$ conv..preforred (quar Amalgamated Sugar 5\% preê. (quar.) American Asphalt Roor Corp. $6 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Class A (extra)
Class B (irreguiar).
American Beverage Corp, preferred
American Cast Iron Pipe Co. $6 \%$ pref. (s.-a.) American Discount Co. of Georgia............ American Dredging Co. (s.-a.)-----.-. (quar.) American Hardware Co. (quar.) -(monthiy) American Home Products Corp. (monthly)-$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
American Seal Kap CorpAmerican Stamping Co
A merican Thermos Bottle Co. common.............................. Anglo-National (extra) Anglo-Norwegian Holdings, Ltd.-
 Arcade Cotton Mills pref. (s.-a.). Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electric
Art Metal Construction (irregular)
 Athey Truss Wheel (irregular)
Atlantic Co. (Atlanta, Ga.) $6 \%$ pref. (quar.)
Atlas Thrift Plan Corp. Atlas Thrift Plan Corp. $7 \%$ pref.) (quar.)
Auto Finance Co. (S.C.) (quar.). Auto preferred (quar.) Autoline Oil Co. $8 \%$ prep. (quar.)
Automobile Banking Corp. (Philadelphia) Class A common (irregu
$\$ 1.50$ conv. pref. (quar.)
$\operatorname{Baker}$ (J. T.) Chemical (q $51 / 2 \%$ preferred (quar.) (quar.
Baldwin Co Baldwin Co-ckworth Chain Corp-
Baldwin-Duckwor
Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co Bausch \& Lomb Optical Co -.-.
$5 \%$ cum. conv. preferred (quar.) Beacon Associated pref. (quar.) ---
Beattie Bros. Ltd., 1st pref. (quar)
 Biltmore Hat Ltd. (semi-ann.) - - (quar.).
Birmingham Fire Ins. Co. of Ala. Brandtjen \& Kluge, Inc., $7 \%$ conv. pref. (quar
British Columbia Electric Ry. $5 \%$ prior pref British Columbia Electric Ry. $5 \%$ prior pref.-
Brooklyn National CorpBrooklyn Union Gas Co. (resumed)
Buckerfield's Ltd., $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines Buffalo Insurance Co. (quar.) Burdine's, Inc., $\$ 2.50$ pref. (quar.)
Burger Brewing Co. $8 \%$ pref. (quar. Burger Brewing Co. 8\% pref. (quar.) -
California. Water \& Tel. Co. $6 \%$ pref. Calavernas Cement Co. $\$ 7$ pref 6 pref. (quar.) Calloway Mill, irregular-- - -
Canadian Firbanks Morse Canada Life Assurance (quar.)
 Carreras, Ltd.-
Am. depos. rets. for ord. reg. cl. A (interim)
Am. depos. rets. for ord. reg. cl. B (interim) Am depos. rets. for ord. reg. cl. $B$ (interim)
Case Lockwood \& Brainard (quar.) Carthage Mills, Inc., $6 \%$ preferred
$6 \%$ preferred B..................
Cebu Sugar Co
Central Elec. \& Telep, Co. $6 \%$ pref. (s.-a.)
Central Kansas Power Co. $7 \%$ pref. (quar.) $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) Chin Store Products Corp. conv pref, (quar.)
Chicago Title \& Trust Co Chicago Title
Chrungold Corp. (reduced) Citizens Water Co. (Washington, Pa.) 7\% pref City Investing 7 \% preferred (quar.) Common (interim) - Title Insurance Cleveland Hobbing Machine (increased).... Clinton Trust Co. (N. Y.) (quar.)Clipper Belt Lacer Columbus Dental MPg. (quar.)
Commercial Alcohols. Ltd. 8 pref. (quar.)
Commercial Banking Corp. 81.20 pr. pref. (qu 7\% preferred quar.) Commonwealth Investment Co. (quar.)
Commonwealth Wat. \& Lt. $\$ 7$ pref. (quar.) $\$ 6$ preferred (quar.)
Coniaurum Mines, Ltd
Coniaurum Mines, Ltd- (interim) Connecticut Fire Insurance (quar.)
Conn. \& Passumpsic Rivers RR. $6 \%$ pref. (s.-a. Consolidated Royalties $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) Consolidated Trsurance Co. (s.-a.) Credit Utility Banking Corp. (quar.) Cuneo Press
Davenport Hosiery Mills
$7 \%$ preferred (quar.)
Detroit Gasket \& MPg
Detroit Gasket \& MPg
Detroit Manufactures RR. guar. (s.-a.) Detroit Manu actures (s.-a.)............-.
Detroit River Tunnel
Detroit Steel Products Co. Diamond Ginger Ale. Inc. (quar.)-
Diamond Portland Cement (irregular).
Discount Corn. of N. Y. (quar.) Discount Corn. of N. Y. (quar.)
Dunlop Tire \& Rubber Goods Co., Litd. Dunlop Tire \& Rubber Go
$5 \%$ 1st preferred (s.-a.)



| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Todd-Johnson Dry Docks, Inc A and B pre | 37 | July | June 24 |
| Toledo Light \& Power Co. preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | July | June 15 |
| Toledo Shipbuilding (quar.) | 50 c | June 29 | June 20 |
| Torrington Water Co. | 50 c |  | June 20 |
| Travelers Insurance $\mathbf{C}$ | 34 | Aug | June 19 |
| Twin Disc Clutch 0 | 0c | June 28 | June 16 |
| Underwriters Trus | \$1 | July 1 | June 26 |
| Union Public Service (Minn.) $7 \%$ pref. A (quar.) | \$134 | July | June 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred B (quar. | \$13/4 | July | June 20 |
| \$6 preferred C (quar.) | \$11/2 | July | June 20 |
| Union Stockyards ${ }^{\text {d }}$ (quar.) | \$11/2 | July ${ }^{\text {June }} 30$ | June 20 |
| United Milk Products | 50 c | July | June 20 |
| \$3 partic. preferred ( | 75 c | July | June 20 |
| \$3 partic. preferred (extra) | 50c | July | June 20 |
| United Molasses Co., Ltd. <br> Amer. deposits rets. for ord. ref. (interim) | 7 2-5c | June 26 | May 26 |
| United National Corp. preferred | $\dagger 15 \mathrm{c}$ | June 27 | June 20 |
| United Printers \& Publishers, Inc. (Del.) $\$ 2 \mathrm{cum}$. preferred (quar.) | 50 c |  |  |
| United States Fidelity \& Guaranty (quar.).--- | 25 c | July 1\% | June 30 |
| United States Guarantee Co. (quar.) | 30 c | June 30 | June 22 |
| United States Hoffman Machine pref. (quar.) | 683/4 | Aug. 1 | July 20 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining \& Mining |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qu | 871\%c |  | June 28 |
| Utica Clinton \& Binghamton RR. (s.-a | \$21/2 | June 26 | June 16 |
| Van Camp Milk Co. pref. (quar | $\$ 1$ | July 1 |  |
| Vlchek Tool Co. $7 \%$ preferred (quar | \$13/4 | June 30 | June 23 |
| Washington Oil | 25 | July 10 |  |
| Western N. Y. \& Pennsylvania Ry. Co. (s.-a.)-- | \$11/2 | July 1 | June 30 |
| 5\% preferred (s.-a | \$114. | July | June 30 |
| Westinghouse Air Bral | $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 31 | June 30 |
| Westmoreland Water Co. \$6 preferred (quar.) |  | July |  |
| Weston (Geo.), Ltd., pref. (qua | \$1.4 | Aug. | July 15 |
| Weyenberg Shoe Mfg White Rock Mineral | 25 c | July |  |
| White Rock Mineral ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  | July |  |
| $7 \%$ 1st preferred (qu | \$134 | July |  |
| Wichita Union Stock Yards 6 | \$1/4 |  |  |
| Common (irregular) | \$1 | June 30 | June 20 |
| Woolworth (F. W.), Ltd. (interim) | 117 -10 | June 22 | May 16 |
| Worcester Suburban Electric (irr | \$11/4 | June 30 | June 15 |
| Yale \& Towne Mfg |  | Oct. | Sept. 8 |
| Young (J. S.) Co. | \$182 |  | June 24 |
| Preferred (quar.) | \$13/4 | July | June 24 |

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

| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | When <br> Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abbott Labo | 40c | June 36 | June |
| 兂 | 10c | June 30 | June |
| 41/3\% | \$11/8 | July 15 | July |
| Abercombie \& | 10 c | June 26 | June 16 |
| dams Oil \& Gas (quartely) | 5 c | July | June 17 |
| Addressograph-Multigraph |  | July 10 | June 26 |
| Aero Supply MPg., class A | 3712 c | July | June 16 |
| Aetna Casualty \& S | 70c | July | June ${ }^{3}$ |
| Aetna Life Insurance | 30 c | July | June 3 |
| Affiliated Fund, In |  | July | June 30 |
| Agnew-Surpass | 18 | July | June 15 |
|  | $83 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 20 |
| Air Associates, Inc. (qu | 12 | June 26 | June |
| \$7 cumul. preferred |  | July |  |
| Air Reduction (quarterly) |  | July 15 | June 30 |
| Alabama Great Southern R | \$3 | June 28 | June 9 |
| Alaska-Pacific Consolida |  | June 30 | June 20 |
| Albany \& Susquehanna RR. | \$1/2 | July 1 | June 15 |
| Allegheny \& Western Ry. (semi-annu |  | July 1 | June 30 |
| Allemannia Fire Insurance (Pittsburgh) |  | June 30 | June 21 |
| Allen |  | June 30 | June 21 |
| Allen-Wales Adding Machi | \$11/2 | June | June 20 |
| Allied Laboratories (quar | 15 c | July | June 15 |
| Allied Products Corp. A | 4334c | July | June 19 |
| Class A | $121 / 2$ | July |  |
| Allied Store | \$154 | July | $\text { June } 20$ |
| Aloe (A. S.) C | \$1/4 | july | June 21 |
| Alpha Portland Ceme | 25 c | June 24 | June 1 |
| Altoona \& Logan Valley | 1 | June 24 | June 10 |
| Aluminum Co. of Amer. | \$120 |  | June |
| Quarterly | 20 | Oct. 2 | Sept. 15* |
| Aluminum Mfg | 50 c | June 30 | June 15 |
| Quarterl |  | Sept. 30 | Sept. 15 |
| Quar | \$13/4 |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferr | \$13 |  | Sept. 15 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qua | \$13/4 | Dec. 31 |  |
| Amerex Holding |  | Aug. | July 12 |
| American Agricultural Chem | c |  |  |
| American Bank Note $6 \%$ pref. (quar.) | 75 c |  | June 12 |
| American Bernberg Cor | \$31/2 | July | June 23 |
| American Brake Shoe |  | June 30 | June 23 |
| 51/4\% preferred (quarte | 1.31 | June 30 |  |
| American Business Cre |  | June 26 |  |
| American Can Co. prefe American Capital Corp. | \$13/4 +25 c |  | June 16 n June 15 |
| American Casualty Co., (Reading, Pa | 15 c | July | June 1 |
| American Cigarette \& Cigar pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 |  | June |
| American Cities Power \& Light, class A (qua Option dividend cash or class B stock. |  |  |  |
| American Crystal Sugar Co. pref. (quar.) | \$11/2 | July |  |
| American Cyanamid Lo.cl. A \& B ( | ${ }_{115}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June 15 |
| 5\% cum, conv. preferred (quar | 11/4\% | July | June 15 |
| American District Telegra Preferred (quarterly) |  |  |  |
| American Envelope Co. $7 \%$ pref. A | \$1\% | Sept. | Aug. 25 |
| $7 \%$ preferred A (quar.) | \$11/4 | Dec. | Nov. 25 |
| American Express Co. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| American Factors, Ltd. (mont |  |  |  |
| American Felt \& Eilectric Co.p | \$112 |  |  |
| American General Insurance (qu | 25 c | June | sune 20 |
| American Hard Rubber, 8\% preferred | \$2 | June 30 | June 15 |
| American Hawaiian Steamship | 25 c | July | June |
| American Home Products Corp. (month | c | July | June 14* |
| American Investment Co. of 1 $7 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | $43 \mathrm{3} / \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 20 |
| 7\% preferred (quarteriy) | 43 ${ }^{4} \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 20 |
| \$2 series cumulative preferred |  | July | June 20 |
| \$2 cumulative preference (quar.) |  | July | June 20 |
| American Manufacturing. $5 \%$ preferred |  |  |  |
| American Optical Co. prer. (quar.)- | \$184 |  | Sept. 5 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$18 | Dec. | Dec. 5 |
| American Power \& Lig | $\dagger 75 \mathrm{c}$ | July | June 9 |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quar | +623/2c | July | June 9 |



| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payabl | Holders of Record | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable } \end{aligned}$ | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \＄13／4 |  |  | Cole |  |  |  |
| Bucyrus Monighan，class A（rinal） | 45 c | July 1 | June | CExtra | $\begin{array}{r} 25 \mathrm{c} \\ \$ 13 / 4 \end{array}$ |  | June ${ }^{23}$ |
| Called for redemption at 835 per share |  |  |  |  |  |  | June 16 |
| Budd Wheel $\mathrm{Co} 0.7 \%$ preferred（quar．）－－－－－－－－ | \＄13／4 | June 30 | June 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo National C |  |  |  | \＄7，preferred（quar．） |  | July | June 15. |
|  |  | June ${ }^{\text {J }}$ | June | Columbia Baking Corsi partic．preè．（quar．） | 5 c |  | June |
|  | \＄114 |  |  | Common |  | July |  |
| Building Prod | 17 tc | July | June |  | \＄1．62 | Aug． | July |
| Bulova watch ${ }^{\text {Butes．，} 5 \% \text { prefer }}$ | \＄13／4 | Sept． | Aug． 26 | Com | \＄1／2 |  |  |
| $5 \%$ prefer | 81 | ${ }^{\text {Dece．}}$ | Nov． | Commer | $81.061 / 4$ |  | June |
| Burane＇s，Inc．，\％2． | 55 c |  |  | Commercial Investment |  |  |  |
| Common（irregul | 50 c | July | June | \＄41／4 convertible preference（ |  |  |  |
| Burlington Steel，Lt | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{15 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | June | Commercial Nat．BK．\＆Tr．Co．（N） |  |  |  |
| Calamba sugar | 40 c |  | June | Commonwealth \＆Southern Corp | 5 |  | June 9 |
| Preferred | 35 C | July | June 15 |  |  |  |  |
| prnia |  |  |  | Commonwealth Ütiilities， $7 \%$ preor．${ }^{\text {a }}$（quar．） |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred（1927 s |  |  | June | \％\％preferred B（quar．） | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15 / 2 \\ & \$ 15 / 8 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| California Preach |  |  | Juny | Concord Gas Co． $7 \%$ pref |  |  |  |
| mden \＆Burlington |  |  | June | Connecticut Gas \＆Coke securities pree．（qu．）．－ | 75 |  | June |
| $5{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ada}$ Bread | ＋62 | July ${ }_{3}$ | June | Connecticut light \＆Power（quar．）．．．．．．．．．－－ | 25 | July |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred B（accu |  | July |  | Connecticut Riv | $\$ 11$ |  |  |
| Canada Cycle \＆Motor Co． $5 \%$ | 81.5 | June | une 15 | Consolidated Aircraft preferr |  |  | June |
| New（quar．） | 371／20 |  |  | Consolidated Edison Co．，N | \＄114． | Aug． |  |
| New（quar．） | 3752 c |  |  | Consolidated Cl Cim In |  | sul |  |
| Canada Northern |  |  | June | C $41 / 2 \mathrm{O}$ B preferred | $\$ 11 / 8$ | July |  |
| Canada Packers，Ltd |  |  | June 15 | Consolidated Laundries Corp．pref．＇ | \＄17\％ |  | July |
| （Extra） |  | July | June | Consolidated Retail stores， 8 | $\$ 2$ |  |  |
| Canada Wire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A |  |  |  | Consumers＇Gas | ${ }^{8}$ | July | 5 |
| Canadian Canners，Lt | 12 | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 15 | \＄41／2 preferred | \＄1 1 | July | June 9 |
| Canadian Car \＆Foundry Litul．，prees．（no action） |  | July 3 | June 15 | Continental Baki | ${ }^{82}$ | July | June 19* |
| Canadian Celanese， | ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | June 30 | June 16 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred．（quar．） |  |  |  | $\$ 41 / 2$ cumulative prefer | \＄1／8 | Ju | June 10 |
| Preferred（quar．） |  |  | une 16 | Continental Gas \＆Electr | \＄154 | Juny |  |
| Canadian Foreign stock quart |  | July | une 30 | Continental Pass． |  |  |  |
| Registered stock（qua |  |  | une | Continental Steel |  |  |  |
| Canadian Industries，L |  | July 31 | June 30 | Preferred（quar．） | \＄1 | Ju |  |
| 7\％prefer | ＋ 813 | July 15 | June 30 | Continental Telep． |  |  | June |
| adian Li |  |  | June 26 | Coronet | \＄1／4 |  | June |
| ${ }^{87}$ preferred（quart |  | 何 | June 17 | Cosmos Imperial | \＄13 |  | 硅 |
| Canadian Oil Cos．preferred | \＄12 | July | June 20 | Cottrell（C，B．）\＆Sons $6 \%$ pr | $1 / 2$ |  |  |
| Canadian Wallpaper Mfrs．class |  | July | July | Cradaock－Terry |  |  |  |
| Canadian Westinghous |  |  |  | ${ }_{4-6 \%}^{2-6} \%$ pref．（initial） | 76 | July |  |
| \＄1．50 class A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nfield Oil |  |  |  | Crandall | 50 c |  |  |
| 5\％ | ${ }_{\$ 1} 12$ | June 30 | June 20 | Creamerie | $1212{ }^{5} \mathrm{c}$ |  | 硅 |
| \％\％pref |  |  |  | Crowell Publ |  | June |  |
| Cannon Shoe preferre | 68 | July | June 21 | Crown Cork | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ | uly | une $10^{*}$ |
| Capital Administration Co． 83 cum．prer．（qu．）－ |  |  | June 19 | Crum \＆Forste |  |  | uly 5 |
| arnation | \＄1／4 |  | June 17 | Preferred |  |  |  |
| Caroina Power \＆Light |  |  |  | Crum \＆Forst |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\$ 7}$ \％preferred（quart | \＄13／4 | July | June 17 | rystal Tissue <br> $8 \%$ preferred |  |  |  |
| Carpel Corp．（quar |  | June 28 | June 14 | Cuban At | \＄2 ${ }^{2}$ |  | une 15 |
| Carrerras Lt |  |  |  | Cuban ${ }^{\text {Curtis Publish }}$ | 50 c |  |  |
| Amer．debosit rct |  | une 26 | Juay 25 | Curtiss－Wright class | 50 c |  |  |
| Carter（J．W．） C |  | une 28 | June 20 | Daniels \＆Fisher stores |  |  |  |
| Case（J．I．）Co． $7 \%$ pref |  |  | June | Davega Stores， $5 \%$ prefer | 15c |  |  |
| Ceianaga \＆Susquehanna |  |  |  |  | O |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cum．1st partic．preferre | 831 | ${ }^{\text {Jung }} 30$ | June | David | \＄11／2 | ul | Sun |
| Central Aguirre Associates（qua | 3712c |  | June 1 | Deay |  | July | June |
| entral Hanover Bank \＆Trus |  |  |  | Preferred（qu | 15 c | July | Jun |
| entral Insurance ${ }^{\text {coso．}}$ |  |  | June 27 | Deisel－Wemmer－G | 25 c |  |  |
| Central Mai | \＄2．62 |  | June | Delaw | 1 |  |  |
| 36 preferre |  |  | June | Delta Eleetric Co | \＄154 |  |  |
|  | $4 \mathrm{4c}$ |  | June | Dentists Supply（ N ． | 3. | Ju | July |
|  |  |  | June | Denver |  |  | aug． 20 |
| entra | ＋${ }^{+53}$ | July | June | Deposited Bank Sha | $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July |  |
| $7 \%$ preferre | 15383 |  |  | Deposited Bank S |  |  |  |
| Shain Store Inve |  |  |  |  | $21 / 2 \%$ | July |  |
| Champion Paper Fibre \＆ | \＄1／2 |  | June | Payable in trust shares．Holders |  |  |  |
| Chatam Saving \＆Lo | ${ }_{4}^{82}$ | June 30 | June |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical Ba | ${ }^{45 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June | Detrot Edison Co | 25 c |  |  |
| Chesapapake | 35c | July 3 |  | Detroit Hills |  |  |  |
| Preferred series A | d | July 1 |  | Devoe \＆Raynolds 2 nd | \＄1／4 | July |  |
| Chesebrough Mfg． | 81 | June 26 | June | Diamond Mat | 25c |  |  |
| Chicaga Dailily |  |  |  | Participa | 5 c |  |  |
| $\$ 7$ preferred（qu | \＄1 | July 1 | June 20 | Participating preferre | 75 c | 3－1 | 2－10－40． |
| Chicago Flexible Shaft | \＄1 | June 30 | June | Diamond Shoe Corp．common（qu | 50 c |  |  |
| Extra－ |  | June 30 | June 20 | $6 \%$ preferrec | \＄1．62 | uly | Jun |
| $6 \%$ preferred | \＄11／3 | July | June 15 | Distiliers Corp．－Seagrams，Ltd．， $5 \%$ pf．（quar．） | $\pm 181$ | Aug． | July 15 |
| Chicago Pneumatic Tool， 82.50 p | 62 | July |  | Dixie－Vortex |  | July | une 10 |
| ${ }^{83}$ convertible preferred（qua | ， | July | June 14 | Dr．Peppeer | 30 c |  |  |
| incinnati Gas \＆Electric pref | \＄114 | July 1 | June 15 | Dome Mines，Litd． | 50 c | July | June 30 |
| Incinnati New Orleans \＆Texas | 810 | June 26 | June 5 | Dominguez | ${ }_{25}^{255}$ | June |  |
| Cincinnati \＆Suburban Bell Tel．Co．（qua | \＄1．12 | July 1 | June 16 | ${ }_{\text {Dominthly }}{ }^{\text {Mon }}$ | 28c |  |  |
| incinnatit Union Stock Yards（quar．） |  | June 30 | June | Dominion Coal Co．， | ＋83 |  |  |
| Cincinnati Union Terminal $5 \%$ prer． |  |  |  | Dominion Foundries \＆Steel，Ltd．（i） | ＋25c | July | June |
| $5 \%$ preferred（quar．）－－．．－ |  |  |  | Dominion Glass，Ltd |  |  | June 15， |
| ${ }^{5} 5$ |  | 1－1－40 | Dec． | Premerred（quar．） | \＄1．37 |  |  |
| Citizens Wholesale Sup |  | June 30 | June 25 | Dominion Textile，Ltd | ＋\＄14 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred（quarterl |  | July 1 | June， 29 | Preferred（quar．） | 1813 | July | June 30 |
| dity Baki | \＄13／4 | Aug． 1 | July＇ 25 | Draper Cor | ${ }^{75 \mathrm{c}}$ | July | uni |
| dity rea \＆Fuel | 30c | June 30 | June | ${ }_{\text {Driver }}$ | \＄13／4 | July | Ju |
| Cleve．Cin．Chic \＆St．I |  | July 31 | July | Duke Power | 75 c | July |  |
| 5\％preferred（quar． | \＄144 | July 31 | July | Preferred（q | \＄136 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\$ 4.50}$ preferred |  |  | June | Duneau Silik Corp． | 50 c | Aug． | Aug． |
| Cleveland Graphit | \＄15c | June 30 | June 2 |  |  | Juy |  |
| leveland Union Stock Yards（quar | 12 $1 / 2$ | July | June | du Pont（E．I．）deNemours，\＄4．50 pref．（quar．）－ | S118 | July |  |
| Climax Molyb |  | June 30 | June | Duquesne Light Co ． | si | Jul |  |
| Cluett，Peabody \＆ | 25 c | June 26 | June | Eagle Picher Lead，pref．（qu | \＄132 |  | June 15． |
| Preferred（\％ | \＄134 | July | Junn | Eariy \＆Daniel Co．i．pref．（quar．） |  |  |  |
| Class A（quar | \＄159 | July | June | Eastern Steel Products．Ltd．，preferred（quar．）－ |  |  |  |
| Coca－Cola Bottli |  |  |  | Eaton \＆How |  |  |  |
| oca－Cola | \＄5 | Juy | une 12 | ries＂F＂， |  |  |  |
| Colgate－Palmolive－Peet prof．（quar．） | \＄13／2 |  | June 6 |  |  |  |  |


| Name of Companv |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eastman Kodak Co. (quar.) <br> Preferred (quar.) Economy Grocery stores (quar.) <br> Economy Grocery stores (quar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Edmonton city Lairy Co...itd - $61 / 2 \%$ preferred (accumulation) |  |  |
| Electric Auto-Lite Co. (irregular) |  |  |
| Electric Controller \& Mfg. <br> Electric \& Peoples Traction- |  |  |
| - |  |  |
| Electric Vacuum Ciearner Co. (irregular) |  |  |
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| End |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Engineers Public service, 86 preferred (quar.) $\$ 5 \% /$ preferred (quar.) $\$ 51 / 2$ preferred (quar.) $\$ 5$ proferred (quar.) |  |  |
| Equitable Fire Ins Co (Charieston, s. ©.). © |  |  |
| Exxelsio Insurance ( |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  <br> Passenger Ry. (Phila.) <br> Falstaff trewing Corr. (quar.) |  |  |
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| Cum, conv, pre |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| Federal Ins |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Federal services Finance Corp. (Wash., D. O.$)^{-}$ Common (quarterly) <br> $\%$ preferred (qua |  |  |
|  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |
| nce Co . of Pennsylvania (cuar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| First National Bank (Toms River, N.J.) (qui,)- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| FrrstFrist Stational Pawnores sociery.)FisherFishar.) Fishman (M. H.) Co.. $5 \%$ com conv. preef.(quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Florshesim Bhoe Co. class A |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Food Machinery Corp. $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ (preferred) Common en Power Co. $6 \%$ ist pref (quar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Foreignont. \& Power Co. $6 \%$ 1st pret. quar Foresight Foundation A" (semi-annual) -- |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Foster \& Kleaiser Co. $6 \%$ class A A pres. (quar.) Fox (Peter) Brewing Co. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prasenger RR, ¢\%.112622 per shar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2} 2$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Gannett Co. Inc. $\$ 8$ conv. preferred |  |  |
| 83 converibiole preierered (quar.). Gatineau Power Co $5 \%$. 5 opref. (quar |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| General American Transportation Co: |  |  |
| Genera |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Genera |  |  |
| General Eliectric Co-Foratio |  |  |
| $41 / 3 \%$ <br> Genral convertible preferr |  |  |
| General Mills, Inc. common. |  |  |
| Motors Corp., 85 prep. (quar.) |  |  |
|  |  | June 16 |
|  |  |  |
|  | \$11 | July |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $1 / 4$ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Name of Company | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { When } \\ \text { Pavable } & \text { Holders } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Glbso | c |  |
| Gilleatte Saf |  |  |
| Gilmore 85 | 1 | 3 |
| Glons Falls Insura |  | 1 June 15 |
| Glidden Co., 4 | 5614 | June 16 |
| Godchaux |  |  |
| Goderich |  | 7 |
| Goebel Brewing Co.-. |  | Jn |
| Gold ${ }^{\text {Goldiatt }}$ | 81 | Ju |
| Goodrich (B. F.) ${ }^{\text {co., } 55 \text { preferred ( }}$ | \$1 | June 30 June 23 |
| Goodyear Tire \& Rubb |  |  |
| Gorton-Pew Fisher |  | ${ }^{\text {unly }}$ 3 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Ju |
| Grand Rapids Varnish |  | June 30 June |
| Grant ( W . T.) ${ }^{\text {co }}$ |  | July ${ }^{1}$ June 14 |
| Great West Life Assurance Co.................... | 334 | July 3 June 20 |
| Great Western Sugar Co., preferred (quar.) ---- | ${ }_{50} 81$ | July 3 June 15 |
| Green \& Coats Sts., Phila $\$ 0.704207$ per share |  |  |
| Greening (B.) Wire Co., Litd (quar.)-.......... |  |  |
| Greenwich Gas Co., ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |
| Greybound C |  |  |
| Groum | 1330 | July 1 June 21. |
| Guarantee Co. of North | \$1 | July 15 June 30 |
| Guaranty Trust Co.of | +83 | July 15 June 30 |
| Guilford Realty | †75c | Jun |
|  | \$11/9 | July 1 |
| Hackensack Wate | 43\% |  |
| Haliax ${ }^{\text {Hal }}$ |  |  |
| Hammermili Paper Coi, $413 \%$ | \$11/8 | July 1 June 25 |
| milton |  |  |
| milton United Theat |  |  |
| Hanes ( P . H.) Kinlting | S139 | Juil -1 June 30 |
| Hanover Fire Insuranc |  | July 1 June 19 |
| Harding Carpets |  | July 3 June 15 |
| Harris-seybold-Pot | \$134 | July 1 June 20 |
| Harshaw Che |  | July ${ }^{\text {d }}$ June 23 |
| $7 \%$ preferred | \$13/ | June 30 Ju |
| Hartord Fire Insu |  | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| es ste |  |  |
| Hazel-A |  |  |
| Heelley (Walter E.) \& | 108 | June 30 June 20 |
|  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ ( C |  |  |
| Preferreo. W | ${ }^{81} 1$ | July 1 June 10 |
| Hercules Powder | d | June |
| Hibbard, Spencer, Ba |  |  |
| Hickok Oil Co. | - 81 | ${ }^{\text {June }}$ 26 Jun |
| Hinde \& Dauch Pape |  |  |
| His convertible pref |  | July 1 June 15 |
| Hinde \& Dauch Paper Co. (Can.) | 12 | July 3 June 15 |
|  |  |  |
| Hos convert |  | Jouly 1 June 16 |
| Home Gas \& Electric | \$15 | July 1 June 20 |
| mestake Mining Co | 373/2 | unne 26 June 20 |
| eymead |  |  |
| Hoover Bal \& Bear | \$11/2 | July 1 Jun |
| Hoskins M |  | June |
| Houdaill-Hershey cla | 62 2 /2 |  |
| Class B |  |  |
| ${ }_{5 \%}$ Housenoid |  | July 15 |
| Houston Oil Field Ma |  |  |
| Houston (Tom) Pea |  | July 1 Jun |
| Howe Gas \& Electric pref | ${ }_{75 \mathrm{c}}^{15}$ | June 310 |
| Hudson Bay Mining \& Smètitin |  | June. 26 |
| umble Oil \& Refining |  | July 2 Jun |
| Haron \& Erie Mtge. Co |  |  |
| Ideal Ceme |  |  |
| Illinois Bell Telephone | 82 | Jun |
| Ilinois Central RR. (leased lines) |  | July 1 June |
| ${ }_{\text {Il }}$ Iluminating \& Power |  |  |
| 7\% preferred |  |  |
| Imperial Life Assurance (Ca |  | July 3 Jun |
| Quarterly | - 181 | Oct. ${ }^{\text {Ofe }}$ |
|  | +10c | June 30 June |
| Independent Pneumatic |  | July 1 June 21. |
| Indiana General service Indiana \& Michizan Electric $7 \%$ pref. (qua | \$1 | July i June |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1 | July il Jun |
| Indianapolis Power \& Light, $61 / 2 \%$ pref. (quar.) |  | July 1 Ju |
| Indianapolis Water Co. $\overline{5} \%$ cam.prepr. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (quarar.) | \$1/4 | July 1 Ju |
| Industrial Acceptance Corp. \$2 class A (quar.)-- |  | June |
| $5 \%$ conv. preferred (q |  | Jun |
| Ingersoll Rand Co.; $6 \%$ prefe |  | July ${ }_{\text {June }}{ }^{1}$ |
| Indand Investors, | \$134 |  |
| Institutional Securities, bank |  |  |
| Insurance Certificates, Inc |  | June |
| Insurance Co. of Nor | \$1 | July |
| Interallied Investmen |  | July 3 Juu |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ (semi-a | \$4 | July |
| Interlake Steamshi |  | Ju |
| International Business | \$1, | July 10 June 22 |
| International |  |  |
| international | 12\%/2c | July 1 June 20 |
| International Ed |  |  |
| \$3.50 prefe |  |  |
| International Harvester O. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ International Nickel Co. Canad | +50c | June 30 May 31 |
| $7 \%$ preferred |  |  |
| International Ocean Teleg | +81 | ${ }^{\text {July }} 11$ Jun |
| International Power, Secur | + ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| International Produ |  | Jul |
| International 8 |  |  |
| International |  | July 1 Jun |
| Inter-State Roya |  |  |
|  |  | July 15 June 30 |
| Co. of |  | July 1 June 15 |
| Investment Foundation Ltd. $6 \%$ pref. | $\pm \$ 1$ | y |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Holders <br> Payahle of Record | Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | IVhen Holders Payable of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Investors Corp. of R. I. $\$ 6$ p | \$1 | July 1 June 20 | McGraw E | ${ }_{25}^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ |   <br> Aug.  <br> July  <br> 1 Jund <br> 5  <br> 5  |
| Iowa Pubic ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | July 1 June 20 | McKay Machine |  |  |
| \% ${ }_{\text {\% }}$ 18t preferred (quar |  | July 1 June | McRee (Arthur ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ${ }_{75}^{25}$ | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 11$ June 20 |
| ${ }^{\$ 6} 1$ 1st preferred (quar |  | July 1 June 20 |  | +30c |  |
| Iowa southern Utilities | +819 | July 1 | McQuay-Norris Mfg . Co. (interim) | 5 | July 3 June 23 |
| 6\% $61 / 2$ | + 8 | July 1 June 15 |  | \$134 | July 1 June 200 |
| Iron Fire |  | Sept. 1 Aug. |  | \$11/2 | Aug. 15 Aug. 5 |
| Irving Alr ${ }_{\text {Oni }}$ | 25c | July 1 June | Makeferred (quar.) | \$12 | Nov. 15 Nov. ${ }^{4}$ |
| Extra- |  | July 1 June 15 | agor Car Corp, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 255 | June 30 June 21. |
| Irving Trust Co. (quar | 5 | July 1 June 22 | prefer | \$134 | June 30Ju |
| ${ }^{\$} 6$ preferred (qu | \$11/2 | July 1 June 22 | Mahon (R.C.) Co., \$2 class A preferred (quar.) | 5 | July 15 June 30 |
| Jamaica ${ }^{\text {d }}$ preferred |  | June 30 June 15 | Mahonin | \$114 | July 11 June 26 |
| Jefferson Electric--..-- |  | June 30 June | Manis | 81 | July 1 June 20 |
| Jenkins Brothers, non-vo <br> Founder shares (irregu |  | June 29 June | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Mreferre | \$134 | July 11 June 20 |
| $7 \%$ preferred (qu |  | June 29. June | Mansfield |  | July 1 June 15 |
|  |  | July i June | Prefer | c | July 10, July 1 |
| 6\% preferred (quar.) |  | July 1 June | Mapes ${ }^{\text {C }}$ | c | July ${ }^{1} 1$ June 15 |
| Johns-Manville Co |  | July 1 June |  | 2 c | July 1 'June 16 |
| Joliet \& Chicago R | 5 c | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ 3une ${ }^{\text {June }} \mathbf{2 0}$ | Marine Mides | \$11/4 | July 1 June 15 |
| K\% preferred (quarter |  | July 1 June 20 | Marlin Ro | 50 c | July 11 June 20 |
| Kansas City Power \& |  | July 1 June 14 | Masonite Corp., co | \$1 |  |
| Kansas Electric Power $7 \%$ preferred (quar) |  | July ${ }_{\text {July }} 1$ June 15 | M ${ }_{\text {5\% }}$ preferred (quar.) | 1 | June 26 June 21 |
|  |  | July 1 June 14 | Masthieson Alkali Works | 373/2 | June 30 June 8 |
| ${ }^{\$ 6}$ preferred (qua |  | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | Preferred (quar) |  | Sept. 1 Aug. 16 |
| Kansas power (co., 8 preferred (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ preferred |  | July 11 June 20 | Mead Johnson \& Co. |  |  |
| Kansas Utilities Co. 7 |  | July 1 June 21 |  | 20 c | June 26 J |
|  | 30 c | June 26 June 9 | Mengel Co , (act |  |  |
| Katz Drug Co., pre | \$118. | July 1 June 15 | Merchants Bank of N | \$1/4 | June 30 June 20 |
| Kaufman Dept. |  | Juny 38 | Mextran | 25 c | June 30 June 19* |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | July 1 June | Merck \& |  |  |
|  | 12 | July 1 June 20 | Prefer | s1/2 | July il June 16 |
| Preferred (quar.) --- |  | uly 1 June 20 | Mesta Machine | 81 | July 1 May 31 |
| Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp. <br> Kemper-Thomas, $7 \%$ special | \$1 | Sopt. 1 Aug. 22 | ${ }_{86}$ prior preferred | \$1 | Juy 1 May 31 |
| 7\% 8pecial preferred (quar | \$18 | Dec. 1 Nov. 21 | 85 prior pref |  | July 1 May 31 |
| Kerlyn Oil Co |  | July June 10 | 86 pref. ( | \$1 | July 1 May 31. |
| eystone |  | July 1 Jun | ${ }^{85}$ preferred (qua | 过 | 4 |
| erly |  | July il June | Michizan Assoc. Tele | \$11/2 | July 1 June 15 |
| Prefer | \$1 | July 1 June 13 | Michisan Cities Natur |  | June 15 June 10 |
| King-Seeley Corp $51 /$ | $2{ }^{1 / 2}$ | July 1 June ${ }^{\text {July }}$ June 15 | Michigan silica |  | July 1 June 20 |
|  | \$11/3 | July 1 June 15 | Middlesex W | 83 | July 1 June 23 |
| $5 \%$ preferred D (qu |  |  | Midland Gro | 50 | July 1 June 15 |
| Kirsch Co. 1.1 | 37, | June 30 June 15 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{10 \mathrm{c}}^{2.0}$ | June 30.June 15 |  | $50 \mathrm{c}$ | $\|\mathrm{Ju}\|$ |
| Knott Corporation |  | July 15 June 20 | midvale C | ${ }^{1}$ | July 1 June 17 |
| Koppers Co., $6 \%$. | 75 c | July 11 June | Mid-West Refi | 5 c | June 24 June 19 |
| Kresge Dept. Stores | 81 | July 1 June 20 | Minineapolis |  |  |
| Kroger Grocery do Baking Co. 7 \% | \$1\% | Aug. 1 July 20 | Minnesota Powe | + $\$ 18$ |  |
| preferred |  | July 1 June | 86 prefer |  |  |
| Lackawanna | \$1 | July 1 June 12 |  |  | June 29 June 9 |
| Lamaque Gold Mines, | 10 c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July 1 June | ${ }_{\text {Mississip }}$ | \$11/2 |  |
| Lambert Co | 371/2c | July 1 June 17 | Mississippi Va |  | July 19 June 24 |
| Lambton Loan |  | July ${ }^{3}$ June 15 | Missouri Edison | 818 | July ${ }^{\text {Jum }}$ June 20 |
| Landis Machine | 25 c 25 | Aug. 15 Aug. | Mitchell (J. S.) \& Co. Lil | \$1/4 | July 1 June 10 |
| Langendort United Bäke | 50 c | June 24 June | Mock, Judson, |  |  |
| Class B (quar.) | 30 c | June 24 June | 7\% cur | 13 | July 1 June 15 |
| Class B B (extra) | 5c | June 24 June 14 | Model Oils, |  | July 15 Junie 30 |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | July 1 June 20 | Monongahela | 43 | July 1 Ju |
| Lava Cap Go |  | June 30 June 10 | Monroe Chemica |  |  |
| Leath \& Co. preferred (quar.) - --.an--- | 621/2c | July ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ | Monsanto | \$214 | Dec. 1 Nov. 10 |
| Lehigh Poriland Cement (o. 4\% - - .-. \%uar.)-- |  | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ |  |  |  |
| hman Corp | 20c | July ${ }^{\text {July }} 15$ June ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Montana-Dako | \$1 |  |
| 4 $1 / 2 \%$ preferre | \$11/9 | Aug. 1 July 20 | 5\% |  | July 1 June 15 |
| Libby, McNeil |  | July ${ }^{\text {Jul }}$ June 16 | Montgom | \$144 | July |
| Lifge Insuranc | \$130 | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ 1 June 13 | Class ${ }^{\text {Corrected }}$ |  |  |
| Lincoln National Life lusu |  | Aug. 1 July 27 | Moore Cor | , | July 3 Ju |
|  |  | Nov. |  |  |  |
| Lincoln Telephone |  |  | Moore (Wm. R.) Dry Goo |  |  |
| Class B ( ${ }^{\text {chuar. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qu | \$11/2 | July 10 June 30 | Morris \& Essex R | 81 | July 1 Ju |
| Link Belt Co pref | \$1\% | Julv 1 June 15 | Morris Finance Co., clas |  | - June 30 Jun |
| Lionton (Thos. J.) , Inc. | $25c$ | July 20. June 13 | Class B com | \$134, | June 30 June |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | 37 | July 1 June 23 | Morris Plan Bank |  | 硅 |
| quid Carbonic Oor |  |  | Morris Plan Bank | 10 c | July 3 Ju |
| (tylie Miami RR.' original | \$1.10 | Sept. 9 Aug. 24 | Morristown Securitit |  |  |
| Original capital (quar.) | \$10c | Sec. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 24$ | Mt. Diablo Min. \& D |  |  |
| Special guaranteed (quar | 5 Sc | Dee 9 Nov. 24 | Mueller Brass Co. Cirregular |  | June 29 June 22 |
| Little Schuylkill Navigation | \$1.05 | July 15 June 16 | Murphy (G.C.) Co. | \$1/4. | July 30 June ${ }^{\text {June }} 30$ |
| Lock Joint Pide Oo (mon | 66c 30 c | June 30 June 20 |  |  | June 28 Jute 15 |
| Lockhart Yower Co., $7 \%$ preferred (semi-ann.) | \$31/2 | Sept. 25 S Sept. 25 | $6 \%$ preferr | \$1/2 | Sept. 28 Sept. 21 |
| Loew's, Inc. (quar | 50c | June 30 June 20 | Mu\% preferred (quar. | 5100 | Juck 15 June 30 |
| (Marcus) Theatre |  | June 30 June 17 | Common |  | July 15 |
| one Star Ce | 75 c | June 30 June 12 | Myers (F. E.) \& Bro. |  | June 26 Ju |
| nghorn P |  |  | Nashau Gum \& Coated Paper 7\% pref. (quar.)-- |  | July 1 dune ${ }^{\text {dune }}$ 20 |
| ${ }_{\text {Extra }}$ | \$1/4 |  | Nashvile \& decatur Rr, guaranteed (quar.)--- |  | July 1 IJu |
| $5 \%$ refunding partic. prefert | \$114 | Dec. 1 Nov. | National Battery Co. 82.20 conv. pr | 55 c | July 1 Ju |
|  | 25 c | Dec. 1 Nov. | Nat. Bearing Metals C | \$134 | Aug. 15 Ju |
| Loomis-Sayles M | 50 c | July 1 June 8 | National Biscuit | 15 c | July 15 'June 30 |
| Loomise-Waylees ${ }^{\text {Sec }}$ |  | June 24 June 12 | National Breweries, Ltd. (qu | \$50c | July 3 June |
| $5 \%$ |  | Aug. 1 July ${ }^{\text {July }} 18$ | Preferred (quar.)- | +442 |  |
| $5 \%$ preerered -äar | \$1 | July 1 Sct. 1 Sept. 18 | National Candy 1 st ${ }^{\text {National Cash }}$ | +254 | July 15 June 30 |
| Lord \& Taylor (quar | \$2, | July 1 June 17 | National Casket Cor |  | June 30 June |
| Lorilard (P.) Co. (qu | s130 | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | National City Lin | ${ }_{7} 5 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. 1 |
| Louisville Gas \& Electri | 371/4 | June 24 May | Class |  | Aug. 1 July |
| Class B- | 121/2c | June 24 May | National Dairy Product |  | July 1 IJune |
| $7 \%$ cumulative preferred (quar |  |  | Preferred $A$ \& $B$ (quar. | \$154 | June 30 Ju |
| 7\% cumulative preferred cumuar. | 12\%\% | July 15 June 30 | Nationar isiscount Corp. | \$134 | June 30 |
| \%\% cumulative preferred (quar. |  | July 15 June 30 | National Fuel Gas Co |  | July 15 June 30 |
| ankenteimer Co pref. (quar.) |  |  | National Grocers Co., \$1/2 P |  | Junge 30 June 16 |
| Pref |  | 1-2-40 Dec. 23 | Preforred | \$1 | Aug. 1 |
| Mkens Valley RR. \& |  | July 1 June 15 | National Oil Products (in | $\$ 1$ | Jung. 10 |
| ynchburg \& Abing | \$1 ${ }^{1}$ | June 30 June 16 | National Power \& Light | 37 | July 1 June |
| Andrews \& |  | July 15 June 30* | National Ste |  | July 15 June 30 |
| $\mathrm{Mc}_{\text {colarehy New }} \mathbf{6}$ preferred | 431/2/ | Juiy Aug . 31 Jung Aug. $30{ }^{\text {a }}$ | National St |  | July 1 June 6 |
| $7 \%$ preferr |  | Nov. 30 Nov. 29 | omas Co. (quar. |  | July 1 June 5 |
| cColl-Frontenac Oil, pref.(quar.) | + $\$ 11 / 2$ | July 15 June 30 | Navarro Oil Co. (qua |  | une 30 June 20 |


| Name of Company | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Share } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} \text { When } & \text { Holders } \\ \text { Payable of Record } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nehi Corp- | , | $1{ }^{1}$ June 15 |
| Newberry (J. J.) Oo. quar |  | July 1 June 16 |
| ewberry (J. J.) Realty. 6 | \$15 | Aug. ${ }^{\text {Aug. }} 1$ |
| New England Fire Insu | 13 c | July 1 June 15 |
| ew England P |  | Jul |
| $\$ 2$ preferred |  | July 1 June |
| ${ }^{\$ 2}$ preferr |  | July 1 June |
| New Hampshire Fire Insurance (quar.) | 40 | July 1 June |
| New Idea, Inc-a-- | 15 c | June |
| \$55 preferred (quar.) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 81 | July 1 Ma |
| New London Northern RR. Co. (quar.) | +1818 | July 11 June |
| Newport Electric Corg. $6 \%$ pref. (quar | ¢ 1 | July 1 June |
| New York \& Har |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July 1 June 1 |
| $N$ N. Y. Honduras |  | June 30 June |
| New York Lackawanna | \$14.4 |  |
| New York Power $\&$ Light $7 \%$ pref | \$11 | July 1 June 15 |
|  | \$11/2 | July July 1 1 |
| Niagara Alkali Co.e, $7 \%$ orep. (quar | \$1/4 | July 1 June 16 |
| Niagara Falls Smelt, \& Ref. (quar) | +25c | June 36, June 15 |
| lyuo Corp., class A (quar |  |  |
| Class A (quar.) | 50 c | Nov. 15 Nov. 17 |
| Nobrith Ampris Aviatio |  | June 30 June 17 |
| th American C | 30 c | July 1 Jun |
| 6\% preferred (quar. |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}{ }^{25}$ Jun |
| $5 \%$ \%ro preferred (quar.) | 717 | July 11 June 10 |
| North American Finance | 5 | July 11 June |
| ${ }^{\text {Prior preferred ( }}$ (quar) | 87 | July ${ }^{\text {Junly }}$ |
| North Amer. Rayon Corp e\% prior pref. (qu.) | 87 | July il June |
| North Central Texas Oil Co., inc., com. (interim) | 10 c | Juy $1{ }^{1}$ June 15 |
| North star Oil |  | July |
| 6\% preferred (quar.). | + ${ }^{6} 112$ | July 25 June 30 |
| Northern states Power (Min.) ${ }^{\text {N\% }}$ |  | July 10 June 30 |
| Northwestern Electric, 1 st Northwestern | +\$112 | ( July 1 |
| Norwalk Tire \& Rubber nreferre | 87 | july f Jun |
| Nova Scotia Light \& Power Co. |  | July ${ }^{1}$ Junue |
| Novadel Agene Corp. (quar.) | \$ | July 1 Jun |
| NY Pa NJ Utilities Co., | 75 c | July 1 May |
| Orilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltt. | +25c | July 3 Jun |
| \$6 preforred (quar.) | \$15. | July in June |
| \$7.60 preferred (qua | \$1.65 | July 1 June |
| \$7.20 preferred (quar | \$1.80 | ${ }_{\text {July }}{ }^{\text {July }} 1$ |
| Ohio Finance |  | July |
| $6 \%$ preferred (qua | \$11/2 | July 1 Jun |
| Ohio Oublisissippi | ${ }_{41}{ }^{2} 22^{2}$ | July 1 Jun |
| $6 \%$ preferred (mon | 50c | July 1 June |
| Ohio Sorvice Holding |  | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ July ${ }^{\text {d }}$ June |
| Ohio Water service Co.. | 7 C | June 30) June |
| klahoma Natural Gas co |  |  |
| ${ }_{63} 6$ prior preferreed (qua | \$1/2 | June 30 June |
| Old Colony Insurance Co. (Boston) | 85 | July 1 June 20 |
| Old Colony Trust Associates (increa | 25c | July 15 July 1 |
| Omar. Inc. (irregular) | \$1/2 |  |
| Onomea Sugar (monthly) | 10 c | June 3n June |
| Ontario Loan \& Debenture | \$\$1/4 | July |
| $6 \%$ preferred (quarterly) | $11 / 2$ | July 1 June 24 |
| $5 \%$ preferred (quart |  | July 1,June 24 |
| $5 \%$ preferred ( auar, |  |  |
| Pacinic \& Atlantic Telegraph (s. | +154 | July 1 June |
| Pacific Can Co., common (quar | 123/2c |  |
| $6 \% \%$ Preferred C (quarterly) | $16^{2} \mathrm{4c}$ | Aug. A July 15 |
| $5 \%$ preferred (qua | \$1/4 | Aug. 1 July 15 |
| Common (quarter |  | July 1 June |
| cific Gas \& Electric Co. (quar |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Pacifinc }}$ Lighting Corn. 85 prep ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 871, \mathrm{yc} \\ & 62 / 2 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|}  & \text { July } \\ \text { July } & 15 \end{array} \text { June } 19$ |
| For a period irom May 15 to Ju <br> Pacific Public Service. |  |  |
| \$1.30 1 1st | $321 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | Aug. 1 July ${ }^{\text {c }} 15$ |
| 6 aciric Telephone \& |  | June 30 |
| Pacific Tin Corp. (special | 25c | June 277 June 16 |
| Page-Hersey Tubes (quar.) | +\$1 | July 1 June 15 |
| Panhandee astern ${ }^{\text {a }}$ partic. preferred class |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred class B (qua | \$11/2 |  |
| Pararfine Cos. Inc | 50 c . | June 27 June 12 |
| Paramount Pictures, In | 15c | July 15 June 30 |
| 1 1st preferred (quar.) | \$11/2 | July 1 June |
| Parke Davis $\&$ (qua | 15 c | July 1 June 15 |
| Pathe Film Corp. $\$$ | 40 |  |
| Peninsular Telephone | 50 c | Oct. 1 Sept. 15 |
| Preferred A (qu | \$134 | Nov. 15 Nov. 4 |
| Preferred A (quar. | \$130 |  |
| Penney (J. O.) Co- | 75 c | June 30 Ju |
| Penn Traffic Co. (s.a.)-................... | 71/2c | July 25. |
| Granting Annuities (Phila.) (quar.) |  |  |
| Pennsylvanala Edison Co., 85.5 pref. (quar | \$144 | July 11 June 10 |
| Pennsylvania Glass sand |  | Juls' 1 June 10 |
| \$7 conv. preferred (quar.) --- |  |  |
| Pennsylvania Power Co. \$5 preferred (quar.) | \$1134 | Aug. 1 July 15 |
|  | \$1 | July 1 IJune 15 |
| $\$ 5$ preferred (quar.) | 81 | July 1 June 15 |
| Pennsylvania Telep. Corp. $6 \%$ preferred (quar.) | \$1 | July ${ }^{1}$ Junily ${ }^{1}$ June 15 |
| Penreferred (quar) | \$1 | July 1 June 15 |
| Peoples Drug stores (qu | ${ }_{25}^{250}$ | July 1 June |
| Peoples Gas Light \% Coloke | + | ${ }^{\text {July }} 15$ dun |
| Peoples Pass . .7. (Paila.) |  |  |
| \$4.697717 per stock trust |  | June 30 June 15 |
| Peonlest ${ }^{\text {Perrectep. }}$ Co | 50 c | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ 1/JJune |
| Pet Milk Co. (qu | 25 c | July 1 June |
|  | \$109 | July 11 June |
| Petroleum Corp. of Am |  | June 28 June |
| Petroleum \& Trading Corp. 81.25 | 37 | June 29 June |
|  |  |  |
| Philadelphia Balt. \& Wäshinḡ |  | June 30 June 15 |



| Name of Company | Per． <br> Share | When Payable | Holders of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seeman B | ${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  |
| servel，Inc．prer． | 813 | July 1 | June 16 |
| Preferred（quar． | \＄15 | 1－3－4 | Sept． |
| ven－Up Bottlin |  |  | June 21 |
| Shamrock Oil \＆Gas Corp | ＋55c | July | une |
| $6 \%$ convertible pref | ＋30c | July | ， |
| Shawmut Assn．（Boston）（quee Creek Gold Mines，Ltd．（quar． | 10c | July |  |
| Extra－ |  | July |  |
| Sherwin－Wiliams（Canada） $7 \%$ preferred． | ＋ 581 | July $\frac{1}{3}$ | Jun |
| Sierra Pac．Power Co， $6 \%$ pret．（quar． |  | Aug． |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ cumulative preferred（qu | \＄1 | June | June |
| Singer Mfg．Co，（quart | \＄1 | June | June |
| Skelly Oil Co．， $6 \%$ cum．prep．（quar．） | \＄1／2 | Aug． | July |
| Skenandoa Rayon 5\％con | 813 |  |  |
| S\％preferred A（quar | \＄1／4． | July | June 15 |
| Smith（L．C．）\＆Corona Typewr ters（omitted） |  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄1／2 | July 15 | June |
| Preferred（quar．） |  | July | June 12 |
| South Carolina Power Co．，\＄ <br> South Penn Oil Co．（quar．） | 371／2c | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ June 30 | June 15 |
| South Porto Rico Sugar C | 25 c |  |  |
| uth West Co．（Mass． |  |  | June |
| South West Pennsylvania Pipe Li | 50 c | July | ＊ |
| $5 \%$ original preferred |  |  |  |
| $5 \% \%$ prea，series C | 34\％／8 |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred（quarterly | $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Preferred A（quar．） |  |  |  |
| Southern Canada Pow |  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar | 1 |  |  |
| Southern New England T | \＄144 | July | Une |
| Southern Phosphate Co |  |  |  |
| Southwestern Gas \＆El．Co． $7 \%$ \％eum．Pr | \＄1䢒 |  | June 15 |
| Southwestern Light \＆Power \＄6 pref．（qu．）（uar）． |  |  |  |
| $8 \%$ preferred（quarterly | 82 | Dec． | Dec |
| orts Products，inc．（irregul |  |  |  |
| ringfield Gas \＆Electric 87 preferred（quar．）．－ | \＄134 | July |  |
|  | $31 / 2$ |  | Jun |
| Standard Brands，Inc．（ | 12 |  | June |
| \＄4．50 pref．（quar |  |  |  |
| Standard Fire Insurance＇（Trenton，N．J．）（quar．） | 75 c | July 22 | Jul |
| Standard Oil of Ohio， $5 \%$ preferred－－．．．－． | \＄114 | July 15 | June 30 |
| andard steel Construction， |  |  | June |
| Preferred（qu | \＄1／2 | June 30 | June 19 |
| ayton Oil |  |  |  |
| Pre |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preel }}^{\text {Preference }}$－${ }^{\text {a }}$－of Canada， |  |  | June 20 |
| Steel Co．of Canada，${ }^{\text {Common（quarterly）}}$ | ＋43 |  | July |
| Steel Products Corp．（init |  | July | June |
| Sterchi Bros，stores， 1 Ist | 75 c | June 30 |  |
| Stix，Baer \＆Fuller Co． $7 \%$ \％pref．（qü | 43 3 ¢ | ${ }^{\text {Junge }} 30$ |  |
| Sun Life Assurance of Canada | \＄3\％ | July | Jun |
| rray Oil Corp．， $51 / 2$ | 683 c |  |  |
|  | $82^{40} / 2 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
| Class B |  | July |  |
| perior Water Li | \＄1 |  |  |
| Class ${ }^{\text {aram }}$ | $82{ }^{\text {5 }}$ c | July |  |
| Supersilk Hosiery Mills， $5 \%$ | \＄21／2 |  | June 16 |
| Sussex RR，（s．－a．）－－－－ |  |  | June 12 |
|  | ${ }_{5}$ | July | May 23 |
| Tacony－Palmyra Br | $50 \mathrm{c}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Class A（quar．） | 50 | June 30 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Exefrat }}$ Pxered（quar | \＄11 |  |  |
| aggart Corp | 621／2 |  |  |
| Talcot |  | July | June |
| Tambly |  | July |  |
| 5 Tampreferred | ${ }_{5}+621 / \mathrm{c}$ | July |  |
| Taunton Gas Lig |  | July | June |
| Texas Cors | 10 c | July |  |
| Texas Electric service， | \＄11／2 |  | June 15 |
| Texon Oil \＆Land | 10 c | June 30 | June |
| Thatcher Manufacturing | 25 c |  |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ \＄1．408415 ${ }^{\text {per }}$ |  |  |  |
| Thompson Products， |  |  |  |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄114 | July | Jane 20 |
| Time，Inc．（quarteriy） | \＄1 | June 30 | June 20 |
| Extra | 50 c | June 30 |  |
| Tintic Standard Mi |  |  |  |
| 7\％\％preferred（quart | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}15 \mathrm{c} \\ +812\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Titie \＆Mtge．Guarantee ©o |  |  |  |
| （New Orleans，La．）（irregular） | \＄114 |  |  |
| （mon | 581 | July |  |
| $5 \%$ preferred（monthly |  | July | June |
| Torrington C | 40 c | June 24 |  |
| Traders Finance Corp．，Ltd．， $7 \%$ pree．B（quar．） | 持13／4 | July |  |
| Tri－Continental ${ }^{6 \%}$ prefersed ${ }^{\text {A }}$（quarteriy） | \＄1118 | July |  |
| Trico Products（quarterly） | 621 | July | June |
| Trusts \＆Guarantee Co．，Ltd．（Toronto），（s－a．） | 晾1 | July | June 17 |
| Tuckett Tobacco Ltd．，pref．（quar．）． | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{81}$ | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | June 20 |
| Tunnel RR．of St．Louis（semi－ann．） | ${ }_{53}$ | July 1 | June |
| $T$ Tentieth Century Fox Film Corp | 50 c | June 30 |  |
| Twin states Gas \＆Eilectric．prior ilien preer．（qu．） |  | June |  |
| Underwood Eliliott Fisher Co．（quar．）－－．．－．．． | 50 | June | June 12＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ |
| Union Investment Co．，pref | 50 |  |  |
| Union Pacific RR，（quar．）， | \＄11／2 |  |  |
| Union Passenger Ry． mo |  |  |  |
| Union Premier Food store（quar．） | 250 | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { June } & 30 \\ \text { July } \end{array}\right\|$ | June |
| Union Traction Co．of Phila．（ $\$ 17.50$ paid in） |  |  |  |
| nion Twist Drill |  |  |  |
| Preferred（qua | \＄13／4 |  |  |
| 7\％preferred（quar |  |  |  |
| United Bond \＆Share Corp．，Ltd．（qu |  | July |  |
| United Carbon Co．（quar．） |  | Oct． |  |
| United－Carr Fastener Corp．（quar．） | 20c | Sept． 15 | Sept． |


| Name of Company | Per Share | When Payable | Holders <br> of Record |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Corporations，Ltd．，$\$ 1.50$ class A（quar．） | $8 \mathrm{c}$ |  | $1$ |
| United Elastic Corp． | 10 c | June | June |
| United Fruit Co．（c） | \＄1 | July | June |
| $6 \%$ A new preferred（quar | \＄75c |  | June 24 |
| United Gas Improvement（qu |  | June | May |
|  | ${ }^{51 / 4}$ | June ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | Jane |
| $6.36 \%$ prior preferred | ${ }^{53 \mathrm{C}}$ | July | June |
| $7 \%$ prior preferred（mo | 58 | July | June 20 |
| United Molasses Co．，L |  |  |  |
| Amer dep． rcts ．or | 7 $12 \%$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { June } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { Jul }\end{aligned}\right.$ |  |
| United Shoe Machinery Corp．，common（qu．）．－ | $621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | July 5 | Jun |
| 6\％preferred（qua | 37 | July | June |
| United States Gauge Co．${ }^{\text {United }}$ States Gypsum Co．（quare） | \＄ 50 c | Juiy | June |
| Preferred（quar．） | \＄13／4 | July | June 15 |
| U．S．Electric Lt．\＆Power share，In Voting shares． | ． 013 |  |  |
| U．S．\＆Foreign Sec．， | \＄1／2 | June 30 |  |
| S．Petroleum，com | 1 c | Aug． | Au |
| Common． |  | Dec． | De |
| United States Plpe \＆Foundry Co．（qua | 50 c | Sept． | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ |
| United States Playing Coard Co．（quar．） |  |  | June |
| United States Sugar Corp．proferred（qu | \＄1／3 | July | Jul |
| United States |  | Juy |  |
| Universal－Cyclops steel ${ }^{\text {courp }}$ | 121／2c | June 30 | Jun |
| Universal Leaf＇Tobacco Cos |  |  |  |
| ommon（ex | 1 |  |  |
| Universal Products | 40 c | June 3 | June 16 |
| pper Michigan Power |  |  |  |
| $6 \%$ preferred（quar．） <br> $6 \%$ preferred（quar．） | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 13 / 2 \\ & \$ 11 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | Aug． | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| $6 \%$ preferred（quar．） |  |  |  |
| Upressit Metal Cap Corp | $1{ }^{2}$ |  |  |
| Utah Power \＆Light， |  | July | June |
| \＄7 preferred－ | $1.162-3$ | July |  |
| alley RR． Co ． | \＄213 | July |  |
| Valve Bag $6 \%$ preferred suu | 815 | July | June 15 |
| Vapor Car Heating co．，$\%$ |  |  | Sept． 1 |
| Vermont \＆Boston Telegra |  |  |  |
| Viau，Ltd．， $5 \%$ pref．（quar．） | 181 |  |  |
| Victor Chemical W |  | June 30 |  |
| tor－Monogham． |  |  | －－ |
| riminan ky |  |  |  |
| Vulcan Corp．，$\$ 3$ conv．prior pre | ${ }^{7} 15$ | Juge 30 | une |
| ． 50 cum．prefe | ＋5118 |  |  |
| Co． | 818 | Oct． 20 | Oet． 10 |
| Wagner Baking， | \＄13／4 | July |  |
| Idorf | 10 c | July |  |
| ard Baking Co． 7 | ＋50c | July |  |
| arren（S | 50 c |  |  |
| Waukesha M．otor Col－．．－${ }^{\text {Wayne }}$ Kniting Mills，pref． | \＄11／2 |  | June |
| Wayne Pump Co | 50 c |  | Ju |
| Weich Grape Juice Co | \＄134 |  |  |
| ellington F |  |  | Jun |
| Wells Fargo Bk，\＆Union Tr．Co．（S．F．）（quar．） | \＄314 |  | June 15 |
| Wesson Ori \＆Snowdrift Co，Inc－i－－．－ | $1211 /$ | ${ }^{\text {July }}$ J 15 | June |
| West Kootenay Pow．\＆Lt．，Ltd． $7 \%$ pf．（quar | ） 1818 |  | June |
| est Michig |  |  |  |
| West Penn Electric Co．，cla | \＄13／4 | June | June |
| 6\％prefer | \＄1／2 |  | July |
| 7\％preferred |  |  |  |
| est Penn Power |  |  |  |
| $7 \%$ preferred（quar） |  |  |  |
| \＄1．015233 per share |  |  |  |
| est Point | 30c | July |  |
| est Texas Utilit |  | July |  |
| ${ }_{\text {West }} \$ 6$ preferred Virginia |  | ${ }^{\text {Juiy }}$ | Jun |
| West Virginia Water Service．$\$ 6$ pref | ＋\＄11／2 | July | June |
| Western Assurance Co．（Toro |  |  |  |
| Western Electric Co．（increas） | 35 c | June 30 | June 23 |
| Western Grocers L | 75 c | July | June |
| Preferred（quar． | \＄134 | July | June |
| Western Tablet \＆Stationery preferred | \＄114 |  | June |
| Westminister Paper Co．（sem |  |  |  |
| tm | 25 c | July |  |
| Weston Electrical Instr | 50 c | July |  |
| Weston（Geo．）Ltd． |  |  |  |
| Wetherill Finance common | 15 c | July |  |
| 6\％preferred（qua | 150 | July | June 15 |
| Whitaker Paper | $\$ 1$ | July | June |
| Preferred（qua | \＄132 | July | June |
| Wilsil）．Ltd．（quar．） | 125 | July | June |
| Winn \＆Lovett Groc | \＄13／4 | July | June 20 |
| Class A（quar．） | 50 c | July | June |
| Class B（quar | 25 c | July | June |
| insted Hosier | \＄150 | Aug． | July 15 |
| Extra |  | Nov． | Oct． 15 |
| Quarter | \＄1\％${ }^{50 \mathrm{c}}$ | No | Oct． |
| Wisconson Co．， $7 \%$ preferr |  |  |  |
| Wisormerly Securities Co． |  | July | June |
| Wiser Oil Co． |  | July | June 10 |
| Extra | 15 c | July | June 10 |
| Wolverine Tube C | 10 c 10 c | July | June |
| Woodley Petrose | 10c | June | June |
| Woodward \＆La | 50 c | Jun | June |
| Preferred（qu | \＄1\％ | June | June 16 |
| Worcester Salt |  |  | Jung． 4 |
| Wright－Hargreaves Mines， | 10 c | July ${ }^{\text {July }}$ | May 17 |
| Wrima－－－－7 |  | July | May 17 |
| Wrigiey（1）m．）Jr．（month | 25c | Aug． | June |
| Monthly |  | Sept． | Aug． 19 |
| ont |  | Oct． |  |
| Wurlitzer（Rudoiph）pa | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 13 / 4 \\ 15 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ | July | June 20 |
| Yellow Truck \＆Coach M |  |  |  |
| Yome cumulative preferred（quar．） | \＄13／4 | June | June |
| Yomesite Portland ${ }^{\text {a }}$（ nom－cumulative pref．（quar．） |  | July | June |
| Youngstown Sheet \＆Tube Co．，pref．（quar．） | \＄13／8 | July | June |

[^3]
## Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of

 New YorkThe following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business June 21, 1939, in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:

|  | June 21, 1939 | June 14, 1939 | June 22,1938 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- |  | 8 |  |
| Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury $x$ | 6,387,560,000 | 6,355,910,000 | 4,436,961,000 |
| Redemption fund-F. R. note | 1,334,000 | 6,355,970,000 | 4,436,981,000 |
| Other cash $\dagger$ | 101,728,000 | 99,233,000 | 98,646,000 |
| Tot | 6,490,622,000 | 6,456,618,000 | 4,536,692,000 |
| Bills discounted: |  |  |  |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed Other bllls discounted | $\begin{array}{r} 344,000 \\ 1,075,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 377,000 \\ & 234,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,772,000 \\ \mathbf{5 2 5}, 000 \end{array}$ |
| Total hills disenunted | 1,419,000 | 611,000 | 3,297,000 |
| Bils bought in open ma | 213,000 | 217,000 | 211,000 |
| Industrial advances. | 2,838,000 | 2,882,000 | 4,271,000 |
| United States Government sec | $00$ | 256,538, 00 | 216,454,000 |
| Treasury | $331.160,000$ | 331,160,000 | 332,14 |
| Treasury bills | 134,259,000 | 134,259,000 | 197,253,000 |
| Total U. S. Gover | 721,957,000 | 721,957,000 | 745,855,000 |
| Total blls and secur | 726,427,000 | 725,667,000 | 753,634,000 |
| Due from foreign banks | 66,000 | 61,000 | 0 |
| Federal Reserve notes or | 4,567,000 | 4,099,000 | 3,720,000 |
| Uncollected items | 163,722,000 | 201,581,000 | 135,871,000 |
| Bank premises | 8,959,000 | 8,959,000 | 9,890,000 |
| Other assets | 13,330,00 | 16,493,000 | 12.385,000 |
| Total asse | 7,407,693,000 | 7,413,476,000 | 5,452,260,000 |
| Liabllutes- |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulatio | 1,091,545,000 | 1,091,572,000 | 888,820,000 |
| Deposits-Member bank reserve acc | 5,433,932,000 | 5,405,327,000 | 3,708,180,000 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General accour | 196,903.000 | 209,580,000 | 299.932,000 |
| Forelgn bank | 126,457,000 | 126,569,000 | 53,753,000 |
| Other | 281,182,000 | 275,627,000 | 246,523,000 |
| Total deposit | 6,038,474,000 | 6,017,103,000 | 4,308,388,000 |
| Deferred avallability items. Other llabilities, inel. accrued dividends. | $\begin{array}{r} 156,450,000 \\ 2,021,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 183,634,000 \\ 1,965,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,637,000 \\ 1,857,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total Habill | 7,288,490,000 | 7,294,274,000 | 5,331,702,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Capital Accoun |  |  |  |
| Capital pald in. | 50,848,000 | 50,844,000 | 50,937,000 |
| Surplus (Section 7) | 52,463,000 | 52,463,000 | 51,943,000 |
| Surplus (Section 13-b) | 7,457,000 | 7,457,000 | 7,744,000 |
| Other capital accounts | 8,435,000 | 8,438,000 | 9,934;000 |
| Total liabilities and capital accounts.- | 7,407,693,000 | 7,413,476,000 | 5,452,260,000 |
| Ratio of total reserve to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined | 91.0\% | 90.8\% | 87.3\% |
| Contingent liabillty on bills purchased for forelgn correspondents |  |  |  |
| Commitments |  |  |  |
|  | 2,241,000 | 2,253,000 | 3,965,000 |
| $\dagger$ "Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes or a bank's own Federal Reserve bank notes. <br> $x$ These are certificates given by the United States Treasury for the gold taken over from the Reserve Danks when the dollar was, on Jan. 31, 1934, devalued from 100 cents to 59.06 cents, these certificates being worth less to the extent of the difference, the difference itself having been appropriated as profit by the I reasury under the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Weekly Return of the New York City Clearing House

The weekly statement issued by the New York City Clearing House on Friday afternoons is given in full below: STATEMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS THURSDAX. JUNE 22, 1939

| Clearin\& House Members | * Capital | * Surplus and Undivided Profitis | Net Demand Deposits, Average | Time Deposits, Average |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bank of New Y | $6,000,000$ |  |  |  |
| Bank of Manhattan Co. | 20,000,000 | 26,257,900 | 480,070,000 | 47,073,000 |
| National City Bank.--- | 77,500,000 | y81,383,100 | a1,768,832,000 | 166,239,000 |
| Chem Bank \& Trust Co. | 20,000,000 | 56,144,300 | 592,759,000 | 5,233,000 |
| Manufacturers Trust ${ }^{\text {Co- }}$ | ${ }^{9} 900000000$ | 182,956,700 | 01,703,924,000 | 55,108,000 |
| Cent Hanover $\mathrm{Bk} \& \mathrm{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 21,000,000 | 71,537,000 | $5869,233,000$ | 95,996,000 |
| Corn Exch Bank Tr Co. | 15,000,000 | 19,893,500 | 266,321;000 | 25,845 |
| First National Ba | 10,000,000 | 109,051,700 | 551,509,000 | 3,247 |
| Irving Trust Co. | $50,000,000$ | 53,071,900 | 550,417,000 | 5,811, |
| Continental Bk \& Tr | 4,000,000 | 4,324,900 | 48,757,000 | 2,728,000 |
| Chase National Bank | 100,270,000 | 133,379,000 | d2,473,101,000 | 48,912,000 |
| Fifth Avenue Bank | 500,000 | 3,830,300 | 48,584,000 | 4,257,000 |
| Bankers Trust Co | 25,000,000 | 79,762,300 | e960,257,000 | 31,221,000 |
| Title Guar \& Trust Co.- | 6,000,000 | 2,424,600 | 13,501,000 |  |
| Marine Midland Tr Co | 5,000,000 | 9,253,300 | 112,858,000 | 3,253,000 |
| New York Trust Co---- | 12,500,000 | 28,266,700 | 360,719,000 | 26,040,000 |
| Comm'i Nat Bk\& $\operatorname{Tr} \mathrm{Co}$ | 7,000,000 | 8,369,500 | 90,650,000 | 2,457,000 |
| Pub | 7,000,000 | 9,497,500 | 85,075,000 | 51,962,000 |
| Tot | 519,013,000 | 918,777,800 | 11,733,229,000 | 631,391,000 |

 Includes deposits in forelgn branches as follows: $a \$ 273,144,000 ; b \$ 95,742,000$;
$c \$ 8,329,000 ; d \$ 100,812,000 ; e \$ 34,271,000$.

## THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat., } \\ & \text { June } 17 \end{aligned}$ | Mon., <br> June 19 | Tues., <br> June 20 | Wed., June 21 | Thurs., June 22 | Fri., $\text { June } 23$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 40/3 | 40/11/2 | 40/6 | 40/6 | $40 / 9$ |
|  | E54/4 | ${ }_{5} 52$ | ¢5124 | ¢50\% | E49\% |
|  | ${ }_{615}^{4 /}$ | 4/- | ${ }_{4}^{4 / 5}$ | ${ }_{\text {415 }} /$ | ${ }_{\text {415 }}^{4} /$ |
|  | ${ }^{6} 80$ | ${ }^{261 / 3}$ | ${ }^{180} 171 / 2$ | 60171/3 | ${ }_{60 /-}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {25/3 }}$ | 26/- | 261- | ${ }^{261 /}$ | 26/- |
|  | ${ }^{\text {94, }}$ | - ${ }^{94 / 318}$ | 941- | 96/3 | 94/68 |
|  | 9/9 | 10/3 | 10/3 | 10/3 | 10/3 |
| Holiday | $15 / 9$ $2 / 9$ | $16 / 3$ $2 / 9$ | ${ }_{2}^{16 / 9}$ | 16/9 | ${ }_{2}^{16 / 6}$ |
|  | 1/- | 1/- | 1/- | 1/- | 1/- |
|  | 201- | 20/- | 20/- | ${ }^{201-}$ | 201- |
|  | ${ }_{\text {c14 }}^{128 /-}$ | ${ }_{81414}^{12976}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ } 1414}$ | ¢1414/4 | ${ }_{\text {E }} 1214$ |
|  | 77/6 | 75/- | 75/- | 74/- | 75/- |
|  | ${ }^{883}{ }^{3 / 6}$ | E81/6 | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1412}$ | 1121/2 | f113/2 | 1117/6 | ${ }_{125} 12$ |
|  | 106/3 | 106/3 | 105/- | 105/71/2 | 105/- |
|  | ع34\% | ¢35 |  | ¢341/2 | 8343/4 |
|  | $82 / 6$ | 84/- | 83/3 |  |  |
|  | 25/6 | 25/6 | $25 / 4$ | 25/11/2. | 25/11/2 |
|  | - ${ }_{23 / 3}$ | ${ }_{26}^{36 / 3}$ | ${ }^{34 / 1 / 8}$ | ${ }^{371}$ |  |
|  | 23/31818 | 18/9 | ${ }_{18 / 7 / 1 / 2}^{24 / 6}$ | 24/71/2 | 18/7/2 |
|  | £5 | 551/6 | 551/8 | £51/4 | ${ }_{5}$ |

## Weekly Return for the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the reporting member banks in 101 leading cities from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. The comment of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the figures for the latest week appears in our department of "Current Events and Discussions," immediately preceding which we also give the figures of New York and Chicago reporting member banks for a week later.
Coscribed in an ang with the statement of May 19, 1937, various changes were made in the breakdown of loans as reported in this statement, which were The changes in the report forme are confined to the classification or loans and discounts. This classification has been changed primarily to show the amounts of (1) commercial, industrial and agriculturat loans, and (2) loans (other than to brokers and dealers) for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities: The revised form also eliminates the distinction between loans to brokers and dealers in securities located in New York City and those located
outside New York City. Provision has been made also to include "acceptances of own bank purchased or discounted" with "acceptanees and commercial paper bought in open market", under the revised caption "open marcet paper., instead of in pall other loans." as formerly.
Subsequent to the above announcement, it was made known that the new items "commercial, industriai and agricultural loans" and "other loans" A more detailed explanation of the revisions was published in the May 29, 1937, issue of the "Chronicle," page 3590.
ASSETS AND LIABILITLES OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES BY DISTRICTS ON JUNE 14, 1939 (In MIIIions of Dollars)

| Federal Reserve Districts- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rechmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Ftan. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSET'S | \$ | \$ | \$ |  |  |  | \$ |  |  | \$ |  |  |  |
| Loans-total | 21,878 | 156 | 8,924 | 1,117 | 1,878 | 87 | 602 | 3,141 | 679 | 368 | 649 | 512 | 2.176 |
| Commercial, indus, and agricul. loans | 3.831 | 260 | 1,477 | 188 | ${ }_{237}$ | 103 | 179 | 498 | 184 | 79 | 154 | 166 | ${ }_{306}$ |
| Open market paper-....-.......... | 307 | 62 | 131 | 24 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 31 |  |  | 17 | 1 | 15 |
| Loans to brokers and dealers in securs - | 674 | 27 | 530 | 23 | 20 |  | 7 |  |  | 1 |  | 4 | 11 |
| Other loans for purchasing or carrying securities | 540 |  | 261 | 32 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 48 |
| Real estate loans. | 1,160 | 81 | 200 | 53 | 170 | 36 | 31 | 102 | 50 | 7 |  | 21 | 384 |
| Loans to banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| Other loans | 1.531 | 121 | 473 | 93 | 197 |  | 75 | 114 | 50 | 61 | 49 | 46 | 179 |
| Treasury bills | 423 |  | 167 |  | 12 |  | 8 | 191 | 8 |  | 5 | 28 |  |
| Treasury notes | 2,112 | 53 | 884 | 39 | 221 | 175 | 35 | 412 | 48 | 34 | 77 | 49 | 105 |
| United States bonds | 5,855 | 342 | 2,350 | 302 | 599 | 138 | 103 | 913 | 152 | 115 | 109 | 82 | 650 |
| Obligations fully guar. by U. S. Govt- | 2,108 | 48 | 1,130 | 102 | 101 | 56 | 57 | 269 | 63 | 18 | 59 | 42 | 163 |
| Other securities.-.-........- | 3,283 | 137 | 1,300 | 260 | 284 | 67 | 91 | 492 | 100 | 42 | 139 | 58 | 313 |
| Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank_- | 8,470 | 392 | 5,005 | 338 | 436 | 159 | 115 | 1,103 | 193 | 91 | 169 | 121 | 348 |
| Cash in vault | 448 | 141 | 81 | 18 | 44 | 20 | 13 | 62 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 11 | 23 |
| Balances with domestic banks... | 2,735 | 143 | 184 | 186 | 289 | 168 | 180 | 490 | 141 | 120 | 290 | 251 | 293 |
| Other assets-net | 1,312 | 80 | 513 | 102 | 106 | 36 | 49 | 86 | 24 | 18 | 23 | $2!$ | 246 |
| LIABILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Demand deposits-adjusted.-.--...-- | 17,212 | 1,072 | 8.222 | 829 | 1,193 | 450 | 379 | 2,435 | 439 | 283 |  | 451 | 956 |
| Time deposits -.----.------------- | 5,225 | 251 | 998 | 280 | 741 | 202 | 185 | 917 | 190 | 118 | 144 | 137 | 1.062 |
| United States Government deposits-- | 552 | 16 | 78 | 53 | 42 | 28 | 40 | 107 | 20 | 2 | 24 | 33 | 109 |
| Domestic banks. | 6,753 | 281 | 2,921 | 349 | 387 | 259 | 252 | 990 | 301 | 136 | 372 | 213 | 292 |
| Foreign banks | 605 | 25 | 530 |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| Borrowings |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 305 |
|  | 3.719 | 245 | 1.612 | 224 | 370 | ${ }_{96}$ | 94 | 401 | 93 | 57 | 100 | 85 | 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, June 22, showing the condition of the 12 Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. The first table presents the results for the System as a whole in comparison with the figures for the eight preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the 12 banks. The Federal Reserve note statement (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Reserve Agents and the Federal Reserve banks. The comments of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System upon the returns for the latest week appear in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."
combined resources and llabilities of the federal reserve banks at the close of business june 21, 1939

|  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

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

x These are certiticates 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
and cents on Jan. 31, , 933 , these certiticicase being worth less to the extent of the difference. the difference itself having been appropriated as profitit by the Treasury under
provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 . provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.
 statement tor June 22 . 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 of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 federal reserve banks at close of business june 21,1939

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Apent at- | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Rtchmond | Allanta | Chtago | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Cuty | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s | s | s |  | \$ | \$ |  | s | \$ | s | s | s | s |
| trom United states Treasury, | 13,465.718 | $743.7546$ | 6,387,560 | $\begin{array}{r} 680,083 \\ 1,177 \end{array}$ | $844,680$ | $\begin{aligned} & 349,763 \\ & 893 \end{aligned}$ | 266,033 | $2,280,856$ | 353,549 | $244,367$ | $0.932$ | 215,737 | 778,404 |
| Other cash *--.---------- | 366,966 | 25,165 | 101,728 | 28,795 | 26,941 | 21,068 | 20,332 | 48,751 | 19,782 | ${ }_{9.276}^{4.21}$ | 18,681 | 14,982 | 11.465 |
| tal res | 13,841,405 | 769,506 | 6,490,62 | 55 | ,41 | 371,724 | ,915 | 2,329,9 | 373,89 | 254,074 | 339,846 | 31,25 | 811,12 |
| dis discounted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| direct or tully g |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ther blls discounted | 3,712 | 3 | 1,075 | 221 | 230 | 307 | 76 | 274 | 84 | 68 | 465 | 280 | 595 |
| Total blls | 4,793 | 142 | - 1,419 | 399 | 283 | 437 | 6 | 321 | 84 | 70 | 489 | 365 | ${ }^{688}$ |
| Bllls bought in 0 |  | ${ }^{42}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 7 | 1 |
| Industrial advances | 12,377 | 1,728 | 2,838 | 2,507 |  |  | 779 | $\bigcirc$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}789 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 | 87 | 4 |
| Bonds | 911,090 | ${ }^{67} 7884$ | ${ }_{236}^{256,5}$ | ${ }_{507}^{522}$ | ${ }_{116,043}^{90,042}$ | 47,696 61570 | 41,369 53,403 | 102, | ${ }_{56,123}^{44}$ | 27,660 | 46,954 | 36,346 <br> 4616 | 76,830 |
| ${ }_{\text {Treasury }}$ | 1,476,816 | 85,579 | ${ }^{331}{ }^{31259}$, 26. | ${ }_{38,478}^{94}$ | ${ }^{117,123}$ | 24,961 | - ${ }^{31,650}$ | +53,395 | ${ }_{23,092}^{56,958}$ | 31,476 | ${ }_{24,573}$ | 19,021 | ${ }^{40,209}$ |
| Total U. S. Govt. securt | 2,564,015 | 191,322 | 721,957 | 206,907 | 253,398 | 4,2 | 116,422 | 287,12 | 124,17 | 77,844 | 132,14 | 102,283 | 216,215 |
| Total bills an | 2,581,741 | 193,234 | 726,427 | 209,870 | 254,100 | 5,85 | , 17 | 287,974 | 124,263 | ,705 | 132,856 | 103,25 | ${ }^{217,888}$ |
| Fed. Res. notes of other | 20, |  | 4.567 | 1,015 | ${ }^{7} 1.641$ | 1, | 2,209 | 2,779 |  | 40 | 1,018 | ${ }^{361}$ | $1{ }^{10}$ |
| Uncouliected items | $\begin{array}{r}641.188 \\ \hline 42427\end{array}$ | 64,028 <br> 2922 | 163,722 8,959 | 4,36 4.646 | 5,943 | (54,58 | 21,19 <br> 2,05 <br> 2 | ${ }_{3.91}^{91.68}$ | 27,416 <br> 2 <br> 2 | \|r $\begin{array}{r}17,728 \\ 1,512\end{array}$ | ${ }^{29,9} 3$ | 23,493 1 1,238 | - |
| Other assets | 45,723 | 2,887 | 13,330 | 3,930 | 5,047 | 2,928 | 2,043 | 4,479 | 1,921 | 1,413 | 2,1 | 1,738 | 3,903 |
| Total a | 7,173,22 | 1,032,905 | 7,407,693 | 974,869 | 1,210 | 569,31 | 431,739 | 2,720,82 | 531,29 | 354,57 | 508,9 | 361,33 | ,069,5 |
| F P LIABILI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 169,0 | 75,845 | 52,506 |
| R. notes in actual |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18, |  |  |  |  |
| Member bank reserve account | 10,099,163 | 479,815 | 5,433,932 | 498,854 | 552,720 | 242,999 | 185,182 | 1,346,971 | 249,315 | 134,707 | 235.114 | 177,704 | 561,850 |
| U. S. Treasurer-General accou | 941.004 | ${ }_{5}^{52,423}$ | 196,903 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{44,534}$ | - ${ }^{99,1548}$ |  | 44,980 |  | 48,434 | $\begin{array}{r}45,373 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ \hline 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 44,156 | - 56,403, | 51,571 <br> 25.557 |
| Forign deank- | 354,298 359,97 | 5,776 | 281,182 | 34,362 4,722 | 10,650 | 15,566 1 | ${ }_{8,599}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,866 \\ 4,737 \end{array}$ | 5,053 | 5,874 | ${ }_{8,62}$ | 3,108 | 19,904 |
| Total deposits | 11,754,262 | 51 | , 74 | 3,472 | 5,473 | 310,533 | 1,160 | 1,599,912 | 313,076 | 194,102 | 298,12 | 247,489 | 58,882 |
| Deferred availability items. <br> Other liabilities, incl accrued divs | $\begin{array}{r} 638,637 \\ 5,621 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 6497 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156,450 \\ 2,021 \end{array}$ | $45,587$ | 69,327 530 | 52,101 <br> 166 | $\begin{aligned} & 20,681 \\ & 219 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92,610 \\ & 535 \end{aligned}$ | 28,792 <br> 143 | $\begin{array}{r}17,779 \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 31,410 | $\begin{gathered} 26,808 \\ 162 \end{gathered}$ | 33,031 319 |
| tal | 826 | 1,009,018 | 7,288,490 | 942,609 | 1,177,694 | 554,520 | 419,132 | 2,676,148 | 520,786 | 345,46 | 498,91 | 350,3 | 1,044,738 |
| CAPITA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital patd th | 135,011 <br> 149,152 | -9,401 | 50,848 52,463 | ${ }_{13,696}^{12,057}$ | - ${ }_{14,323}^{13,65}$ | 5.075 <br> 4,983 | 4,527 <br> 5,630 | 22,666 | 3,986 4,685 | - ${ }_{3,153}$ | 4,262 3,613 | - ${ }_{3,822}^{4}$ | ${ }^{10,563}$ |
| Surplus (Seetion 13-b) | 27,264 <br> 33,975 | 2,874 1,529 | $\begin{array}{r}7,457 \\ 8,435 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,416 2,091 | ${ }_{3,532}^{1,007}$ | 3,293 1,446 | $\begin{array}{r}173 \\ 1,737 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,429 \\ 6,888 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}545 \\ \hline 1,294 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,001 <br> 2,038 | $\begin{array}{r}1,142 \\ \hline 988\end{array}$ | 1,266 1,851 | ${ }_{2,136}^{2.121}$ |
| her capital accounts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total liabilities and captital accounts | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 17,173,228 \\ 11,338 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $1,032,905$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 7,407,693 \\ 2,241 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 974,869 \\ 1,555 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,210,213 \\ & 1,495 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\underset{998}{569,317}$ | $\begin{gathered} 431,739 \\ 140 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,720,828 \\ 79 \end{array}$ | $531,296$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline 354 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 508,933 635 | 361,3 | $\left.\right\|_{2,876} ^{1,069,523}$ |

*."Other cash" does not include Federal Reserve notes. pederal reserve note statement

| Three Ciphers (000) Omitted Federal Reserve Bank of 一 | Total | Boston | New York | Phila. | Cleveland | Richmond | Allanta | Chicago. | St. Louts | Minneap. | Kan. Citl | Dallas | San Fran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve notes: | $\underset{4.733 .260}{ }$ | 8 402,123 | $\underset{\text { 1,186,308 }}{8}$ | $\stackrel{8}{83}{ }_{3}^{8} 228$ | ${ }_{432,600}^{8}$ | 204,197 | 157,953 | $\underset{\text { 1,016,985 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | ${ }_{192}^{8}, 008$ | ${ }_{137,586}^{8}$ | $\underset{178,892}{8}$ | $\underset{83,311}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\underset{408,119}{ }$ |
| Held by Federal Reserve Bank | 4,733,954 | $\underset{4}{402,182}$ | 1,1804,763 | 33,248 <br> 20,24 | ${ }_{20,236}$ | 12,477 | 10,881 | - | ${ }_{13,233}$ | ${ }^{4,107}$ | ${ }_{9,858}$ | ${ }^{7,466}$ | 55,613 |
| In actual circulation. | 4,429.306 | 380,941 | 1,091,545 | 312,984 | 412,364 | 191,720 | 147,072 | 983,091 | 178,775 | 133,429 | 169,034 | 75,845 | 352,506 |
| Collateral held by Agent as security for notes issued to banks: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| old certiricates on hand and due from United States Treasury -... Eligible paper | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 4,865,500 \\ 2,701 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 420,000 \\ 122 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,210,000 \\ 545 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 345.000 \\ 178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 435,500 \\ 95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} 210,000 \\ 340 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,000 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,035,000 \\ 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 196,000 \\ 25 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$ | 143,500 19 | $\begin{array}{r} 182,000 \\ 431 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}85,500 \\ \hline 806 \\ \hline 8.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}434,000 \\ 542 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total collateral | 4,868,201 | 420,122 | $\overline{1,210,545}$ | 345,178 | 435,595 | 210,340 | 169,023 | $\overline{1,035,075}$ | 196,025 | 143,519 | 182,431 | 85,800 | 434,542 |

United States Treasury Bills-Friday, June 23 Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

|  | Bid | Asked |  | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 281939 | 0.05\% |  | Aug. 161939 | 0.05\% |  |
| July 51939 | 0.05\% |  | Aug. 231939 | 0.05\% |  |
| Juy 121939 | 0.05\% |  | Aug. 301939 | 0.05\% |  |
| July 1919393. | 0.05\% | --7- | Sept. 619393 | 0.05\% |  |
| Aug. 21939 | 0.05\% |  | Sept. 20 1939- | 0.05\% |  |
| Aug. 91939. | 0.05\% |  |  |  |  |

Quotations for United States Treasury Notes-Friday, June 23
Figures after decimal point represent one or more $32 d s$ of a point.

| Maturity | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}^{\text {Rate }}$ | Bid | Asked | Maturity | Int. <br> Rate | Bid | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1519 | 13/\% | 100.7 |  |  |  | 102.29 |  |
| Dec. 1519393 | 1\%\% | 101.20 101.27 | 101.22 10129 | Mar. $151942 \times$ | 13\%\% | 104.11 10518 | ${ }^{104.13} 105$ |
| Mar. ${ }^{\text {June }} 151949$ | 13\%\% | ${ }_{101.28}^{101.27}$ | 101.30 | Sept. 151942 | 1\%\% | 105.2 | $1{ }^{105.4}$ |
| Dec. 151940 | 11\%\% | ${ }^{102.10}$ | 102.12 | June 151943 | 11/\% | 102.24 | ${ }_{102.26}^{102.26}$ |
| Jane 151941 - | 1\%\% | 102.22 | 102.24 | June 15 1944---- | 1\%\% | 101.2 | 101.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## THE BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

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

| each day of tho past we | $\begin{gathered} \text { fune } \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }_{19}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } \\ 20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Junf}_{21} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{J}_{22} \\ 22 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{23}^{\text {June }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allgemelne Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (6\%) | 14 | 114 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 2 |
| Beriliner Kraft u. Licht (8\%) | 160 | 105 | 160 | 105 | 105 | ${ }^{160}$ |
| Commerz-und Prrivat-Bank A. | 11 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Deutsche Relchsban (G) |  | 122 | 122 | 122 |  | 22 |
| Dresdner Bank ( $6 \%$ ) |  | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| Farbenindustrie I. G. (7) | 150 | 150 | 150 | 151 | 150 | 150 |
| Reichsbank |  | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 |  |
| Siemens \& Halske (8\%) | 100 | ${ }_{100}^{186}$ | ${ }_{100}^{186}$ | ${ }^{185}$ | ${ }_{99}$ | ${ }_{99}$ |

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 pagê 3813.
Stock and Bond Averages-See page 3813.

## THE PARIS BOURSE

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



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

Occupying Altogether Sixteen Pages-Page One
NOTICE No NOTICE-Cash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in

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 $32 d$ of a point.


New York Stock Record

\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}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sales } \\
& \text { ont } \\
& \text { Whe } \\
& \text { We }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS
NEW YORK BTOCK
EXCHANGE} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\text { Range Synce Jan. } 1
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range for Preotous Year 1938} <br>
\hline Saturday
June 17 \& Monday
June 19 \& Tuesday \& June 21 \& $$
{\underset{T}{T h u}}_{T h u}
$$ \& June \& \& \& - \& Htohest \& Lowest \& Hiohest <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{\$} \mathbf{\text { per share }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }^{1304}{ }^{13143_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{12}{ }_{13} 8^{6134}$ \& 12 \& (128 $\begin{array}{cc}* 61 \\ { }_{128}^{62} & 132\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{128}^{613_{4}}{ }_{132}^{6134}$ \& \& Abbott Laboratorles_...No par \& ${ }^{53} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr 118 \&  \& ${ }^{1958}$ \& ${ }^{61}{ }^{61}{ }^{33_{4}} \mathrm{Noct}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& . 45 \& \&  \& ${ }^{4212}$ \& 130 \& Abraham \& Straus.....No par \& ${ }^{3312}$ A \& ${ }_{45}^{43}{ }_{4}^{4}$ June ${ }^{2} 1$ \& cer 304 Mar \& $\begin{array}{lll}45 \\ 52 & \text { Oct } \\ 50\end{array}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{78}{ }_{8}{ }^{74} 4$ \& 4 \&  \&  \& 1,400 \& (ex \&  \& ${ }^{41}$ J Jan \& ${ }_{614}^{18}{ }_{6} \mathrm{Juner}^{\text {Marer }}$ \& ${ }^{52}{ }_{1234}{ }^{\text {Jun }}$ <br>
\hline $* 22$
$* 22$ \& ${ }^{*}{ }_{* 22}^{* 21} 2{ }_{23}^{22}$ \& ${ }_{* 22}^{22} \quad 23$ \& ${ }_{* 22}^{* 22} \begin{array}{cc}223 \\ * 2\end{array}$ \&  \& ${ }_{* 22}^{* 22} 82{ }^{2212}$ \& 00 \& Adams-M111s---..-.-No par \& ${ }_{192}^{192} \mathrm{AD}$ \& ${ }_{2}^{25}$ Mar ${ }^{2}$ \& ${ }^{1412} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{51}^{51} 5{ }^{511_{4}}$ \& 501251 \& 5034 51 \& $* 22$
5078

50
51
51 \&  \& 800 \&  \& ${ }_{4514}^{19} 4$ \&  \& - ${ }^{166_{8} \mathrm{Mar}}$ \& ${ }_{6778}^{30}$ Aug <br>
\hline $\begin{array}{ll}7^{748} & 7^{78} \\ 78\end{array}$ \& $8{ }^{3}$ \& $8_{4}$
7
78
7 \&  \&  \& ${ }^{758}$ \& ${ }^{400}$ \& AIr Way El Apd \& ${ }^{35_{4}}$ \&  \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{117}{ }^{68}$ \& ${ }_{121} 1{ }^{10}$ May ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& 1258 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 1,600 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{* 614}{ }_{6}{ }_{6} 3_{4}$ \& ${ }_{* 612}^{* 688}$ \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& ${ }^{618}{ }_{5}{ }_{5}{ }^{\text {Apr }} 10$ \& ${ }_{13}^{1478}{ }^{\text {Janar }}$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 100 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline d \& ${ }^{2}$ \& \&  \& ${ }_{4912}{ }^{418}$ \& \& 0 \& ${ }_{52.50}$ prior conv pret. No par \& \& 194 \& \& 2 N <br>
\hline ${ }^{18}$ \&  \& \& \& $1{ }^{1614}$ \& 1614 \& 3.100 \& Alghny Lu \& ${ }_{168}{ }^{6}$ Apr ${ }^{8}$ \& ${ }^{2814}$ Ja \& \& 2984 ${ }^{29}{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{*}^{*}{ }^{*} 8^{12} 165$ \& ${ }^{1641}$ \& *8312 \&  \& ${ }_{183}^{812}{ }_{1842}^{812}$ \& ${ }_{166}^{812} 16$ \& 200
1.700 \& Allen Indu \& - ${ }^{63_{4}}$ \& ${ }_{193}^{112}{ }^{112}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }_{124}^{412} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{197}^{1414} \mathrm{Aug}$ <br>
\hline $*_{* 1144}{ }^{12}$ \& \& ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ \& 4 \& 121 \& ${ }_{1158} 113_{4}$ \& \& Allied Kid \& ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& $1{ }^{1318}$ Jan 21 \& 7 Mar \& <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }^{* 111_{8} 8}$ \& 178 \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1112} 111_{4} 8_{4}$ \& ${ }_{18}^{12} 12124$ \& 000 \& Allled Mills Co Inc.-..No jor \& ${ }^{912}{ }_{2}$ Apr 10 \& ${ }^{133}{ }^{3} 3^{3}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {888 }}^{88}$ \&  <br>
\hline ${ }^{6818} 8$ \& ${ }_{* 65}^{* 68}{ }^{88}{ }^{94}$ \& 68 \& ${ }^{6} 76$ \& ${ }_{* 6}^{878}$ \&  \& 200 \& Allied stores Corp.....No par
$5 \%$ proterred \& ${ }_{5412}{ }^{6} \mathrm{Appr}$ \& $113_{6} \mathrm{Jan}$
70
Mar \& ${ }_{38}{ }^{412} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& cots ${ }^{1312}$ <br>
\hline \& ${ }^{3412}{ }^{344}$ \& ${ }^{2}$ \& \& \& ${ }_{34}{ }^{3} 18458$ \& 3,400 \& Alls-Chalmers Mtg ....-No par \& ${ }^{28}{ }^{2}$ Apr \& ${ }^{488_{8}}$ Jan \& ${ }^{344}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& ${ }_{5}^{558}{ }_{5} \mathrm{Oct}$ <br>
\hline  \&  \& ${ }_{*}^{* 1518}{ }^{1518}$ \& ${ }^{1538}$ \& ${ }_{\substack{1688 \\ 811}}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{* 114}$ \& 1,300 \& Alpha Portland Cem.-No \& ${ }_{12}{ }^{3} 3_{4} \mathrm{Appr}$ \& ${ }^{1978}{ }^{\text {a J Ja }}$ \& \& ${ }_{314}^{20} \mathrm{Oct}$ <br>
\hline  \& ${ }_{* 14}^{*} 1178$ \& ${ }^{14}{ }^{12}$ \& ${ }_{*}^{11^{158}}$ \& ${ }_{* 14}^{* 11_{2}}$ \& ${ }_{* 14}^{* 112} 18$ \& \&  \& (12 Apr \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& *6712 ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 1812$ \& ${ }^{3} 12.6$ \& 34 \& \& | $* 67$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $* 17$ | 19 |
| 18 |  | \& 0 \& ${ }_{\text {Amerada }}$ \& 180 \& ${ }_{241} 7$ \& ${ }^{55}$ \& ${ }_{2812}^{78}$ <br>

\hline  \&  \& 3318 \& ${ }_{31} 12$ \& \& ${ }_{30}{ }_{3}{ }^{17}$ \& 8.800 \& Am Arirines \& ${ }_{28} 8_{4} \mathrm{I}_{4} \mathrm{Apre} 14$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline  \& ${ }_{* 512}^{12} 1212$ \& | 12 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 53 | 12 | \& ${ }_{*}^{12} 1212$ \& ${ }_{63}^{121}$ \& ${ }^{1218}$ \& \& American Bank No $6 \%$ preferrer \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { io } \\
& \text { 4614 } \mathrm{Mar} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \&  <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}




- Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. $\ddagger$ In reoelvership. $a$ Def. dellvery. $n$ New stock. $r$ Cash sale. $x$ Ex-div. y Ex-rights. I Called for redemption.







LOW AND HIGH SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Saturday } \\ \text { June } 17\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Monday } \\ \text { June } 19\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Tuesday } \\ \text { June } 20\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Wednesday } \\ \text { June } 21\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Thursday } \\ \text { June } 22\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Friday } \\ \text { June } 23\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |






## Bond Record-New York Stock Exchange

## FRIDAY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

NOTICE-Prices are "and interest"-except for income and defaulted bonds. Cash and deferred delivery sales are disregarded in the week's range, unless they are the only transactions of the week, and when suling outside of the reesuar.

BONDS
N. Y. BTOCK EXCHANGE
Week Ended June 23

| - Nuremburg (City) extl 68_... 1952 Oriental Devel zuar 6s-......--1953 |  |
| :---: | :---: |



| Oslo (City) <br> - Panama ( |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |


 $\bullet$ Nat Loan extl if
$\bullet$ Poland (Rep of) gole
$41 / 6$ assented



 25-year external 68-7


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

78 mundcipal loan.
Rome (Clty) extl $61 / 8$

| Rome (Clty) extl 61/58-...-. <br> -February 1937 coupon Daid |
| :---: |
|  |  |

- Saarbruecken (Clty) 68...

San Paulo (State of)-


| -7s extl water loan__........... 1958 M <br> -6s extl dollar loan_.......... 1968 J <br> - Secured sf 78-..............-1940 A |
| :---: |
|  |  |








34-4-41/8 ( $\$$ bonds of -37 )
external readustment


$31 / 8$ ext readjustment --...-1988
Venetlan Prov Mtge Bank $78,-1952$
A



RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL
COMPANIES

 Adrtatic Elec Co ext
Ala Gt Sou lit cons A 1st cons 48 serles B B
Albany Perfor Wrap
6s with warr assented.
68 with Warr assented
Ab \& Susq lst guar 31/3
Alleghany Corp coll trust




 American Ice 1 d deb 58 .
 Amer Telep \& Teleg-
 33/8 debentures

 - Anglo-Chilean NitrateSi income deb.

## 

 Atchison Top \& Santa FeGeneral 48-
Adjustment

Stamped 48 Conv gold 48 of 1909 | Conv gold 48 of $1909 \ldots \ldots-1995$ | Nov |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Conv |  | Conv gold 48 of 1910--

Conv feb $41 / 3$.


 At1 Knox \& Nor 1 st 858 . At Charl A L 18t $41 / 38$ A. | General unifled $41 / 58$ A. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10-year coll tr 58 |



## 



 10

 8uab



## $\underset{\substack{\text { BONDS } \\ \text { N. Y. STOCK EXXCHANGE } \\ \text { Week Ended June 23 }}}{\substack{\text { En } \\ \hline}}$


 BIg Sandy 1st 4s
Boston \& Maine
18t M 5 s serle 58 A C--- 1964 $\ddagger$

 6

 .
 .

 ©







 Non－conv debenture 3138－1954 A －Non－conv debenture 48．．．
 －Conv debenture 6


 N Y Queens El Lt \＆Pon gu 43＿ 1481965 A N Y Ryy prior lien 68 8tamp．．．1958 ${ }^{\text {N }}$





 Nlagaras Bhare（Mo）deb 51／8．1950 M N


 North
debenturer $33 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
．
 t•Northern Ohlo Ry 1st guar 5s－
－Apr 11935 \＆sub coupons．－1945
－Oct 1938 \＆sub coupons．．．． 1945
A Ctts of deposit stamped



$\qquad$
 $t \bullet 0 \mathrm{O} \& \mathrm{~L}$ Cham 18t gu g 48＿．． 1948 Ohlo Connecting Ry 1st $48-\cdots-1943 \mathrm{~J}$
Ohio Edison 1st mige 4s Ohlo Edison 1st mtge 48 1st mtge 35－6日
Oklahoma Gas \＆
$\qquad$
 Oregon RR \＆Nav con g 4 s ．．．．．
Ore Short Line 18t cons g $58 .$. Guar stpd cons 5s．．．．





 Paramount Broadway Corp－
1st M f g 38 loan otfs－
Paramount Pleturea deb 68＿－1955
F





R

ऊ「

| BONDS <br> N．Y．STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ended June 23 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Penn－Dixle Cement 1st 6s A．．．－1941 |  |
| Penn Glas8 gand 18t M 43／8－－1960 |  |
|  |  |
| Pa Ohlo \＆Det 18t \＆ret 43／8 A－1977 |  |
| Pennsylvania P\＆L 1st 4 368 $-\ldots 1981$ |  |
| Pennsylvania RR cons g 4s．．－－1943 |  |
|  |  |
| Gen mtge 34／8 serlea C．－．－－1970 |  |
|  |  |
| Consol sinking fund 41／8．－．－1960 |  |
| General 58 series B．．－－－－－－ 1968 |  |
|  |  |
| Debenture g $41 / 8 \mathrm{~B}-\ldots . . . .-1970$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Peop Gas L \＆C 18t cons 68．．．． 1943Refunding gold 5s．．．．．．．．－1947 |  |
|  |  |
| Peoria \＆Eastern 1st cons 4s＿－ 1940 |  |
|  |  |
| Peorla \＆Pekin Un 18t 51／6s．．－1974 |  |
| Pere Marquette 18t ser A 5s＿－ 1956 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


 $\square$
 Rañe
Since
Jan． 1


高： $\underset{\substack{1086 \\ 1065,108 \\ 106}}{\substack{106 \\ \hline}}$ ${ }^{10 \sigma^{2}} 100^{1085}$ $\underline{w}_{\text {wn }}$
 1 st mtge 413 se series B ．
1st mtge $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ serles C






 Pub Serv．of Nor III 31／28－．．．．．－1968 A $\ddagger \bullet$ Radlo－Kelth－Orph pt pd ctis for deb 6s \＆com stt $(65 \%$ pd）
84Debenture gold 6 s
8Deb 6s stamped



## 





















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（June 17，1939）and ending the present Friday（June 23，1939）．It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself，and is intended to include every．security，whether stock or bond，in which any dealings occurred during the week covered．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{STOCKS} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Friday } \\
\text { Lasi } \\
\text { Sate } \\
\text { Price }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Week's Range } \\
\text { of Procese } \\
\text { oow }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Whares }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Since Jan．1， 1939} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\left.\underset{\substack{\text { STOCKKs } \\ \text {（Conlinued）}}}{\text { Par }}\right|^{\text {a }}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\overline{F r l d a y} \\
\text { Last } \\
\text { Sale } \\
\text { Price }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{l|l|l|}
\text { Weet's } & \text { Ranget } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { oow }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\text { Sales } \\
\text { for } \\
\text { Shares }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Range Stnce Jan．1， 1938} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& Low \& oh \& \& \& \& \& Lore \& High <br>
\hline Aeme Wire Co common 10 \& \& \& \& $x 15$ May \& 16 \& Berkey \＆Gay Purchase war \& \& 3／1 \& \& $$
\begin{array}{ll}
3 / 4 \mathrm{App} \\
3 & \mathrm{Mar}
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 / 3 \\
& \text { Jan } \\
& \hline 1 / 4
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline Aero Supply Mig New class A． \& \& \& \& \& 21 June \& Plekfords Inc \& ／8／ \& $14^{3 / 8 / 4} 166^{3 / 8}$ \& 550 \&  \&  <br>
\hline New class ${ }^{\text {N }}$ \& 32 \& $\begin{array}{lll}31 / 2 & 33 / 6 \\ 6\end{array}$ \& 700
900 \&  \& ${ }^{6} 8$. \& \＄2．50 conv pref－．．．．． \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline AInsworth Mrg common \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{4}$ Machine Co \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline SAtr Investors common． \& \& \& 100 \& 114．June \& \& －Bliss（E W）common \& \& ${ }^{1 / 2} 178$ \& 1，0 \& ${ }_{13}^{8} /{ }^{\text {Appr }}$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Conv preferred． \& \& \& 300 \&  \& ${ }^{18}{ }^{3 / 6}$ Jan \& Blise d Liaughin com \& \& 31790 \& ${ }_{200}^{100}$ \& \& Jan <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& 714．4 May \& ${ }^{33} \mathrm{odt}$ conv \& \& 381／2 38\％ \& 200 \& ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ \& <br>
\hline Power 97 \& \& 9913／4 $921 / 3$ \& 210
60 \& ${ }_{61} 71$ \& 943\％Mar \&  \& \& \& \& ${ }_{2}^{43 / 4} 4$ \& <br>
\hline  \& \&  \& 100 \& $1{ }^{1 / 4} 10$ \& ${ }_{2}{ }^{\text {d／3 Mar }}$ \& $7 \%$ Boise 1 1st preterred． \& \& \& \& $17 \%$ \& ${ }_{14}^{26}$ June <br>
\hline Allanco in \& \& \& 300 \& 7／6 June \& $11 / 2 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& Borne Scrymser Co \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Allied }}$ Inter ast Invest \& \& \& \& ${ }^{3 / 4} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }^{1 / 4}$ Jan \& ${ }_{\text {B }}^{\text {Bourfots Ind }}$（ \& ${ }^{4} 5 / 4$ \& 45／4 $151 / 4$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
200 \\
50
\end{array}
$$ \& $1{ }^{\text {chis }}$ \& <br>
\hline Allied Products ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& $7{ }^{1 / 2}$ Jan \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{123 / 3} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr \& <br>
\hline Class A conv com． \& \& \& \& ${ }_{70}^{17}$ May \& $1{ }^{181 / 2}$ June \& ${ }_{\text {crasill }}$ \& 23／4 \& \& 0 \& ${ }_{7}^{2} \times 1 / 2.3$ June \& ${ }^{5} 2 \%$ Jan <br>
\hline Aluminum Co common \& 104 \& ${ }_{112}^{99 / 4112364}$ \& ${ }_{900}^{700}$ \& ${ }^{90} 1104 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }^{131} 153 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }_{\text {Brazllia }}$ \& 䂭 \& 4\％－ 4 \％ \& 00 \& $31 / 4$ \& $11 / \mathrm{Feb}$ <br>
\hline Alump inum Gioods \& \& 163／2 $16 \frac{1}{}$ \& 1 \& ${ }^{14}$ Apr \& 161／2 May \& Brews \& $81 / 8$ \& \& 500 \& \& <br>
\hline Aluminum Induatrie \& \& \& \& ${ }_{10}^{3} \mathrm{M}$ Mar \& ${ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ ．June \& Bridgeport
Bridge \& \& \& 800 \& ${ }^{32}$ 3／2 Jan \& ${ }_{\text {an }}^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Aluminum }}$ Ltd common ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ \& 12914 \& ${ }_{110}^{125} / 2110$ 129 \& 1，0 \& ${ }_{108}^{104}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& ${ }_{111}^{141}$ May \& Bridgepore
Preterred． \& \& \& 800 \& 68 May \& 77 Mar <br>
\hline Amerlcan Beverac \& \& 1／81／8 \& 200 \& $11 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ \& $33 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& ${ }^{\text {Bright Star Ele }}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline erican Book \& \& $57 / 6$ \& 500 \& \& ${ }^{60} 93 /{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ \& ${ }^{\text {Brill Corb }}$ \& \& \& \& \& Jan <br>
\hline ner box Boarda \& \& \％／8 6\％ \& \& \& \& 7\％preferi \& \& \& \& 213／4 ADr \& ${ }^{32}$ June <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {c Class }}$ A comm \& \& \& \& Apr \& $23 / \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Brill Mig ${ }_{\text {Clasg }}$ \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{32}^{131 / 4}$ June <br>
\hline Common clase \& \& \& \& \& \& Class A－－ \& \& \& \& ${ }_{2036}^{2914} \mathrm{ADP}$ \& ${ }^{32 \%}$ Mar <br>
\hline  \& \& 6 \& 00 \& ${ }_{644}^{18}$ June \& ${ }_{75}^{23} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Mar }\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& $20 \%$ AD \& 22\％Jan <br>
\hline mer Centrit \& \& 11／8 \& 900 \& 1 Jan \& $23 / 6 \mathrm{Jan}$ \& British Amer \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }^{m} \mathrm{Clitase} 8$ \& 33 \& \& \& \& \& British Celanese Ltd \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Clase A \& \& ${ }^{304} 31818$ \& 200
100 \& 25 \％Apr \& ${ }^{34} 4 . \mathrm{Mar}$ \&  \& \& \& 300 \&  \& $$
\begin{gathered}
11 / 6 \text { May } \\
28 \text { June }
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Clias }} \mathrm{B}$－ \& \& \& 100 \& \& ${ }_{26}^{23 / 6} \mathrm{Jan}$ \&  \& \& \& \& 73 Mar \& <br>
\hline Cisas B \& 24／4 \& 41／425年 \& 5，300 \& $18 \%$ \& $28 \%$ Jan \& Brown Fence \＆Wire com－1 \& \& \& \& ${ }_{20}^{43 / 2}{ }^{\text {A }}$ Appr \& $73 / 8 \mathrm{Jan}$
$231 / 2$
Jan <br>
\hline er For \& \& ， \& \& $8{ }^{8 / \%} \mathrm{Map}$ \& $\begin{array}{lll}11 / 4 & \text { Jan } \\ 11^{\text {Feb }}\end{array}$ \& Brown Forman D \& \& \& 200 \& $15 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& $43 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ <br>
\hline Amer Gas \& \& 这 \& \& A \& 403／Mar \& eferree \& \& \& \& ${ }^{40}{ }^{136}$ May \& ${ }_{6}^{42}$ May <br>
\hline ${ }^{58}$ prete \& \& 114142 \& 475
300 \& ${ }_{3}^{1124}$ A ${ }^{\text {Apr }}$ \& $116 .{ }_{47}$ Jan \& Brown Rubb \& 3／8 \& \& \& ${ }_{\text {May }}$ \& <br>
\hline － \& \& 251／6 251／8 \& 50 \& 24. \& $28 \%$ Mar \& Buckeye Plpe Line \& \& $32 \frac{3}{3}-3{ }^{-3}$ \& 15 C \& ${ }^{27 \%}$ M Jan \& 343
23

Mar
Mar <br>

\hline \＄2．50 preterred．－－： \& \& \& \& ${ }^{27}{ }^{27}$ Jan \& 311．Mar \&  \& \& | 21 | 2156 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 106 | 1065 | \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
600 \\
200
\end{gathered}
$$
\] \& ${ }_{102}^{193 / 2} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{107}^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>

\hline Amer Hard Rubber \& \& \& \& ${ }_{263}{ }^{6} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& 341／2 June \& Bunker Hill \＆Sulivan 2.50 \& 121／8 \& 113／12\％ \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ Laundry Macy \& 1／2 \& 16\％${ }^{\text {\％}} 16$ \& 600 \& $15 \%$ Adr \& \& ${ }_{\text {Burma }}$ Com \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer }} \mathrm{L}$ Lt d Trac com \& \& ${ }_{29}^{15 \%} \quad 15$ \& 100 \& 25 \& ${ }_{29}^{18}$ Junn \& Burry Biscuit Corp．．．12150 \& \& \& 100
400 \&  \& ${ }_{1}^{2 / 4}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ <br>
\hline Amer MIg Co commo \& \& 93／2 $91 / 2$ \& 25 \& ${ }^{24} 4 \mathrm{ADPr}$ \& 15 Jan \& Vot trust ctis－－．．－500 \& \& \& 10. \& \& $13 / 1 \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Preferred－－ \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{66} \mathrm{H}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \&  \& \& \& \& \& May <br>
\hline ${ }_{\text {Amer Meter }}$ \& \& $27 / 3 / 27 / 2$ \& \& $20 \% 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 293／6 May \& Calamba Bugrar Eetate \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Amer Potash \＆Chem \& \& \& \& \& \& Canadian Car \＆Fds \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline American Repubilica
Amer Seal－Kad com \& \& $63 / 7$
63 \& 200 \& \& ${ }_{7}^{9}$ Juna \& Cndn Colonlal \& 3／4 \& \& 4，700 \& ${ }^{4} \%$ M A Pr \& ${ }_{2 \%}$ \％J Jan <br>
\hline Am superpower \& \& \& 3.7 \& Apr \& $1 . \mathrm{Feb}$ \& Canadian \& 3 \& 1／8 \& 2，100 \& ${ }^{3 / 6} \mathrm{Apr}$ \& $1 \% /{ }^{1 / 2}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 100 \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{\text {13 }}$ Jan \& ${ }_{27}^{773} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Cap \& \& \& \& \& Mar <br>
\hline $\underset{\substack{\text { a merica }}}{\substack{\text { Ser }}}$ \& 3／3／3 \& ${ }^{163 / 2} 8$ \& 1.000 \& ${ }_{3}^{13} / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{27} / \mathrm{A}$ Apr \& Carma \& \& $21 / 48$ \& 100 \& $20 \% \mathrm{May}$ \& 22.3 <br>
\hline ${ }^{\text {Anchor }}$ \& \& ${ }^{11 / 4} 11 / 8$ \& 1，300 \& Jan \& $11 / 3$ \& Clase B \& \& \& \&  \& ${ }_{3} 31 / 4$ June <br>
\hline Angostura Wudp \& \&  \& ${ }_{100}^{200}$ \& ${ }^{23 / 4} \begin{array}{cc}\text { Apr } \\ \text { Apr }\end{array}$ \& ${ }_{14}^{33 / 6}$ Feb \& Carnation Co
Carnegie Metals \& \& \& \& $4{ }^{2 / 4}$ Apr \& <br>
\hline A Appalaodian EI Po \& $11{ }^{1 / 2}$ \& $111^{111 / 3}$ \& 00 \& 108\％Jan \& 112. Mar \& Carolina P ¢ 4.8 \& \& \& \& $8^{85}$ Feb \& 991／6 May <br>
\hline Arrouturus Radio T \& \& $2{ }^{3 / 4}{ }^{1 / 4}$ \& 1，800 \& \&  \& ${ }_{\text {carrer }}{ }^{58}$ preferred． \& 13 \& 13 13／2 \& 1，200 \& \& ${ }_{21 / 6}{ }^{\text {May }}$ <br>

\hline ${ }^{\text {Arkansas }}$ Comat Gas \& \& | $2 \%$ | $2 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | \& 1,80 \& \& ${ }_{3 \%}{ }^{3}$ \& Carter（JW）Co \& \& \& \& 5\％Feb \& 7．May <br>

\hline Proterred．－ \& \& \& 200 \& \& $7 \%$ Apr \& Caseo Products \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Arkan \& \& \& \& ${ }_{5}^{78 / 2} \mathrm{ADPr}$ \& ${ }^{95 / 3} \mathrm{M}$ Mare \&  \& $\cdots$ \& \& 700 \& 2\％／8 Apr \& 4\％Jan <br>
\hline Asbland Oll ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& －${ }^{-}$ \& $4 \%$ \& 900 \& \& $51 / \mathrm{Feb}$ \& Celaneise Cor \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Assoo Brewe \& \& \& \& 161／3 Junel \& 16／1／June \& $7 \%$ 18t partio pre \& 96 \& \& \& ${ }_{3}^{76}$ \& ane <br>
\hline Assoclated Eliee \& \& \& \％00 \& \& 10．Mar \& ${ }^{\text {c }}$ \& \& \& \& \& Mar <br>
\hline Soc Gas d E \& \& \& \& \& \& 1stt preterre \& 56 \&  \& 100 \& ${ }_{131 / 4}^{48} \mathbf{F e b}$ \& 613／
143
Mar
Jan <br>
\hline Common． \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{14}^{14 .}$ Jan \& Cent Hu \& \& \& \& pr \& 101 June <br>
\hline ${ }_{85}{ }_{8}^{\text {clasg }}$ Arerered． \& 94 \& $9{ }^{9 / 8} \times 10{ }_{4}^{4}$ \& ${ }_{3}^{3,400}$ \& \& ${ }_{11}{ }^{1 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ \& Cent N Y Pow \& 94 \& \& 00 \& \& 97 June <br>
\hline Option warra \& \& \& \& \& \& Cent Ohlo Steel Prod \& \& \& \& ${ }^{65 / 4}$ Apr \& 105\％June <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& 23／3 May \& $21 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ \& Cent \＆South West Utill 500 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Atlanta Brrmingham \& \& \& \& \& \& Cent states Elec com．．．－1 \& \& \& 700 \& \& <br>
\hline Coast RR Co pret \& \& \& \& ${ }^{68} \mathrm{~A}$ Apr \& $\begin{array}{ll}68 & \mathrm{Apr} \\ 98 & \mathrm{Feb}\end{array}$ \& 6\％pret \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{5}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& 10 \& \& ${ }^{98} 414 \mathrm{May}$ \& Convpr \& \& \&  \& June \& Feb <br>
\hline Atlantio Coast Line Co \& 1913 \& 193／3193／ \& \& \& \& Cony pret ont ser＇ 29.100 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A tlantic Rayon Corp－
Atlas Cord warrants． \& \&  \& 300
600 \& ${ }^{3} \mathrm{l}$ Feb \& ${ }_{1}^{4 / 4} \mathrm{~J}$ Jan \& Centritugal Plpe－ \& 34 \& 3／433／4 \& 900 \& $33 / 8 \mathrm{May}$ \& Jan <br>
\hline Atlas Drop Forge com \& \& \& \& \& $3{ }^{3}$ June \& Strip $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ ． \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline tlas Ply \& \& 143／2． $143 / 3$ \& 400 \& ${ }^{13} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& $253 / \mathrm{Jan}$ \& Charls \& \& \& 0 \& \& Apr <br>
\hline daustin siv \& 296 \& 2\％\％${ }^{118}$ \& － 500 \& $1 \%$ Jan \& $3^{3 / 8} \begin{array}{ll}\text { Jadr }\end{array}$ \& Cherry－Burrell ${ }^{\text {Comm }}$ \& \& \& 250 \& \& 130 Jan <br>
\hline Automatil V \& \& \& \& $65 \% \mathrm{Apr}$ \& 83／Jan \& Chlcago Frextble Shatt Co \& \& ${ }^{4} 8385$ \& 750
100 \& \& <br>
\hline very（R F \& \& \& \& ${ }^{23 / 4} \mathrm{Appr}$ \& ${ }^{43} 16$ \& Chicago R
Chiet
Cons \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline $6 \%$ preterre \& \& \& \& 141／2 Mpy \& 15 Feb \& Chlids Co pr \& 50 \& \& ${ }^{225}$ \& \& 58，Jan <br>
\hline Warrants \& \& \& \& $3 / 4 \mathrm{May}$ \& 13／3 Jan \& Ciltes Servic \& 63 \& $53 / 46$ \& 2，300 \& ${ }^{53} 3$ \& Feb <br>
\hline Aviation \＆Trans C \& \& $21 / 8 \quad 24$ \& 2，200 \& \& \& \& 54 \&  \& ＋ 400 \& ${ }_{3}{ }^{43} \mathrm{M}$ M \& <br>
\hline Class A common \& 13 \& － $44 \times 2$ \& 210 \& \& 483／May \& Pret \& \& $473 / 28812$ \& 40 \& ${ }^{37}$ Mar \& <br>
\hline cook \＆ \& \& 173／2 $173 / 2$ \& 300 \& Apr \& 2933 Jan \& ${ }_{\text {Clites }}$ \& \& 6631／2661／2 \& \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}84 \\ 81 & \text { Feb } \\ \\ \text { Feb }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Baidwin Locomot \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \&  \& 300 \& $4{ }_{4}$ \& <br>
\hline $7 \%$ preferred． \& \& 8 \& \& ${ }^{15 \%} 4 \mathrm{Appr}$ \& ${ }^{223} 3$ \& Cty a suburban Homes io \& \& \& \& 43／2 \& $53 / 2 \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Baldowin Rubbe \& \& 61／2 \& \& ${ }^{5}$ ，Apr \& 713 ${ }^{7}$ \& Clark Con \& \& \& \& ${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ \& ${ }^{213} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Barditown ${ }^{\text {Bramilum Stalni }}$ \& \& \& 1，200 \& Mar \& 1\％Jan \& Clayton \＆Lam \& \& \& \& $1 \%$ \％${ }^{1 / 3}$ \& 動 Jan <br>
\hline Barlow \＆Seellg M \& \& \& 1，20 \& $73 / 3$ \& 10\％M ar \& Cleveland \& \& \& \& 343／3，Jan \& <br>
\hline Baste Dolomite Inc \& \& \& \& ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ May \& 63 Mar \& Clevel \& \& 47／8 47／6 \& 100 \& ${ }_{\text {apr }}$ \& $63 / \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline Bath Iron Works Com \& －${ }^{\text {／}}$ \& \& 600 \& \& Jan \& Clinchiflela Coal Corp．－100 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{31}^{2}$ <br>
\hline B\％1st preterred．．．－iio \& \& \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}2 \\ 35 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ & \text { May }\end{array}$ \& ${ }^{2} 0$ Jan \& Cockshutt \& \& \& \& ${ }_{5}{ }^{2 / 3} \mathrm{~J}$ Apr \& $7 \% \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{5}^{40}$ F $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Feb } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ \& Cohn ${ }^{\text {Colon }}$ \& \& \& \& 7\％ 13 Jan \& ${ }_{4}^{81 / 4} \mathrm{Mar}$ <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& ${ }_{11}{ }^{3 / 2} \mathrm{Ma}$ \& ${ }_{13}{ }^{5}$ Jan Jan \& ${ }^{\text {nt }}$ ord－－$-\overline{1}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline A Arerat \& 1 61／2 \& \& 2，200 \& 53 J Jan \& $113 / \mathrm{Feb}$ \& Colorado Fuel \＆Iron war \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& $\begin{array}{cc}21 \\ 61 / 2 & 2214 \\ 6 / 4\end{array}$ \& 700 \& 2036 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Apr \& ${ }^{363}{ }^{363} \mathrm{Jan}$ \& tent Fire Arms－2 \& 80 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& \& 174 \& \& Jan \& 1753／2 June \& Conv 5\％preterred．－ \& 0 \& \& \％ \& 551／3 Jan \& 74\％May <br>
\hline （en \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{35}{ }_{32}{ }^{\text {Mar }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline nv pret \& \& ／21／2／411／2 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}





3818


For footnotes see pase 3819.


## Other Stock Exchanges

Baltimore Stock Exchange


## Boston Stock Exchange



## Chicago Stock Exchange

June 17 to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

| Stocks- | $\begin{gathered} \substack{\text { Frididay } \\ \text { Lasi } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price }} \\ \text { Pr } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow $H$ tgh |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { Wor } \\ \text { Wharees } \end{array}$ | Range Stince Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hion |  |
| Abbott Laboratorl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Acme steel Co com. |  | 34:\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Advanced Alum Castings 5 Alled Laboratorles |  | 131/8 |  | 100 250 |  |  |  |  |
| Allled Productro |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CHICAGO SECURITIES Listed and Unlisted Paul H.Davis \& Goo.

Members Principal Exchanges Trading Dept. CGO. 405-406 Municipal Dept. CGO. 521

10 S. La Salle St., CHICAGO



## Wm.Cavalier \& Co.

New York Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade Los Angeles Stock Exchange San Francisco Stock Exchange
523 W. 6th St.
Teletype L.A. 290


Philadelphia Stock Exchange
June 17 to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales list

| Stocks - | Pat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { C ast } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Range of Prices Lorn High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Wheek } \\ & \text { Shares } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Lowo | High |



| $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { 'riual } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Week's Range of Prices Low High | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Sh Te } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1313 | 10 |
|  | $1213 / 4123$ | 159 |
|  | 4 | 100 |
|  | 695/6 70\%/6 | 303 |
|  | 41/4 41/4 | 50 |
| - | 26 26\% | 132 |
| 0 | 441/4 45 | 182 |
|  | 117117 | 10 |
|  | $23 / 4 \quad 23 / 4$ | 0 |
| *--8 | $77 \%$ | 450 |
| 15/8 | $1318.15 / 8$ | 3.640 |
| $17 \frac{15}{4}$ | $171 / 8177 / 8$ | 1,825 |
|  | $1511 / 2152$ | 102 |
|  | 1163/417 | 12 |
| 293/4 | 293/430 | 438 |
|  | $2 \cdot 21 / 8$ | 310 |
|  | $81 / 6$ | 285 |
|  | 107/8 11368 | 120 |
| $513 / 8$ | 51.515 | 316 |
|  | $36.361 / 4$ | 16 |
|  |  | 178 |
| 23/8 | 214 | 580 |
|  | $347 / 8351 / 8$ | 275 |
| $123 / 8$ | $121 / 8131 / 8$ | 5,135 |
| 1161/2 | ${ }^{1167 / 8117}$ | 179 |


#### Abstract




Pittsburgh Stock Exchange
June 17 to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Srice } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Week's Range } \\ \text { of Prices } \\ \text { Low Hoh } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Ranje Stince Jan. 1, 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Allegheny Ludlu | 16 | $163 / 8161 / 2$ | 50 | 143/6 Apr | $271 / 8$ Jan |
| Blaw-Knox Co |  |  | 218 |  | 173 Jan |
| Byers (A M) Coc |  | $81 / 485 / 8$ | 30 | $71 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 12\% Jan |
| Carnegie Metals | 0e | 30 c 35c | 2,300 | ${ }_{5}^{30 c} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 600 Jan |
| Clark (D L) Candy |  | ${ }^{6} 1{ }^{6}$ | 100 | Apr | $63 / 3 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Columbla Gas \& E |  | 57/8 ${ }^{63 / 8}$ | 314 5 | ${ }^{51 / 4} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Devonian Oil ${ }^{\text {Cuquesne Brew }}$ | 20312 | $\begin{array}{ll}181 / 4 & 201 / 2 \\ 121 / 2 & 121 / 2\end{array}$ | 526 108 | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & \mathrm{Feb} \\ 111 / 4 & \text { Apr }\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201 / 2 \text { June } \\ & \text { 14\% Mar } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1/1 Jan |
| Follansbee Bros pref 100 | $81 / 4$ | $81 / 4.81 / 4$ | 61 | $61 / 8 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 12 Mar |
| Fort Pitt Brewing .....- 1 |  | 13/8 13/8 | 2,505 | 0 c Jan | 1.50 Feb |
| Koppers G \& Coke pref 100 | 5934 | $593 / 4593 / 4$ | 73 | $571 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ | $723 / 1 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Lone star Gas Co com...-* | 918 | $9{ }^{9} 9$ | 1,065 | ${ }^{71 / 8} \mathrm{Apr}$ | $91 / 2 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Mt Fuel Supply Co_....10 | 4\% | $\begin{array}{lll}41 / 2 & 43 / 4 \\ 13 / 2\end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{1}^{4} 1 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 51/4 Jan |
| Natl Fireprooling Corp Pittsburgh Brew Co co | 1\% | $\begin{array}{lll}13 / 2 & 11 / 2 \\ 13 / 4 & 1 / 4\end{array}$ | 100 200 | $11 / 2$ $1 \%$ $1 / 2 \mathrm{Fer}$ | Jan |
| Pittsburgh Oll \& Gas |  | $13 / 211 / 2$ | 360 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ | $1 / 2 \mathrm{May}$ |
| Pittsburgh Plate Glass__ 25 |  | $993 / 41011 / 4$ | 81 | 903/ Apr | 116\% Mar |
| Pittsburgh Screw \& Bolt |  | $51 / 251 / 2$ | 125 | 47/8 Apr | $91 / 6$ Jan |
| Renner Co |  | 60 c 60c | 100 | $60{ }^{\text {c }}$ Mar | 800 Jan |
| Shamrock Oil \& Gas | 176 | $17 / 82$ | 500 | $13 / 4 \mathrm{Apr}$ | Feb |
| Unit |  | $281 / 8 \quad 281 / 8$ | 40 | 257\% Apr | $331 / 8 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Whor Brew |  | 30 c 30 c | 300 | 25 C Jan | 40 C Jan |
| Westinghouse Air Brake--* | $1 / 2$ | $201 / 2113 / 2{ }^{2}$ | 140 |  | 1181/6 Jan |
| Westinghouse El \& Mig-50 |  | $971 / 81003 / 8$ | 115 | $831 / 2 \mathrm{Apr}$ | 1183/6 Jan | Unlisted-

Pennroad Corp

## Alton, 1

FRANCIS, BRO. \& CO.

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS
ST. LOUIS
MEMBERS
Now York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
N. Y. Coffee \& Sugar Exchange

Chleago Stock Exchange

Telephone: CHestnut 5370
Chicago Board of Trade

St. Louis Stock Exchange
$\frac{\text { June } 17 \text { to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists }}{\mid \text { Frdal }}$

|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Week's Range } \\ & \text { of Pricesg } \\ & \text { Low High } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | Sales fot Week Shares | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks- Par |  |  |  | Lo |  | Hio |  |
| merica | 343 | 343/ | 35 |  | 412 |  | eb |  | June |
| Brown Sho | 362/8 | $351 /$ | 363/6 |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| Burkart Mfg |  | 151/2 | $16{ }^{\circ}$ | 80 | 1412/2 | May |  |  |
| Cocoa-Cola Bot |  | 321/2 | 33 | 0 |  | May |  |  |
| Collins-Morris shoe c |  | $21 / 2$ | 25\% | 50 | $21 / 2$ | June |  |  |
| Columbia Brew |  |  |  | 634 |  |  |  |  |
| Dr Pepper com |  | 31 | 31 | 120 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Ely \& Walker D | 51/2 | 151/3 | 151/2 | 100 | 1412/2 | June |  |  |
| 1st pref ............-10 |  | 115 | 115 |  | 115 | June | 1221/2 |  |
| Emerson Electric pref - 100 |  | 62 | 66 | 80 |  | June |  |  |
| Falstaff Brew com |  | 8 | 8 | 300 |  | May |  | une |
| Hamilton-Brn S |  | 2.00 | 2.00 | 35 | 2.00 | June |  |  |
| Hussmann-Ligonier com |  | 101/2 | 101/2 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Huttig S \& D co |  |  |  | 71 |  | May |  | Mar |
| Preferred-..---.-. - 100 |  | 90 | 90 | 20 |  | May |  |  |
| Hyde Park Brew com $\ldots$.- 10 | 58 | 58 |  | 50 | 461/2 | Apr |  |  |
| International shoe com | 3214 | 3214 | 3234 | 145 |  |  |  |  |
| Knapp Monarch |  | $81 / 2$ | 83/2 | 60 | $81 / 2$ | June | 101/2 |  |
| Preferre |  | 36 | 36 | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Laclede-Christy C Pr co |  |  | 5 | ${ }^{65}$ |  | Apr |  |  |
| Mc-Quay-Norris com .-.-** |  | 30 | 30 | 70 |  | $\mathrm{Apr}^{\text {apr }}$ |  | Mar |
| Mo Port Cement com |  |  | 10 | 28 |  |  |  |  |
| at1 Candy |  |  | 61/2 | 75 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd pret .-....-.-.-.-100 | 85 |  |  |  |  | June |  |  |
| Rice-Stix Dry Goods com-* |  | 414 | 414. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd pref.-............100 | 23/8 | 811/2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St Louis Pub Ser com...... * |  |  |  | 315 |  | Apr |  | Jan |
| Scrugge-V-B Inc com. |  | $71 / 2$ | 7\% | 380 |  | Apr |  | June |
| Sterling Alum com | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stix Baer \& Fuller com. 10 |  |  | 8712 | 130 |  |  |  |  |
| Wagner Electric com..-15 | $261 / 2$ | 251/2 |  | 143 | 2132 | Apr |  | Mar |
| Bonds-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St Louls Car 6s extd_-1-7 |  |  | 294 | \$1,000 |  |  |  |  |
| "tUnited Railways 48,-1 |  | 298 | 294/21 | 15,000 |  | Jan | $311 / 4$ | Mar |

For footnotes see page 3823

## 

## Schwabacher \＆Co．

111 Broad way Stock Exchange Cortlandt 7 －4150
Private Wire to own offices in San Franctiso and Los Angeles

## San Francisco Stock Exchange

June 17 to June 23，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists

|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Saler } \\ \text { Weopk } \end{array}$ | Ranje Since Jan．1， 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－ | ${ }^{\text {Price }}$ | Low |  | Low | High |
| Alaska J |  |  | 210 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Anglow } \\ \text { Anglo } \\ \text { c }}}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll}120 & 122 \\ 84 / 4 \\ 88 / 4\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { une } \\ & \text { ayy } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Associated Ins Fund Inc 10 | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Atasa imp Diesel |  | 1312 | 37 |  |  |
| －Bank of Calitornia | 1321／2 | ${ }_{13}^{131} 1{ }_{13}^{132} 1{ }_{13}$ |  |  |  |
| yron Jaekson |  | ${ }_{2013}^{13}{ }_{20} 13$ | 20 | ${ }_{20}^{12}$ | ${ }_{211 / 2}$ June |
| ilit Art Title |  | 1015 |  | 21 |  |
| Calit Mr Con capital |  | 193 | 矿 | 134 Apr | ${ }_{20}^{33}$ June June |
| Preterred－7．－．．．．．－ 50 | 52 |  |  |  |  |
| mon Hill |  | 316 |  |  | Mar |
| Caterplilar ${ }_{\text {Preared }}$ |  | 105 ${ }^{43 / 2} 105$ | 614 <br> 280 | 4023\％Apr | 107 Man |
| Cent | 31／6 | $37 / 4$ | ， | 31／0 | 41／8 Jan |
| Chryuer Corp com－－${ }^{-5}$ | 71 |  | 05 | 55\％ |  |
| nest Alirera |  | 1051106 10 | 5，500 | 103\％Ju | 108 ${ }^{25 / 9} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Ons |  | 17\％ 51718 | 100 | 16 | 19\％／2 Mar |
| Creameries of Am Ino |  |  | 100 782 | ${ }_{\text {Ja }}$ | 14\％\％${ }^{5 \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{p}} \end{gathered}$ | 79 | ${ }^{7850}$ | 25 | $\begin{array}{cc} 77 & { }^{7 \mathrm{Apr}} \\ 65 \mathrm{C} & \text { June } \end{array}$ | ${ }^{91} \text { 68 Jun June }$ |
| Emporlum Capwell Corp ${ }_{\text {－}}{ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Fmbeo |  | ${ }^{42} 812$ | 196 | 353／Jan |  |
| eman＇s Fu |  | $411 / 811 / 8$ |  | 37．Jan |  |
| remanas Fund Ins | 92 |  |  | ${ }_{19} 1$. | Jane |
| Preferred |  |  |  |  |  |
| ar |  |  | 180 |  |  |
| General Mo |  | ${ }^{443 / 3 / 4.483}$ | $\begin{array}{r}329 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Pre |  |  | 迷 | 28 | r |
| adding |  |  |  |  |  |
| le Br | 133 | 13 | ${ }_{5}{ }_{5}$ | Ap | Mar |
| Holly Dev |  |  | 100 |  | ${ }^{1.40}$ Jan |
|  |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}19 & 19 \\ 14\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| nt Brothers pret |  | 1.65 | 172 | ar | 1.80 Ap |
| Lungondort |  | $\begin{array}{lll}181 / 2 & 188 \\ 4012\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| our | 33／4 | ${ }_{32}^{40 / 8}$ |  |  |  |
| y |  | 51／8 53 |  |  | 5／8 Mar |
| arnin＊ | 1034 |  |  |  |  |
| March Caleut | $16 \%$ | 15\％／1161 | 54： | 113 | $163 /{ }^{\text {Ma }}$ |
| 退 |  |  |  |  |  |
| asac |  | $2.25 \quad 2.50$ |  |  |  |
| Natlonal ${ }^{\text {Aub }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{256}^{166}$ |  | ${ }^{11^{4} \%} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| N Amer In |  | $4 \%$ 43／ | 5 |  | $51 / 4 \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| $6 \% \mathrm{pr}$ |  | 243／324\％ | 11 | 2436 | ${ }^{34} 1 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| rth Amer |  |  | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  |
| auhau，Suga |  | 51／4 ${ }^{516}$ | 13 r |  |  |
| cine C |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{8}{ }_{40}{ }^{\text {Jap }}$ | ${ }_{2} 1215$ June |
| dito |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1.80 & 2.0 C\end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{1.40}{ }^{27 \%} \mathrm{Ap}$ | 2.40 Jan |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}, 3$ | 31\％ |  |
| Pac |  |  | 1，198 | 411 | 49\％／4 Mar |
|  | 106／8 | ${ }_{21} 1$ |  | $1087 /{ }^{1}$ | 1063／8 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pacific }} \mathbf{T}$ | 125 | $124 / 4125$ | 30 | 114. | 132 June |
| Preterred | 152 | 150 |  |  |  |
| Paratfine Co＇s com．．．－－－＊ |  | 46 | 22 | $41 / 2 \mathrm{AD}$ |  |
| RE\＆RC |  | $32 \quad 32$ |  |  |  |
| Rayonier | 14 | 83／2 | 412 | 8 |  |
| Rayonier |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5ubli |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rheem |  |  |  |  | 143／6 Jan |
| Richtileld |  |  | 1．475 | ${ }^{61 / 8}$ | ${ }^{1014}$ Jan |
| Ryan |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{5} .75$ | ${ }^{7.00}$ JJan |
| － |  | － 12 | 1 |  |  |
| So Callt | 348 | $343 / 8$ |  |  |  |
| Sourhern P | 12／8 |  | 605 100 | 9 c |  |
| ， |  | 55／4 51／4 |  |  | ar |
| er Mold |  |  | 1，402 | ${ }_{21}^{25 / 3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prefert }}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{91}^{113}$ |  |
| Transam | $57 / 8$ | 5\％6 6 | 6，8 | $53 / 2 \mathrm{Ma}$ |  |
| eadwe |  | 300 |  |  |  |
| non Oll Co of |  | ${ }^{161 / 2} 187$ | 52 | 163 |  |
| United Air Lines |  | 11／4 113／8 | 52 | $881 / 2$ | $133 / 4$ |
| Universal Consol Oill |  |  | 12 | 12 | 17 Mar |
| $1 s$ Fargo Bk d d |  | ${ }_{1211}^{291}{ }^{291}{ }^{12}$ | 33 |  |  |
| Yel Cheeker Cab ser 1 |  |  | 100 | 23 AD | 36\％\％Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amer }}$ |  | ${ }_{12}^{a 2 / 2} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { a23 } \\ & 12\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 162 | 157\％a163 ${ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{74}^{30}$ | 147\％ $11 /{ }^{\text {AD }}$ | ${ }_{170} \quad 17 \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Amer Toll Brlage （Del） |  | 46 c | 12 |  | 670 Mar |
| condz |  | a235／8 224 ／ |  | $211 / 6$ |  |
| In Nat |  |  | 184 |  | ${ }^{11 / 6}$ Mar |
| Righ |  |  | 2，187 | ${ }_{4}$ | lane |
| Blar \＆Co I |  |  | 378 | 18／8 | J／6 Jan |
| Bendix Av |  | a23 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a 23 |  | 18 | eb |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cprove n \％ |  |  |  |  |  |

## War Risk and Savings Bank Insurance Stimulate Sales

of Regular Life Insurance，According to Louis H．
Pink，Who Addresses Annual Meeting of San Fran－
cisco Life Underwriters Association
Savings bank life insurance，＂under proper laws and properly administered，＂offers no real threat to life insur－ ance，Louis H．Pink，New York Superintendent of Insur－ ance，said on June 22 before the annual meeting of the San Francisco Life Underwriters Association．Mr．Pink said that savings bank life insurance broadens the base of
insurance and extends the insurance idea to new families insurance and extends the insurance idea to new famile stimulated the sale of life insurance throughout the coun－ try．Other sidelines were mentioned by Mr．Pink as prov－ ing helpful in spreading the use of life insurance among the population．He said，in part：
The insurance industry was somewhat fearful of social security，unem ployment insurance and old－age benefitt，but they too，instead of drying People securing some protection and security from the Government are People securing some protection and security from the
anxious to get a larger measure on their own initiative．
There is another problem that．I wish to dwell upon briefly because there seems to be a misunderstanding of it in some quarters．I do not have to tell the life underwriters who carry complicated and exhaustive sampetition full of figures from the various companies while the judgment of those in charge of the companies has some bearing on rates they are essentially the product of the mortality rate and the income return from investments；that they are based upon scientific computations and factual data involving millions of people over long periods of years．
The pricing of life insurance is not guesswork．Rates are not drawn whether the skies nor are they determined primarily by any group of men companies．＇Rates are based upon cost and experience，and differ materially in different companies and in the various types of insurance．Even when the initial rate is similar there is nevertheless competition between com－ panies because some pay higher dividends than others，depending again in each company upon management and the mortality and income experience．
The only fixing of ratés that I know of is in connection with group insurance，a new branch of the industry，still experiment，and these recommendations are made by representatives of the various companies The so－called＂＂T＂＇or uniform rates for group insurance are fixed for the first year and no other，and that is done in order to avoid dangerous competition between companies and to prevent the favoring of one class of policyholders over another．After the irst year the cost of group
insurance is dependent upon the experience in the particular factory， business or industry covered by the group policy．
We have passed upon the group rates in our State．We have no adequate staff or facilities for gathering the figures，and have to accept the actuarial data given to us by the companies，which is included in the reports of the two leading actuarial societics of the country，but we and we are convinced that the initial rates for the first year are reasonable and not excessive．

## California Business Improved Further During May， <br> According to Wells Fargo Bank \＆Union Trust Co．

San Francisco
California business improved slightly during May，as it did also in April and March，and is still running ahead of 1938 levels，according to the current＂Business Outlook＂ released by Wells Fargo Bank \＆Union Trust Co．，San Francisco．The Wells Fargo index of California business activity stood at a preliminary May figure of $97.9 \%$ of the Building activity continues at high levels，the $\$ 21,469,828$ in permits issued at 55 California cities in May being $9 \%$ above the preceding month and $24 \%$ ahead of the same month a year ago；January－May permits．totaled 1938 period．
increase of $23 \%$ over the corresponding

## Canadian Markets <br> LISTED AND UNLISTED

| Provincial and Municipal Issues <br> Closing bid and asked quotations, Friday, June 23- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| coll | may 1 |
|  | 11882 |
| 5 |  |
|  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Drunsplic }}{ }$ | 1981 |
|  |  |
| - |  |
|  | , |



Montreal Stock Exchange
June 17 to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists
June 17 to
Stocks$\frac{\text { Stocks- }}{\begin{array}{l}\text { Alberta Pac Gra } \\ \text { Areferref. } \\ \text { Algoma teel } \\ \text { Preferted }\end{array}}$ Asbestos Corp--...--
Assoctated Brewerles Assoctated Brewerles
Preferred
Assoc Tel \& Tel pref Bathurst Power
Bawlif (N) Grain
 Brazilian Tr Lt \& Power-*
British Col PowerCorDA-*
Bullding Producta A (new)* Bulolo Gold Dredging.....
Canada Cement........ Canada Cement_-....
Preferred
Can North Power Cor Can North Power Corp.--
Canads Steamshlp (new)
5\% preterred
Canadian Bronze-....-.
Ca Canadian Bronze-.-----
Canadan Car \& Foundry
Preferred. Preferred
Canadian Celannese.......... Rights
Canadian Cottons.-.-. Canadian Cottons pref- 100 Cnd Forelgn Invest.

## Class B

Canadian Paclfic Ry..... 25
Cockshutt Plow
Conol
Distillers Mng \& Smelting 5

Dominion Coal pret....-25
Dominion Glass
Preferred
Dominton Steel \& Coal B 25
Dominion Stores Ltd
Dom Tar \& Chem
Dom Tar \& Chem
Preferred ....-.
Dominlon Textlie
Dominion Te
Preterred.-
Electrolux CorD
English Electric A
Foundation Co of Carp.
Gatineau Power-t.-..-

Gurd (Charles)
GyDsum Lime \& Alabas
Hamilton Bridge ..... Howard Smith Paper Preferred. .-........... Imperial Oil Mining....-imperial Tobacco of Can Intercolonial Coal----Preferred. Int1 Nickel of Canada..... erred -........... 10 Lake of Secord
Laurs Sece
Lindsay (C W)
MacKInnon Steel biet
-100

| Stocks (Concluded) Par | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { Last } \\ & \text { Sale } \\ & \text { Price } \end{aligned}$ | Week's Rangeof PricesLow High | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Whek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Range Since Jan. 1, 1939 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low |  | Hig |  |
| Massey-Harris |  | $\begin{array}{ll}51 / 8 & 51 / 4\end{array}$ | 400 |  |  |  | Jan |
| MeColl-Frontenac |  |  |  | $53 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Montreal Cottons --.-100 |  | $35 \quad 35$ | 420 |  | May |  |  |
| Mont L H \& P Consol..-- ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | 323/4 | ${ }_{25}^{32} \ldots \ldots 25$. | 4,365 8 | $291 / 2$ | Apr | 28, | - Mar |
| Mil Loan \& Mortgage_-_-20 | 661/4 | 661/4 6614 | 14 | 66 | Mar | 70 | Jan |
| National Brewerles.......*********) | $411 / 2$ | $41.415 / 8$ | 2,076 | 381/2 | A pr | 43 | Mar |
| Preterred |  | 421/2 44 | 101 | 411/2 | Jan | 451/2 | Feb |
| National Steel Car |  | $471 / 2471 / 2$ | - 100 | $431 / 2$ | May | 81 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Noranda Mines Ltd | 78 | $78.783 / 4$ | 1,401 | 70 23 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | ${ }_{29} 81 /$ | Mar |
| Oglvive Flour Mills | 27 | ${ }^{2603 / 4} 160$ | 195 | - 23 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ | 162 | Mar |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}160 & 160 \\ 14 & 141 / 4\end{array}$ | 40 | 14 | June | 15 | Jan |
| OttawaPreferred.--------100 | 98 | $\begin{array}{ll}98 & 199\end{array}$ | 20 | 99 | May | 102 | Mar |
| Penmans. |  | 38. 38 | 125 | 38 | June | 421/2 | Feb |
| Preferred.-.-...... 100 | 115 | 115115 | 10 | 125 | June |  | June |
| Power Cord of Canada..-* | 10 | $9518101 / 8$ | 386 | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | May | 121/4 | Jan |
| Price Bros \& Co Ltd |  | $10314{ }^{113 / 4}$ | - 190 | 91/4 | $\stackrel{\text { Apr }}{ }$ |  |  |
| Preferred.-.-.---- 100 | 40 | ${ }^{40} 13140$ | 235 175 | 40 | May | 571/2 |  |
| Placer Deve <br> Quebec Pow | $171 / 8$ | $\begin{array}{lll}131 / 1 & 1314 \\ 171 / 8 & 178\end{array}$ | ${ }_{213}^{175}$ | 16 | June Jan |  | Mar |
| Quebec Pow |  |  | 200 | $21 / 8$ | June | 41/2 | Jan |
| Rolland Paper pref.... 100 | 95 | $95 \quad 95$ | 20 | $92^{1 / 2}$ | June |  | Jan |
| Saguenay Power pref._- 100 |  | 107107 | 65 | 1031/2 | Apr | 107 | Apr |
| St Lawrence Cor |  | 25/8, $27 / 8$ | 1,076 | 23\% | Apr | 453 | Jan |
| A preferred....- 50 |  | $91 / 4{ }^{93 / 2}$ | 100 | 8 | Apr | 152/2 | Jan |
| St Lawrence Flour Mills --* |  | 22.22 | 25 | 18 | Jan |  |  |
| St Lawrence Paper pref_100 |  | 25.26 | 211 | 21 | Apr |  | Jan |
| Shawinigan W \& Power--* | 2014 | $193 / 2014$. | 1,258 | 181/2 | A | 2213 | Mar |
| Sherman-Williams Canada* |  | $10^{15} \quad 10^{1 / 4}$ | 400 |  | May |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Preferred \& } \\ & \text { Simon }(\mathrm{H}) \& \end{aligned}$ | 115 |  |  |  | Jan | $\begin{array}{r} 110 \\ 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ |
| Simon (H) \& Sons . .-. Simpsons pref |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 71 / 2 & 71 / 2 \\ 90^{1 / 2} & 90^{1 / 2} \end{array}$ | 110 | 901/2 | June |  | June |
| Southern Canada P | 113/4 | $1114113 / 4$ | 180 | 101/2 | Apr |  | Jan |
| Steel Co of Canad | 743/4 | 741/4 $751 / 2$ | 310 |  | Apr |  | June |
| Preferred.-1-..-.-.-- 25 |  | 74.7414 | 320 | $661 / 2$ | Apr |  | June |
| Tooke Bros pref -.-.-100 | $51 / 2$ | 51/2 ${ }^{51 / 2}$ | 10 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Tuckett Tobacco pref__100 |  | 163163. |  | ${ }^{160}$ | Jan | 170 | Feb Jan |
| United Steel |  | 4 | 100 |  | M |  |  |
| Viau Biscuit................... 100 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}3 & 3 \\ 551 / 2 & 551 / 2\end{array}$ | 10 10 | ${ }_{47}^{21 / 2}$ | Apr |  | Jan Apr |
| Winndpeg Electric A.-.-.-* |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.75 & 1.80\end{array}$ | 135 | 1.50 | Mar | 214 | Jan |
|  |  | 1.651 .65 | 40 | 1.60 | Apr | 2.00 | Jan |
| Banks- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadienne.-.-------- 100 |  | $166 \quad 167$ | 4 | 162 | Mar | 1771/2 | Feb |
| Commerc9.--..------100 |  | $167 \quad 169$ | 85 | 160 | Adr | 178 |  |
| Montreal | 214 | 210214 | 384 | 203 | Mar | 222 | Jan |
| Nova Scotia-...------100 | 302 | 302302 | 311 | 178 |  |  |  |
| Royal | 191 |  | 392 200 | 178 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}{ }^{\text {Apr }}$ | 19311/4 | May June |

Montreal Curb Market
June 17 to June 23, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists


Canadian Markets－Listed and Unlisted

| Montreal Curb Market |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Fridaut } \\ \text { Sast } \\ \text { Pricic } \end{array}\right.$ | Week＇s Range of Prices$\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek } \\ \text { Shares } \end{array}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1939 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Low | High |
| Mines－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Aldermac Co }}$ Arno Mines． |  | $\begin{array}{lll}32 \mathrm{e} & 33 \mathrm{c} \\ 2 \mathrm{e} & \\ 2 \mathrm{c}\end{array}$ | 1，700 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{300} \mathrm{Apr}$ | nn |
| Arntilield Gold |  | $13 \mathrm{c} 131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 3，500 | 10 e Jan | $16 \% \mathrm{c}$ Feb |
| Beautor |  | $81 / \mathrm{c} 814 \mathrm{c}$ | ${ }^{500}$ | ${ }^{80} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 14 c Feb |
| Big Missourim |  | ${ }^{12} 312 \mathrm{c}$ c $133 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 3，100 | 123\％e June |  |
| Capitol－rouyn |  | 1350 $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ | 1，500 | $11 / 2 \mathrm{cmpr}$ | ${ }^{31} / \mathrm{cc}$ c Feb |
| Cartier－Malartic |  |  | ${ }^{100}$ |  |  |
| Centradillae（new） | 20 c | 2．50 22.50 | ${ }^{7,200}$ | 18．20 May | ${ }_{2}^{254} \begin{array}{r}\text { 20 May } \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |
| Cons Chibouga | 12 c | 12 c 12 c | 900 | $131 / 2 \mathrm{CMay}$ |  |
| Dome Mines |  |  |  | ${ }^{31}{ }_{20} \mathrm{ADPr}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { 331／2 } \\ \\ 80 & \text { Jan } \\ \\ \text { Jan }\end{array}$ |
| East Mulartle | 2.55 | 2.50 | 15，200 | 2．10 Apr | ${ }_{2}{ }^{8.80}$ Jan |
| Eldorado Gold M |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.23 & 1.30\end{array}$ | 1，100 | ${ }^{1.04} \mathrm{Apr}$ |  |
| Faleonbridge |  | ${ }_{5}^{5.25}$ | 33 | ${ }^{4.500} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 6．00 Mar |
| Inspiration M \＆D |  |  | 1,500 | ${ }_{22 \mathrm{c}}^{160} \mathrm{Aprr}$ | ${ }_{44 \mathrm{c}}^{270} \mathrm{Jay}$ |
| Jollet－Quebe | 5 | $4 \mathrm{c} 51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ | 11，500 |  | 61／20 Feb |
| Kirkland Gold F |  | 1.571 .62 | 1，300 | 4 c June | 10c Mar |
| Lake Shore Mine | 39 | $38 \% 39$ |  | 34.4 | 50\％ 3 Jan |
| Lapa－Cadilla |  | $20 \mathrm{c} \quad 20 \mathrm{c}$ | 500 | 20 c June |  |
| Lebel－Or |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{500}$ |  | Jan |
| McInctya Mines－Porcup |  | 4， | 92 |  | 58．80 Jan |
| Montague Gold |  | $41 / 2 c^{41 / 2}$ | 500 | 41／2 May | 41／2c May |
| New True Fissur | 33 c | 25 c 34c | 5，000 | 25 c May | 60 c Mar |
| O＇Brien Gold | 64 |  |  | 1．95 Apr |  |
| －Pamour－Porc | 65 | 2．63 2.80 | 2，100 | ${ }_{\text {20 }}^{2.80}$ June | ${ }_{180}^{4.80}{ }_{180} \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Pato Cons Goi | 2.25 | 2.25 2.25 | ， |  | ${ }^{2.55}$ Mar |
|  | 4.65 | 1.80 <br> 4.60 | ${ }^{1,650}$ | 1．45 Jan | ${ }^{1.95}$ June |
| Pioneer Gold |  | $\begin{array}{lll}2.50 & 2.50\end{array}$ | 50 | 2．35 May | ${ }_{2.65}$ Jan |
| Premier Gold |  |  | 50 | 185 | ${ }_{2} 2.17 \mathrm{Feb}$ |
| Preston－East D |  | 1.54 | 1.20 |  | 1.72 Jan |
| Reward Min |  | ${ }^{2 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}^{2 \mathrm{c}}$ | 8.000 | 1．30 Aune |  |
| Shawkey Gol | 2 c | ${ }_{2 c}^{1.81}$ | 1.00 | ${ }_{20}{ }_{20}$ | 440 |
| sherritt－G |  |  | 1，400 |  | 1.44 Jan |
| Sliscoe Gold | 1.15 | 1．15． 1.19 | 2，54 | 960 AD | 1.65 Jan |
| Sladen Ma |  |  | 2.600 | 400 Apr |  |
| Stadacona（nem |  | 2.15 <br> 2.815 <br> 2.15 |  | ${ }_{2}^{460}$ |  |
| Sullivan Consoi | c |  | 2；430 | ${ }^{780} \mathrm{Mar}$ | 1.01 Mar |
| Sylvanite Gold |  | $3.40 \quad 3.40$ | 500 |  |  |
| Thompson－Cad |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{4.60 \\ 31 \mathrm{c} \\ \mathrm{Feb} \\ \hline}}$ |
| Ventures Ltt | 4.90 | 4.90 | 200 | 4.85 June | 5．75 Mar |
| Waite－Am Wood Cad | 11 c | ${ }^{7} 700{ }^{10}{ }^{7} 120$ |  |  |  |
| What |  | $8.25 \quad 8.25$ | 120 | 7．50 Apr | 8．85．Mar |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anglo |  | 100.100 |  | ${ }^{80 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Apr}$ | 1.51 Jan |
| B |  | 200  <br> 2.07 200 <br> 0  |  |  |  |
| Caligar |  | 2.07 380 380 3.09 |  | 1.93 380 | 运 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2.23 & 2.3 \\ 3515\end{array}$ | 3，970 |  | ${ }^{3.70}$ Jan |
| Royalle OII Co．．．．．．．．．．＊＊ | 351／2 | 351／2．36 | 185 | 31／4 AD | $443 / 4 \mathrm{Jap}$ |


| Stocks（Conninued）Par | Friday <br> Last <br> Sale <br> Price | Week＇s Range <br> Low Prices High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheak } \\ \text { Shares } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan．1， 1939 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low－1 | High |
| Canadlan B |  | 1.10 | 75 | 1.00 |  |
| Canadlan |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadian Can． |  | $\begin{array}{cc}167 & 1681 / 2 \\ 3 & 3\end{array}$ | －${ }_{25}^{69}$ |  |  |
| Canadian C |  |  | 70 | $161 / 2$ |  |
| Can ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  | 1／3 Jan |
| Preterred． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 65 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Canadian Dr |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cndn Indust |  | 76 c |  |  |  |
| Canadian Oil |  | ${ }_{115}^{14 / 2} 11481 / 2$ | 105 |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{P} \mathrm{P} \text { Prerred }}$ |  |  | － 17 | 1 |  |
| Canad |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 115 & 118 \\ 4 & 43 / 8 \\ 3 & 4, ~ \\ 0 & 3 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3 / 2} \mathrm{~A}$ | ${ }^{63 / 8}{ }^{3 / 8}$ May |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} 33,18 \\ 2.15 \\ 2.15 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.10 | 2.40 June |
| Central |  | $\begin{array}{rr}2.50 \\ 10 \\ 1 / 250 & 2.60 \\ 120\end{array}$ |  | 2.05 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chestervil | 1.16 |  | 22，823 | 2780 | n |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{rr} 1.15 & 1.20 \\ 63 \mathrm{c} & 63 \mathrm{c} \end{array}$ |  | 50a |  |
| C | ${ }^{1.60}$ | $63 / 8$ 1.60 1.65 |  | 1.2 | ${ }_{1}^{\text {1．74 }}$ Mar |
| Consoll |  | $\begin{array}{lll}161 / 2 & 17 \\ 41 \\ 42 \%\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {conss }}$ Conelt | 80 |  | 121 |  | ${ }_{183}^{61}$ Jan ${ }^{\text {June }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crows Ne |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | c Jan |
| den |  |  | $\xrightarrow{2,600}$ |  | r |
| Dist S |  |  |  |  | 873／Mar |
| Dome Min |  | 321／2 ${ }^{331 / 4}$ | 55 |  |  |
| minlon |  |  | 21 |  |  |
| minton Youni | 23 |  | － 140 |  | ${ }_{25}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| ition |  | ${ }^{785}{ }^{758}{ }^{755}$ |  |  | n |
| Dominion |  | $\begin{array}{cc} 111 / 1 \\ 711 \\ 71 / 21 / 2 \\ 7 \end{array}$ | 415 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mal sis |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 79 & 79 \\ 50 & 5120 \end{array}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{73}$（1）June | ${ }_{9}{ }^{1 / 40}$ Mar |
| ， |  |  | 14，400 | Jus |  |
| ${ }_{\text {E }}$ | ${ }_{2.55}^{6 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 53 . \\ & \text { 2.02. June } \\ & \text { 2. Apr } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| East Malartic． |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{11044} .19 \mathrm{May}$ |
| Economy Inv |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eldorado |  |  | 7，796 |  | n |
| Equitable | 5.25 |  |  |  | .$^{.00} \mathrm{Mar}$ |
| Fanny F |  | $221 / 2$ |  |  | ${ }^{24}$ Mar |
| Federal－－ |  |  |  | 31／40 June | Jan |
|  |  | 193\％ $19 \%$ |  |  | an |
| Foundati |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crancour |  | 21 c 24c |  |  | ${ }^{251}$ 25a Jan |
| Preterr |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {General }}^{\text {Rights }}$ | 5 |  |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  | 21，600 | J | c Yeb |
| 硣 |  | 340 274 c | 3，00 |  |  |
| ＇s L |  |  |  |  |  |
| Goldale |  |  | － |  | Jan |
| Gold Ea |  | 2\％${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6 \mathrm{c}} \mathbf{6}$ | 8，100 | A | 131／2e Jan |
| Good |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{c}$ June | n |
|  |  | 561／2 58 |  |  | ne |
| Granada |  |  | 1，500 | 43／e May | an |
| $\underset{\text { Great La }}{\text { Greening }}$ |  |  |  |  | 12 \％May |
| Gunnar |  | ${ }^{538}$ | 5，400 |  |  |
| Gypsum L | 43／2 | 4314 ${ }^{41 / 3}$ |  |  | ${ }^{61 / 2}$ |
| Halliw |  |  | 39，500 |  |  |
| milton |  |  |  |  | ne |
| Hard R | 1.0498---1 |  | 5，150 |  |  |
| H |  | ${ }^{16 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{Cl}^{16 \mathrm{c}}$ |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hollinger | 2.25 |  |  |  | 51／3 June |
| Home Oll |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2.21 & 2.35 \\ 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 12 \%\end{array}$ |  |  | 3．75．Jan |
| Homestead |  |  |  |  |  |
| Howey Gold |  |  | 1.37 |  | $35 \%$ |
| Huron \＆Erie | ${ }^{331 / 2}$ | （65）${ }^{65}$ |  | 2021 | 703／．Mar |
| mpertal Bai | －147\％ |  |  |  |  |
| mperial T |  |  |  |  | 1635 |
| Inspirati |  |  | 1，500 |  | 450 Jan 74 74 |
| IntiMet | 19614 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 1／4 Mar |
| nterriationa |  |  | 2，753 |  |  |
| nternational | 41\％${ }^{481}$ |  |  |  | an |
| sland Mount |  |  |  | ${ }_{161 / 2}^{12}$ |  |
| ack Waite－ |  | ckise | ${ }_{3,500}$ | 18／2c． | 11\％${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
|  |  |  | 10，300 | $50 . \mathrm{M}$ | 131／20 Jan |
| M Cons |  | $41 / 200$ | 1，8 | $41 / 2{ }^{\text {c J }}$ | ${ }^{110}$ Jan |
| Kelvina | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }^{9}{ }^{9} 900{ }^{9.05}$ |  | ${ }^{9} .47{ }^{\text {M }}$ |  |
| Kerr－Ad | －1．53 | 131 c 31 |  | 30 | Feb |
| Ktrrland |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.47 & 1.62\end{array}$ | 66,8 | 1．15．J | 1.75 Mar |
| 倍 |  |  |  | 328 | ${ }_{\text {apr }}^{\text {Apr }}$ |
| Lak | 81／4． | 383／287／3 | 2，04 | ${ }_{5.50}^{322}$ |  |
| Lapa C | ${ }^{200}$ | 20 | 27，20 | 20 c | ${ }^{540}$ Jan |
| aura 8 |  | ${ }^{12545} 12$ |  | $103 /{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $131 / 8$ |
| avaCa |  |  | ${ }_{3,50}^{1,00}$ | $3 \mathrm{l} /{ }^{596}$ | 边 |
| deteh |  | 80\％20 90 | ${ }_{58,67}$ | ${ }_{63 \mathrm{c}}$ | ${ }_{90 \mathrm{c}}$ June |
| 兂 |  | $2.90{ }^{2} .8$ | 2.04 | 2.60 | ${ }^{3.60} \mathrm{JJan}$ |
|  | 880 |  | 1，0 |  |  |
|  | 4.70 |  | 2，19 | 3.85 | n |
| Leod | ${ }^{4.705}$ | 2．01 21.14 | 7，47 | 1．70 | $3.20 \mathrm{~J}-\mathrm{n}$ |
| Madsen Red | 37／1／c |  | 7，70 | 30 c | ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Malartic Go |  |  |  |  | $11 / 6 . \mathrm{Jan}$ |
| Maple Lear Gar |  | 7er |  |  | 736 |
| ple Leat M |  | $\begin{array}{ll}1.50 & 1.50 \\ 5 \\ 50\end{array}$ |  | 1.00 Ap | ${ }_{71 / 25} 1.6 \mathrm{Jan}^{\text {Jan }}$ |
| Massey Prete | ${ }_{40}^{51 / 4}$ |  |  | $293 / 3 \mathrm{Apr}$ | ${ }_{60}{ }^{\text {\％／2 }}$ Jan |
| ${ }_{\text {Mcocoll }}^{\text {Preter }}$ | ${ }^{50}{ }^{5 / 4}$ | 51／2 $53 / 4$ |  | ${ }^{5} 53 / 3$ June | ${ }_{94}^{73 / 4 \mathrm{Mar}}$ |
|  |  | 581／3 $581 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| Mck |  | 1.32 <br> 1.33 | $\begin{gathered} 2,855 \\ 0,750 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| trte－G | 17 c |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,700 \\ & 3,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | be 38e 3ar |  |
| ， |  |  |  |  |  |
| No dar value |  |  |  |  |  |

## Canadian Markets－Listed and Unlisted

| Toronto Stock Exchange | to Stock Exchange－Curb Se |
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|  | Industrial and Public Utility Bonds |
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| Toronto Stock Exchange－Curb Section |  |
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|  | armament orders are keeping many firms busy and are helping the＂heavy industries which supply materials．The demand for machinery continu to be good，although farm implement plants at present are slack．Flou |
|  | milling conditions is less active than it was and some of the clothing indutries are short of orders．The cotton manufacturers are operating on bura moderate scale of activity and complain that their sales are being hit b |
|  |  |

Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 23

| New York CIty Bonds |  |  |  |  |
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| New York State Bonds |  |  |  |  |
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## Port of New York Authority Bonds

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## United States Insular Bonds

| Phillpplne Government-- | ${ }^{\text {Bta }}{ }^{\text {112 }}$ Ask | U S Panama 3s June 11961 |  | $6 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & A 8 k \\ & 125 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4138 Oct 1959-..... | 115\%/1173/4 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{58}^{\text {43s Jupr }}$ A 1952 | $1101 / 1113^{1 / 2}$ | Vt of Puerto R1/ |  |  |
| ${ }_{50} \mathrm{Feb} 1952$ | 1153/2 $1171 / 2$ | Ss July 1948 opt $1243-$ | 1113/4 | 112/8 |
| $51 / 2 \mathrm{~A}$ Aug 194 | 1083/409\% |  |  |  |
| Hawall $41 / 68$ Oct 1956. | 118 119\%/8 | Conversion 3s 1947. | $\begin{aligned} & 1113 \\ & 1119 / 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 112323 \end{array}\right.$ |

## Federal Land Bank Bonds





## Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures



Chicago \& San Francisco Banks



[^4]Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 23-Continued

| Guaranteed Railroad Stocks |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Joseph TJalker \& Sons |  |  |
| 120 Broadway |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tel. RE etor } \\ \substack{-66000} \end{gathered}$ |

Guaranteed Railroad Stocks
(Guarantor In Parenthesea)



Railroad Equipment Bonds

|  | Btd | Ask |  | BSd | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atisntle Coast Line 41/38. | 82.00 | 1.25 | New Orl Tex \& Mex 43/38.- | b4.00 | 3.00 |
| Baltimore \& Ohlo 41/28. | ${ }^{64.25}$ | 3.25 | New York Central 41388... | b2 | 1.75 |
|  | 84.25 | 3.25 | New York Chicago \& |  |  |
| Boston \& Maine 43/28. | ${ }^{\text {b4 }} 4.50$ | 3.50 350 | St. Louls 41/38--...--- | 03.50 | 0 |
| $58.7-\cdots-71936-194$ | ${ }_{64.00}^{64.50}$ | 3.50 3.00 | New York New Haven \& Hartford 41/2s | 63.75 |  |
| 31/68 Dec 1 1936-1944... |  |  |  | b3.00 | 3.00 1.50 |
| Canadian Natlonal 41/2..- | 62.40 | 2.00 | Northern Paciflo 41/6 | b2.00 | 1.00 |
| 58 | 82.40 | 2.00 |  | b1.50 | 1.00 |
| Canadian Pacific 4 | \%2.30 | 1.75 |  | 01.50 | 1.00 |
| Cent RR New Jersey 41/2日- | b4.25 | 3. | 4s series E due Jan \& July 1937-49 | 62.10 | 1.60 |
| $41 / 68$ | 62.20 | 1.50 | 24/8 serles G non-call |  |  |
|  | b1.25 | 0.50 | Dec 1 1937-50 | 62.25 | 1.80 |
| Chicago \& Nor West 41/28- | b4.00 | 3.00 | Pere Marquette 41/38... | b2.50 | 2.00 |
| 58. | b4.00 | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| Chic Milw \& St Paul 43/28. | b5.00 | 4.25 | Reading Co 415s | ${ }^{62.00}$ | 1.50 |
| 58..---------. | b5 | 4.25 | 58-.------------------- | b2. |  |
| Trustees' ctts $31 / 28$. | 97 | 98 | st Louls-San Francise |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{418}$ | b4.25 | 3.25 3.25 3 |
| env | 84.25 |  | St Louls Southwestern 6 s .- | b4.00 | 3.25 |
| 58------------------- | 64.25 | 3.25 | St $51 / 88 . . . . .$. | ${ }^{\text {b4 }}$ | 3.25 |
| Erie RR | b4.25 | 3.00 | Southern Pneific 4 | ${ }^{62} 25$ | 1.85 |
| Great Northern 43 | b1.50 | 1.00 | Southern Ry 41/2 | ${ }^{6} 2.25$ | 1.75 |
|  | b1.25 | 0.75 | Texas Pacific |  |  |
| Hocking Valley 58 | $b 1.00$ | 0.50 | 43/38 | 62.20 | 1.60 |
| Ililnois Central 43/3 | 62.25 | 1.75 |  | b1.50 | 0 |
| Internat Great Nor 4/1/38.- | 64.00 | 3.00 |  |  |  |
| Long Island 41/28 | b3.50 | 2.50 | Virginia Ry 41/38 | b1.2 | 0.75 |
| 58------------------- | b3.50 | 2.50 | Weetern Ma | b2.25 | 1.25 |
| Maine Central 5 s | b4.10 | 3.25 | Western Pacitic 5 | 64.25 | 3.25 |
| 52/8 | b4.10 | 3.25 | 51/88 | 64.25 | 3.25 |
| Missourl Pacifle | $\begin{aligned} & b 3.75 \\ & b 3.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.75 \\ 2.75 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |

Miscellaneous Bonds


## Sugar Stocks

| Par | Btd | Ask | Pat | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ouoan Atlantic Sugar_. $71 / 2$ | 8 | 914 | Savannah Sug Ref com_... 1 | 30 | 32 |
| Eastern Sugar Assoc...-- Preferred - | ${ }_{14}^{4}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \| } \\ & 16\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | 31/2 | 45 |

Railroad Bonds

|  |  | Btd | Asked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Akron Canton and Youngstown | 1945 | $f 29$ | 31 |
| 68-n---- | 1945 | 129 |  |
| Atlantic Coast Line 4s | 1939 | 100 |  |
| Baltimore \& Ohio 43/8 | 1939 | 49 | 51 |
| Boston \& Albany 43/38 | 1943 | 70 | $711 / 2$ |
| Boaton \& Maine 5 | 1940 | 35 |  |
| 41/3s. | -1944 | 32 | 35 |
| Cambria \& Cleartield 4s | 1955 | 1001/2 |  |
| Chicago Indiana \& Southern 4 s | 1951 | 633/4 | 65 |
| Chicago St. Louis \& New Orleans 5 | -1951 | 80 | 83 |
| Chicago Stock Yards 5s. | -1961 | 102 | 104 |
| Cleveland Terminal \& Valley 4s | -1995 | 46 | 50 |
| Connecting Rallway of Philadelphla 48 | -1951 | 107 |  |
| Cuba RR. Improvement \& equipment | 1960 | $351 / 8$ | 371/8 |
| Duluth Mlissabe \& Iron Range 1st $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | . 1962 | 107 | 108 |
| Florida Southern 4s | 1945 | 64 | 70 |
| Illinols Central-Louisville Div. \& T | 1953 | 65 | ---- |
| Indiana Illinols \& Iowa $4 \mathrm{4s}$ | -1950 | 63 | -7- |
| Kansas Oklahoma \& Guif 58 | -1978 | $951 / 2$ |  |
| Memphis Union Station 58 | -1959 | 112 |  |
| New London Northern 4s. | 1940 | 99 | 993/4 |
| New York \& Harlem 3 3/88. | 2000 | 101 |  |
| New York Philadelphla \& Norfolk 4 s | 1948 | 953/4 | 931/2 |
| New Orleans Great Northern income | 2032 | f171/4 | 193/4 |
| Norwich \& Worcester $41 / 2$ | 1947 |  |  |
| Pennsylvania \& New York Canal 5s | 1939 | 67 |  |
| Philadelphia \& Reading Terminal 5 s | 1941 | 103 | $103 \%$ |
| Pittsburgh Bessemer \& Lake Erie 5 | -1947 |  | ---- |
| Portland Terminal 4s. | 1961 | 891/2 |  |
| Providence \& Worcester 4 | 1947 | ---- | 78 |
| Terre Haute \& Peoria 5 s | . 1942 | 1041/2 | 1051/4 |
| Toledo Peoria \& Western | 1967 | 98 |  |
| Toledo Terminal $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. | 1957 | 1073/4 | 1081/2 |
| Toronto Hamilton \& Buffalo 4s | 1946 | 98 | $993 / 6$ |
| United New Jersey Railroad \& | 1951 | 106 |  |
| Vermont Valley 41/8. |  |  |  |
| Vlcksburgh Bridge 1st 4-6s | 1988 |  |  |
| West Virginla \& Pittsburgh 48.--------.-.-------------1990\| |  |  | - |
|  |  |  |  |
| : |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Bishop Reilly \& Co. 64 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Hanover 2-3888 Bell Teletype: N. Y. 1-1043
Public Utility Stocks


Chain Store Stocks


## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 23-Continued

## Public Utility Bonds



Real Estate Bonds and Title Co. Mortgage Certificates

| Alden Apt 1st mtge 3s_1957 Beacon Hotel inc 4s_- 1958 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| B'way Barclay lnc 28.. 1956 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 4-684...--7-.... 19 |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | Chanin Bldg 18 |
| Chesebrough Bldg 1st 6 |  |
| Colonade Construction--1st $48(\mathrm{~W}-\mathrm{B})$ |  |
|  |  |
|  | Court \& Remsen st Off Bld |
| 1st 31/8----.---19 |  |
| Eastern Ambassador |  |
|  |  |
|  | Hotel units |
| Equit Off Bidg deb 58. 1952 Deb 581952 legended |  |
|  |  |
| 50 Bway Bldg 1st 3 s inc ' 46 500 Fifth A venue- |  |
|  |  |
| $\text { 61/s (atamped 4s), } 1948$ |  |
| 52 d \& Madison Otf Bldg1st leasehold 3s_Jan 1'52 |  |
|  |  |
| Film Center Bldg 1st 4 s ' 49 |  |
|  | 40 Wall st Corp 6s.... 19 |
| 42 Bway lst 6s...-..-1939 |  |
| 1400 Broadway Bldg 1st 4 s stamped_.... 1948 |  |
|  |  |
| Fox Thea \& Office Bidg- |  |
| Fuller Bldg deb 6 |  |
|  |  |
|  | 1st 21/2-4s (w-8) |
| Gray bar Bldglet lshld 58 |  |
| Harriman Bldg 1st 68.1951 |  |
| Hearst Brisbane Prop $6 s$ ' 42 Hotel St George 4s_.. 1950 |  |
|  |  |
| Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg1st 4-58 ............. 1948 |  |
|  |  |
| Lefcourt State Bldg- |  |
|  |  |
| 1st lease 4-61/48.... 1948 <br> Lewis Morris Apt Bldg- <br> 1st 48 $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |
| Lexington Hotel units.. |  |
| Lincoln BulldingIncome $51 / 1 / 8 \mathrm{w}-8 . .1963$ |  |
|  |  |
| Loew's Theatre Rity Corp 1st 6s .............. 1947 |  |
|  |  |
| London Terrace Apts1st \& gen $3-4 \mathrm{~s}$ |  |
|  |  |
| Ludwig Baumann- |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Telephone and Telegraph Stocks


For footnotes see page 3830 .

| we maintain active trading markets in unlisted Investment Trust Issues <br> GOODBODY \& CO. <br> Members $N$. Y. Stock Exchange and other Principal Stock and Commodity Exchanoes <br> Main Office <br> 115 Broadway <br> New York City <br> Tel REctor 2-5485 <br> Private Wire System <br> Jersey Clty Orfice <br> 921 Bergen Avenue <br> Tel. Journal Sa. 2-4400 <br> Telletype JCY 1518 Offices in leading Cities. |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Investing Companies



## CURRENT NOTICES

-David H. G. Penny, who has been senior. New York partner since 1927, has retired from Huth \& Co, The remaining partners are Frederick A. Konig of Tyringham House, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks, Eng land, and Ernest Martin Alfred Wollersen, care of Albemarle Club of London and Frank Parker of New York have full signing powers.
Mr. Penny before joining Huth \& Co. was a Vice-President of the Na tional Bank of Commerce in New York and before that a Vice-President of the Irving Trust Co., which institution during the World War gave him leave of absence to become Assistant Director of the Foreign Exchange
Division of the Federal Reserve Board. After a short holiday Mr. Penny plans to engage in financial business in his own name.
-Mackubin, Legg \& Co. announce that Edgar K. Sheppard, formerl with Laird, Bissell \& Meeds, has become associated with them in their New York office in the trading department. Mr. Sheppard has specialized for many years in the trading of insurance stocks and will continue his activities in this stocks is being broadened to include primary markets on fire and casualty stocks and that its sales and statistical service is being expanded substantially.
-Willis M. Summers, President of the National Security Traders Association, appointed the following members to the nominating committee of the Association to select officers for the coming year: Ernest E Blum, Brush, Slocumb \& Co., San Francisco, Chairman; H. B. McLaren, McGhie \& Co., Chicago; Thomas Graham, the Bankers' Bond Co., Louisville, and R. Victor Mosley, Stroud \& Co., Philadelphia.

## Quotations on Over-the-Counter Securities-Friday June 23-Concluded

## If You Don't Find the Securities Quoted Here

In which you have interest, you will probably find them in our monthly Bank and Quotation Record. In this publistocks and bonds. The classes of securities covered are:

Banks and Trust Companie
Domestic (New York and Out-of-Town) Canadian
Federal Land Bank Bonds Foreign Government Bonds Industrial Bonds
Industrial Stock
Insurance Stock
Investing Company Securities Joint Stock Land Bank Securities Mill Stocks Mining Stocks
unicipal BondsDomestic
Canadian
Public Utility Bonds Public Utility Stocks Railroad Bonds Railroad Stocks̀ Real Estate Bonds Real Estate Trust and Land Stocks
Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Sth
U. S. Government Securitiè U. S. Territorial Bonds

The Bank and Quotation Record is published monthly and sells for $\$ 12.50$ per year. Your subscription should be sent to Dept. B, Wm. B. Dana Co., 25 Spruce St., New York City.

## Foreign Stocks, Bonds and Coupons Inactive Exchanges

## BRAUNL \& CO., INc.

62 William St., N. Y.
Tel. HAnover 2-5422
Foreign Unlisted Dollar Bonds



Industrial Stocks and Bonds


# General Corporation and Investment News 

## RAILROAD-PUBLLC 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.

## FILING OF REGISTRATION STATEMENTS UNDER

 SECURITIES ACTThe following additional registration statements (Nos. 4085 to 4097 , inclusive) have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. The amount involved is approximately $\$ 11,636,750$.
MacDonald Mines, Ltd. (2-4085, Form A-1) of Montreal, Quebec, has filed a registration statement covering 300,000 shares of $\$ 1$ par common stock for drilling, development and working capital Lee A. Boyd is President Poumpany. No underwriter named. Filed June 15, 1939.
Piled 2 registration Co., Ltd. ( $2-4086$. Form A-1) of Montreal, Quebec, has stock which will be offered at 50 cents per share. Proceeds of the issue will be used for exploration, plant and mill development and for working capital.
Joseph Poulin is President of the company. No underwriter named. Filed Joseph Poulin is
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4087. Form C-1) of Boston, Mass,. tion with attachad $9-10$ appreciation warrants, series $\mathrm{B}-1$, which will be offered at market. Proceeds will be used for investment. Sidney $L$ Sholley if Presi
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4088, Form C-1) has filed a regis-$9-10$ appreciation warrants, series B-2. (Other details samen as above regis
K
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4089, Form O-1) has filed a attached 9 -10 appreciation warrants, series B-4. (Other details same as registration.)
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4090, Form C-1) has filed a registration statement covering 30,000 certificates of participation with attached
910 appreciation warrants, series K-1. (OtIIer details same as above registration.)
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4091, Form C-1) has filed a regis-


$$
\text { registration.) } \quad \square \quad-\quad
$$ registration.)

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4092. Form C-1) has filed a regis-
tration statement covering 20,000 certificates of participation with attached tration statement covering 20,000 certificates of participation with attached
$9-10$ appreciation warrants, series 8 -1. (Other details same as above $9-10$ appreciation warrants, series S-1. (Other details same as above
registration.)
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4093, Form C-1) has filed a registration tatement covering $65, ., 000$ certificietes of participation witth a attached
9 -10 appreciation warrants, series S -2. (Other details same as above registration.)
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4094, Form C-1) has filed a registration statement covering 45,000 certificates of participation with attached
9 -10 appreciation warrants, series $\mathrm{S}-3$. (Other details same as above registration.)
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc. (2-4095. Form C-1) has filed a registration statement covering 700,000 certificicates of participtition with attached
$9-10$ appeciation warrants, series $\mathrm{s}-4$. (Other details same as above registration.)
Rileahds (2-4096, Form A-2) of Pittsburgh, Pa. (a retail drug chain) has ined a rezistration statement covering 35,00 , shares of $\$ 5$ par $8 \%$ cumulative steckred and 35.000 shares of common are to be offered in units of one each at $\$ 6.50$ a unit. although up to 5 , 000 of the units may be offered to employees at $\$ 5.75$ a unit. The preferred is offered by tha company, the empmeyons by
stockholders. Of the remaining common shares 5,600 will be issued by stockholders. Of the remaining common shares, 5,600 will be issued by
stockholders to underwriters as compensation for resale at $\$ 1.50$ a share and stockhoiders to
3,900 shares will berwrisued to tra Krupunsick for services for resale at $\$ 1.50$ a
share. Issuer's portion of the proceeds will be used for payment of debt share. Issuer's portion of the proceeds will be used for payment of debt
and working capital. and working capital.
S. E. Levy it Prest op the company. Floyd D. Cerf Co. has been
named underwriter. Filed June 17, 1939. American Airlines, Inc. (2-4097, Form A-2) of Chicago, II. has filed a
registration statement covering 25,000 shares of $\$ 10$ par of capital stock registration statement coverring 25,00 sisares of $\$ 10$ par of capital stock
optioned to certain orficers and supervisory personnel at $\$ 12.50$ a share. optioned to certain orficers and supervisory personnel at sit.
Proceeds will be used for working captare. Nor underwiter is
C. R. Smith is President of the, June R20, 1939 .

The last previous list of registration statements was given in our issue of June 17, page 3679.



> Advance Aluminum Castings Corp.-Earnings- Years Ended-
Not sales-1-
Cost of sales
 Prov. for deprectiation
Idle plant exp., incl.depr. Net oper. profit,
Net profit before prov.
for Fed. incometax Prov. for Federal taxes_-
Net profits carried to Dividendus-.-...-....-
Earns. per sh.on cap stik.


 Pattern \& Foundry Co. was a wholly-owned subsidiary, but on that date all of the assets and liablilities of that company were merged with those of
the Advance Aluminum Caistings Corp. Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash in bank and on hand, $\$ 92,427$; accounts recelvable, trade,
including $\$ 176363$ of instalment accounts (net), $\$ 341,812$; notes receivable

 total, $81,400,905$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 73,546$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 59,278$;
provision for advertising allowances,



Aeolian-Skinner Organ Co., Inc.-Bal. Sheet Dec. 31, 38 $\xrightarrow{\text { Cashets- }}$ Notes
\&
nterest accts. receivableInventories Inventmentien-(-...............-Notes rec., other, with collat Traveling \& other advances t
 Music library (book value)--
Patents (book value) Patents (book value)
Deferred charges
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 39,362 \\ \times 228,406 \\ 3,202 \\ 12,89 \\ 16,000 \\ 3,244 \\ 7,969 \\ 128,333 \\ 100,000 \\ 1 \\ 5,145 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 x After reserve for doubtful notes and accounts of $\$ 30,923$. y After
reserve for depreciation of $\$ 51,168$. z Represented by 104,167 no par
shares. Note-The above balance sheet is after giving effect as of Dec. 31, 1938
to (1) reductions aggregating $\$ 379,232$ in book values of assets as voted by the directors at a neeting held on April 14, 1939, and (2) reduction in stated ference to capital surplus and the elimination of the deficit at Dec of the dif ( 8702,496 , after all adjustments, against capital surplus as voted by the
stockholders on April 28,1939 .-V. 144, p. 4163 . stockholders on April 28, 1939.-V. 144, p. 4163.
Aeronautical Securities, Inc.-DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable July 6 2 special dividend of 20 cents was paid on Dec. 28, last.--V. 148, p. 1943. Aetna Ball Bearing Mfg. Co.-Earnings - - - - - - Years Ended Dec. $31-$
a Gross profit from sales
 incl. salaries and commin. expenses, Liabilities-
Notes payable-
Accounts payable $\begin{array}{r}\$ 50,000 \\ 15,794 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 0,000
5,794
266 Commtss payable panable.............
Salaries \& wages acerue. 266
$\mathbf{2 , 1 2 2}$ Res. for Fed. capital stock tax
 Capital surplus. 2520,835
133,045

| Net profit from operations.......... $\quad \$ 92,937$ |
| :--- |

Loss on mortgage sold $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { Prov. for Fed. normal income\& excess } \\ \text { profits taxes }\end{array} & 17,000 & \{50,250 & 32,074\end{array}$ Prov. for surtax on undist. profits.-.- $\quad \frac{15,865}{860} \frac{4,912}{\$ 172,761}$
 a Net sales less cost of goods sold, including materials and supplies, direct
and indirect labor, maintenance, taxes (other than income) and other manufacturing expenses.
 a After reserve for bad debts of $\$ 7,248$ in 1938 and $\$ 7,275$ in 1937.

Agfa Ansco Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prov. for spec. res. for } \\ & \text { obsol of certain bldgs }\end{aligned} \quad 26,000 \quad$ See $z \quad 3 \% 5,623$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Reduction of patents, } & 39,000 & 39,000 & 39,000 & \\ \text { trademarks, \&c } & & \\ \text { Prov. for doubtul acts. } & 34,677 & 28,603 & 35,874 & \mathbf{3 5 , 3} 0 \overline{8}\end{array}$ solescence--
Addit 1 Federal incomeMoving \& other exps--Moving \& other exps.,
Miscellaneous.
Net profit........... $\$ 991,926$. $\$ 7,23,025 \quad \$ 157,486 \quad \$ 15,377$ X Arrived at as follows: Gross profit on sales, $\$ 3,309,364$ ( $\$ 2,363,553$ in
1936 ), less selling, general and administrative expenses (incl. depreciation of (299,083) $\$ 2,164,636(\$ 1,693,409$ in 1936$)$ profit from operations, $\$ 1,145,001$
$(\$ 670,144$ in 1936 ), as above. y Including surtax on undistributed profits ( $\$ 670,144$ in 1936 ), as above. y Including surtax on undistributed profits, of certain buildings. a Provision for depreciation amounting to $\$ 299,083$ included in selling, general and administration expenses. D Arrived at as
follows: Net sales, $\$ 9,936,154$, less cost of sales $\$ 5,809,930$, less selling, general and administrative expenses of $\$ 2,620,383$ profit from operations (as above), $\$ 1,505,842$. c In determining net inco

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- | $1938$ | $1937$ | Liabulities- | $1938$ | $1937$ |
| Cash | 648,617 | 385,875 | Accounts payable. | 563,001 | 432,231 |
| Notes \& accounts |  |  | Accrd. Habilities_- | 343,086 | 335,409 |
| recelvable | 1,329,373 | 1,254,121 | Demand loan due |  |  |
| Inventories (net).- | 4,103,086 | 3,219,976 | to Am. I. G. C. |  |  |
| Fixed assets (net). | 4,022,990 | 3,271,440 | Corp. | 1,050,000 | 750,000 |
| Patents, licenses, trademarks, for- |  |  | Loan, due June 6, | $2,500,000$ | 2,500,000 |
| mulae, \&c..-.-.- | 393,000 | 432,000 | Reserves. | 23,085 | 124,658 |
| Other assets | 46,606 | 80,998 | Capital stock (par |  |  |
| Treasury stk. serip |  |  | 81)...-.---...- | 480,000 | 480,000 |
| Deterred charges.. | 212,256 | 79,331 | Capital surplus | 5,000,300 | 4,878,411 |
|  |  |  | Operating deficit.. | 103,457 | 776,911 |
| . | ,756,016 | 88,723,798 | otal_....-.-- ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ | ,756,016 | 88,723,798 | Total........ $\$ 10$,

-V .148, p. 2413.

Ahlberg Bearing Co.-EarningsIncome Account for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938

Gross profit_-...-...



| Net loss- |
| :---: | :--- |
| Class A pref. dividēends |

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 51,088$; notes receivable (customers),
$\$ 15,515 ;$ accounts receivable (customers), $\$ 95,448$; inventories, $\$ 475,838$ $\$ 1,515 ;$ accounts receivable (customers), $\$ 95,448$; inventories, $\$ 475,838$;
9 rher assets. $\$ 6,616$; fixed assets, $\$ 329,029$; deferred charges, $\$ 20,092$; total, $\$ 993,626$.
Liabilities-Notes payabie to bank, $\$ 100,000$; accounts payable (trade), $\$ 42,902$; dividends payable, $\$ 3,137$; accrued real estate and personal property taxes, $\$ 8,180$; accrued social security taxes, $\$ 5,272 ;$, surplus, $\$ 326,654$;
$\$ 179,210 ;$ common stock (par $\$ 1), \$ 03,316 ;$ paidin


Ainsworth Mfg. Corp. (\& Subs.) - EarningsCalendar Years-
 a Net income for yearl
Provision for $F$ Fed. $t$ taxes_
 Previous earned surplusyear adjustments.-$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { cecvery of funds in } \\ \text { closed banks previ- } \\ \text { ously written off) }\end{array} & 20,764 & 4,057 & 2,558 & 2,480\end{array}$
Earned surplus before
dividends.-.
Can. \$2,029,436 $\quad \$ 2,652,003 \quad \$ 2,497,985 \quad \$ 1,877,585$ Capital surplus Capital surplus, Jan. 1, $C_{6} c_{6875}, 187$


Earned surp., Dec. 31e\$1,925,971 e\$2,031,210$\overline{\text { d } \$ 1,724,652 ~} \overline{\$ 1,532,700}$ a After depreciation and after write-down, but before provision for
Federal taxes. b Including $\$ 45,319(\$ 24,500$ in 1936$)$ surtax on undistributed profits. c Charged against the capital surplus of the corporation tributed profs. extent of such surplus, the balance being charged against the
to the full exter
earned surplus. dof which $\$ 256,700$ is appropriated to purchase of treasury earned surplus. d of which $\$ 256,700$ is appropriated to purchase of treasury
stock, and $\$ 88,385$ is the unexpended portion of the appropriation for new stock, and $\$ 88,385$ is the unexpend $\$ 25,700$ is appropriated to purchase of treasury stock. $f$ Consists of $\$ 82,146$ adjustments arising from settlement of disputed claims and $\$ 42,925$ ex

 U. S. Govt. obligaOther market. secs Accts. recelv.(tr).)
Inventories._-Inventories.......-
Prepaid insurance,
taxes, \&c.....-
Other investments
Total--.--.-.
$x$ After reserves $\mathbf{f}$, $\mathbf{2 1 8 , 1 9 3} \$ 4,593,582$ Total_........- $\$ 4,218,193$ \$4,593,58 x After reserves
-V .147, p. 3754.

## Alabama Power Co.-Earnings-

## Period End. May 31- Gross revenue 1939-Month- 1938 <br> Gper. exps \&


 Balance__-. $\$ 199,660 \quad \$ 114,655 \quad \$ 1,531,176 \quad \$ 1,122,686$

Allemannia Fire Insurance Co.-Extra Dividend-
 stock, par $\$ 10$, both payable June 30 to holders of record June 21 . A similar extra dividend was paid in each of the 14 preceding quarters. The
company paid extra dividends of 10 cents per share on $J a n .2$, 1935 , and
䨋

Allied International Investing Corp.-Accum. Div.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account o accumulations on the s. cum. conv. pref. stock, no par vadue, payab.
Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. Like payment was made on Feb. 1
last; Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1938, and on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1937. A dividend of 45 cents per share was paid on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1; 1936, and compares
with 35 cents paid on Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, 1935, this latter being the first dividend paid on the preferred stock since Aug. 1,1931 , when 50 cents was distributed; similar payments were made on the two preceding quarters,
prior to which regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents per share were dis-
bursed.-V. 148, p. 429 .
 Assets-Cash on hand \& in banks, \$282,531: accounts \& notes receivable (net), $\$ 220,451$; invent deferred charges, $\$ 10,150$ : total, $\$ 2,241,827$. general taxes, $\$ 44,659$; unclaimed dividend checks, $\$ 1,775$; ;eserves, $\$ 23,204$;
convertible preference stock, 26,718 no par shares; $\$ 1,335,900$; common
stock, 153,282 no par shares, no par value, $\$ 321,892$; earned surplus from
Dec. 31,1933 to Dec. $31,1938, \$ 263,382$; total, $\$ 2,241,827$.-V. 146, p.
Aluminum Industries, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31Years Ended Dec.
Gross sales
Returns, allowances, rebates and sales
tax $\begin{array}{llll}1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \mathbf{2}, 505,704 & \$ 3,006,595 & \$ 2,978,588\end{array}$ Net sales. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ 124,575 146,327 Net sales.
Cost of sales $\qquad$ Gross profit on sales_----
Selling and general expense Net profit from sales
Cash disc. on purchases, int.earned,
\& Gross income--

Other deductions $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,332,880 \\ 1,712,190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $82,888,022$ |
| :--- |
| ${ }_{2,147,618}$ | ${ }_{2}^{\text {Byy }}$

 Net profit from operations Dividends paid on capital stock
Earns. per sh.

| $\begin{array}{r} \$ 620,689 \\ 599,432 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 734,402 \\ 679,513 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 824,419 \\ 694,561 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$21,257 | \$54,889 | $\$ 129,858$ |
| 14,772 | 17,881 | $15,723$ |
| \$36,029 | \$72,770 | \$145,581 |
| 70,882 | 63,038 $\times 6$ | 70,514 10,370 |
| loss\$34,853 | \$9,725 | \$64,697 |
| Nil | 40.000 $\$ 0.10$ | 40,000 $\$ 0.65$ | $x$ No provision for surtax.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec, } 31,1938
$$

Assets-Cash in bank and on hand, $\$ 52,866$; notes, acceptances and ac-
counts receivable (net), $\$ 375,215 ;$ inventories, $\$ 696,676$; due from officers and employees, $\$ 42,394$; fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation of $\$ 786$,$504), \$ 849,368$; intangible assets (net),
other assets, $\$ 92,389$; total, $\$ 2,200,799$.
Liabilities-Notes payable (bank), $\$ 250,000 ;$ notes payable (trade), employees and agents), $\$ 8,364 ;$ accrued property taxes, $\$ 3,834 ;$ accrued

 age tax. $\$ 3,535 ;$ accrued unemployment tax
net capital stock ( 99,430 no par sharess $), \$ 1,571,7$

American Airlines, Inc.-Registers with SEC
Aee liven on first page of this department-V. 148, p. 3680
American Bakeries Co.-Dividends-
Directors have declared a dividend of $371 / 2$ cents per share on the class B stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed. Directors also declared an extra dividend of 25 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the class A
stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 Like amounts stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15 Like amounts
were paid on April 1, last; Dec. 27 , Oct. 1 , July 1 and April i, 1938.-V.148, were paid
p. 1792.

American Bemberg Corp.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on account of
accumulations on the $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 1 to
holders of record June 23 , thus clearing up all accruals on this issue. Earnings for Years Ended.

| arnings for Years Ended <br> c. 31 ,38 Jan. 1.'38 Dec. 27, '36 Dec. 29, '35 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating profit | , 862.534 | \$2,248,275 | \$1,579,612 | \$470,311 |
| Sell, ${ }^{\text {adm. \& gen. exps }}$ | 627,755 | 549,732 | 457,398 | 454,999 |
| Depreciation.....- | 346,777 | 327,729 | 384,427 | 513,473 |
| Operating profit | \$888,001 | \$1,370,815 | \$737,786 | loss \$498,161 |
| Other income---- | 1,556 | 81,31,999 | 20,375 | 6,451 |
| Net profit before taxes | \$889,557 | \$1,402,815 | \$758,161 | loss\$491,710 |
| Prov. for conting, \&c--- | 159,511 | 259 | $1 \overline{17} 7000 \overline{0}$ |  |
| Prov. for Fed inc. tax-- | 159,51 | 259,000 | 43,060 |  |
| Net profit.------.- | $\$ 730,047$ <br> lance Shee | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,133,615 \\ & \text { Dec. } 31,193 \end{aligned}$ | \$598,161 | loss \$491,710 | $\underset{\text { (net) }}{\text { Asets- } \$ 713,207 \text {; inventories, } \$ 807,529 \text {; investments and ad andences, } \$ 67,306}$ fixed assets (net), $\$ 1,711,723$; deferred charges, $\$ 9,247$; total, $\$ 5,122,629$. Liabilities-Trade creditors, \&c., $\$ 185,769$; outstanding pay rol drafts

$\$ 10,308$; employees other accrued liabilities, $\$ 34,125$; affiliated company, current account other accrued (including Federal income, State and capital stock taxes),
$\$ 18,326 ;$ taxes
$\$ 204,226 ;$ mortgages payable, $\$ 14,000 ; 7 \%$ cum. pref. stock (ar $\$ 100)$, $\$ 3,50$ B 140,000 shares without par value, $\$ 280,000$; capital surplus (un changed during year), $\$ 718,236$; earned surplus since Jan. 1, 1933, $\$ 125,724$ total, $\$ 5,122,629 .-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathbf{p}$. 2569 .

American Beverage Corp.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $83 / 4$ cents per share on the $7 \%$
cumulative convertible preferred stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 22. Like amount was paid on April 1, last and on Nov. 28 and on oct. 1, 1938, this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 3, -V. 148, p. 1792 .

American Centrifugal Corp. (\& Sub.) -EarningsYears Ended Dec, 31 -
a Gross loss General and administrative expenses $\qquad$ Extraordinary exp
Loss for the year

$$
\$ 81,345
$$ $\$ 55,330$

a On two mann $\$ 85,33$ advertising and publicity benefits accruing therefrom. b For machine parts, materials, engineering labor, \&c., used for experimental work, not considered appropriate charges to development expenditures.
c Consists of expenses resulting from the installation of centrifugal machines and equipment for demonstration and publicity purposes and expenses including amortization of building and depreciation on equipmen $\$ 20,264$, write down of obsolete patterns, \&c., $\$ 5,537$, and experimenta expense for 1938 written off, $\$ 1,763$.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dwx.31, 1938
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 11,571$; inventories, $\$ 27,291$; miscellaneous accounts receivable, $\$ 2,735$; inventories, $\$$ s.ts (net), $\$ 1,167$; intangibles, $\$ 322,265$; deferred charges to future operations, $\$ 15,342$; total \$436,366. Libitities-Trade accounts payable, $\$ 1,786$; other current and accrued Liabilities-Trade accounts payable, $\$ 1,786$; other current and accrued balance at Dec. $31,1937, \$ 229,743$; capital surplus, balance at Dec.
$1937, \$ 79,951$; deficit, $\$ 278,153$; total, $\$ 436,366 .-\mathrm{V} .148$. p. 3680 .
American Forging \& Socket Co.-Earnings-


## Earnings per share

American Investment Co. of Illinois-UnderwritersThe company in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange
Commission, states that Alex Brown \& Sons will underwrite 17.5\% of its Commission, states that Alex Brown \& Sons will underwrite $17.5 \%$ of its
issue of $5 \%$ cumulative convertible preferred stock which is first to the offered to stockholders. Other underwriters of the issue and the percentage
to be underwritten are as follows: Francis Bros. \& Co., $16.5 \%$; Laurence M. Marks \& Co., $9 \%$; Bacon, Whipple \& Co., Central Republic Co., and
Stern Wampler \& Co., $7 \%$ each; Mitchum, Tully \& Co., and Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, $5 \%$ each; Hayden, Miller \& Co.. $3.5 \%$; 1. M. Simôn \& Co., Whitaker

American Hardware Corp.-Earnings-
Gross sales, less discounts, for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938 Cost of goods sold
discou
Federal, State and local taxes (exclusive of Federal income tax
$\qquad$ Selling, general and administrative expenses Profit
ther income...
$\qquad$

| Net income- |
| :--- |
| Preferred dividends | Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets-Cash and bank balances, \$694,728; accounts and notes receivable, 1,878 i cash surrender value of insurance pooicies, $\$ 115,034$; investments real estate, buildings, equipment and good will, less depreciation, $\$ 3,861,242$ eferred charges, 844,863 ; total, $\$ 7,251,615$.
Liabilities.Accounts payable, \$199,889; accrued liabilities, \$22,836;
 alue $850, \$ 3,27,150 ;$ capital suarplus, $\$ 254,585$; earned surplus, $\$ 896,856$;
total, $\$ 7,251,615$.

American International Corp.-New Director-
George $\mathbf{P}$. Healy, Vice President and Treasurer of this corporation, has been elected a director of the company. The vacancy occourroed when, the
by-laws of the company were changed, enlarging the board from eight irectors to nine.-V. 148, p. 3524.
American Laundry Machinery Co. (\& Sub.)-Earnings

 Other, chenergal and administrative expenses....

Net profit
Shares capital stock
Earnings per share $\qquad$ \$0.03 $\quad . \quad \$ 1.67$ ncome as such profits on sales made on the instalment basis are taken into (2) The net earnings of wholly owned foreign subsidiary companies examined in the case of two companies as at Nov. 30 , 1938 , and one comtherefrom, which are included above.

$$
\text { Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1938
$$

Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 986,297$; marketable securities, at
cost, $\$ 6,949,764 ;$ accrued interest on marketable securities, $\$ 39,334$; State, ounty and municipal tax warranîs, $\$ 20,533$; notes and accounts receivable net), $\$ 6,287,740$; inventories, $\$ 3,203,926 ;$ advances and miscellaneous oreign subsidiary companies, $\$ 1,153,906$; capital assets, at cost (net) $\$ 4,467,742 ;$ patents, trado-marks and, goodwill, less amortization, $\$ 2,450$,-Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 121,851$; accrued salaries, wages, taxes ce., $\$ 123,023$; customers' deposits and credit balances, $\$ 10,246$; reserve (workmen's compensation) $\$ 34.010$; deferred income on customers' instalment notes receivable, $\$ 233,229$; common stock (par $\$ 20$ ), $\$ 11,496,465$ earned surplus, $\$ 11,283,104$; capital surplus arising from premiums on sale
of capital stock and discounts on stock purchased and held in treasury,
$\$ 2,657,679 ;$ total, $\$ 26,072,481$.-V. 148, p. 1944 .
American Maize Products Co.-Earnings- Calendar Years-
Gross profits.--
pronts------1
Operating income.--
Total income
Depreciation.

Net income-
Preferred dividends
Premium on pref
purchased. pref. stoc
Surplus
Earns. persh. on $300,00 \overline{0} 0$
shs. com. stk. (no par)

1938
$\$ 1,804,765$
973,372


$$
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 834,801 \mathrm{loss} \$ \\
218,197 \\
100,000 \\
14,130 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 502,474 \\
9250 \text { loss } \\
225,000
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\frac{640}{\$ 275,884} \frac{\cdots-\cdots}{\text { def } \$ 559,641}
$$

$$
\text { alance Sheet Dec: } 31,193
$$

Andes Copper Mining Co.-To Pay $25-$ Cent Dividendstock, payable July 14 to holders of recorrd July


Angostura-Wuppermann Corp.-New Vice-Presidentof salesorporation has iected Arthur B. Ltatar as Vice- President in charge
This action wast taken at a meeting of the board or directors held
Apex Electrical Mfg. Co.-Accumulated Dividendlations on the $7 \%$ prior preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ s. payabeco Julvt of accumuof record June e20. Like amount was paid on April 1, last and Doc 19388 and regular quarterly dividend of 81.75 per share was last paid oi
 p. 1793.

Appalachian Electric Power Co.-Earnings-


Dividends on common stock.
\& Common dividends aggregating $\$ 800,000$, declared in 1937 by Kentucky prior to their sale on Jan. 3, 1938, were received by the and pal, subsidiarie Power Co, in Jan. 1938, and credited direct to earned surplus. Duplicat interest in connection with refinancing during 1938 , amounting to $\$ 386,075$,
was charged direct to earned surplus.

Assets-
Utility plan Utility plant Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938 completed contracts unSecurities of subsidilary cos.-. Other security investments Sink. fd. and special deposits
 Notes and accounts recelv'le Assts. rec., associated cos.. Materials and supplies.-.Notes and accounts receivable (not current) Unamortized debt discount Retirement work in'progress Cash in closed banks.......Coal supply investment-Unamortized balance


Total
Fiabilities- $\qquad$ Funded debt---....-.-..-.-.
Advanness from associated co.
Accounts payable, general.-
Acts. payable, assoc. cos $1,000,000$ $9,000,000$
$1,576,944$ 1028,944
134,294
134,081
103,979 247,084 shares. b 63,891 shares. $\mathbf{~} 5,969,977$ shares.-V. V .148, p.1310

## Arkansas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 Oper. exps., incl. taxes--
Prop. retire. res. approp Net oper revenues_--
Rent from lease of plant
(net)
 $\frac{\$ 212,245}{\$ 176,128} \frac{1}{\$ 3,251,712}-1,119,546$

 Int. chid. to construct'n Net income
$\$ 60,138$
$\$ 21,707$
$\$ 1,401,399$
$\$ 1,254,781$ period, whether paid or unpaid.................-949,265 949,265 Balance
\$452,134 \$305,516 \$1,344,792. Latest dividends, amounting to May 31, 1939, amounted to stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, were paid on April 1,1939 Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V., 148, p. 3525 .

Armour \& Co. (IIl.)-Considers Refunding Program-
It was reported June 20 in Ohicago press dispatches that the company is
considering a refunding program involving a loan of $\$ 30,000,000$ from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and public sales of a like amount consolidation of Armour. \& Co. and its subsidiary, Armour \& Co of Del. also is being considered.

President of the company, issued the following state "Reports in the press respecting an Armour \& Co. refunding plan involving the calling of the guaranteed cumulative $7 \%$ preferred stock of has been studying various plans designed to reduce the charges on the funded debt. If arrangements can be made, holders of the Delaware stock will be "I arrangements can be made, holders of the Delaware stock will be we believe, will be to the ultin
company."-V. 148, p. 3525 .

Arrow-Hart \& Hegeman Electric Co.-Div. Increasedstock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Previously regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 146, p. 4106 .

Art Metal Construction Co.-Smaller DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 10$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 24 . This compares with 30 cents paid on April 1, last, 40 cents paid on Dec. 23, 1938; 50 cents paid on Oct. 1 , July 1 and April 1,1938 and $\$ 1.20$ paid on Dec. 15 .

Arundel Corp.-Earnings-
 p. 3525 .

Associated Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputFor the week ended June 16 . Associated Gas \& Elictric System reports
 Grosy output, including sales to other util.
Associated Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-EarningsAccounts of subsidiary companies are not consolidated] C
Inc.
Din

| Ien | 1938 | 93 | 1936 | 1935 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inc. fr. sub. Dividends | \$1,209,296 | \$1,613,132 | 521 | 8 |
| Interest |  |  | $1.294,799$ 10213 |  |
| Miscellaneous | 70,870 | 47,318 |  | 116,994 |
| Inc. Pr. other cos. |  |  |  |  |
| Total gross earnin | \$1,280,166 | \$1,660,450 | \$1,249,533 |  |
| Salaries and wages. | - 150,446 | a140,914 | a143,597 | 3 |
| Other oper. expens | 42,290 | 75,676 | 52,27̄ | 30,549 |
| Net | \$1,087,431 | \$1,443,860 | \$1,053,6 |  |
| Interest on funded debt. | 665,901 | 675,021 | 669,350 1,361 | 5,727 |
| General interest --.-- |  | 156 | 1,361 | 65.7 |
| Amort. of debt discount and expense. | 65,361 | 66,106 | 65,326 | 58,651 |
| Expends. in connection with investments..... |  | 75,702 | 165,889 |  |
| Net income | \$356 | \$626,873 | 151,739 | \$143,206 |
| Appropriations to reserve | 100,000 | 60,000 | 34,400 |  |
| Balance, surplus. | \$256,106 | \$566,873 | \$117,339 | \$143,206 |
| Preferred dividends | 107,926 | 323,778 | 56,533 |  |
| Including directo | s, legal | ther expe |  |  |


|  | 1938 | $1937$ | Liabuities | 1938 | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $7 \%$ cum. pref. stk. | 3,296,700 | 3,296,700 |
| Investments | 3,638,004 | 23,659,250 | S6\% cum. pref stock | 4,050,805 | 4,050,805 |
| Patents, patent | 1 | 1 | \$4 pref. cumulative | 1,194,300 | $1,194,300$ |
|  |  |  | Cl. A cum. pl , stk | 2,231,482 | 2,231,482 |
| count \& expense | 1,062,937 | 1,139,462 | Com. stk. (par \$1) | 1,038,308 | 1,038,308 |
| Cash in banks.... | 522,904 | 455,961 | 51/2\% debentures 1 | ,021,000 | 12,143,000 |
| Accts.recelvable-. | 48,040 | 12,683 | Current liabilitles. | 143,763 | 187,726 |
| Due from sub.cos. | 442,105 | 399,548 | Due to sub. cos... | 7,771 | 38,591 |
|  |  |  | Reserves. | 933,651 | 955,858 |
|  |  |  | plus reser | 175,000. | 75,000 |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 621,210 | 455,139 | Total $-\ldots . . . . . . . . .25 . ~$

$-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .2256$.

Atlanta Terminal Co.-Bonds Placed-An issue of $\$ 1,600,000$ 1st mtge. $4 \%$ bonds, series A, has been placed privately by Dick \& Merle-Smith, New York, who agreed to purchase the issue from the company at 100.512 and accrued interest.
The issue is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. of the issue will be used to refund $\$ 1.200,000$ of outstanding
 The bonds, maturing Aus 1, consist of $\$ 1.1000 .000$ series A first mort-
 ointly bsue, touthern Ry...the receiver of the Cen
Atlanta \& West Point RR.-V. 148, p. 2572 .

Atlantic Coast Line RR. Co.-To Redeem Bonds-
The company on June 20 announced its intention to pay its convertible
6-30 year $4 \%$ debenture bonds at maturity on Nov 1, next, when interest on the honds will cease. Anticipating the maturity of these bonds, the company is notifying holders that on and after June 20 , 1939 , they may accrued interest to the date of presentation and surrender, at the office of the sate Deposit \& Trust Co. of Baltimore.
A total of st,444,830 bond oo the issue. all registered, are at present
outstanding out of an originali issue of $\$ 23,072,300$. The $\$ 18,627,470$ of this outstanding out of an original issue of $\$ 23,072,300$. The $\$ 18,627,470$ of this
issue of bonds which have been retired and canceled were exchanged for common stock under the conversion privilege which ran from Jan. ${ }^{15 \text {. }} 11910$
to Jan. 15, 1920. Under the terms of this privilege, each $\$ 135$ principa to Jan. 15, 1920. Under the terms of this privilege, each \$13 priticipa common stook. or the bonds will be met out of treasury funds. Coast Line's Dusiness has held reasonably steady with fair prospects for continuing and maturity at this time was warranted.-V. 148, p. 3369 .
Aviation Corp.-Rights Given Stockholders-
The corporation is offering to its 25,000 stockholders the right to subscribe for 925,917 shanes of its capital stock at $\$ 3.30$ a shate, in the ratio of
one share for each throe shares held. Transferable warrants evidencing one share for each three shares held, Transferable warrants evidencing subscription rights, but exercisable only in amounts calling for rill exhares
have been issued to stockholders of record June 22." They will expire at the close of business on July 6. The registration covering this additional
stock issue became effective June 19 . stock issue became effective unition and Transportation Corp. Which holds
 agreed to purchase its proportionate share or 275, 224 shares. The remaining 650,793 shares have been underwritten by a group headed by schroder,
Rockefefler \& Co., Inc. and Emanuel \& Co., who have agreed to purchase all shares not subscribed for by the stockholders.
It is contemplated that the major portion of the net proceeds will be appied to the current needs and Meveropment or the compandiary The Aviation Manufacturing Corp. after repayment o 8500,000 loan previously obtained from Aviation and Transportation Corp. to supply temporarily the requirements of Aviation Manufacturing Corporation
Aviation i
Aviation Corp., the other princlipal investments of which are 135,194 Avateon corp., the other princtipa in approximately $10 \%$ of the outstanding istisue of Pan American Airways Corp.; and $\$ 2,42,1125$-year $41 / \%$ convertible
debentures and $\$ 872,1875$-year $41 / 2 \%$ non-convertible debentures, both due 1041, of American Airirines. Inc. Indiacturing Corp. are the Stinson Aircratt Division, which is engaged in the manufacture. of single-engined acture of all-metal military airplanes; and Lyciaming in this manumanufactures aircraft engines, propellers and hubs.
Stinson manufactures the well known stinson Reliant, a 4 -5 place singleongined cabin monoplane, designed primarily for personal and private use antroduced a single-engined cabin plane, powered with d d engine, aimed to reach a broader market in a lower price field. Production of this model was scheduled initially in June at 60 a month to meet orders.
$T \mathrm{To}$ supplement its commercial business this division has also submitted to To supplement its commercial business this division has aliso submitited to
the U. Army Ar
observation air that an award had been made to Sinson Aircraft Division of approximately $\$ 1,500,000$ for observation planes. To be accepted by the UT S. Army Ar Corps, these panes must meet the specircations and preformance design. Vultee Aircraft Division until recently has manufactured largely for export the Vultee Attack Bomber, a single engined low-wing monoplane of long range and heavy armament. Vulte is currently engaged in the
manufacture of seven attack planes under orders from the U . S. Army manuracture of seven attack planes under orders from the
AIr Corps has completod and deliverod to the Corps for test a basic combat
airplane of its own design, and is designing and manufacturing a basic
training plane and a pursuit plane for entry in other Army Air Corps competitionsi The principal product of the Lycoming Division has been the nine cyliner, airircooled, radial Lycoming engine, used for a num ber of years on personal and private planes and standaring started production early this
Corps primary tranining planes. Lycoming
year of a new 50 -horseower aircrant ensine, orders for more than 100 of
 horsepower and received their approved type certificates. This division has also developed received their apel propeller blade for commercial as well as rilliatry pura new This blade in the 8 -ft. 8 -inch propeller size has recently completed
peses.
tests for Civil Aeronautics Authority certificate for ariv worthiness and it is hoped, can be placed on a production basis before the end of the year.-

Baldwin-Duckworth Chain Corp.-To Be Acquired-
See Chain Belt Co., below.-V. 14t, p. 208 .
Baldwin Locomotive Works-Bookings-
The dollar value of orders taken in May by the Baldwin Locomotive nounced on June 21 as $\$ 2,705,382$, as compared with $\$ 1,189,184$ for May,
1938 . month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for
The first five months of 1939 to $\$ 26,977,179$, as compared with $\$ 11,-$ the first five monthe or sad last year. Consolidated shipments, including Midvale, in May aggregated $\$ 2,-$
$312,649$. as compared with $\$ 3.669 .051$ in May or ast year. Consolidated hith $\$ 19,128,120$ for the first five months of 1938 . $9,900,284$ as compared On May ${ }^{31,1} 1039$, consolidated unfiled orders including Midvale,
anounted to $\$ 30,558,469$ as compared with $\$ 13,401,321$ on Jan. 1,1939 and with $\$ 16,611,926$ on May 31,1938 . 1
New Directors-
New Directorsthe board was increased by the election of William H. Harman and willian rations respectively.-V. 148, p. 3213 .
Balfour Building, Inc.-Earnings-

Gross income and miscill. exp. incl.
Operating and
insur., deprec., repairs and altera
${ }^{\text {tions }}$, incl. Federai income tax
Net income.
$-\mathrm{V} .147 ;$ p. 4048 .
Baltimore \& Ohio RR.-Annual Report-Daniel Willard, President, in his remarks to stockholders states in part:

Investment in Company Property Devoted to Transportation-The total service of transportation in the production of net railway operating income service on to be $\$ 973,676,018$, and if $\$ 991,530,444$, representing accumulated | accrued |
| :--- |
| $\$ 88,145,573$ | form shows:


Net operating revenue
Ratio of expenses to revenue....
$29,738,300$

$77.93 \%$$\overline{40,576,919} \overline{76,05 \%} \overline{-10,838,610}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{c}\text { Railway tax accruals, equipment and } \\ \text { joint facility rents } \\ \text { Rat }\end{array} & 14,886,514 & 15,668,294 & -781,779\end{array}$ | joint facility rents (net) $-\cdots-\cdots-\cdots--\quad \frac{14,886,514}{14,851,794}$ |
| :--- |
|  |
| Net railway operating income |
| $\frac{15,688,294}{24,908,625}-10,056,831$ |

Net rail way operating income-
Return on investment in property de$\begin{array}{llll}\text { voted to transportation service } & 1.53 \% & 2.54 \% & -1.01\end{array}$ Other income-rents, dividends, in-
terest, $\&$. (net)
4,207,959
$6,554,710$
$-2,346,751$ Income available for fixed charges $19,059,753 \quad 31,463,336-12,403,582$

Net deficit ....................- $\overline{13,124,529} \quad 720,694-12,403,835$ Operating Revenues-The unprecedented and precipitate curtailment in
commercial activities that prevailed in practicall all lines of industry and commerce during the latter part of 1937 continued unabated throughout the year 1938, except for a slight sign of revival in the last quarter of the
year. The result was a severe shrinkage in operating revenues from all sources.
Freight revenue, which comprises by far the larget source of the compayn's earnings, decreased from $8147,212,330$ in 1937 to 815,426, anth, a
decline of $\$ 31,785,952$ or $21.59 \%$, notwithstanding increases in rates author ized by the Interstate Commerce Commission made effective at various times during the year and estimated to have yielded the company approxi-
mately $\$ 4,500,000$ additional revenue in 1938. Revenue freight carried in mately s, 1983 aggregated $61,141,393$ tons, a decline from the previous year of 23 ,-
 cally all classes of commodities contributed to corred dene one mile. principal
items of decrease bein the pituinus
 The iCO on July 5, 1938 authorized an increase in passenger coach fares in the Eastern Distas made effective July 25.1938 . Not withstanding this increase, passenger revenue of the company in 1938 totaled only $\$ 10,561,495$,
a decline under 1937 of $\$ 1,357,107$ or $11.39 \%$ The tota revenue passen-

 miles, a decrease of $107,051,386$ or $17.50 \%$ in passenger miles. Because or the general depressed business concrions prevaing thease, if any, can be ascribed too the increase in passenger coach fares.
All other revenues, including that from transportation of mail, express

 Operatino Expenses-Company in common with other rain carriers is
affected or impressed with a public interest, and must render reasonably affected or impressed with a pubic interest, and circumstances, and may not retranch its expenditures below the point where it will be unable to perform
that service. While expenses were curtailed wherever possible and ever that service. While expenses were curtailed wherever posinate service, it economy effected consistent with saife operation and the dapastic deceline in operating revenues, and this, together with the increase in wages granted in August and October, 1937, but in effect throughout the entire year 1938 ), combined to produce very unsatisfactory operating resuits for the year 1938 . Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures and of equipment For the year amounted to $2541,049,200,47 \%$ of total operating revenues and 090 or $25.39 \%$ and
$39.10 \%$ of totat operating expenses, as compared with $32.47 \%$ and $42.69 \%$, respectively, for the previous year. Included in maintenance expenses in
$\$ 7,285,741$ for depreciation of equipment. $T$ the property was adequately maintained for the handing of the business offered.
Transportation
expenses for the year 1938 aggregated $\$ 52,957,966$, a deciine under last year of $\$ 8,237,750$ or $13.46 \%$, and wenses as or tota operating revenues and $50.44 \%$ of total operating expenses, as compared
with $36.12 \%$ and $47.49 \%$, (espectively, for last year. In this connection
it may be stated that there was a decrease of $3,725,805$ or $20 \%$ in revenue
freight train miles and $1,171,701$ or $8.81 \%$ in passenger train miles under
1937 . 1937.
Compared with 1937 there was a decline in traffic expenses of $\$ 506,034$
or 10.22\%, principally in cost of superintendence, outside agencies and ad-
vertising; $\$ 822,289$ or $13.85 \%$ in general expenses principally in of general officers and others, and pensensions; and $\$ 329,444$ or in salaries
miscellaneous operations, chiefly in the Total operating expenses for the year aggregated $\$ 104,984,021$, as against
$\$ 128,859,516$ for the previous year, a decrease of $\$ 23,875,495$ or $18.53 \%$,
compared with a decline in revenues of $20.49 \%$. compared with a decline in revenues of $20.49 \%$. The ratio of operating
expenses to operating revenues for the year was $77.93 \%$, and for 1937
$76.05 \%$. Net revenue from railway operations in 1938 was $\$ 29,738,308$ and $\$ 40$,-
576,919 in 1937 a decrease of $\$ 10,838,610$ or $26.71 \%$.
Net Railway óperating In charged $\$ 10,412,774$ for railwaye-Against net operating revenue there was
or $4.63 \%$ under 1937 . There were also char, thowing a decrease of $\$ 505,780$ enue, equipment and joint face were also charged against net operating rev-
or $5.81 \%$ less than in 1937 , leaving a balang $\$ 4,473,740$, being $\$ \$ 75,999$
in or 5.81 or the year of $\$ 14,851,794$, a decrease of $\$ 10,056,831$ or $40.37 \%$
income for ther
under 1937 . Net Income-To net railway operating income is to be added miscellane-
ous income from sources other than the comoany's railway operations, such as rental income, dividend income and company's railway operations, such
deducest income, less certain charges aggregated $\$ 4,207,959$, and net miscellaneous income from these sources pally to the reduction in or passing of dividends on in 1937, due princi-
company. With this addition, there was made available $\$ 19.059 .753$ for creating a deficit for the yy other fixed charges, avalabreating $\$ 338$ of $\$ 13,124,529$ as compared with the deficit for 1937 of $\$ 720,694$, and an increase in the deficit over that year of Funded Debt-During the year the following new obligations were in-
curred and old obligations retired, viz.: New Obligations Incurred-
Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. .....--
General Motors Acceptance Corp. purch. agreem't
$\mathbf{\$ 8}, 233,000$
$\mathbf{1 , 0 5 8 , 1 5 0}$
Old Obligations Retired-
Equipment trust certificate

hist-term bank loan
Miscellaneous, net.-
$\$ 9,291,150$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 4,442,000 \\ 1,700,000 \\ 203,879 \\ \hline\end{array}$

6,345,874
Net increase in interest bearing obligations_-...-............-- $\$ 2,945,277$ material and the indebtedness to the General Motors Anance labor and $s$ the balance due on purchase of the General Miestors Acceptance Corp astalment of principonthly instalments. During the year 1938 the fina 000 and series A, $\$ 500,000$, matured and the payment thereof was ter 1923 , $\$ 925$, deferred, but since the close of the year $\$ 308,000$ has been paid on account of series of 1923. Payment due July 1,1938 in respect of $\$ 250,000$ Public Norks Administration serial notes now held by RFO was also temporarily aption "Interest-bearing obligations"' in order that there sheet under the understanding of the actual increase in such obligations outstanding, which
might otherwise be the case
 on Dec. 31,1938 , company's indebtedness to the Corporation was Ras follows:

Total addition, the Oorporation has acquired and
In alds the following obligations issued by the com-
pany: $13,233,000$
pany:
5-year $41 / 2 \%$ secured notes, being part of a total
issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ maturing Aug.

Total. $\xrightarrow{1,305,000}$ $\$ 17,750,000$
Total loans and other obligations held by RFC $\$ 87,566,578$ The RFC has indicated a willingness to accept, in respect of the securities
held by it, the treatment provided in the plan for modifice and also of the ICC. Taxation-Railway tax and miscellaneous tax accrualk for the year 1938
aggregated $\$ 10,717,047$, a decrease of $\$ 499,029$ under 1937 . Taxes absorbed preceding year each dollar of gross revenue, compared with 6.62 cents in the preceding year, and approximately 36 cents out of every dollar of net
revenue earned from railway operation, compared with 28 cents in
Taxes in 1938 included Taxes in 1938 included $\$ 1,952,876$ payroll tax for unemployment 28 cents in 1937 . pensation under the Social Security Act, the tax rate under. Which was
increased from $2 \%$ in 1937 to $3 \%$ in 1938 and a further payroll tax of
$\$ 1,756,231$ under the Carriers increased from $2 \%$ in 1937 to $3 \%$ in 1938 , and a further payroll tax of
$\$ 1,756,231$ under the Carriers' Taxing Act of 1937 for the purpose of the Rairoad Retirement Act, making the total payroll tax for the yeare of the
108 , an increase of $\$ 72,155$. The tax paid under the "Carriers' $\$ 3,709$, ,
Act: hasing company. The remaining taxes of $\$ 7,007,939$ covents formeriy made by the payable to Federal, State, county and municipal taxing authorithes which
in the aggregate, reflect a decrease of $5.74 \%$ under the year 1937 Plan for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities.
original charter a century, company has operated continuously under its
years prior to 1938 the company State of Maryland in 1827 . For the 37 years prior to 1938 the company had not failed to meet all interest charges earned after depreciation charges had required for interest was not fully facilities of the company have been steadily improved to meet the exactien and requirements of modern service. attained a high level of both gross and net income. During the seven-year
period, 1924 to 1930 , inclusive, the combined ts presently operated subsidiaries averaged $\$ 54,891,668$, a year available ebt of the company and such subsidiaries present charges on the funded Since 1930 there has been an unpreced
net revenues of railroads. This decrease has been due in large meth gross and decline in business activity, but it has been accentuated in the case of the wages, taxes and costs of substantially all materials and supplies increases in railway operation.
Since 1931 the co
debt aggregating $\$ 172,585,700$. Most of these meet maturities of its funde times when the securities markets were so depressed as thave occurred a or refunding by ordinary means impossible. Under these conditions it became necessary for the company to borrow substantial amounts from
RFC. The present indebtedness of the company Rrincipal sum of $\$ 87,566,578$, including company to RFC aggregates the
pres
notes of 1939 , also $\$ 2,955,000$, serial notes and $\$ 1,3054.000 \%$ secured obligations, Series H , issued to the Public Works Administration and and later
acquired by RFC acquired by RFC. Excluding such notes and equipment obligations, over The acute business recession which developed in the latter half of 1937 and at the same time operating costs were further revenues of the company vances. The higher passenger and freight rates recently made effective adnot been sufficient to offset the increased cost of operation. company failed by $\$ 13,124,529$ to earn its fixed beyarges during the year company failed by $\$ 13,124,529$ to earn its fixed charges during the year
(including the debt to the RFPC) will come due during the it was evidently essential, therefore, that by some the next four years. charges be reduced, at least for such time as will provide a reasonable provision be made for nearby maturities such large security holders as could be reached within the time available,
the directors decided that it would be in the best interests of its security modification of some of its interest charges and maturities, a limite however, existing priorities as to both principal and interest. It was believed security holders and the company would be less expensive simpler between satisiactory than a reorganization effected through customary legal more jorities of the security holders affected will poration of, substantial maattainment of the purposes in view, even though it might finally prompt necessary to invoke legal proceedings to make the plan fully finally becom Accordingly the directors approved a plan designed to accomplish thes ority under Section 20a of the Intertstte Commerce Action for such auth proceeding with the plan. modification of securities) as was prerequisite to proceenceng with the plan. After a public hearing at which representatives of Nov. 1,1938 , nrane appeared in opposition thereto, the Commission a of the plan provides for the extension of the time of payment of the principa notes due Aug. $1,1939, \$ 72,771,578$ loans from RFO due 1939 to 1944 secured
of which are to be exp of which are to be extended from the date the plan is effectuated 1944 , all
$\$ 43,182,000$ Pittsburgh, Lake Erie
 sidiaries shall berest and reduced from $\$ 31,421,742$ to $\$ 19,644,679$ operated sub-
$\$ 11,376,435$ of accrued and unpaid contingent interest a contingent basis, that is, al bonds shall accumulate and be an absolute obligation, contingen company's time of payment, and payable in any event whenever the principal of the wise. The contingent interest will be payable, in the order stion or otherplan, if earned, after deducting, in each yaar, not exceeding $21 / 5 \%$ of the poperty, and in the year 1939 only for additions and betterments to the $\$ 10,000,000$ for working capital. All accrued contingucted not exceeding paid before any dividends are paid. Since Dec. 31, 1938, interest pay ments have been made in accordance with, but only in accordance with, the provisions of the plan.
In consideration of the extension of maturities and change of interest company will create a-sinking fund. Ine extent provided for in the plan, the 1939 and every calendar year thereafter until income for the calendar year 1939 and every calendar year thereafter until all obligations for contingent of obligations shall have been retired by the operation of the sinking fund In respect of the years 1939 to 1943 , inclusive, such payments into the prior charges, and aqual $75 \%$ of the available net income remaining anter
after prior chate after prior charges. The sinking fund may also be used to create net working capital or to provide for capital investments, but not less than one workhereof, shall be used for the retirement of obligations. less than one-half Under the plan holders of the company's refunding and general mortgage common stock of will be given the option of converting their bonds into conversion price of company on the basis of $\$ 0$-year convertible 100 per share and the present same basis
In the
amount of securities affected by the plan having the holders of a sufficient pany on Jan. 18, 1939, declared the plan operative as of Joto, the comHowever, the plan provides that no securities assenting thereto will be stamped or exchanged for new securities issuable under the plan unless and
until holders of at least $90 \%$ in amount of the securities company affected by the plan outstanding in the hands of the publio the have accepted or become bound by the plan.
If the directors shall so determine, the pi If the directors shall so determine, the plan may be carried out through
proceedings under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy.Act or other law at the
time in force, or through time in force, or through such other legal proceedings as the board of directors may deem appropriate to effectuate the plan as to non-assenting minorities. The assents executed by security holders provide that they as if executed after the institution of such proceedings, subject, howe fully as if executed after the institution of such proceedings, subject, however,
to withdrawal rights, as provided in the plan or by law, in the event of any modification of the plan.
Our usual comparative tables of statistics, income account and balance sheet were given in V. 148, p. 2887.-V. 148, p. 3681 .

| Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross operating revenues Oper. exps. (incl. maint. and depreciation) $\qquad$ |  | \$568,760 | 1939-5 Mos.-1938 |  |
|  | 33 |  |  |  |
| $t$ | 153.319 |  |  |  |
|  | 48,934 | 80,296 |  |  |
| Operating inc | 14,385 | \$127,393 |  |  |
| Other income | 848 | -12,152 |  | , |
|  |  | 139, |  |  |
| Other | 62,785 | 63,04 |  |  |
| Other | 1,553 | 2,262 | 12,490 | 8,717. |
| Net income | \$54,895 | \$47,237 | 528,202 |  |

Baltimore Transit Co.-Earnings-
Years Ended Dec. 31 [Including Baltimore Coach Co.]

 rov. for retirement of $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Power service (incl. gaso- } & 1,812,061 & 1,822,711 & 1,777,753 & 1,746 ; 681\end{array}$ Conducting transporta'n Conducting transporta'n
Traffic Geners, for minv. $\mathrm{Cr},-\mathrm{Cl}$
Taxes, licenses,


| Gro | \$647,329 | \$811,340 | \$813,837 | \$541,365 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Debenture interest_----- | 634,553 | 752,458 | 635,010 | 140,972 |
| Equip. oblig's-interest_ |  | 13,299 | 51,395 |  |
| Miscell. rents \& other |  |  |  | 4,574 |

Miscell. rents \& other
charges
 a Including provision for $\$ 67,807$ in 1937 and $\$ 168,344$ in 1936 for Federal $b$ The statement for 1935 combines the operations of Baltimore Coach Co.
for entire year, United Rys. \& Electric Co. of Balt. for 6 months ended for entire year, United Rys. \& Electric Co. of Balt. for 6 months ended
June 30 1935, and Baltimore Transit Co. for 6 months ended Dec. 31, receivers and trustees during the first half of that year were operated by company was reorganized and its operations were continued by the Transit company, the reorganized company, beginning as of July 1,1935 . The
net income of $\$ 302,355$ includes $\$ 21,317$ which resulted from operations
during the six months ended Dec 31,1935 . during the six months ended Dec. 31,1935 . The interest on debentures in c The statements for 1938, 1937 and 1936 represent a
operations of the Baltimore Transit Co. and the Baltimore Coach Co. d No income taxes for the year 1938 .

| onsolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilitis |  |  |
|  |  |  | a Commonstock ${ }_{\text {_- }} 3,996,688$ 3,996,688 |  |  |
| Road \& equinm't |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addition to roa |  |  |  |  |  |
| completed | 154,564 | 158,485 |  |  |  |
| nking fund | 2,932105,464 | 2,682 |  |  |  |
| Inve |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { payable \& accr'd } & & 311,489 \\ \text { Taxes pay \& acer. } & 159,985\end{array}$ |  |  |
| cos. (net) | 105,464 72,405 | 186,836 |  |  | 308,290 |
| ther invest. |  |  | Unpald matured | 1 |  |
| re-2 | 734309 | 714 |  |  |  |
| Acts --...-ceiv | 734,309 182,835 | 126,755 | Unpald int. \& divs. | - 22,428 | 22,842 |
| Accts, receivable | 1867,509 | 627,681 | Unadjusted credits | its 179,129 | 5,937,359 |
| at'ls \& supplies- |  | 18,000 | Reserves. $\qquad$ Capital surplus... Profit \& loss surp. | $\begin{array}{r}14,700,064 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Ctis. of deposit. | 650,000 | 1,700,000 |  | - ${ }^{1,208,}$ | 1988,386 |
| nadjust. |  | 36,901 |  |  |  |
| Total ...........-67,223,218 68,473,689 Total <br> a Represented by $\mathbf{1 6 9 , 1 4 3}$ no par shares. b Less reserve of $\$ 2,584$ in <br> 1938 and $\$ 2,576$ in 1937. c Amount receivable under contract for sale of |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings for Month of May and Year to Da |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. May 31- 1939-Mon |  |  |  |  |  |
| Period End. May $31-$Operating revenues |  | , 870,830 | $\begin{array}{r} 8989,541 \\ 848,715 \end{array}$ | 4,186,796 | $\$ 4,895,667$ $4,205,860$ |
| Net oper. reyenues... Taxes..-.-........-.-.-- |  |  | $88,495$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 710,967 \\ 448,263 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 689,807 \\ 442,920 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 90,480 |  |  |  |
| Operating income Non-oper. income |  | 71,789 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 52,332 \\ 956 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 262,704 \\ 6,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 246,887 \\ 5.772 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 1,261 |  |  |  |
| Gross income Fixed charges |  | \$73,050 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 53,288 \\ 5,593 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 269,240 \\ 31,223 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 252,659 \\ 27,883 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 6,453 |  |  |  |
| Net income |  |  | \$47,695 | $\overline{238,017}$ | $\$ 224,776$ <br> debens. | Note-No deduction is made for interest on series A $4 \%$ and $5 \%$ debens. The approx

Interest-Correction-
In our issue of June 10, page 35`6, in noting the interest to be paid by this company on its debentures July 1, 1939 to holders of record June 12,
1939, we stated that semi-annual interest of $11 / \%$ is to be paid on the series "A" $4 \%$ debentures and $1 \%$ on the series "A" $5 \%$ debentures,
whereas the interest declared payable was $13 / \%$ on the $4 \%$ debentures and
$17 /$ on $^{2}$ on the $5 \%$ debentures. V. $148, \mathrm{p} .3526$.

## Bamberger RR.-Acquisition-

The Inte tion by the compa
Barnsdall Refining Corp.-Not to Contest IndictmentThe corporation and its President, Edwin B. Reeser, have entered pleas of nolo contendere to the indictments in both Madison (Wis.) oil cases, the
Department of Justice announced June 20. 000 on each of the defendants. The pleas have been entered before Judge Patrick Stone at Madison, Wis.-V. 148, p. 572
Beech Aircraft Corp.-Earnings-
Earnings for Seven Months Ended April 30, 1939

## Nell loss ater ant and

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.-Stock OfferedPublic offering of 50,000 shares of common stock was made after the close of the market June 22 by an under writing group headed by Eastman, Dillon \& Co. The shares were priced at $\$ 20.371 / 2$, based upon the closing quotation for the stock on the New York Stock Exchange. Within an hour of the offering, the under writers reported that all of the shares had been sold and the books closed
The stock was acquired from Beneficial Loan Society which will receive the net proceeds from the sale. The offer does not represent financing
by Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. and does not affect its outstanding capitalization, which consists of $2,315,701$ shares of common stock (no par)
and 150.000 shares of prior preference stock, $\$ 2.50$ dividend series (no par) Associated with Eastman, Dillon \& Co. Co. in the underwriting were: Blair \& Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins \& Sons, Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co.
Alex. Brown \& $\operatorname{sins}$; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. Riter \& Co.; Hornblower \& W Eeks; Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs, Inc.; Stroud
\& Co., Inc.; Putnam \& Co.; Piper, JJaffray \&'Hopwood; Mitchum, Tully \& Co.; Rogers \& Tracy, Inc., and Clarence Hodson \& Co., Inc. whose subsidiaries are engaged in the personal finance business, the acceptance in 1929, but some of the loan offices now controlled have been in operation in 1929, but some of than 20 years. The corporation's subsidiaries operate 370 loan offices in 279 ci
V .148, p. 3526.

Best \& Co.-Refunds $\$ 350,000$ Mortgage Loan-
The existing first mortgage loan of $\$ 350,000$ on the portion of the store he Bank for savings and has been extended for a period of five years a $21 / \%$ interest, which previously was $4 \%$. The mortgage originally was
$\$ 950,000$, and since 1936 has been reduced to the present amount of $\$ 350$,$\$ 950,000$, and since 193
000 .
. 148, p. 2256 .

Birmingham Electric Co.-EAarnings-1939-12 Mos-1938
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Operating exps. incl. tax } & 495: 74 & 471,534 & 5,764,394 & 5,732,714 \\ \text { Amort. of limited-term } & 310 & 311 & 3,729 & \end{array}$

Net oper. revenues.
Gross income--
Interest on mtge. bonds

 x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31 , 1939 , amounted to $\$ 286,116$. stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred stock, were
Dividends on these stocks are cumulative.-V.
, $148, ~ p . ~$ 3682 .

Bethlehem Steel Corp.-Underwriters Listed-
The corporation filed June 19 with the Securities and Exchange Commis-
and an amendment to its registration statement covering its $\$ 25,000,000$ sion an amendment to its registration statement covering its
consolidated mortgage 20 -year sinking fund $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, series F , due 1959 , listing the underwriters who will market the issue.
operation are: Kuhn Loeb \& Co., Smith, Barney \& Co. and Mellon Securities Corp., $\$ 3,559,000$ each; Harriman, Ripley \& Co., $\$ 2,925,000$; the First Boston Corp., $\$ 1,950,000 ;$ Union, ${ }^{\text {Gecurities Corp.,. } \$ 1,200,000 \text {; }}$

Sachs \& Co., Kidder, Peabody \& Co., Lazard Freres \& Co., Lee Higginson \& Co., Glore, Forgan \& Co., Hallgarten \& Co., Hayden, Stone \& Co., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., W. E. Hutton \& Co., White, Weld \& Co., \$250,000 Cach; Parrish $\mathbf{C 2} 000$ O., $\$ 2,000,000$. Steel Co. (Pa.), a wholly owned subsidiary, and will ine reduced as a result of the retirement of the first lien and refunding mortgage bonds of Bethlehem Steel Co. (Pa.) and the first consolidated mortgage bonds of Lackawanna
Steel Co, and the remainder will be used for additions and improvements to Steel Co., and the remainder will be used for addition
properties and for working capital.-V. 148, p. 3526.

Birmingham Gas Co.-Earnings-
The company, in a pro forma income statement based on operating income for the 12 montigations as at May 31, 1939 giving offect to the plan o recapitalization which was approved Feb. 17, 1939, shows net income before provision for Federal incoma taxes and before preferred on the outstanding ments, of $\$ 254,112$. Annual dividend requiremer the recapitalization plan preferred sto $\$ 105,293$. This pro forma statement supplements the regular 12 months earnings statement which includes 9 months prior to the recapitalization and 3 months subsequent thereto, and which shows and amortization of debt discount and expense, of $\$ 188,569$ for the 12 months ended May 31, 1939, against $\$ 99,173$ for the period ended May 31,1938 . Including accrued interest on indebtedness of america, net income for the
Which under the racapitalization plan has been paid,
respective 12 month periods amounted to $\$ 226,605$ compared with $\$ 164,378$. V. 148, p. 3215.

Black Diamond Steamship Corp.-New Vice-PresidentJohn J. Morton, for the last three years traffic manager of the corporaion was elected vice-President in charge of tracceads Frank Huck, who Michael J. Hanlon, Vice-President in charge of operations since 1934 was elected a mem.ber of t.
by the death of Mr. Huck.
The company's directors also elected John E. Dockendorff, a VicePresident and European director with headquarters in Brussels, where, for the last four ye.

Brazilian Traction, Light \& Power Co., Ltd.-Earns. Statistics of Combined Companies for Calendar Years
 Passengers carried Total consumers, light
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gas consumers_._-_-- } & 127,462 & 117,167 & 106,448 & 96,963 \\ \text { No. of telep. in oper-.. } & 195,367 & 182,840 & 165,852 & 149,034\end{array}$ Combined Revenue Statement of Parent Company and Operating Subsidiaries
 Total or oper. cos--
 Charge for depreciation
and renewals........-
Bond interest,
Sink. funds oth. chgs.

| $6,823,339$ | $6,809,016$ | $8,286,742$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1,908,553$ | $1,999,221$ | $1,984,786$ |
| 772,214 | 754,911 | 667,670 |
| 700,000 | 700,000 | 500,000 |

 Prov. for gen. amortiz_
Bal., being rev. to Bra-
zilian Trac., Light


 tion, Light \& Power Co., Ltd................... Total. $\qquad$ $\$ 429,925,307 \$ 425,600,241$ * This reserve includes provision for depreciation and renewals of physical assets of companies owned or controlled by subsidiary companies. a in
addition there are bonds outstanding of companies owned or controled by addition there are bonds outstand to $\$ 6,826.264$ at par of exchange, on which a subsidiary company equind charges for the year, amounting to $\$ 392,916$, are provided out of the revenue of the subsidiary company.
insurance funds for injuries and damages.-V. 148, p. 3369 .
Blaw-Knox Co.-Foreian Contract-
In order to better serve an expected demand for fabricated steel products n Europe, company has comp Ateliers De Tombay, a fabricating company in Belgium to produce certain Blaw-Knox products.

This arrangement is for the purpose of supplementing the efforts of the
Blaw-Know English and French facilities. Boston Edison Co.-Output-
The net system output of the Boston Edison Co. as reported to the
Edison Electric Institute for the week ended June 16, 1939, was $23.006,000$ kwh., compared with 20,159,000 week ended June 16, 1939, was $23.006,000$
increase of $14.1 \%$. The week ended June 17,1938, an
Thoduction for the preceding week was $22.383,000$ kwh, representing a gain of $9.8 \%$ over the comparable week of 1938 . Two
weeks ago the increase was 14.400 The output for week ended June 16, 1939, of $23,006,000 \mathrm{kwh}$, compares
with $20,875,000 \mathrm{kwh}$., for week ended June i8, 1937 an increase of $102 \%$ Preceding week's output whowed a gain of $2.4 \%$ over the comparable 1937
week.-V. 148, p. 2735 .

## Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corp.-Earnings-

 x After ordinary taxes, rentals and interest, but before amortization
(T. G.) Bright \& Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Period-
Combined profit from operations after
charging all mfg., sell. \& adm. exps.





Total-......... $\$ 1,934,359 \$ 1,995,908$ Total_........- $\$ 1,934,359$ \$1,995,908 x After reserve for depreciation of $\$ 230,108$ in 1939 and $\$ 194,455$ in 1938 . Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.-Earnings-


## $x$ Surplus for the year

 $x$ After giving effeactual rates charged. Notes-No Federal income tax was paid for the year 1937 after deductions
of rate refund for year ended March 15,1935 and of rate refund for year ended March 15,1935 and interest accrued thereon dated July 2; 1937 , in Case No. 7,908 , and after allowing for annual depreciation deductible under Treasury regulations.
Operating expenses for the year 1938 , include $\$ 11,494$ for taxes applicable
to merchandising accounts; miscellaneous income deductions to merchandising accounts; miscellaneous income deductions include $\$ 6,990$
for taxes and $\$ 37,701$ for pensions (reserved), previously charged to oper ating expenses.


Period End. [Excluding Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System]


 Operating income
Net non-oper. inczme
Gross income
Total income Current income car-
-V. ried to surplus
$\qquad$ $\$ 484,977$
56.409
${ }_{86}^{86,099.108}$ $\frac{1}{56,8,7120721}$

Brooklyn \& Queens Transit System-Earnings
Period End. May 31-
Total oper. revenues_-
$\$ 1,849,583$




 $x$ Indicates loss.-V. 148, p. 3216.
$\underset{\text { Droctors on Uune } 22}{\text { Broctared }}$ Co.-Common Divs: ResumedDirectors on June 22 declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 3. This will be
the first dividend paid sinc. common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 3. This will be
the first dividend paid since Jan. 3, 1938 when 40 cents per share was
distributed.-V. 148, p. 2889 . Brunswi. 148, p. 2889
$\underset{\text { Directors have }}{\text { Brunswick Site Co.-Dividends Resumed- }}$
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record Dec. 20. This will be the first stock, payable July 1 to holders of record Dec. 20 . This will be the first
dividend paid in several years.-V. 134, p. 2152. Buckeye Steel Castings Co.-Preferred Stock CalledCompany as of Aug. 1 has called $50 \%$ of its outstanding prior preferred
stock for redemption at the redemption price of $\$ 110$. Redemption will be
prorated from each stockholder.-V. 148, 0.873 .
(F.) Burkhart Mfg. Co.-50-Cent Dividend-

Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . A dividend of 30 cents was patid on April 1, last, and one of 50 cents was paid on dividend
1938 Nov 1938, this latter being the first dividend paid since Jan. 1,1938 when 50
cents per share was distributed. see V. $145, p$. 4111 for detailed record
of previous dividend paymentscents per share was distributed. See V. $145, \mathrm{p}$.
of previous dividend payments.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .1796$.

Callaway Mills-22-Cent Dividend-
Company paid a dividend of 22 cents per share on the common stock on June 20 to holders of record June 10 . Dividend of 15 cents was paid
on Feb. last, this latter being the first dividend paid by the company in
several years. $V$. several years.-V. 148, p. 1796 .

Calaveras Cement Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
Dirzctors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on account of accumue
lations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 30 to holders lations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par \$100, payable June 30 to holders of record June 26. Like amount was paid on March 31 and Feb. 18, last,
and Nov. 1, 1938. Dividends of $\$ 2$ per share were paid on Sept. 30, June 30, and Nov. $1,1938.1$ Dividends of $\$ 2$ per sha
and
on $31,1937 .-V .148, ~ p .1948 . ~$

Canadian National Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings of the System for the Week Ended June 14

Canadian Pacific Ry.-Earnings-
Earnings for the Week Ended June 14
Traffic earnings
V. 148, p. 3683.
Carolina Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31-
$\begin{gathered}\text { Operating revenuem-.- } \\ \text { Oper. exps. incl taxes } \\ \$ 931,837\end{gathered}$

 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Property } \\ \text { propriations. res. ap- }\end{array}$ | 90,00 | 90,000 | $1,080,000$ | $1,130,000$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Other int. and deductions
Int. charged to construc.
Net income

 $\frac{1,255,23}{\$ 1,199,185} \frac{1,255.237}{\$ 1,181,157}$

Carreras, Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of $502-5$ cents per share on
the American depository receipts for class A stock and $52-5$ cents per share the American depository receipts for class A stock and $52-5$ cents per share
on the American depositary receipts for class $B$ stock, both payable June 26
to holders of record May 25 . $V$. 148, .3216 . to holders of record May 25.-V.148, p. 3216.

Carthage Mills, Inc.-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ pref. A
stock and a dividend of 60 cents per share on the $6 \%$ pref. B stock, both payable on account of accumulations on July 1 to holders of record June 23 . Arrearages after the current payment will amount to $\$ 6$ per sha
shares and $\$ 2.40$ per share on the B shares.-V. 146, p. 4110 .
Celotex Corp.-Earnings-
Month of May-
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Month of } M \text { - } & 1939 & 1938\end{array}$ Net profit after cha
-V .148, p. 3683 .
$\$ 159.800$
1938
$\$ 69,691$
Caterpillar Tractor Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Not of sales, oper. exps., } & 44,805,748 & 42,416,514 & 47,251,652 & 33,711,228 \\ \text { \& ce., less misceli. inc-- } & 4,463,651 & 2,277,398 & 2,013,946 & 1,834,204\end{array}$


 Net profit_............. $\$ 3,494,523 ~ \$ 6,651,993 \times \$ 11,269,948 ~ \$ 7,218,493$
$\times$ Before deducting provision for any amount which may become due for x Before deducting provision for any amount which may become due for
surtaxes on undistributed earnings, carried to surplus. .

| lance Sheet May 31 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | 8 |  |
| Cash--------6,064,901 3, |  |  |
| letes less reserve. |  |  |
| Inventorles .....-16,597,406 18,131,822 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Prepaid Insurance |  |  |
| 1 otal-........52,199,482 $52,957,21$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| in After reserve for depreciation of 1938 Represented by $1,882,240$ no par shares. $z$ Does not includeany amount for Federal surtaxes on unndistributed earnings.-.V. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Central Electric \& Telephone Co.-Earn |  |  |
| Cral [Including Virginia Tele |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Opera |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Federal and state normal income tax..........-- $\quad$ 59,425 $\quad 35,296$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Consolidated Baiance Sheet Dec. 31



 Cash on deposit 1 ör ment of divs ${ }^{-2}$ $a$ Notes, acets. and Warrants recelv-
Mat'ls and supplifes
$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}298,838 & 235,710 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Accounts payable_ } \\ \text { Ach }\end{array} & 127,119 & 120,182 \\ 16,644 & 16,992 & \begin{array}{c}\text { Ant. } \\ \text { tunded debt_on } \\ \text { tund }\end{array} & 89,819 & 89,818\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}201,302 & 201,914 \\ 255,864 & 248,996\end{array}$

Total............ $\overline{11,782,335} \overline{13,069,699}$ Total.-......
a After reserve for uncollectible accounts of $\$ 39,006$ Note-The accounts of Middle Western Telephone
sidiaries are not consolidated herein.-V. 148, p. 3216

Central Illinois Electric \& Gas Co Socuritienter A banking group headed by Harris, Hall \& Co. (Inc.) offered publicly June 20 bonds and debentures of the company totaling $\$ 17,750,000$. The offering consisted of $\$ 14,750,000$ of first mortgage bonds, $33 / 4 \%$ series due 1964 , priced at $1001 / 2$ and int., and $\$ 3,000,000$ of $3,31 / 2$ and $4 \%$ serial debentures, priced to yield 0.75 to $4 \%$, according to maturity.

Other bankers who participated in the offering were: Central Republic Co.; Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Bonbright \& Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby \& Co., Inc.; Kidder, bright \& Co., Inc.; H. M. Byllesby \& In., A. A. G. Becker Peabody \& Co.; E. H. Rollins \& Cons, Inc.; Glore, Forgan \& Co.; Lee Higginson Corp.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Coffin \& Burr, Inc.; F. S. Moseley \& Co., and Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs

Bonds-The first mortgage bonds are dated June 1, 1939; due June 1, 1964. Coupon bonds in the denom. of $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to principal. Fuly registered bonds in the denom. of 10,000 or any multiple thereof. or New York. Redeemable as a while or in part at any time uppo 400
days' notice at principal amount thereof and acrued int., together with a days' notice at principal amount thereof and a
premium on sald principal amount as follows
ootherwise than through sinking or orther special funds. $5 \%$ if red. on or
before May

 Throush sinking or other special funds, $1 \%$ if red. on or before May 31 ,
1959, and chereafter the premiums applicabte to optional redemption as sinking fund for the retirement of bonds of 1964 series operative in the year ending June 1, 1950 and in each year thereafter equal to $2 \%$ of the
 between June
as indinures
a indicated:

a $3 \%$ debentures. b $31 / 2 \%$ debentures. c $4 \%$ debentures. J-D 1 at office or agency of the company in Chicago or New York. Red. as a whole or in part at any time upon 30 days' notice at the principa amount thereof and accrued int. together with a premium on principal of $2 \%$; (b) on debentures bearing int, at rate of $31 / 2 \%$, a premium of $21 / \%$
if red. on or before May 31,1941 , and thereafter a premium of $21 / 4 \%$ decreased by $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ for each 12 months elapsed from May 31,1940 to and incl. such date of redemption; and (c) on debentures bearing int. at
the rate of $4 \%$, a premium of $21 / 2 \%$ if red. on or before May 31,1942 , and thereafter a premium of $21 / 2 \%$ decreased by $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ for each 12 months
elapsed from May 31,1941 to and including such date of redemption. Purpose of Issue-The net proceeds from the issuance and sale of the $\$ 14,750,000$ of bonds and $\$ 3,000$, co0 debentures, estimated at approximately $\$ 17,418,961$ (exclusive of accrued int.) after deduction of expenses to the
company of $\$ 94,789$ in connection therewith, are to be used for the following purposes:
1st Redemption on or before Sept. 1, 1939, of $\$ 13,909,000$ st a rer. mtge. gold bon \& ref. mtge. gold bonds, $6 \%$ series due 1952 , at $1031 / 2 \ldots 1$. 772,110

The company proposes during the next 12 months to make capital
expenditures of approximately $\$ 500,000$ on the electric generating facilities expenditures of approximatery $\$$ to increase the pressures and temperatures
at its Rockford plant, primarily
at which certain of the units may be operated. Upon the completion of these improvements the company will generate a substantially greater
proportion of its electric energy requirements for the Rockford division and will purchase the balance under the new power contract. Company estimate contract will apureximents during the first year of operation under average direct cost at the switchboard of this energy (on the same basis as stated above) will be approximately 0.459 cents per kilowatt hour. If the
requirements during such year were to be $100,000,000$ kilowatt hours, the company estimates that the average direct cost at the switchboard would be approximately 0.490 cents per kilowatt hour.
Underwriters-The underwriters have severaily agreed to purchase, and percentages set opposite their respective names below:
Lord-alance Sheet April 30, 1939
Baland
(Not Certified) percentages set opposite their respective arincipal
Bodell \& Co--
Starkweather \&o.
Granberry, Marache
$\qquad$

3-year $33 / \%$ collateral notes, at $1001 / 8-1$--and 2,002,500 plant of the company at Rockford_-...-.-.
Capitalization
(As adjusted to reflect issua and sale of the bonds and debentures)

 Preferred stock: $\$ 7.00$ dividend (no par) value$\begin{array}{lll}\text { referred stock: } \$ 7.00 \text { dividend (no par) value_ } & 5,000 \text { shs. } \\ \$ 6.50 \text { dividend (no par) value_.............. } & 5,000 \text { shs. }\end{array}$

None
None $\begin{array}{ll}\$ 6.00 \text { dividend (no par) value } \\ \text { Com. stock (no par) stated value } \$ 85 \text { per sh.-154,000 shs. } & \text { a } \$ 6,310,570\end{array}$ a Represented by 74,242 shares.

Earnings for Stated Periods
Total operating revenues $\$ 4$

 | 1936 |
| :--- |
| $4,640,754$ |
| $1,877,54$ |
| 257 | ths

$\mathbf{1}$
2,9
2,0 Ended
1937
$4,98,738$
$2,051,453$
310,181
480,000 ec. $31-$
1938
$\$ 4,68,738$
$1,896,176$
293,745
462,409 12 Mo.End. Maint. \& repairs.-...-: $\begin{array}{llll} & 480,00 & 462,409 & 462,422 \\ 424,273 & 474,608 & 452,169 & 454,983\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Prov. Por Fed. normal } & 424,273 \\ \text { tax on income_-..-- } & 48,656 & 118,713 & 100,586 & 110,399\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{rrrrrr}\text { Net oper. revenues } & \$ 1,733,087 & \$ 1,563,781 & \$ 1,480,654 & \$ 1,575,706 \\ \text { after taxes. } & 1,774 & 1,758 & 2,700\end{array}$ Gross inc. after taxes. $\overline{\$ 1,734,300} \xlongequal{\$ 1,565,556} \quad$| $\$ 1,482,413$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1,578,407$ | The annual interest requirements on the $\$ 14,750,000$ of bonds of 1964 series will amount to $\$ 553,125$.

series wil maximum annual interest requirements (being the requirements in the first year) on the $\$ 3,000,000$ of debentures will amount to $\$ 104,475$.
History and Business-Company was incorporated under the name of Rockford Gas Light \& Coke Co. by a special act of the General Assembly
of the State of Lllinois, approved Feb. 22, 1861. The present name was ofopted by amendment of its charter effective Feb. 13, 1931 . Company (electric, gas transportation, steam heatione or more of five utility services (electric, gas, transportation, steam heating and water) to areas aggregating
approximately 1,15 square miles located wholly in Illinois, having an estimated population of 160,000 . For purposes of operation, these areas are diver its original name, the company engaged in the interconnected. sale of gas and by-products in Rockford until Feb. 27, 1931 . On thre and it accuired the assets and assumed the liabilities of the following sit date panies: Mlinois Public Utility Co.; St. Joseph-Oakwood Electric Co.; Fuel Transportation Co.; and Rockford Electric Co. Opon the acquisition of the assets of these companies, the company's business assumed substantially its present character.

Assets -
Property plant \& equipment:
Property, plant \& equipment:
Tangible property....... $\$ 24$
Intangible property Intangible property Miscell. investments.........Accounts \& notes receivable
(less reserve)................................ Appliances on rental -....... Inventories..............
Miscell. current assets Miscellaneous assets-a-...-

Prepaid expenses \& deferred | 75,621 | F |
| :---: | :---: |
| 09,363 |  | LiablititesCommon stock ( 74,242 shs)- $\$ 6,310,570$

Funded debt
Due $\begin{aligned} & \text { Due on street lighting system } \\ & \text { agreement }\end{aligned} \quad 16,655,000$ Current liabilities. Serrice extension deposits.-...-

Deferred credits | Deferred credits |
| :--- |
| Reserves | Contributions for extensions. Capital surplus_

Earned surplus. $\begin{array}{r}8,910 \\ 179,480 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Prepaid expenses \& deferred
charges 279,482
$\qquad$
SEC Grants Exemption from Holding Act -
SEC Grants Exemption from Holding ActHolding Company Act four proposed issues of securities firs bonds, $33 \%$ series due in 1964, and $\$ 3,000,000$ of $3,31 / 2$ and $4 \%$ serial
debentures, due serially from Dec. 1. 1939, to July 1, 1949 debentures, due serially from Dec.
The other issues, for which application for exemption arately, are two secured promissory notes of $\$ 1,000,0,0$ each to mature on arately, are two secured promissory notes of $\$ 1,000,000$ each to mature on
Feb. I5, 1942 and $\$ 3,000,000$ of first and refunding mortgage bonds, $5 \%$
series, to be pledged as security for the notes. series, to be pledged as security for the notes. Frank and Commissioners
In three concurring opinions, Charman . In three concurring opinions, Charman Frank and Commissioners Healey and Eicher criticized former innancial practices of the company, indirect subsidiary of the Central Public Utility Corp., and also of the parent compan
a "The public interest," said Mr. Eicher, "is flagrantly prostituted when a corporate structure that is built on a natural or statutory monopoly becomes the legal instrument for capitane of cost, whereby both the rare payer and the investor, through
excess
dilut excess of cost, whereby both the rare made to assume the burden of an
dilution of the underlying values, are
artiticial capital pyramid disproportionate to the prudent investment in artiticial capital pyramid disproportionate to the prudent investment in
the property that is used and usable in the public service."-V.148, p. 3527 .
Central RR. Co. of New Jersey-Readjustment Plan Filed with ICC-
The company June 17 asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a plan for readjusting its capital structure, whereby payment of would be put on a contingent basis for the next five years. by substantial margins for the last seven years and that

Financial Chronicle

The plan provides that for the five-year period the road would guarantee
to pay ooly $25 \%$ oo the interest on each bond, the rest being payable as earnings warranted. It will become effective if agreed to by the Oommis-
sion only . Whe hoiders of $90 \%$ of the bonds outstanding agree to it.-
V. 148 , p. 3370 .
Central Maine Power Co.-Earnings-




Central States Power \& Light Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns.



Net loss
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-
roperty, plant \& equipm't.. $\$ 30,842,620$ Ltablities-
 Accounts rëeUnbilled utility rev. accruedClaims against customer... Inventories
Merchandisise for resale-..-.-Amounts in process of amort Prepaid insurance premlums, expense advances, \&c..... Sundry deferred charges....

| ${ }_{208} 842,620$ |  | \$7,132,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 208,293 | b Common stock-:- | 4,582,434 |
| 960,095 | Min. int. in sub. compan | 3,565 |
| 474,176 | Funded dent | 0,000 |
| 205,511 | Accounts pay | 160,123 |
| 2,413 | Payrolls | 23,566 |
| 21,074 | Consumers' deposit | 310,285 |
| 196,716 | Accrued labilities | 731,701 |
| 49,421 | Consumers' advs. for constr. | 94,148 |
| 75,128 | Deferred credits | 101,435 |
| 953,896 | Reserves | 3,194,649 |
|  | Matured interest, \& |  |
| 21,894 | Deferred income | 7,495 |
| 13,199 | Contrib. in aid of construct'n | 215,196 |
| 30,740 | Capital surplus. | 727,172 |
|  | Deficit | 2,768,696 |

 a Represented by 80,000 no-par shares. b Represented by 40,600 no-par
shares. New President-
Directors of corporation have elected C. L. Harrod as President, to
ucceed B. F. Pickard.-V. 148, p. 575.
Central Vermont Public Service Corp.-Earnings-

| Perio |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Opera | \$173,837 | \$163,490 | $\$ 2,221$ |  |
| Operating expenses | 86,941 | 85,576 | 1,242 |  |
| State \& municipal t | 14,308 | 13,001 | 165,532 | 1 |
| Social security taxes...- | 1,426 | 1,395 | 16,300 |  |
| Fed. (incl. income) taxes | 10,226 | 10,671 | 114,758 | 96 |
| Net operating income_ Non-oper. income (net). | $\begin{array}{r} 0,936 \\ 157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 852,847 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 682,265 \\ 4,249 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 635,159 \\ 3,785 \end{array}$ |
| Gross incom | 61,093 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 52,901 |  |  |
| Bond interest | 20,416 | 20,416 |  |  |
| "Other interest (ne | 1,398 | 1,157 | 245,000 13,523 | 245,000 8.466 |
| O | 2,144 | 2,017 | 52,520 | 21,859 |
| div | 37,135 |  |  |  |
| V. div. requirements. | 18,928 | 18,928 | 227,136 | 363,619 |

Pref. div. requiremen
V. $148, ~ p .3056$.
Central Vermont Ry., Inc.-Earnings-

 | Netrev. from ry. oper. | $\$ 114,522$ | $\$ 17,517$ | $\$ 304,909$ | $\mathbf{\$ 8 7 , 2 1 0}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Railway tax accruals. | 28,444 | 26,886 | 134,835 | 131,788 |



Inc, avail. for fixed


Certain-teed Products Corp.-Earnings-


## Chain Belt Co.-To Vote on Acquisition-

olan whereby this company would ackuire the business asked to consider a ment of the Baldwin-Duckworth Chain Corp. of Springfield, Mass,. in exchange for $139,537.5$ shares of common stock. Tof Tomake this acquisition in the authorized common stock to 510,000 shares, from 360,000 . ended May 31, 1939, its net profit after all charges including provision ths Federal income taxes, amounted to $\$ 204,166$, or 58 cents a share on the 347,595 common shares outstanding on May 31, exclusive of 12,405 shares of
treasury stock. In the same period, Baldwin-Duckworth had a net profit of reasury stock. In the same period, Baldwin-Duckworth had a net profit of
$\$ 18,257$, after all charges including taxes.
Upon the acquisition of the Baldwin-Duckworth business, it is the Upon the acquisition of the Baldwin-Duckworth business, it is the stock on the New York Stock Exchange, in addition to maintaining the
listing on the Chicago Stock Exchange.-V. 148, p. 2260 .

Chain Store Investors Trust-18-Cent Dividend-
stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 15 . Dividend of common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record June 15 . Dividend of 20 cents
was paid on April 15 and on Jan. 15, last; 15 cents was paid on Oct. 15 , last,
one of $121 / 2$ cents was paid on July 15, 1938 and previously regular quarterly
dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 147, p. 3758 .
Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Earnings-



## Chicago \& Eastern Illinois Ry.-Plan Confirmed by U.S. Judge-Security Holders to Vote on Proposed New Capitai ization - -Security Holders to Vote on Proposed New Capital-

The plan for the reorganization of the company was confirmed June 16
by Federal Judge John P. Barnes at Chicago. The plan was previously
approved by the Interstate Commerce Coagion approved by thge Jotrstate Barnes at Chicago. The ponan was proviousily
connection with the plate Commission. Fees and expenses in connection with the plan, as approved by the Commission, were also con-
firmed by the Court The action of JJd.ge Barnes makes the company the first class I railroad
operating under Section 77 to reach the state of reorganization where eligible security holders will be called upon to vote on the proposed new set-up Ihe approving the plan of reorganization, the Court pointed out that while approanches the best plan theat could be devised. There comes a time in all
reorrane reorganization proceedings when it is much more desirable to get the prop-
erty out of court under a sood plan than it is to delay the matter in erty out of court under a good plan than it it to delay the matter in court in
order to attempt to formulate a perfect plan The plan as approved by the Court, woul
gations of the company from approxit, would reduce the outstanding obli-
In passing opinion on In passing opinion on the plan approved by the icco the Coutr pointed
out that an average of $\$ 764$, 562 a year has been available to cover fixed
charges for the six-y charges for the six-year period of year has been a a vailable to cover fixed needed to meet these charges under the plan of reorganization is $\$ 657,000$ able for fixed charges, a sum equivalent to a 2.88 times the $\$ 1,913,444$ avail that in 1937, the railroad ad sum equivalent to $\$ 1.557,890$ available for for the fixed charges equal to 2.35 times the fixed charges; and that in 1938, the raires, a sum
$\$ 8$ ator,
charges available for fixed charges, a sum equal to 1.23 timas the fixed charges In Ineferring to ICC Mahaffie's objection to the issuance of income bond In the sum of $\$ 15,354,500$, the Court noted that such securities would incur nonds as recommended by the dissenting commissioner substituted for income Judge Barnem also confrrmed dapsenting commissioner
expenses of $\$ 70,421$ incurred in the course of ror fees totaling $\$ 120,065$ and expenses of 870,421 incurred in the course of reorganization to date. These The plan for reorganization how woen approved by certified back to the ICO and of those voting approve the plan, the action of the security holders will be plan put into effect. In the event $t$ wo-thirds of those voting will order the the plan, it will be referred back to the Federal District Court and a hearing
held as to its fairness to the various classes of security holders held as to its fairness to the various classes of security holders. Following organization plan carried out Charles M. Thomson, trustee of the road, ventured the opinion that in view or re action of the Federal Court now' procured, the remaining steps



Chicago Rapid Transit Co-Earnings
Chalendar Years-
Operating revenues and non-operating income
Operating
expenses,
O Operating expenses, taxes rentals and trustee's
interest
eharges
and

 Netloss_$\$ 3,447,6 9 6 \longdiv { \$ 3 , 2 5 4 , 6 0 2 }$
$x$ Adjusted figures.

| Assets- | 1938 | Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  | $1937$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 511 |  | Liabilites- |  |  |
| Road \& equip-- 9 | , 44.511 | 96,365,554 | Pr. pref. stk. A- | 4,995,800 | 4,995,800 |
| Isc. phys. pro |  | 3,431,018 | Pr. pret. stk. B- | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Cuicago Ele |  |  | Funded deb | 64,991,206 |  |
| Advertising Co | 495,000 |  | $\times$ Notes payable | 1,472,892 | 1,472,892 |
| aking fund. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 465 | 65 | $\times$ Ace'ts pay | 2,900 | 146 |
|  | 3.038 |  | xaccrued |  |  |
| dry | 203, | 346 |  |  | 4,805,119 |
| Cash | 1,312,302 |  | cate of indebt. |  |  |
| ecial fund |  | 158,871 | Acrued taxes.- |  |  |
| Notes and acc'ts |  |  | Acc'ts payable | 38,456 | 1,600,547 |
| ${ }^{\text {receevable-i-e }}$ |  | 231,372 | Accrued wag |  | 337,440 |
| acrued int. rec. | $\begin{array}{r} 36,899 \\ \hline 409 \end{array}$ | 2,471 | Contract liabils. | 72,206 | 28,068 |
| from Cb |  |  | curr. Habillties |  |  |
| cal trans | 190.441 | 1,387,288 | Deterred Labil.- | ${ }_{126,274}$ |  |
| 隹 | 712,152 | 7,798 821,043 |  | 4,717 |  |
| Deferred charges |  |  | Surplus.-.- | 685.0 | 116,084,367 |

Total........ 103,692,554 $\overline{103,692,294}$ Total:...... $\overline{103,692,554} \overline{103,692,294}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Notes and accounts payable at June 28, 1932, date of recelvership and



Chicago Indianapolis \& Louisville Ry.-ICC Refuses to Approve Plan at Present Time-Will Wait Until More
Profitable Operation Is ShownProfitable Operation Is Shown-
The Interstate Commerce Commission, in a decision June 14, declined oo approve any plan of reorganization submitted so far on the grounds that prospective earrings are not sufficient to meet interest charges on its fixed
income obigations. The conclusion oo the Commission are as follows:
nem The estimates of income availiable for fixed charges that have been presented and the other evidence of record do not justify a finding the been prese
or prospective earnings will be sufficient for the fixed interest or prospective earnings will be sufficient for the fixed interest necessary
under any plan that has been proposed in the proceeding Reports filed under any plan that has been proposed in the proceeding. Reports filed
with us show that in 1938 there was a deficitit or $\$ 377,733$ before interest
charges and in the first three months of 1939 such deficit amounted to charges and in the first three monchs
$\$ 253,955$. 1937 even though op gross revenenues about equaled those for 1936 . Under the present trend of earnings a deficit before interest charges probably will
be incurred this year. We cannot disregard these current indications present earning power. In addition, the examiner's report recommended that we find that the cialims of the Louisville \& Nashville and the Southern with respect to notes held by them and the equities in the debtor's preferred two railroads would lose their present interest in the property recommendation was based largely on the evidence as to earnings, past,
present, and prospective. The low level of earnings since the report was. If a firor additional support for the recommendation.
Louisville \& N Nashville and the southern on that basis it is clear that the interest in the property, could southern, having no further controlling debtor's sines, particularly since it appears from the reute traffic over the would be a further decline in the tage to them over other lines. Thus there In addition to earnings sufficient to pay operating expenses and taxes,
it is necessary for a carrier to have either earnings or credit to enable it
properly to maintain and perhaps modernize its plant. This involves
capital charges. Solvency cannot long be maintained if only operating excapital charges. earnings applicablee th anculan.
The plan of the debtor has been pending before us since May 26, 1937. Under the herms thereon, to render our duty, after a plan has been filed and permit, either approving a plan or refusing to approve any plan, so that the Court and the parties mat be ad vised of our views. delay in a reasonably expeditious reorganization of the debtor, the nuge in, his discretion shall, on motion of any party in interest ondation, dismiss the arter hearing and arter consider ation of our recommendation, oroceeding bee
proceedings. While we are not now recomending that the discissed and make no finding at this time as to the value of the equity in
the property of the debtor, we conclute that we should onot approve a plan of reorganization for the debtor unless and until further operations of the

Chicago \& Southern Air Lines, Inc.-OperationsCompany flew $3,112,155$ revenue passenger miles during the first five
months of 1939, an increase of $24 \%$ over the same period of 1938 , when the
 7,818 revenue passengers were carried aginst 1938. This is amber of tassengers carried in May, 1939, showed an increase of $27 \%$ over April of the same year and $24 \%$ over the month of May, 1938 .
The company flew a total of 91.564 revenue passener miles $i n$ May, 1939 . against $75,5,074$ in Atril and in St. Louis.-V. 148, p. 3.5 .

## Cincin

## Calendar Years-

 Total gross $r$Operation
Provision for retirements.
Taxes other than Fed. inc. taxes
Taxes other than Fed. inc. taxes
Net operating revenue.
Other income.
Gross income
Interest a.t other fixed charge.
Interest ci lalized.
$\xrightarrow{\text { Preferred inco }}$
afncs
$d \in n o s$.

Total_....... $\overline{143,864,252} \overline{142,417,092}$ Total .......143,864,25
Cincinnati New Orleans \& Texas Pacific Ry.-Dividend Correction -
The dividend declared on May 25, last, of $\$ 10$ per share and reported $\$ 100$ par common shares (not the new $\$ 20$ par shares which have not yet been

City Investing Co.-To Pay $\$ 1$ Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the common stock, par $\$ 100$, payable July 6 to holders of record July 3. This compares
with $\$ 1.50$ paid on Feb. 7 last: $\$ 2.50$ paid on June 30,$1938 ; \$ 1$ paid on Jan. 4 1938, April 27 and Jan. 5,1937 , and on July 7 and Jan. 7, $1936 ; 50$ cents
paid on July 20,$1935 ; \$ 1$ on Jan. 4,1935, Aug. 7 and Jan. 4,1934 , and on
$\$ 2.50$ per share paid on July 11 July 1,$1933 ; \$ 1.50$ on Jan. 16, 1933
and Jan. 4, 1932 . V. 148, p. 434.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.-Acquisitionen F. Hopkins, President of this company, announced that the directors The property is to be used as a new plant site for the company, which now occupies leased premises, Plans call
eventually cost more than $\$ 2,500,000$
The company will immediately, modernize and equip the industrial build ings now on the property for the manufacture of new metal murgical products Mr. Hopkins said, and plans eventually to transfer all of its activities to the new 70 -acre site. This will involve the construction of new buildings pro-
viding more than 500,000 square feet. Additional acreage adjoining the ant is available for expansion.-V. 148,p. 3683.
Cleveland Tractor Co.-Selling Personnel ReorganizedCompany has revamped merchandising organization to take full advantage of opportunities offered in new. low price field which company entered with introduction earlier this year of a wheel type
$\$ 595$ and a crawler tractor priced as low as $\$ 875$. W. Elizey Brown, formerly Advertising Manager for Allis Chalmers
Mfg . Co., and prior to that time Assistant Sales Manager for Monarch Tractor Co., has been named Vice-President in Charge of Sales, Service and Two other Vice-Presidents have been appointed. R. E. Anderson, Two other Vice-Presidents have been appointed. R. E. Anderson, now regional Vice-President, with headquarters in San Francisco where he Who has been associated with Oletrac for some time, has been named E. A. Seffing, who was formerly with the accounting firm of Ernst \& Larson has been appointed Assistant Secretary and Controller, and N. N. L.

Collins \& Aikman Corp.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended -
rofit from operations.............. Other income.-


Deficit

 | $\$ 110,179$ | loss $\$ 264,271$ | $\$ 1,660,267$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 144,812 | 139,572 | 13300 | $\left.\begin{array}{cc}\$ 34,633 \\ 54,149 & \$ 403,843 \\ 59 \\ 59\end{array}\right)$ prof 1236,709 $140,700 \quad 140,700 \quad 844,200$ $229,482 \quad \$ 603,810$ sur $\$ 332,14$

Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp.-To Change Set-Up-Off fers to Drop Affiliate, Columbia Oil, and Control of Panhandle Eastern-Purpose Is to Meet Objections of Department of Justice Under Anti-Trust Laws-
In a move designed to meet the objections raised by the Department of Justice under the anti-trust laws, the corporation took steps June 20 to line Corp.. and thus in turn to relinquish control over the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.
In a plan drawn by Columbia Gas and submitted to the U. S. District Eastern to a position, of independent action in the transmission and sale of natural gas. The plan is subject to approval of the Court, of the Depart-
nate of Justice and, to the extent required by law. of the Securities and ment of
Exchange
Justice anmand
and
Under the plan "Coliumbia Oil" will promptly transfer to Columbia Gas \& Electric Corp. all of its properties otther than its interest in Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., these properties being the stock (constituting all
of the authorized and outstanding shares) and obligations, if any (constion the authorized and ouligations ir sany remain at that time which have not
tuting all outstanding
 Supply Co. Gas will at the same time surrender to Columbia Oil 400,000 authorized and outstanding shares of said class of stock)
Pending such transfer, Columbia Oil will see othat on od ividends are paid
Thate and no uransactiss , Columbia Gas will at the same time execute a suitable agreement to save Columbia oil harmless from any liability which may arise under the suit, instituted by John L: Davies in 1937, against Columbia Gas, the Preston
Frankiin County, Ohio- In regard to the 20-year debentures of Columbia Oil due Feb. 1956, Gutstanding in the principal amount of $\$ 21,000,000$, and owned by Columbia (a) Columbia Oil will agree to use its best efforts to dispose of the \$10,-
000,000 class A preferred stock of Panhandle Eastern owned by it, at not less than par, to a purchaser who has no connection or interest, direct or
indirect, with or in Columbia Gas or through the refinancing thereof by Panhandle Eastern from the sale of a new preferred stock to such a purchaser, and Columbia Oil will apply the moneys thus raised ro reduce the
total of debentures outstanding by at least the amount of $\$ 10$. total of debentures outstanding by at 1east the amount of si0,000,000. reducing the total outstanding to not over \$11,000,00, Columbia Gas will reduce the interest rate of
to $3 \%$ per annum. for in the indenture agreement under which said debentures were issued, are to remain uncchanged except that the timess set forth in the said indenture
for semi-annual payments into the sinking fund shall be advanced from May for semi-annual payments into the sinking fund shall be advanced from May
1,1941 , and Nov. 1,1941 , respectively, to May 1, 1940, and Nov. 1, 1940. respectively. The indenture is also to be amended to include a provision that, in the event a dividend in excess of 20 cents per share in any one year
is paid on the outstanding common stock of Columbia Oil, an amount in is paid on the outstanding common stock or columbia Oill an amount in
dollars equal to the excess dividends so paid shall be paid as additional sinking fund
Columbia Gas agrees thy default in payment on account of said debentures. accuire ownership or control of any securities of Panhandle Eastern owned by Columbia Oil. If Columbia Gas should sue upon said debentures or any securities of Panhandle Eastern owned by Columbia Oil be a levy upon such fudgment, Columbia Gas will not be permitted to be a purchaser at the judgment sale. Appropriate modifications to the foregoing effect shall be made in the indenture relating to said debentures
(e) At the time of the transfer to Columbia Gas of the interest of Colum-
bia Oil in the subsidiary Companies provided for above, Columbia Oil will bia Oil in the Subsidiary Companies provided for above, Columbia oil will
apply all cash available, in excess of $\$ 50,000$ net working capital, to the apply aln cash avaiabie, in excess ors 50,000 net working capital, to the
retirement at par and accrued interest of its debentures held by Columbia
Gas il officers and directors of Columbia Oil shall resign upon the entry of the order and the approval of the plan by the sec (to the extent required by
law), and be replaced by officers and directors not objectionable to the De
partment of tustice such directors to partment of Justice, such directors to own no stock or securities of Columbia Gas. Sucf Sicer, directors shall not includ e anyone who is now, or ever has been,
an orf employee of Columbia Gas or any of its subsidiary companies.
No such an ficer or director shall be appointed or elected except upon filing interest, direct or indirect, with or in Columbia Gas; and that he never has had any such connection except as may be specified in such testimony or
such affidavit. Any such affidavit shall. upon filing, become part of the The number of directors of Columbia ber of directors to which Columbia Oil may be entitited upon the theard of Panhandle Eastern, and the directors of Columbia Oil shall be designated handle Eastern The name of Columbia Oil will be changed, subject to the necessary subject to the approval of the SEC, if required by law, Columbia Gas shall sell the stock and indebtedness of the Indiana Gas Distribution Corp. ern at any time within one trmission Corp. owned by it to Panhandie Eastsaid company wishes to buy the same, for a price equal to the actual invest ment of Columbia Gas therein. provided, Panhandle Eastern also purchases Co. for the price of $\$ 355,191$, this being calculated by tolumbia Gas as the
fair value thereof on the basis of a sale for this line to an independent company it during the current year of part Columbia Gas receives from other sources. not connected directly or indi rectly with Columbia Gas, an offer satisfactory to it to purchase such stock
and indebtedness, Columbia Gas will give Panhandle Eastern written notification of the proposed terms of sale and give Panhandle Eastern 90 days
within which to meet such terms. If, during such 90 -day period; Panhandle Eastern does not meet the terms of said outside offer, then Columbia Ga If, at the expiration of said year, no such sale shall have been made,
Columbia Gasw will still stand ready to sell succh stock and indebtedness of
said companies on the same conditions as above, subject to the approval of said companies on the same condirons as above, subject to che approval of
the SEC if required by law, to others. To effectuate such sale a trust suall be appointed by the Court to sell such properties: Provided, that such propee shall not, unless Columbia Gas consents, accept any bid for therein, and provided, further, that such properties shall not be sold toany with or in Columbia Gas. The trustee shall be appointed for one year, and
shall shall not be qualified to succeed himself.
Hearing to Be On July 10-
filed by C. District Court here has fixed July 10 for a hearing on a motion trust suit, for modifications in a consent decree entered in the case.- $\mathbf{V}$ :-

Commonwealth Edison Co.-Weekly OutputThe electricity output of the Commonwealth Edison Co. group (inter-
company sales deducted) for the week ended June 17,1939 was 132, , 578,000 kilowatt-rours compared with 1166.940 .000 kilowatt-hours in the The following are the output and percentage comparisons for the lest


Commonwealth Gas Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
Operating revenues Earnings for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938
Operating revenues
Non-operating income - $\$ 2,136,140$

Total earnings
Operating expen
Gas purchases.
Taxes, other than Federal inco
 Provision for depreciation, depletion and amortization........-
Gross income

Minority interest..-...................
Loss on sale of securities-
Net income.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Cash on deposit with trustees
 Due from affiliated cos...... Miscellaneous receivables--Othentories-
Prepaid lease rentals, royal-
ties, insurance, Exes, insurance, de-1.-. a Excess of face or par value-
Unamort. debt discount and exp. of W. Va. Gas Corp.-
Other deferred charges


Total
a Of the notes debentures and capital stock of Commo-- $\$ 10,567,179$
-
1.--- Corp. issued for investments over the value assigned thereto at date of acqui

suit_-_-

## Net income

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938 (Parent Company)
( $\$ 133,338$
Assets-Investments in affiliated companies, $\$ 3,713,541$; cash, $\$ 45,082$; ceivable from subsidiary and affiliated companies, $\$ 2,848 ;$ cash deposited in connection with Wayne United Gas Co. suit, $\$ 50,000$; due from subsidiary company (West Virginia Gas Corp.), $\$ 89,375$; miscellaneous investments, capital stock issued for investments over the value assigned thereto at dato capital stock issued for investments over the value assigned thereto at date
of acquisition (unamortized balance) $\$ 2,246,507 ;$ total, $\$ 6,159,835$.
Liabilities - Funded debt, $\$ 5,057,400 ;$ payments due on 100 year collateral sinking fund note, $\$ 30,0000$; a accounts payable, $\$ 3,261$; accrued interest, $\$ 4,770$; accrued taxes, $\$ 1,812$; provision for Frederal income tax, $\$ 2,000 ;$ due to subsidiary companies, $\$ 26,468$; capital stock ( $\$ 1$ par),
$\$ 966,326 ;$ paid-in surplus, $\$ 184$; earned surplus; $\$ 67,614 ;$ total, $\$ 6,159,835$.

Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earns Period End.May 31- 1939-Month-1938 1939-12 Mos-1938 Grases revenue
Gross revenue-
Oper. expenses \& taxes--
Prov. for deprec
rov. for deprec. and $\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Gross income-a--- } & 4,475,635 & 3,990,451 & 54,608,886 & 52,523,925 \\ \text { Int. \& other fixed charges } & 3,461,538 & 3,369,501 & 40,464,758 & 39,729,762\end{array}$


Balance ...............264,301 $\overline{\text { def } 128,831} \overline{5,146,624} \overline{3,796,755}$ $\mathbf{x}$ Includes provision for Federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1937 . rate of $\$ 6$ per share per annum. Dividends were paid in full to Jan. 1935 , and at the rate of $\$ 3$ per share per annum since that date.

Monthly Output -
Gas output of the system for the month of May was $1,154,727,200$ cubic feet as compared with $1,069,585,000$ cubic feet for May, 1938, an increase of
$7.96 \%$. For the five months ended May 31, 1939, the output was 7,429, , 7.96 . 80 cubric feet as compared with $6,641,007,000$ cubic feet for the
corresponding period in 1938 , corresponding period in 1938, an increase of $11.88 \%$. Total output for the year ended May 31 , 1939 was $15,281,298,800$ cubic feet as compared with
$15,017,098,200$ cubic feet for the year ended May 31,1938 , an increase Ef $176 \%$.
Electric output of the Commonwealth \& Southern Corp. system for the month of May was $707,826,278$ kilowatt hours as compared with $604,422,279$ ended May 31, 1939 , the output was $3,497,713,865$ kilowatt hours as compared with $3,048,819,526$ kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1938 , an increase of $14.72 \%$. Total output for the y yar ended May 31 . kilowatt hours for the year ended May 31,1938 , an increase of $317 \%$

Community Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earningg-
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oper. revs., sub. cos---- } & \$ 375,256 & \$ 357,429 & \$ 4,677,384 & \$ 4,537,119 \\ \text { Gross income, sub. cos.- } & 118,230 & 108,383 & 1,453,857 & 1,528,569\end{array}$ Bal. avail. for divs. and
surplus of Community $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { surplus of Community } \\ \text { Power \& Light Coont-- }\end{array} & 30,997 & 22,121 & 541,898 & 675,704 \\ - \text { V. 148, p. 3372. }\end{array}$

## Consumers Power Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. May $31-$Gross revenue Oper. exps. and taxes---
Prov.
 $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Net income --_-_-- } & \$ 744,248 & \$ 610,803 & \$ 9,073,297 & \$ 9,614,823 \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock.-.- } & 285,389 & 285,389 & 3,424,822 & 3,413,375 \\ \text { Amort. of pref. stk. exp- } & 65,278 & 65,278 & 783,339 & 783\end{array}$


Cornucopia Gold Mines-Admitted to Listing, \& c.The New York Curb Exchange has admitted the common capital stock,
par five cents, to listing and registration.-V. 148, p. 3684 .

Connecticut Ry. \& Lighting Co.-Earnings Catendar Years-
Operating revenues
Operating expenses $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ 2,548,325 & \$ 2,671,361 \\ 2,364,824 & 2,464,339\end{array}$ 1936
$c \$ 334,391$ Operating revenues
Operating expenses

| Operating expenses. | 2,364,824 | 2,464,339 | c289,337 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating income | \$183,502 | \$207,021 | 5,054 |
| Non-operating income-Rentals | 349,854 | 349,854 | 349,854 |
| Interest 27, 1917 | 52,500 | 52,500 | 52,500 |
| Other. | $\overline{3}, \overline{1} 0 \overline{0}$ | 4,308 | 1,368 174 |
| ss inco | \$588,956 | \$613,684 | \$448,950 |


| Gross income | \$588,956 | \$613,684 | \$448,950 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expenses, incl. fees to registrars, transfer agents, trustees of bonds |  | \$613,684 | 3448,950 |
| Issues, counsel, \&c | 19,836 | 44,228 | 30,973 |
| Prov. for Fed. capital stock tax | 6,007 | $\overline{3}, \overline{4} \overline{3} \overline{7}$ |  |
| Miscellaneous taxes_ |  |  | 562 |
| Balance. | \$563,113 | \$566,018 | \$412,390 |
| On bonds held by the public | 361,125 | 373,336 |  |
| On bonds held by and called fors. f. | 235,440 | 223,228 | 211,388 |
| Interest on Conn. Lighting \& Power | 10,450 |  |  |
| Int. on equipment purchase contracts b Interest on advance from the United | 44,033 | 45,204 | 1,3 |
| Gas Improvement Co | 17,634 | 9,501 | 2,880 |
| Other deductions |  |  |  |
| Appropriation for annual sinking fund |  |  |  |
| requirement | 66,285 | 66,285 | 66,285 |

Deficit for the year-..-.........-- $\$ 174,452$ \$168,362 $\$ 269,009$ a Includes $\$ 2,906$ surtax on undistributed net income and is net of $\$ 706$
normal Federal income tax and $\$ 969$ surtax on undistributed net income charged to Connecticut Light \& Power Co., lessee.
b Represented interest accrued, but not paid, on advance from the United Gas Improvement Co., under agreement and supplemental mortgage Gas June 23, 1904.16 ., Dec. 31, 1936. Balance Sheet Dec. 31
(Subject to adjustments not now determinable, resulting from rejection Assets -
 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Proceeds of sales of mortgaged property released } \\ \text { to lessees } \\ \text { Current and sundry } & 706,571 & 703,471\end{array}$

| Payments to | 500 | ,500 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Payments to lessee for improvements made to property of Waterbury Gas Light Co |  |  |
|  | 662,298 |  |
| Balance of interest accretions to property rele |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Property and plant acquired subsequent to Nov. 16 1752 46 |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sinking fund (bo | 359,171 | , |
| Special deposit | 518,093 | 303 |
| Cash | 155,473 |  |
| Working funds | 83,003 | 43,606 |
| Note receivable |  |  |
| Accounts receiv | 50.575 |  |
| Materials and sup | 28,171 | 30,587 |
| Deferred charg | 224,868 | 23,961 |
| Suspense | 61,458 | 62,9 |
|  |  |  |
| Preferred stock ( $\$ 100$ par) _-.......................-. $\quad 8,142,900 \quad 8,142,900$ |  |  |
| Common stock ( $\$ 100 \mathrm{par}$ ) | 8,977,200 | 8,977,200 |
| Advance from United Gas Impt. Co. under agree $7,991,000$ $8,478,000$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Sinking fund reserve.-... ${ }^{\text {ment }}$ and supplementated June 23,04 | 5;625,171 | 5,337,345 |
| Due to lessee | -349,419 | $5,349,419$ |
| Due under equipme | 570,673 | 866,254 |
| Accounts payable | 88,567 | 131,996 |
| Long-term debt mat | 209,000 |  |
| Matured interest | 308,402 | 303,507 |
| Accrued acco | 272,970 439 | 150,542 |
| Reserves. | 971,082 | 1741,260 |
| Suspen |  | 391,283 |
| Deficit | 190,433 | 313,529 |


Connecticut River Power Co.-Earnings-


1939-12 Mos- 1938

Earnings for 3 and 12 Months End. Warch 31
Gross oper. revenue
Other income Total gross earnings.
Operating costs
Mint MaintenanceDepreciation -:-----.--
Fed.State \& munic.taxes
Balance before capital Interest on funded debtuAmortiz. of debt dis count \& expense (net) Other charges against inc
Balance before divs
Preferred dividends 1939-3 Mos.-1938 $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ \hline \$ 1.012 .907 \\ 1069.147 \\ 16.340 \\ 196,250 \\ 194,121 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\text { os. } \\ \begin{array}{r}\$ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 17\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 607,0 \\ 184,9 \\ 26,6 \\ 38 \\ 13, \\ 13, \\ \$ 343, \\ 18, \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\begin{gathered} -1938 \\ 994.869 \\ 1.878 \end{gathered}$ | 5.399 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96,747 | \$4,095,883 | \$4,100,152 |
|  | + 461,603 |  |
| 86,250 | 345.000 |  |
| 175,580 | 782.327 | 738.34 |

$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Balance for cor common } \\ \text { dividends }\end{array} \text { \& surplus }\end{array} \$ 325,473$ \$348,591 $\begin{array}{lllll} & \$ 1,289,193 & \$ 1,382,393\end{array}$ a Includes approximately $\$ 51,000$ costs resulting from the hurricane of
Note-No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on distribute net income applicable to the 1939 periods, the amount of such $-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .435$.

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.-Weekly Output-
Company announced production of the electric plants of its system for the week ended June 18 , amounting to $138,500,000$ kilowatt hours, com-
pared with 120,700 , 000 hilowatt hours for the corresponding week of 1938 , an increase of $14.7 \%$-V. 148 , p. 3684 .

| porate Investors, Ltd.-Earnings - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Years End. April 30Income from invest'ts. Other interest (net) | $\begin{gathered} 1939 \\ 860,342 \\ \hline 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1938 \\ & \$ 76,715 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \mathbf{8 4 5 , 6 5 9} \\ 626 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \$ 20,605 \\ \hline 666 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total income. | \$60,414 | \$76,751 | \$46.286 | \$21,270 |
| Interest paid--------- Admin. | 9,198 | 9,925 | 2,859 7,809 | 603 |
| Provision for taxes. | 1,250 |  |  | 5 |
| Net income | $\begin{aligned} & 49,923 \\ & 43,687 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 65,968 \\ & 52,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 35,618 \\ 30,218}}{ }$ | \$17,632 13,109 |
| Surplus | 86,236 | \$12,980 | \$5,400 | \$4,523 | Assets-Cash on hand and in bank, $\$ 4,701$; accrued interest receivable,

$\$ 635$; investment in marketable securities (at cost, less reserve), $\$ 1,182,160$; total, $\$ 1,187,497$. \$9,9001 reserve for Dominion and Provincial income taxes $\$ 2,250$; class A
stock 197,579 shares, $\$ 5$ par), $\$ 987,895$ class B stock $(1,000$ shares $\$ 5$ park) $\$ 5,000 ;$ distributable surplus.
totai, 81,$187 ; 497$.-V. 147, p, 3011 .

Corroon \& Reynolds Corp.-Accumulated DividendDirectors voted a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on the $\$ 6$ preferred series A
stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 26. leaving arrears on the stock, payable July 1 to holders or record June 26, leaving arrears on the
issue of $\$ 28.50$. Dividend of $\$ 3$ was paid on April last., On Dec. 20 last the company pald $\$ 1.50 .-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .1802$.

Crystal Tissue Co.-Dividends Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Junectio to holders of record June 20. Last previous divi-
dend, was the $123 / 2$-cent distribution made on Dec. 20,1937 .-V. 148 . p. 3685.

Cuban Telephone Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCalendar Years-
Operating revenues. Operating revenues...



Operating earnings
Operating expe
Maintenance.
Taxes_-ation

Net income.--
$\qquad$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

|  | 1938 | 1937 | Lhabtuties- | 1938 | 1937 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Accts. recelv. from provinclal \& munnecipal govt...Deferred chargee.-.
Cash in banks and on hand........
a Acets. \& loan re-
celvable --....-
co. held by min.
stockholder

78,900
78,900
$5,958,877$
324,538 $567,715 \quad 666,005 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Accounts payable-- }\end{aligned}\right.$
> int. on funded debt
payable Jan.
Accrued interest---
Accrued tave Accrued interest--
Accrued taxes

Res | Res. for def. rec... | 250,000 | 248,0000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Earned surplus... | $\mathbf{4 7 , 0 0 3}$ | def52,126 |

Total_......... $34,038,46333,463,250$ Total $\ldots \ldots$........ $34,038,46333,463,250$ a After reserve f
-V .148, p. 3529.
Dallas Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Int. on mortgage bonds_- } & 46,667 & 46,667 & 560,000 & 583,458 \\ \text { x Other int. \& deductions } & 42,421 & 37,915 & 489,616 & 389,958\end{array}$ Net income-aidi-- $\$ 134,233 \underset{ }{\$ 133,967} \underset{\$ 1,603,450}{\$ 1,610,949}$ period, whether paid or unpaid-.-.---.- 507,386 507,386
Balance $\overline{\$ 1,096,064} \xlongequal[\$ 1,103,563]{ }$ x Includes amount required to amortize debt discount and expense over
the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of $\$ 37,000$ the life of the outstanding debt plus an additional amortization of $\$ 37,000$
and $\$ 32,500$ for the respective one month periods and $\$ 424,500$ and $\$ 324,500$ for the respective 12 month periods covered by this statement.-V. 148, f. 3219 .

Darby Oil \& Refining Corp.-Earnings-

Cumberland County Power \& Light Co.-Earnings[Including Cumberland Securities Corp. $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. May 31- } & 1939-\text { Month } & 1938 & 1939-12 ~ M o s .-1938 ~ \\ \$ 362,323 & \$ 343,249 & \$ 4,679,006 & \$ 4,668,053\end{array}$
 Operating expenses....-
State \& municipal taxes State \& municipal taxes_
Social security, taxes_-
Fed. (incl. inc.) taxes_-


Not oper. income-
Gross income
 Other interest (net)....
 -V. 148, p. 3060.

## Dallas Ry. \& Terminal Co.-Earnings-

 Period End. May 31-Operating revenues Operating revenues...--
Oper, exps. incl. taxes--
Prop, retire. res. approp.

Net oper. revenues...-
Rent for lease of plant.Oper income
Other income.-
$\qquad$
 Net income $\underset{\text { peferred stock for the }}{\$ 1,712}$ Dividends applicable to preferred stock for the

period, whether paid or unpaid. | $\$ 19,796$ | $\$ 32,348$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 103,901 | 103,901 | Balance, deficit mulated and unpaid to May 31 -1939 $\$ 71,553$

unted to x Dividends accumulated and unpaid to May 31, 1939 amounted to stock was paid on Nov, 1, 1933. Dividends on this stock are cumulative.-
V. 148, p. 3219 . V. 148, p. 3219.

Davega Stores Corp.-A nnual Report-
In his remarks to stockholders H. M. Stein, President, says in part:
Corporation decided that it would be desirable to dispose of its $50 \%$ interest in the Majestic Radio \& Television Corp. The Majestic company, Which is in the manufacturing business, has been operated at a loss since both were handicapped by the relationship between them-the manufacturing business in its efforts to sell its product to competing retailers, and the merchandising business in its relations with competing radio Corporation
interest in Majestic ( 175,000 shares, or $50 \%$ of the then outstanding pany with a minimum of $\$ 112,500$ of additional working capital and with new management. The options are at $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per sh. and expire March 31 , 1941. The value of corporation's holding in the stock of Majestic company has been marked down to $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share, which resulted in a charge to
Consolidated Income Account (Incl. Wholly-Ononed Subs.)
 Cost of mdse. sold, sell.,
gen. and admin. exps.;
incl.prov.for bad debts
ncl.prov.for bad debts
and reposs, losses (ex-
clusive of deprec. and
amortization).
Net oper. profit__-..--
Miscellaneous earnings_
$10,197,081$
60,410
$10,543,382$
53,416
$9,889,400$
54,19
$8,956,747$
83,482
Miscellaneous earnings-
Net profit--.-.-.-.-.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 15,105 \\ \mathbf{b} 24,573 \\ \hline\end{array}$

| $\$ 181,440$ |
| ---: |
| $\mathbf{y 8 , 1 3 0}$ |
| $\$ 189,570$ |
| 45,835 |


| $\mathbf{\$ 4 0 , 4 2 4}$ | $\$ 203,220$ <br> $\mathbf{x 6}, 242$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 9 2 0}$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |

Provision for taxes.-.
Rurtax on undist. prorits
cap. stk. of Majestic
Net profit transferred
to earned surplus
Earned surplus beginning

Total
Divs. on common stock:-
$\$ 1,472$

| Earned surplus end of |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| period |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings per sharenner | $\$ 173,808$ | $\$ 259,985$ | $\$ 482,797$ | $\$ 365,967$ | x After deducting $\$ 20,602$ interest paid, including $\$ 14,700$ paid under

three-year stock purchase plan. y After deducting $\$ 14,779$ interest paid (including $\$ 719$ paid under three-year purchase plan). Z Includes service department income of $\$ 32,085$ in $1939, \$ 33,527$ in $1938, \$ 38,768$ in 1937 and
$\$ 49,132$ in 1936 a Before reserve of $\$ 100,000$ against investment in capi-
tal stock of Majestic Radio \& Television Corp. b After deducting interest paid (including \$1,963 paid under three-year stock purchase plan). \& Increase incleserve against investment in capital stock of Majestic Radio - Consolidated Balance Sheet

 $\times$ Inv. incap.stock $\quad$ Accrued expenses- $111,011 \quad 103,130$ \& Telev. Corp.-


 | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Deferred charges \& } \\ \text { prepaid expenses }\end{array}$ | 34,003 | 55,649 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Prov. for Fed.and } \\ \text { State taxes (def.) }\end{array}$ | 115,745 | 111,851 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash rec. under |  |  |  |  |  |



Total.......... $\overline{\$ 4,126,766} \overline{\$ 3,919,177} \mid$ Total_......... $\overline{\$ 4,126,766} \overline{\$ 3,919,177}$ x After reserve of $\$ 111,647$ ( $\$ 100,000$ in 1938).-V. 148, p. 1638.
Decca Records, Inc.-Earnings-
Earnings for the 12 Months Ended Feb 28, 1939
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit after charges and estimated Federal income taxes_...- } & \$ 331.625 \\ \text { Earnings per share on } 373.325 \text { shares of capital stock } & \$ 0.89\end{array}$ -V. 148, p. 2264, 1954 .

## De Jay Stores, Inc. (\& Subs.) -EAarnings-

 x After depreciation and other charges but before Federal taxes.
V. 148, p. 1475 .

Denver \& Rio Grande Western RR.-Equip. IssueThe trustees have filed application with Interstate Commerce Commission Proceeds will be used to purchase 40050 -ton $401 /$-foot box cars at approximate cost of $\$ 1,185,744 ; 110050$-ton $401 / 2$-foot automobile cars at
approximate cost of $\$ 346,300$, and 50 at 70 -ton 65 -foot gondola cars at a According to the application all of the equipment will be purchased from Pressed Steel Car Co. of Pittsburgh.
It is proposed to sell the certificates
will not result in a higher dividend rate than $4 \%$ per annum. not later than purchase of the issue have been requested by the trustees
Court will be held July 19 .-V. V. 148 , papproval of the issue by the Federal Derby Gas \& Electric Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-


## Assets- Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

$\xrightarrow[\text { Fixed assets. }]{\text { Assets- }}$

Fixed assets.
Cash on deposit and office working funds Accounts receivable (net)....
Unbilled utility revenue accr. (estimated) --...-.-.....Notes recelvable and accrued
interes Inventories
Special deposits (contra)-...Prepaid insurance premiums. Prepaid interest, cap. stock


Statement of Income (Company Only)



250,000

65,119
$\$ 13,318$ prof $\$ 26,939$

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets-Investment, $\$ 8,650,000$; cash on deposit, $\$ 179,380$; accounts $\$ 11,588$; total, $\$ 8,874,612$. dend series, preferred stock; $\$ 145,500$; common stock ( 50,000 ; shares of no par value), $\$ 2,227,500$; advnace from Utilities Power \& Light Corp., Ltd. $\$ 5,00,00 ;$ accounts payable, $\$ 80,080 ;$ accrued taxes, $\$ 773$; accrued ex-
$\$ 388,355 ;$ total, $\$ 0,88,874,612$.-V. V , 148, , .579 .

## Dictograph Products Co., Inc.-Case Reinstated-

 The Upril 12,1936 , in the Court of Appeals has recalled the mandate entered Co, against Dictograph Products Co, and reinstated the case for reargument of the appeal in October. T. Manton of the Circuit Court originally sat in the case and the decision held that there had been no infringement of Schick decisions in Federal district courts through the precedent for numery nus litigation affected by the decision is now expected.-V. 147, p. 1773.Duro-Test Corp.-Wins Decision by FTC-
charging the corporation with unfair competition in the sale of a complaint lamp bulbs. Dismissal was ordered on the grounds that allegations made in the complaint had not been sustained. Corporation is the largest incountry. its terms of sale, Duro-Text lamps have been guaranteed for one year from date of purchase. The company has a waximum period of outside of each bulb the rated number of lumens (light output) in addition to watts and volts. Performance of the lamps being backed by a National "The decision of the FTO dismissing these charges," said M.M. Bilofsky, President of Duro-Test Corp., "opens the electric lanp field to healthy,
stimulating competition. It is a victory for our company's efforts to provide stimulating competition. It is a victory for our company's efforts to provide
large and small consumers with inform ation as to how long a lamp may be expected to burn, how much light it will give and a how long a lamp may be of replacement
should it fail to meet specifications. We hope this policy will become general should it fail to meet specifications. We hope this policy will become general In addition to Duro-Test lamps, the company also manufactures low cost Arc-Ray bulbs and holds patents on a new type of fluorescent lamp whic
may be screwed into the ordinary electrical socket.-V.

Eagle-Picher Lead Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
(Excl. of Commerce Mining \& Royalty Co. and Northeast Okla. RR. Co.) Years Ended Dec.31-


Net operating profit.



Net loss
Common dividends

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec 31 (Incl. Commerce Mining \& Royalty Co. and Northeast Okla. RR. Co.

| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash in banks and |  |  | Current bank |  |  |
| on hand.-..... | 1,583,053 | 1,155,867 | Currable in 1939. | 1,800,000 |  |
| Accts. \& notes rec. | 2,462,037 | 2,428,347 | Accounts payable- | $1,800,000$ 562,005 | 2,500,000 |
| Advs. on purchase |  |  | Pref. div. payable- | 8,234 | 8,234 |
| Inventories | 6.701,701 | 6,141 ${ }^{3947}$ | Adv. on future de- |  |  |
| Other assets | 210,337 | 6,174,897 | Accr'd liablilies.- | 395.276 | 94,999 |
| S Fixed assets .... | 3,538,599 | 6,412,351 | Cust. credit bals.- | 87,102 | 466,882 468 |
| Investments | 128,657 | 128,157 | Deft d bank debt... | 4,800,000 |  |
| y Treasury stock at | 6 | 74,502 | ontingent purch money obliga'n | 4,750,000 |  |
| Prepaid \& det cher | 24,128 | 24,128203,0421 | Res. for self-insur. | 282,502 | 197,417 |
| Pats., goodw | $\begin{array}{r}279,846 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  | Res. for conting's. | 301,873 | 343,850 |
|  |  |  | Res'ves for normal |  |  |
|  |  |  | inventory price |  |  |
|  |  |  | Minority interest. | 636 | 90,000 |
|  |  |  | $6 \%$ cum. pref. stk. <br> (par $\$ 100$ ) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Com. stk. (par \$10) | 9,000,000 | ${ }_{9}^{9,000,000}$ |
|  |  |  | ed su |  |  |
|  |  |  | , 1 | \%9, | 421,674 |

 x After reserves for depletion, depreciation, \&c., of $\$ 20,292,973$ in 1938 common stock. z During the year the reserve for obsolescence was applied and reserves for normal metal inventory price fluctuation were closed out and reserves for normal metal inventory price fluctuation were closed out
by credits to the respective surplus accounts from which they originated. Dominion
Dominion Foundries \& Steel, Ltd.-Interim DividendDirectors have declared an interim dividend of 25 cents per share on the
larger amount of common stock, now outstanding, payable July 3 to holders of record June 20 . An initial dividend of 25 cents, per share was paid on this
issue on April 1, last.- $\mathbf{V} .148$, p. 1475.2 to halders

Driver-Harris Co.-To Pay 15-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 15 cents per share on the common
stock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 30 . Dividends of 10 cents were paid on April 10 and Jan. 10 last and the last previous payment was

Eastern Shore Public Service Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Calendar Years-
Total oper. revenu Operating expenses....-
Maintenance-
Provision for
$\begin{array}{r}1938 \\ \begin{array}{l}2,734,365 \\ 1,080,728 \\ 119,307\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ 1937
$\$ 2,544,546$
$1,030,452$
116,524 $\begin{array}{cc}1936 \\ \$ 2,316,956 \\ 942,448 & \$ 2 \\ 176,166\end{array}$ 1935
$2,222,327$
855,080
175,192 renewals and replace-


| Federal Other | $\begin{array}{r}312,013 \\ 80,295 \\ 239,343 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 285,455 \\ 46,245 \\ 227,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 189,690 \\ 37,275 \\ 208,204 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating inco | \$902,679 | \$838,464 | , |  |
| $r$ income (net | 11,495 | 20,631 | 6,30 | 16,564 |
| Gro | \$914,174 | \$859,096 | \$769,477 |  |
| Int. on long-term | 436,395 | 436,395 | 436,464 | 46,974 |
| Amort. of debt dis. \& ex |  | 16,577 | 12,881 |  |
| Interest charged to const | Cr786 | Cr5,611 | $\begin{array}{r} 51,478 \\ C r 3,683 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,923 \\ C_{r} 665 \end{array}$ |
| ivs. on \$6 pref. stock | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 418,465 \\ 121,062 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P} 00,142 \\ & 121,062 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 272,3 ; \\ & 121,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |



Assets Fixed capital........
Miscell. investm'ts Accounts rec. from affilitated cos....
Deposits for ma
tured Deposits for ma-
tured bond int.
\& divs. (contra) $\&$ divs. (contra)
Deps. with trustee Deps. with trustra)
in lieu of mtged. prop., sold, \&ce. Cash.., sold, \&c. Accounts receiv:-:-
Materials, supplies and merchandise Appliance accounts Arec. sold (contra)
Unamort debt count and exp Prepayments--.Miscel. unadj. deb
$\begin{array}{cc}1938 & 1937 \\ \$ & \$\end{array}$

Total_.......-15,731,354 $\overline{15,655,649} \mid$ Total........... $15,731,3544 \frac{629,832}{15,655,649}$
a Accounts only.-V. 148, p. 2740 .
Ebasco Services, Inc.-Weekly Input
For the week ended June 15, 1939 the kilowatt-hour system input of the
operating companies which are subsidiaries of American operating companies which are subsidiaries of American Power \&o Light
Co., Electric Power \& Light Corp. and National Power \& Light Co., as compared with the corresponding week during 1938, was as follows: $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Operating Subsidiaries of } & 1939 & 1938 & \text { Amount } & \text { Increase } \\ \text { Anerican Power \& Light Co_. } & 115,139,000 & 102,600,000 & 12,539,000 & 12 .\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Electric Power \& Light Corp-.-- } & 61,282,000 & 53,436,000 & 7,846,000 & 14.7 \\ \text { National Power \& Light Co.-. } 79,183,000 & 76,138,000 & 3,045,000 & 4.0\end{array}$
. 18 ,
Edmonton City Dairy, Ltd.-Accumulated DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on account o to holders of record June 15 . A similar payment was made in each of the 10 preceding quarters and prior thereto regular quarterly dividends of
$\$ 1.621 / 2$
per share were distributed.-V. 148, p. 1476 .

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. (\& Subs.)-EarningsCatendar Years-
Operating revanues
Operating expenses
Net oper. revenue. Other income.-.
Other expenses.-....-.
Net loss.
Dividends.
Balance, deficit-...--
Shares com. stock outstanding (no par) --- $\quad 366,779 \quad 366,779$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}36,79 & 366,779 & 366,779 & 366,779\end{array}$
$x$ Including $\$ 14,797$ surtax on undistributed profits.

Montreal; Credit Suisse, Zurich; R. Mees \& Zoonen, Rotterdam, and Credito Industriale di Venezia, $S$. Marco 1126, Venice, in the case of
bearer share warrants held by stockholders residing in Italy.-V. $148, p .1641$ Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. (\& Subs.) - Earnings $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Years End. Dec. } 31- & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 & 1935 \\ \text { Gross metal sales. } & \$ 6,381,309 & \$ 6,079,570 & \$ 5,366.754 & \$ 4,829,720 \\ \text { Selling \& delivery exps-- } & 245,575 & 217,112 & 187,942 & 189,347\end{array}$ Srossg \& delivery exps.-
Increase in metal inven$\begin{aligned} \begin{array}{c}\text { Increase in metal inven- } \\ \text { tories }\end{array} & \text { Cr488,009 } & \text { Cr30,882 } & \text { Cr187,913 } & \text { Cr81.632 }\end{aligned}$

Operating profit before
taxes, deferred de

| taxes, deferred de- | velopment \& deprec. | $\$ 2,706,795$ | $\$ 2,355,654$ | $\$ 2,320,012$ | $\$ 2,309,668$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| von-operating revenue | 200,973 | $, 339,347$ | 520,412 | 278,641 |  |
| Non |  |  |  |  |  |





 Balance_-.... | $\$ 776,582$ | $\$ 470,220$ | $\$ 77,373$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 770,888$ |  |  | $x$ Includes profit on sale of securities $\$ 142,424$ in 1938; $\$ 226,188$ in 1937 $\$ 435,736$ in 1936; and $\$ 184.372$ in 1935.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets- ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | ${ }_{8}^{1937}$ | , Liabilites- ${ }_{8}^{1938}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| Cash on hand \& in |  | y Capital stock_-- $7,038,396$ | 7,038,396 |
| banks ....-.-.-. 1,630,170 | 913,364 | Accounts payable_ 127,241 | 238.107 |
| Accts. rec.-trade 203,711 | 149,238 | Wages payable.-- 68,105 | ${ }^{61,093}$ |
| Sundry--..---- 19,629 | 21,731 | Unclaimed divs..-- ${ }^{1,899}$ | 1,765 240000 |
| Notes rec.-Ven- |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Reserve for taxes_- } & 270,000\end{array}$ | 240,000 |
| tures Limited, a | 74,106 | ringsverket Aktie |  |
| Investments ..... 362,174 | 665,782 | selskap ady. not |  |
| Investment in asso- |  | taken into rev.- | 40,648 |
| clates cos.' shs .- 31,300 | 30,300 | Earned surplus.-- 4,046,674 | 3,270,092 |
| Inventory ....-.-. 1,596,213 | 1,108,205 |  |  |
| x Property account 7,092,252 | 7,028,358 |  |  |
| Def. expenditures, supplies, \&c.... 2 | 788,369 |  |  |
| Ratieselskap ... | 40,648 |  |  |
| Deposit_.....-. 70.001 | 70,001 |  |  |

Total_...............511,552,314 $\overline{10,890,102}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation written off in the amount of $\$ 3,732,823$ in 1938 and
$\$ 3046,901$ in 1937 . $\mathbf{y}$ Represented by $3,337,507$ no par shares. $z$ Special
 advance recoverabie as a tonnage charge on custom metals as and when advance recoverable as a tonnage charge on custom metals as and when
refined, less repayments. a Deposit with municipality of Kristiansand re
Falstaff Brewing Corp.-Earnings-

| Calendar Y | 1938 | 193 | b 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a Net sales. | \$6.463,896 | \$7.204,735 | \$5,350.452 |
| Cost of | 3,380,682 | 4.274,973 | 2,757,331 |
| Gross profit | \$3,083,214 | \$2,929,762 | \$2,593,121 |
| Selling and delivery expenses | 1,973,026 | 1,764,569 | 1.373.599 |
| Selling profit_ | \$1,110,188 | \$1,165,193 | $\$ 1,219.522$ |
| Administrative and general expenses. | -338,208 | , 329,854 | $\begin{array}{r} 279,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Profit from operations | \$771,980 | \$835,339 | \$940,522 |
| Income credits | 69,381 | 27,438 |  |
| Gross income | \$841,362 | \$862,777 | \$957,143 |
| Income charges | 111,662 | 120,095 | 60.690 |
| Provision for Federal and States income taxes (estimated) | 135,000 | 124,207 | 139.260 |
| Net income for the yea | \$594,699 | \$618.475 | \$757.193 |
| Previous earned surplus | 634,001 | 604,850 | 565,740 |
| Surplus credits...-- |  | 20.536 | 57.789 |
| Gross surplus | \$1,228,701 | \$1,243,861 | \$1,380.722 |
| Dividend on common stoc | 450.151 | 562,559 |  |
| Dividend on preferred stoc | 47,226 | 47,301 | 23,669 |
| Loss on property sold or abandoned during year. |  |  | 74,161 |
| Amount paid in settlement of litigation applicable to prior years. |  |  | 3.041 | Earned surplus, Dec. 31_...- $\$ 731,323 \quad \$ 634,001$ \$604,850 a After dzducting Federal revenue and State inspection taxes and freight

paid on sales. b Includes the consolidated income of the Falstaff Brewing Corp. (Del. corp.) and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Falstaff Brewing Corp.
(Maryland corp.) for the period from Jan. 2 to Oct. 15,1936 , and the income (Maryland corp.) for the period from Jan. 2 to Oct. 15,1936 , and the income
from the merged companies from Oct. 16 , to Dec. 31,1936 . The merger from the merged companies from Oct. 16, to Dec. 31 , 1936 . The merger
of the subsidiary into the parent company was consummated on Oct. 15 ,
1936 . of the s
1936.

Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash on hand and in bank, $\$ 619,935 ;$ Federal \& State revenue stamps, $\$ 70,689$; working funds in hands of salesmen, $\$ 5,431 ;$ notes and
accounts receivable (net), $\$ 303,419 ; 1$ nventories, $\$ 400,189$, cash-appropriated and deposited in special bank account for the payment of dividends,
$\$ 158,833$; due from Otto F . Stifel's Union Brewing Co.. $\$ 18,600$; property $\$ 158,833$; due from Otto F. Stifel's Union Brewing Co.. \$18,600; property
(net) $\$ 2,837,869$; leasehold improvements-unamortized portion, $\$ 95,002$; (net), $\$ \$, 837,869$; leasehold improvements-unamortized portion, $\$ 95,002$;
goodwil, trademarks, trade name, $\& \mathbf{c} ., \$ 1$; deferred debot items-prepaid
insurance insurance, licenses, taxes, advertising, \&c., \$61,423; total. $\$ 4,571,392$.
Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 162,329$ freight payable on empty con Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 162,329$; freight payable on empty con-
tainers returnable (estimated, $\$ 47,232$ accrued accounts, $\$ 200,629$;
 ers returnable (net), $\$ 242,313 ; 1$ st mortgage real estate notes, maturing
$\$ 125,000$ annually beginning Jan. 2,1940 to 1944 ; inclusive, and $\$ 100,000$
, $\$ 125,000$ annually beginning Jan. 2, 1940 to 1944 , inclusive, and $\$ 100,000$
on Jan. 2, $1945-$ secured by first deed of trust on St. Louis, Omaha and New Orleans plants, $\$ 725,000110$ dear or $5 \%$ debenture bonds, dated Dec.
15,1937 , due Dec. $15,1947, \$ 299,893 ;$ preferred $6 \%$ cumulative convertible stock-authorized, $1,500,000$ shares of a par value of $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 785,649$; scrip, $\$ 129$ stock and scrip reserved for even exchange of first preferred
stock of Faistaff Brewing Corp. (Maryland Corp.), $\$ 1, \$ 26 ;$ common capital
stock-authorized stock-authorized, 675,000 shares of a par value of $\$ 1$ each (issued and
outstanding, 450,151 shares). $\$ 457,151 ;$ scrip, $\$ 4$, earned surplus, $\$ 731,323$; outstanding, 450,151 shares). $\$ 459,151$; scrip, $\$ 4$; earned surplus, $\$ 731,323$
paid-in surplus, $\$ 766,583$; total, $\$ 4.57,392$.-V. 147, p. 3610 .
Fedders Mfg. Co., Inc.-To Pay 10-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the
common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . This common stock, par $\$ 5$, payable Mpril 1 , last; 10 cents paid on Jan. 10, last; 35 cents paid on Oct. 1,1937 and dividends of 25 cents paid on July 1 and
on April 1,1937 , this latter being the intial payment on the larger amount of on April 1, 1937 , this latter being the intial pa
stock now outstanding.-V. 148, p. 1476 .

Federal Screw Works-Plan-
Acceptance of a plan for reorganization of the company by holders of
over $\$ 9(0,000$ of company's notes due Sept. 1,1939 , were filed in U . S. over $\$ 960,000$ of company's notes due Sept. 1,1939 , were filed in U. S.
District Court at Detroit June 19. This number constitutes over $51 \%$ of the total amount outstanding and is sufficient to bring the recapitalization plan before the Court for approval and confirmation. Hearing for this purpose will be in July. The company is

Fohs Oil Co., Inc.-Dividend OmittedCompany informs us that the dividend on the $\$ 1$ par common stock
ordinarily due in the second quarter of this year has been omitted. Regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share was paid on March 11, last - V 147,
p. 1488

## Volume 148

Ferro-Enamel Corp.-Earnings-
 Mross prorit- Maintenance repairs-Deprec. $\&$ amortization-
Taxes
other than Taxes (other than inc.)Other mfge expenses-...Selling, general and administrative expenses-
Operating profit-
$\times$ Miscellaneous incom
Loss on saite of assets
Loss on saile assets.-.-


Pront for the year....-
Earal
 profits. z Including accounts of Ferro-Enamel Cortax on undistributed domestic subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 311937 and those of its foreign subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31.1933 , with the exception of the
Ferro-Enameling Co. of Canada, Ltd. which are for 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1937. a Includes a cocunts of Ferro Enamel Corp and ins whollyowned domestic subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31,1938 and those of its foreign subsidiaries for the iscal years ended Oct. 31, 1938.

$$
\text { Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, } 1938
$$

Assets- Cash on hand and in banks, $\$ 443,965$ notes and accounts re-
ceivable (less reserves), $\$ 782,343$; inventories (at iower of cost or market) $\$ 849,375$; other assets, $\$ 60,192$; investments, $\$ 118,301$; fixed asser market), (net), $\$ 876,111$; prepaid expenses and deferired charges $\$ 77,2007$; inter-co.
charges and credits (net)
(not eliminated), $\$ 30,966 \mathrm{~g}$ excess cost over book value of capital stock of sub. companies acquired, $\$ 38,346$; total, $\$ 3,276,805$. $\$ 238,439$; accrued liabilities, 825,414 ; dividends payable, $\$ 538$; advance payments on contracts, $\$ 28,519 ;$ provision for income taxes (estd.), $\$ 46,901$;
other liabilities, $\$ 8,850$, liability under commission agreement, $\$ 7,500$; $\$ 194,300$; Ferro Enamels (Canada), Ltd. preferred stock $\$ 100$ pre ( $\$ 8.1000$ capital surplus, $\$ 1,910,078$; earned surplus, $\$ 768,509$ : total, $\$ 3,276,805$.
(M. H.) Fishman Co., Inc.-Earnings -
 Net siles. - ader
Profit after ding stores, general
and
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { depreciation charges } & 178,728 & 234,351 & 232,258 \\ \text { Prov. for Fed. income and surtax } & 31,508 & 42,850 & 41,386\end{array}$

 x Earnings per share on 149,120 stares of new common stock outstanding of old stock. y Earnings per share on 75,000 common shares. z On 149,926 shares of new common stock outstanding and on 74 shares of new Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 335,384$; merchandise inventory
 fixed assets (less reserve for depreciation), $\$ 608,434$; miscellaneous and deferred assets. $8 \$ 29,523$; total, $\$ 1,509.665$.
Liabiliiiess-Accounts accrued interest on mortgage, $\$ 221 ;$ Federal income and capital stock taxes
$\$ 34,577$; iscellaneous taxes, $\$ 313$; mortgage mortgaze payable due Oct. 1,1353 , $\$ 24,000$, preferred stock of $\$ 150$ par common stock of $\$ 1$ par value (new), \$149996 common stock of no pa

## Florida Portland Cement Co.-Earnings-

## Years Ended Dec. 31 -

Net sales_-o.-.
Cost of goods sold $\qquad$ $\mathbf{y 1 9 3 7}$
$\$ 1,243,7$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { period, \&c } & 65,915 & 32,862 & 9,019\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{crrrr}\text { Net profit from operations....... } & \$ 22,564 & \$ 171,801 & \$ 234,133 \\ \text { Other income-. } & 20,573 & 13,255 & 14,301\end{array}$
 Prov. for Fed. normal income taxes
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Net profit_1....-...........-. } & \$ 186,130 & \$ 119,696 & \$ 148,351\end{array}$ $x$ Includes $\$ 2,000$ surtax on undistributed profits.' y Includes subsidiary Note- The above profit and loss account includes charges for deprecia-
tion and depletion of $\$ 161,319$ in $1938, \$ \$ 163,306$ in 1937 and $\$ 126,123$ in
1936 . Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938 Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 38,830$ receivables (net)
$\$ 139016 ;$ inventories $\$ 284,000$; investment in stock of other companies, at cost, $\$ 2,050$, plant, properties and quarry lands (net), $\$ 3,796,274$, prepaid
insurance and other expenses, $\$ 19928$; discount and cons ission in nection with preferred stock, \&e. (not being amortized), $\$ 691,929$; total
 Lision for returnable sts payable, trade, $\$ 38,001$. Accruals, $\$ 50,619$; procoum on stock, no par value - Authorized and issued 75,000 shares, $\$ 1,100$

Fleming-Wilson Mercantile Co., Topeka, Kan.-Pref. Stock Offered-Estes, Snyder \& Co. (Inc.), Topeka, Kan., are offering 1,000 shares $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ ) at 103 and dividends.
History and Business-Company was incorporated in Kansas on Dec. 6 . was changer to the Fher ing-Wilson Mercantile. Co.
Cou pany has engaged in a wholesale mercantile business dealing in groceries, meat, fruit, and produce. In grocery lines, which cor prise
the major portion of the com pany's volume of sales, the comp pany holds an
 year to year
year to year. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ territory covered includes approximately the entire State of Kansas and certain counties in the northern part of Oklahom a, and is served by warehouses located at Topeka, Hutchitson and Independence, Kansas. and Wichita.
and wichita.
The principal warehouse occupied by the company is located at Topeka,
Kan., and consists of a onestory building and baser ent; of reinforced Kan., and consists or a one story bure feet of useful office and storate space. The company occupies the premises under a lease agreement dated

July 1, 1931, with a supplement thereto dated Oct. 11, 1937, both expiring Years Ended Dec. 31-

Net sales. Net sales| 1938 |
| :--- |
| $4,406,673$ |
| 61,358 | $\stackrel{1937}{\$ 4,166,90}$ 1936

 Capitalization-On March 29, 1939, the stockholders approved an
amendment to the charter increasing the authorized capital from 3,000 shares (1,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock and 2,000 shares of common stock, all of $\$ 100$ par) to 4,000 shares (divided into 2,000 shares of $6 \% \mathrm{cum}$.
pref. stock and 2,000 shares of common stock, all of $\$ 100$ par). As a result of the above noted change ach, upon corr pletion of the sale
of the 1,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, company will have the following capitalization:

Authorized Outstanding Purpose-Proceeds are to be used for the increase of working capital
through the payment of current bank loans, the proceeds of such loans having been used to provide increased inventories and accounts receivable

Florida Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-





 Nividends applicable to preferred stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid 1,153,008 1,153,008
$\$ 423,161 \quad \$ 484,625$ \$6,174,518. Latest dividends amounting to May 31, 1939, amounted to and \$1.13 a share on $\$ 6$ pref. stock were paid on April 1,1939 . Dividends Preferred are cumulative
Theferred Dividends-
 both payable July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Like amojnts were
paid on April and Jan. 2last. Soe V. 147, p. 1776 for record of previous
dividend

Forty Wall Street Corp.-Committee Lists Conditions for Reorganization Plan.
The committte for holders of first mortgage fee and leasehold $6 \%$ sinking
fund bonds headed by George Armby has arrived at five definite confund bonds headed by George Armsby has arrived at five definite cong
clusions which it deems fundamental as a basis for any reore clusions which it deems fundamental as a basis for any reorganization plan
which would prove equitable for first mortgage bondholders, it has announced.
In a letter addressed to these bondholders Jan. 22 in answer to numerous requests for an outtine of such a plan as the committee would recommend
the committee lists jts conclusions as follows (1) We believe the first mortgage lien on the properties, to the full face amount of the outstanding first mortgage bonds, should be continued. $(2)$ We believe there is no es-
cape from an interest rate reduction, but that the plan should provide for cape from interest at a high rate as earnings and outlook justify. (3) After providing for such interest and possibly a modesta amount for contingencies, all remaining earnings available should be applied fairly between additional
interest payments and amortization of the principal of the bonds.: (4) We believe the starrett interests should be denied any participation in the reorganization except to the extent they are prepared to buy their way
back into the equity for a sum sufficiently large to be back into the equity for a sum sufficientiy large to be advantageous to the
bondholders: (5) The power to select the management shuold be unequivocally placed in the hands of the bondholders; if the present management is not willing to cooperate with the bondholders, we would not hesitate to advocate a change, since the bondholders would have no difficulty in "Any reasonable yaluation of the property today would be far less than the face value of the outstanding first mortgage bonds and, on these figures, the equity and $\begin{aligned} & \text { to have no value. The only apparent reason to justify Starrett participar }\end{aligned}$ tion in a reorkanization, plan is their claim of a pro rata interest in the $\$ 650.000$ cash on hand, ", says the letter.
holders tost important thing at the moment is for all first mortgage bondsupport, of an alternative plan embodying these principles. To that end this commonittee will welcome the cooperation of any other committee representing holders of a suostantial amount of the bonds.
$\$ 3,700,000$ of the first mortgage bonds held by more than 1 ton persens are
 Kelley, 1 Wal St.,' New York, is secretary and Cad walder, Wickersham
\& Taft, New York.' are counsel for the committee.-V. 148, p, 3687 .

## Foundation Co. of Canada, Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings

 Years Ended April 30Operating profit
Total income
Interest on mortgages
 Directors' fees
Provision for depreciátion_-................
Organization expenses. incometaxes
 Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30, 1939
Assets-Land, buildings, plant \& equipr ent, $\$ 2,313,554$; goodwill, $\$ 1$; investm ent in partly owned sub. company at cosi, 814,000 ; cash in banks completed contracts), $\$ 283,532$; deposit on contract, $\$ 15,000$; invest ment in uncompleted contracts at cost, $\$ 25,085$; tools \& supplies on hand, $\$ 19,458$; in vestr ent in Dor inion Govt. bonds at cost, $\$ 171,635$; accrued interest on Liabilities-Common stock (84,600 shs; no par), $\$ 710,000 ;$ n ortgage payable \& accrued liabilities, $\$ 98,766$; provision for Dor inion \& Frovincial
taxes. $\$ 5$ taxes, $\$ 5,709$; reserves,
$284 .-\mathrm{V} .146, \mathrm{p} .3953$.
Froedtert Grain \& Malting Co.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable $J u l y ~$
24 to holders of record July 15 This compares
 paid on July 23,$1938 ; 15$ cents paid on Nov. 1 , 1937 ; an extra dividend of
$\$ 1.05$ in addition to a regular dividend of 15 cents paid on Jul 25 , 1937 , and a dividend of 20 cents paid on July 1, 1936, this latter being the first
dividend paid since Sept. 1,1934 , when a payment of 10 cents per share was
made.-V. 147, p. 4054 :

Galveston Electric Co.-Earnings-

| Period End. May31- | 1939-Mo | -1938 | 1939-12 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operatingrevenues | \$ 818.604 | \$28,684 | 8329.854 <br> 180708 |  |
| Maintenance-*-- | 12,858 | ${ }_{2}$ | 31,760 | 26,875 |
| Retire | 2,266 | 12.531 | 29,554 | 18,370 |
| xes | 3,683 | 2,970 | 42,178 | 33,208 |
| Net oper. revenues n-oper. income (net) | \$4,185 | \$5,392 | $\underset{3,369}{\$ 45,654}$ | 848,613 |
| Balance | \$4,185 | \$5,392 | \$49.023 | 57.10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income- | \$3,751 | \$5,077 | 343,273. | \$52,587 |

-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .306 \overline{4}$
Garlock Packing Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsYears Ended Dec. 31-
Profit from operations Profit from operations_
Gross income

Amortior î discount \& \& expense on funded debt....


| x After deducting |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | cluded in income charges. y Includes $\$ 6,723$ surtax on undistributed profits

## Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets-Cash, $\$ 1,018,246$; accounts receivable (net), $\$ 530,110 ;$ inventories property (at cost), net, $\$ 2.136,747$ patents and trade-marks, $\$ 1$ di; plant property (at cost), net, $\$ 2,136,747$; patents and trade-marks, $\$ 1$; deferred
charges, $\$ 219,762$; totai, $\$ 5,313,11$. Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 98,811$; United States and Canada income
taxes (est.), $\$ 109,468 ; 18 t$ mtge. sinking fund $41 / 4 \%$ bonds due for redemption June $15,1939, \$ 137,000$ accrued accounts, $\$ 193,001 ; 1$ ist mtge. sinking
fund $414 \%$ bonds, due June $15,1945, \$ 263,000,10$-year $41 / 5 \%$ notes (convertible, at the option of the company, into a preferred stocke, or callable
at 103 and accrued interest), $\$ 868,864$; capital stock (authorized, 305,000 . shares common stock of no par value, having a stated value of $\$ 1$ per share),

## Gatineau Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings -

 Operating revenue.-.-
Other income.-
Profit or loss on exch_-
 Maintenance
Taxes (incl provision for
income taxes)

## Net income before int

 deprec'n \& dividendsInt.on bds. \& prior liens. Int. on debentures and 153,358 $202,259 \quad 721750$ 094,273
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { a Balance before divs } & & \$ 538,-867 & \$ 508,051 & \$ 1,980,418 & \$ 1,793,262 \\ \text { a Balance before divs } & \$ 38,867 & 508,051 & 1,980,418 & 1,941,070\end{array}$ a As adjusted to reflect the effect of amalgamation of the company with
Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp., Ltd., for the full periods indicated.148, p. 2897.

## Gemmer Manufacturing Co.-Earnings-

 Years Ended Dec. 31-Gross profit from operation
Selling, adminis. \& general e
 $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { Total income- } & \text { Div. received from wholly-owned sub. } & \text { Cr } 44,317 & \$ 569,378 \\ \text { Cr } 88,478 & \$ 366,364 & \text { Cr } 100,000\end{array}$ Prov. for Fed inc. \& excess profs. tax.
Prov. for surtax on undist.
 Surplus.
 Federal income tax only. zon machinery and equipment. 4 Provision for shares in treasury.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Cash in banks and on hand, $\$ 152,838$; customers' accounts
receivable (less reserve), $\$ 183,744 ;$ sundry accounts receivas accrued interest and royalties receivable, $\$ 6,227$; investments in mark able securities (at cost) (market value $\$ 102,110$ ), $\$ 98,679$; inventories $\$ 420,980$; prepaid insurance, taxes and other charges, $\$ 40,207$; inalances due investment in wholly-owned sub. (at cost), $\$ 23,149$; value of insurance on at cost), after depreciation, net, $\$ 1,315,866$; property not used in oper19,$475 ;$ patents, $\$ 1$; total, $\$ 2542$ or $\$ 189,044 ; \$ 144,329$; deferred charges Liabilities-Accounts payable, $\$ 116,984$; accrued liabilities, $\$ 25,812$;
ceserve for workmen's
compensation insurance, $\$ 9,751$; provision for reserve for workmen's compensation insurance, $\$ 9,751 ;$ provision for Federal taxes on income, $\$ 2,084 ; 51 / 2 \%$ gold debenture bonds, due Jan. 1,
$1940, \$ 46,000$, Class A stock (stated value of $\$ 37.50$ per share), $\$ 1,500,000$;
class'B stock (stated value of $\$ 1$ ) $\$ 100$ 0u0; treasury stock,


[^5]General Gas \& Electric Corp.-Earnings-
Income Account (Parent Company Only) for the Years Ended Dec. 31
Income from sub. (nonoperating) cos.:
Div. on common stock
Int. on accts. and convertible obligations
to extent (to extent earned)--
Income from affil. co.-Income from affil. co.--
Other income.........
General expenses. General expenses.-.....--
Provision for taxes.... Balance Balance------ on long-term debt
and int.-bearing scrip and int.-bearing scrip. Other interest--
Amort. of debt discount
and expense. Net income
Divs.on $\$ 5$ prior pf.sik
Divs. on $\$ 7$ and $\$ 8$
preferred stock.
 $x$ For quarter ended in March, 1933 (paid in $4 \%$ interest bearing scrip
due Dec. 30,1942 ). y Indicates loss. Consolidated earnings for the calendar year 1938 appeared in the "Chron-
cle" of March 4, page 1323 .

## Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Parent Company Only)

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Investments in two wholly-owned sub. (non-oper.) } & 1938\end{array}$
companies (at company's valuation):
Common stocks:
Southeastern Electric \& Gas Co.
Southern Electric Utilities Co..-...-
Southeastern Electric \& Gas C
nvestment in other affiliated compan
Accts. receiv, from sub. (non-operating) cos

$\begin{array}{rrr}\mathbf{\$ 1 3 , 4 3 0 , 1 9 0} & 1,000 & 1,430,190 \\ 1,000\end{array}$

Capital stock.


Accounts payable
Dividends accrued on $\$ 5$ prior pref. stock.-.......-.
Taxes accrued.-.
Interest accrued.
Interest accrued.-.-.--
Reserves and miscell. unadjusted credits.-.-.-.
$81,710,030 \$ 81,505,710$

Earned surplus.-
Total_ \$81,710,030 $\$ 81,505,710$
a Includes notes receivable. b Represented by: Prior preferred, 100,000 shares authorized, $\$ 5$, cumulative, no pari value (enticled to $\$ 100$ per share
in liquidation), 60,000 shares; cumulative preferred, 660,000 shares author in liquidation), 60,000 shares; cumulative preferred, 660,000 shares authorized, no par value (entitled to $\$ 100$ per share in liquidation after pay-
ment of $\$ 100$ per share on $\$ 5$ prior preferred): $\$ 6$ convertible, series A
335,814 shares; $\$ 6$ convertible, series $\mathrm{B}, 283,990$ shares; $\$ 7,22,267$ shares; $\$ 8,13,544$ shares and common stocks:' Class A, $5,000,000$ shares author-
ized, no par value, $4,911,319$ shares: class B, 4,000000 shares authorized ized, no par value, $4,911,319$ shares; class $B, 4,000,000$ shares authorized,
par value 25 cents per share, $3,047,000$ shares. $\mathbf{c}$ Contra items.
Contribution for extension non-refundable.....-
$\qquad$

Total
$\overline{241,246,567} \overline{243,645,772}$

## General Shoe Corp.-Listing-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 630,211
shares of common stock (\$1 par) which are issued and outstanding
Consolidated Income Account 6 Months Ended April 30, 1939 (Incl.Subs.) Sales, less returns and allowances,-Cost of goods sold (inciudes $\$ 35.311$ depreciation Selling, general nd administrative expenses and $-\cdots, 1$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { doubtful accounts (includes } \$ 5,945 \text { depreciation) } & \text {..........-- } & 1,054,355\end{array}$
Net operating profit
Miscellaneous in $\$ 476,646$
11,496


Federal income and excess profits tax--
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 488,141 \\ 13,420 \\ 78,329 \\ 14,115 \\ 2,500 \\ \hline\end{array}$


Georgia \& Florida RR.-Earnings-



## 6 Months Ended May 31- Co. - Earnings-



| 1938 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 145.51$ | $\$ 1837$ |
| $\$ 0.67$ | $\$ 183.693$ |
| $\$ 0.84$ |  | x After depreciation and normal Federal

on undistributed profits. V . 148, p .3065 .
Graham-Paige Motors Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31-1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \times & \$ 352,022 & \$ 449,982 & \text { pror } \$ 10,891 & \$ 186,240\end{array}$
 Greif Bros. Cooperage Corp.-Class A DividendThe directors on June 7 declared a dividend of 80 cents per share on the
$\$ 3.20$ cum. class A common stock no par value, payable July 1 to holders
of record June 17 or record June 17. Like amount was paid on Apriil and Dec. 29 last, and
compares compares with 40 cents paid on Oct. 1 July 1 and April 1, 1938,


Greyhound Corp.-Listing-
Exchange for listing of the common and 51 with the San Francisco Stock cation, which has been approved by the exchange, covers $2,918,513$ shares, of common stock, no par value, and
$\$ 10$ par value.-V. $148, p, 3065$;
Group Corp.- Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, payable July 1 to
holders or record June 24. Similar payment was made on April 1, last.

## Griess-Pfleger Tanning Co.-SEC Reports on Reorg. Plan

 The Securities and Exchange Commission in an advisory report releasedJune 10 on the proposed plan of reorganization for the company concludes June 10 on the proposed plan or opinion, unfair to the first mortgage bond-
as ollow:
The proposed plan is, in our oper The proposed plan is, in our opinion, unfair to the first mortgare bond-
holders who are reauired to aceept burdensone sacrifices withoutadequate
compensation. The beneficiaries of this treatment are the preferred stockcompensation. The beneficiaries of this treatment are the preferred stock-
holders who receive almost three-quarters of the new common stock alholders who receive almost three-quarters of the new common stock al
though their equity in the property justifies only minor recogition, and the common stoockhonders whoprerty justifies only minor recognition, and
the of the new common stock
athough they should be eliminated entirelv. of although they should be eliminated entirely.
The feasibility of the plan is not open to ser
be noted that the very elements of the plan which accomplish feasibility emphasize the unfair treatment accorded the bondholders.
Finally, we are of the opinion that the capital income debentures, apart emphasize, he anfor treatment accordec capital income debentures, apart
Frinally, we are of the opinion that the coir
from their inadequacy as a substitute for the first mortgage bonds, are an unsom their and deceptive type of security which should not be permitted to
unis issued. We care not convinced of the necessity for the issuance of this hybrid-type of security, and believe that the first mortgage bondholders should be afforded the opportunity of passing upon a plan providing for a
more appropriate capital structure with a more equitable allocation of securities to them.
The proposed plan of reorganization for the company was filied on April 25 ,
1939, and, as amended on May 29, 1939, was referred to the Commission 1939, examination and report under the provisions of Chapter $X$ of the Bankruptey Act, as amended.
Company was incoroporated in Ohio in 1907 to engage in the tanning business. It enjoyed a substantial measure of success and by 1928 it had
 as well as in the United States.
In May, 1928, the only security issued was common stock, of which
 Were held by United States Leather Co. and the balance was owned by
arelatively small group consisting for the most part of the original organizers
 up by $\$ 3.085,605$, thereby increasing the plant account from $\$ 2,350,018$ to
$\$ 5,443,623$ and the total assets from $\$ 9.510,351$ to $\$ 12,595,956$. The without any new assets being added Thereupon the company in tused 1928, sold to the public an issue of $51 / 2 \%$ first mortgage bonds in the amount of $\$ 1,5000,000$, almast the entire proceeds preferred stock of a par value approximately $\$ 3,300$, one, were used to purchase the the 30,000 shares to common stock owned by United States Leather Co. As a resulto of the substitution of bonds and preferred stock for $60 \%$ of the common stock, the
former minority group became the owners of all the common stock then ormer minority group became the
outstanding and obtained full control.
In the five year period from 1928 through 1932, which immediately fol-
1owed the public financing, losses were sustained in each year, the averaze lowed the public financing, losses were sustained in each year, the average 1937, the company reported losses averaging 858 ,000 per pannum, although profits were shown for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935. The losses incurred
 for the years 1924 to 1927 which were set forth in the offering sheet used
 to over $\$ 5,000,000$ on Dec. 31,1927 , Was reduced to approximately $\$ 575,000$
at the end of i937, and in order to continue operations it was necessary to pledge accounts receivable and inventories to obtain the necessary funds. Chicago tannery was colosed in 1931 necessary to to curtail operations. The business dwindled steadily and was finally abandoned. Both the insole were withdrawn rrom production in 1933 and 1934 , respectivelys The foreign business which had become unprofitable was in process of liquidation. Operations were confined to the Waukegan tannery and, with the abandon-
 On April 11 , 1933, following a temporary shut-down, the company and its
two wholly $\mathbf{- 1}$. two wholly-owned subsidiaries filed petitions for reorganization under
Section 77-B of the Bankrupty Act. On May 11 , 1938, the court ap-
 properties.
Almost a year later after discussions with representatives of certain of the security holders, Mr. Kiernan formulated a proposed plan of reorgani-
zation for the debtor. Since Mr. Kiernan was Vice-President of the com pany, he was legally disqualified from filing his proposal plan with the court.
Accordingly on April 20, 1939, the court appointed John H. Finn. who Accordingly on April 20, 1939 , the court appointed John H. Finn, who
had no past connection with the company, as an additional trustee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a plan, of reorganization. On Apriit 25,
1939, Mr. Finn filed a plan which is substantially identical with the plan prevared by Mr. Kiernan. Hearings on this plan were held on May 15 ,
1939 and May 29, 1939 . The plan, as amended in several minor respects 1939 and May 29.1939 . The plan, as amended in

Present Capitalization
The debtor now has outstanding the following securities: Accrued interest Dec. 1,1937 to June amount $30,1939-\cdots \quad \$ 1,540,000$
134,000


Common stock, 19,000 shares (par value $\$ 80$ )
$1,535,563$
$1,520,000$ The foregoing does not include trustees' certificates in the face amount
of $\$ 250,000$ representing moneys borrowed for working capital during
the period of the truster the period of the trusteeship.

Proposed Plan of Reorganization
The plan provides for the formation of a new corporation to take over
the assets of the debtor. The new corporation will issue initially two classess of of securities:
(a) "Capital intor (b) Common stock (\$81 par) of which 250000 shares will be authorized, and $50 ; 493$ shares will be issued immediateily. Of the remaining 199,507 so the capitarized, income. debentreses. wil be reserved for possible conversion
odditional 45,507 shares authorized
an purpose stated for the additional 45.507 shares authorized.
The capital income debentures
new corporation and will rantures will have no lign against the assets of the
and future. They will mature Dee.
an the claims of all creditors, present cumulative interest, payable only from 1954, and will bear contingent but
 provided, however, that in the years prior to 1943 , interest paid will be at
the stated rate or $50 \%$ of net earnings, whithever is the stated rate or $50 \%$ of net earnings, whichever is higher, but in no event debentures becomes due and payable at that date. The maturity of the redemabese at face amount in whole or in that dart if all cumulative interest requirements have been met. There is no sinkiling fund provided for,
although the debentures may be purchased by the company atian time although the debentures may be purchased by the company at any time
at less than the redemption price. The debentures are convertible into stock at any time in the ratio of 1 share of stock for each $\$ 10$ face amount or debentures. Holders of the issse ane as a o class, eloce a act varying face amority of
the board of directors, so tong as the amount of the issue outstanding is the board of directors, so long as the amount of the issue outstanding is
over $\$ 700,000$ and a varying minority of the board thereafter while any debentures are outstatading.
The securitieso of the new corporation to be 1ssued under the plan will
distributed to the present bondholders and stockholders on the following be dist:
basis: (a) Holders of present first mortgage bonds will receive for each $\$ 500$ (b) Holders of present preferred stock will recelve for each such share 33. shares of new common stock. stock will receive for each such share
(c) Holders of present common st 2-9 The pan provides that all trade creditors, both those whose claime accrued prior to the commencement of the reorganization proceeding and those whose claims accrued afterwards, are to be paid in cash in full but
without interest. The same is true of the items listed as accrued expense It is expected that the available cash will be sufficient for that purpose as well as for allowances which may be made to the trustees and their counsel and for other costs of reorganization. It is likewise contemplated that the
trustees certificates will be paid off, but throunh a line of bank credit
which it is expected will be available to the new company. whites it is expected will be available to the new company.

Fairness of Proposed Plan
The right of a class of security holders to participate in a plan of reorgani-
zation should depend upon whether the value of the enterprise shows the zatistence of an equity upon what classer the value of the entererpise shows the
exhere is no equity for a particu-
lar class holders of securities of that pation unless they $\pi$ ake a fresh contribution to the entercrise in money or money's worth. The starting point therefore, in considering the fairness
of the plan is the estimated value of the enterprise, namely, $\$ 1,675,000$.

Plan Unfair in Recognizing Common Stockholders
As of March 29,1939 , there was due to the bondholders, including agcruegate value of $\$ 1,675,000$ leaves only $\$ 22,000$ as the equity for all stockholders. Since the par value of the preferred stock and accrued dividends thereon exceed $\$ 1,500,000$. there is plainly no equity whatsoever for the holders of common stocks, Accordingly, granting them any participa-
tion without requiring corresponding payment by them would be a diversion of properties and values belonging to security holders with prior claims. The proposed plan is therefore unfair insofar as it undertaakes to co give to
the present common stockholders $8.4 \%$ of the new common stock ock

> Plan Unfair to First Mortoage Bondholders.

There still remains the question of the fairness of the allocation of securi-
ties as between the first mortgage bondholders and the preferred stockholders. It is evident that there is little, if any, equity in the prop the preferred stockholders. The preferred stockholders, therefore, should receive at best only $r$ inor recognition in the plan. Yet the plan gives the
preferred stockholders initially over $73 \%$ of the common stock of the new company, while requiring bondholders to accept numerous burdensome ${ }^{-}$ sacrifices.
Consider
Considerable stress has bee laid upo the advantages to the present
bondolders of a new security with a fixed maturity. It has been claimed that the substantial preferred stock lies in the fact that the former will be entitiled to repayment of the prititcipal 15 years hence. The experienice in this very case
proves that claim to be illusory. If 15 years hence this company should be prosperous, a sound and properly safeguarded preferred stock should command approximately its par value in the market and any holder desiring
to liguidate his investment would thereby be enabled to do so. If, on the other hand, the company should not be prosperous as that the boend holders will receive their money. Instead, they will be offered as they are being offered here, some form of new security which will have a maturity
still further extended and which will command a market value far less than
its face amount.-
Group Securities, Inc.-Dividends-
The board of cirrectors has declared regular dividends on certain classes of
stock of the company, and in addition has dcelared certain extra dividends Dividends are payable June 30, 1939 to stockholders of record June 16 . 1939. In announcing the dividend declaration, which is for the esecond quar-
ter of 1939 , the board called attention to the fact that the extra dividends ter of 1939, the board called attention to the fact that the extra dividends were made possibie only by virtue of profits realized on sales of securities.
The declaration of extra dividends, it is stated, should not be taken as an indication that such action will necessarily take place in the future. The classes of shares of Group securitiess. Inc., with the regular and extra divi-
dends declared on each are as follows.



## Guilford Realty Co.-Accumulated Dividend-

 accumectors have declare a dividend of 75 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, payable June 30 to heldersof record June 20 . Like amount was paid on March 31 last. Dec. 29 .

Sept. 30, June 30 and March 31, 1938, and on Sept. 30, 1937.-V. 148, p.
1478.
Gulf States Utilities Co.-Names Underwriters-
The company, in an amendment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, states that 33 underwriters will participate in in its $\$ 27,300$, oroo 19869, as follows: stone \& Webster and Blodget, Inc., \$1,350,000; First Boston Corp.,
 Stuart, $\&$ Coo., Inc., Le.hman Bros., Mellon Securities Corp, Schroder,
Rockefeller $\& \in$ Co., Inc.; and Smith, Barney \& Co., $\$ 1,000,000$ each; Coffin \&\& Burr, Inc., Glore, Forgan \& Co., Goldman, Sachs \& Co., Harris,
Hall \& Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone P Co., W. W. Langley \& Co., Lazard Freres \& Co. and Union securities Corp. \% Wo., Inc., White, Weld \& Co.,
nute, Loughridge \& Co. H. M. Byllesby \& Co.


\& Cubilic offering price of the bonds will be filed by later amendment.V. 148, p. 3688.

Hamburg Elevated Underground \& Street Railways Co.-Offer to Bondholders Renewed -
Company has renewed its offer of three alternative proposals in relation
to the maturity of its $51 / 2 \%$ bonds which became due June 1, 1938 . The offer, applicable to bondholders resident outside of Germany, remains open until Oct. 6, 1939. Copies of the company's communication to bondhold-

## Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.-Plan Filed-

A plan for reorganization of the company was presented in Federal Court St. Louis June 16 and the Court was advised that the directors have recommended liquidation of the concern.
recommendation calling for liquidation Lake, trustees, previously had filed S. D. Nichols, shoe manufacturer and small stockholder, testified that his shares to about $1,500,000$.
Lyon Anderson, attorney for the company, filed with the Court a motion passed at a board meeting June 12 giving four reasons why dire lieved the firm should be liquidated. They were: (1) Apparent lack of interest of stockholders in reorganizing or liquidating the company, as shown by the fact that only $21 / 2 \%$ replied to letters (2.) Operating difficulties becau
(3.) Inability of the board to secure money from stockholders or banks
for reorganization purposes. that an immediate liquidation will help curtail expenses.
Bankrupt-
Federal District Judge George H. Moore at St. Louis has declared the company a bankrupt. He ordered the two present trustees to remain in
office until a trustee is named under Section 44 of the 1938 Bankruptcy Act. -V. 148, p. 3688 .
Harrisburg Railways Co.-To Pay 10-Cent DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on the common was paid on Dec. 28, last; one of 10 cents was paid on July 1, 1938, and one
of 15 cents per share was paid on Dec. 27, 1937.-V. 147, p. 4056

| Hartford Gas Co.-Earnings- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Years- | , |  | 1936 | 1935 |
| Operating revenues | \$2,193,497 | \$2,162,307 | \$2,082,506 | \$2,057,159 |
| Operating expenses- | 1,528,999 | $1,494,092$ 71,952 | $1,427,729$ $\mathbf{6 8}, 274$ | $1,399,898$ 69,642 |
| Taxes..-. | 225,070 | 207,629 | 190,842 | 186,767 |
| Operating income | \$364,861 | \$388,633 | \$395,661 | \$400,852 |
| Non-operating income | 4,224 | 5,913 | -6,950 | 11,407 |
| Gross income | \$369,085 | \$394,546 | \$402,611 | \$412,259 |
| Int. on long-term debt |  |  |  | 10,420 |
| Miscellaneous interest | 2,141 | 2,286 | 2,538 | 2,250 |
| Amort. of debt discou and expense |  |  | --4--- | 287 |
| Netincome | \$366,943 | \$392,260 | \$400,073 | \$399,302 |
| Dividend | 360,000 | 360,000 | 397,500 | 435,000 |
| Balance, surplus. | \$6,943 | \$32,260 | \$2,573 | def\$35,698 |

## Condensed Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

Assets-Fixed capital, $\$ 7,715,218$; cash, $\$ 103,360$; notes and accounts reeeivable, 8732,$276 ;$ marketable securities, $\$ 78,416 ;$ materials and supplies, total, $\$ 8,798,444$.
Liabilities - Common stock ( $\$ 25$ par), $\$ 3,750,000 ;$ non-callable preferred stack ( $\$ 25$ par), $\$ 750,000$; premium on capital stock, $\$ 3,656$; accounts payable, $\$ 109,004$; consumers deposits, $\$ 41,071$; retirement reserves, $\$ 23,971$; accrued taxes and interest, $\$ 164,719$; deposits on extensions;

## Hartman Tobacco Co.-No Preferred Dividend-

Directors at their recent meeting decided not to take any action with rexard to payment of a dividend at this time on the $\$ 4$ cumulative prior
preference stock. Regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share was paid on preference stock. Regular quarter

-V. 148, p. 3222.
Hayes Body Corp.-Stock Taken $U p$ -
Although its underwriting contract with the corporation did not compel it to take delivery of 70,000 shares of the total offering of 120,0000 shares
( $\$ 2$ par (\$lock and has paid Hayes Body a total of $\$ 300,000$ or $\$ 2.50$ a share.-V.
(Walter E.) Heller \& Co.-Extra Dividend-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of five cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share on the common stock, bath payable June 30 to holders of record June 2 . Pre-


Holly Sugar Corp.-Stockholders Defeat Proposed Changes Stockholders at company's annual meeting held June 21 voted against a change in the certificate or incorporation and in chors and stagered would have all of terms of onder.
while 100,00 ohares voted in favor of the change.
Wiley Blair Jr.. President. read a staten ent at the beginning of the meeting in which he said that although he was personally in ravor or the proposed changes and believed they were "Por the best interest of all stockcaused "dissension among the stockholders.
The proposal would have changed the statement respecting directors to allow for not less thar three nor more than 15 . at different times. The change in by-laws would have provided for a change
in the term of office of directors and carried out the provisions in the certificate of incorporation. Shoupe of Colorado Springs, executor of the Leslie G. Carlton estate, a trust having substantial hol ystock ho nligs, at the metha dirction to replace M. Le withon, who from the slate for re-election. Other retiring
that his name be wither directors were re elected.-V. 148, p. 5534 .
Holy Family Roman Catholic Congregation of Dayton, Ohio-Bonds Offered-Dempsey-Tegeler \& Co., St. Louis are offering $\$ 150,000$ first mortgage $4 \%$ bonds.
Dated May 1, 1939. Principal payable May 1, 1951. Interest payable $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$ denom. Bonds may be prepaid on any semi-annual int. payment date on 30 days ${ }^{\circ}$ notice at par and int. Rev. John T. McNicholas,
These bonds are the obligation of The Most Rev Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, as trustee for sery Family mortgage deed of trust on the property with a valuation of $\$ 375,000$.
Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund present outstanding indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest
Home Title Guaranty Co.-Officials Promoted -
Henry J. Davenport, President of the company, announced on June 20 W. Nass were advanced from Assistant Secretaries to Assistant Vice-Presi-dents.-V. 142, p. 1470.

Hotels Statler Co., Inc.-Accumulated DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 100$ and a dividend of 75 cents per share on
the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, both payable June 30 to the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par 825 , both payable June 30 to
holders of record June 16 , thus clearing up all accumulations on these
issues.-V, 147 p. 4056 .


Huttig Sash \& Door Co.-Dividend Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 22 . Last previous pay-
ment was the 50 cents dividend distributed on Dec. 21,1937 ,-V. 146 , p. 4117 .




Indiana \& Michigan Electric Co.-Earnings-


| Balance Sheet Dec. 31 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| Assets- |  |  | Liabilities- |  |  |
| Fixed capital | 8,600,139 | 47,483,805 | Funded debt. | 5,483,000 | 25,483,000 |
| Contractual constr | 207,651 | 248,059 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Misc.stocks \& bds. |  |  | (general) --.--1- | 527,726 | 572,412 |
| Cash. | 1,258,443 | 448,895 | Accounts payable |  |  |
| Working funds | 36,423 |  | (affiliated cos.)- | 96,355 | 90,312 |
| Temporary cash |  |  | Customers' depos. | 384,841 | ${ }_{5631}^{371,712}$ |
| vestments | 2,005,598 | 3,006,507 | Interest accrued.- | 574,879 | $\begin{array}{r}563,266 \\ \hline 055,463\end{array}$ |
| Notes \& accts. rec- | 904,551 | 916,193 | Taxes accrued.--- | 1,026,061 | $1,055,463$ 11,143 |
| Accts. rec. (affil- |  |  | Other curr. liab--- | 11,580 28,137 | ${ }_{22,969}^{11,143}$ |
| ated cos.)--.-. | 121,849 | 134,526 | Unadjusted credits |  | 6,244,072 |
| Mat'ls \& supplies, | 748,371 | 886,442 | Reserves | $6,863,631$ | 6,244,072 |
| Oth. curr. \& accr'd assets. | 69,348 |  | Contrib. in aid of construction | 6,885 | 4,186 |
| Accts. receivable (not current) .- | 15,371 | 8,812 | $7 \%$ pref. stock | 3,958,500 | 3,958,500 |
| Unamortized debt discount \& exp. |  | 1,594,947 | $6 \%$ pref. stock ( $\$ 100$ par) | 3,571,800 | 3,571,800 |
| Unadjusted debits | 274,321 | -238,556 | x Commonstock.- | 9,560,775 | $9,560,775$ 3,493639 |
|  |  |  | Surplus.- | 3,651,737 | 3,493,639 |
| tal_-------55,745,908 55,003,252 Total_.........55,745,908 55,003,252 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Represented by 720,260 no par shares.-V. 148, p. 3534. |  |  |  |  |  |

Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Suit Dismissed-
A special Federal Statutory Court dismissed company's suit to set aside the July 11, 1938, order of the Interstate Commerce Commission which New York line, and limited the fare to eight cents. The Court held that the proper venue for the filin

Indianapolis Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Consolidated Earnings for the Year Ended Dec. 31, 1938




|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

 Interest on 1st mortgage bon
Interest on refunded bonds
a Amortization of discount-
a Amortization of discount--1.--
Taxes on bonds and bond interest
Net income-------- $1 / 2 \%$ cumulative preferred dividends 6 $1 / 2 \%$ cumulative prererred
Comulative preferred d
Common stock dividends.
 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938

| Assets- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| curity and |  |
|  |  |
| U.s. |  |
| Unbilled utility revenu |  |
|  |  |
| Interest accrued |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Expenses in process of amort. |  |
|  |  |
| Prepaid insurance, \&c--Balance in closed bank- |  |
| Balance in closed bank <br> Miscell. deferred debits |  |
| Miscell. deferred debits Disc. on preferred stocks |  |


$\qquad$ $\mathbf{8 1 1 , 5 7 7 , 7 0 0}$
$\mathbf{2 , 2 3 1 , 4 0 0}$ Fixed assets
Security and $1,231,400$
$7,812,694$ U. S. $33 \%$ treasury bonds. Accounts recelvable (net)
Unbilled utility revenue Interest accrued Special deposits (contra) Expenses in, process of amor
Prepaid insurance, \&c..... Misce. on preferred stocks.-.

Industrial Securities Corp:-Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on account of accumulations on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, par $\$ 25$, payable
July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Like amount was paid on April 1

International-Great Northern RR.-Annual ReportOperating
Freight_-.-
Passenger
Maill
Express
Miscellaneou
Incidental
ev. (net)

$\square$
zendar Years Consolida
Revenue

Joint faci. rev. (net).--
Total oper. revenue
Operating Expenses Operating Expenses-
Maint. of way \& struc.-.
Maint. of equipment.
Traffic expense
Transportation expenses
Miscellaneous operations
General expenses_-..----
Transp. for invest.-Cr. Total oper. expenses




Railway oper income
Other Oper. Income-
Rent from locomotives
Rent from pass. tr. cars_-
Rent from
Rent from work equip.
Joint facility rent income



| $\overline{\mathrm{n}}$ | 89,031 | 87,783 | 86,444 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| T | \$865,954 | \$1,901,199 | \$1,693,263 | \$1,890,307 |
| Hire of |  |  |  |  |
| Rent for locomotive | 260,3 | 309.290 | 317 |  |
| Rent for pass. tr, cars, | 378,543 | 378.189 | 342,514 |  |
| Rent for work equipm't | 18,452 |  | 30,657 81,987 |  |
| Joint facility rents | 207,993 |  |  | 181,142 |
| Net ry. oper. income d | 02 | 97,218 | 147,647 | 2 |
| Total non-oper. income | 43,517 | 56,71 |  | 41,332 |
| Gross income | \$558,832 | \$253,935 | \$191,203 | 570,834 |
| Miscellaneous ren | 2,133 | 1,9, | 2,061 | 2,192 |
| Miscell tax accr | 6,923 | 2,816,959 | 2,827,984 | 2,839,009 |
| Int. on unfunded debt | 2,80,761 | 7,464 | 10,071 | 10,327 |
| Miscell . income charges_ | 2,476 | 873 | 4,830 | 1,253 |

Net deficit.-.......- $\overline{\$ 3,381,059} \quad \$ 2,579,823 \quad \$ 2,658,914 \quad \$ 2,285 ; 860$ x General expenses include a credit of \$94.580, covering adjustment of
amounts charged to general expenses in 1934 account of contributions to

Federal Rétirement Act. $y$ The provision of $\$ 186,204$ made in 1936 under a result of the repeal of that Act in 1937. Note-The 1935 railway operating revenues have been reclassified to conform to revised Interstate
ccounts, effective Jan. 1, 1936.
Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31

| Assets- | 1938 | 1937 | Liabilities- | 1938 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Liabilitie |  |  |
| Invest. in road. - 5 | 59,761,831 | 59,454,241 | Capital stock | 7,500,000 |  |
| To adjust value as |  |  | Grants in aid o |  |  |
| shown above to |  |  | construction | 375,187 |  |
| - basis of par value |  |  | Funded debt.---. 50 | 0,043,978 | 50,151,49 |
| of secur |  |  | Loans \& bills | 432,971 | 432,971 |
| issued in reorg. |  |  | Traffic \& car |  |  |
| Nov. 30 '22-Cr_ | 12,492,370 | 12,492,370 | vice balan | 357,390 | 39,77 |
|  | 461 |  | and wages | 1,175,595 | 1,027,60 |
| Invest. in equip | 9,859,266 | 9,854,498 | Misc. acets. pay | 75,798 |  |
| epos. in lieu of |  |  | Int. mat'd unpal | 499,094 | 6,895,990 |
| mtgd prop. sold | - 274,379 | 206,997 | Unmat'd int. accr- | 6,240 | 8,036 |
| Misc. phys. prop_ | - 256 | 258,973 | Unmat'd rent acer. | 1,162 | 12,643 |
| Inv. in affill. cos.- |  |  | Other curr. liabils. | 49,734 | 36 |
| Pledged | 1,021,229 | 1,024,385 | Adj. mtge. bd. int. |  |  |
| Unpledged. | 227,244 | 277,926 | accrued but not |  |  |
| Other investments: |  |  | decl'd payable-- | 8,670,000 | ,65 |
| Unpledged.- | - 7,690 | 7,690 | Deferred llabilities | 589 |  |
| Cash | 433,965 | 721,579 | Tax liability | 274,040 |  |
| Special deposits | 111,001 | 120,015 | Accrued deprec'n. | 4,418,276 | 4,063,818 |
| Loans \& bills rec.- |  |  | Oth. unadj. credits | 339,043 | 326,401 |
| Traffic \& car serv. bal. recelvable | . 133,259 | 123,963 | Add'ns to property through income |  |  |
| Agents' \& conduc- |  |  | and surplus- | 268,812 | 8,2 |
| tors' balances_- | - 126,096 | 125,538 | Appropriated sur- |  |  |
| Miscell. actts. rec- | - 549,646 | 615,737 | plus not specific- |  |  |
| Mat'ls \& supplies | - 1,414,325 | 1,876,918 | ally invested | 25,000 | 25,0 |
| Other curr. assets- | - 8,497 | 9,102 | Profit \& loss def. | ,584,326 |  |
| Work. fund advs_- | 5,783 | 5,923 |  |  |  |
| Other def. assets | 13,450 | 10,173 |  |  |  |
| Rents \& ins. paid. | - 41,870 | 33,459 |  |  |  |
| Other unadj. debs. | - 175,110 | 237,726 |  |  |  |

Total …........ 61

## Insuranshares Corp. of Del.-Suit Ended-

An adjustment has been effected in the suits brought by the corporation Por an accounting and damages against Paine, Webber \& Co., brokers. Th suits against Paine, Webber \& Co. were discontinued upon the payment of
$\$ 200,000$, it was announced June 20 by Joseph L. Pyle, President of the Insuranshares. According to Kaufman \& Weitzner, attorneys for the Trust, the corpora tion will continue the suits pending in the New York Supreme Court, in the Court, against defendants other than Paine, Webber \& Co.
The suit in New York will proceed against Fahnestock \& Co. and Harr The suit in New York will proceed against Fahnestock \& Co. and Harry
M. Blair, the statement said. Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia
Trust Co., Land. Title Bank \& Trust Co. Thomas W. Morris, S. Leo M. Blair, the statement saik \& Trust Co., Thomas W. Morris, S. Leo
Trust Co., Land Title Bank
Solomont, Thomas F. Stanton and Arthur G. Logan are remaining de fendants in the several actions.-V. 147, p. 269; V. 148, p. 281 .
International Investing Corp.-Preferred DividendDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on account of
convertible preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to accumulations on the $\$ 3$ convertible pref
holders of record July 15 .-V. 138 . p. 1055 .
International Match Corp:-A warded $\$ 914,057$ Tax Refund-
The Bureau of Internal Revenue has granted a tax refund of $\$ 914,057$ to the corporation covering over-assessments of income tax and interest for representing its claim for unpaid taxes and interest for 1931 . representing its claim the Bureau stated that $\$ 904,782$ of the over-assessment found for 1931 is caused by the allowance of additional deductions for losses sustaned dur ing the taxable year. A further. amount of $\$ 1,275$ represents elimination of certain amounts included in the gross income reported in the corporation's original returns. After investigation, the
was overstated. As a result of these adjustments, the Bureau said that Irving Trust Co. as trustee in bankruptcy for International Match, has agreed to dismissa York and the U. S. District Court for District of Delaware for recovery of income taxes and interest in excess
just announced.-V. 148, p. 2899 .

## International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp.

 (\& Subs.)-Earnings-Statement of Consolidated Income Accounts for 3 Months Ended March 31 Does not include any income or losses of Spanish subsidiaries, is based
upon estimates in important respects, and is subject to year-end adjustupon estimates in important respects, and is

 Cable and radiotelegraph operating revenues_-..$\begin{array}{r}7,858,72 \\ 1,258,722 \\ 573,80 \\ \hline\end{array}$
 Total gross earnings
Operating, selling and general expenses
Maintenance and repairs
Taxes Provision for depreciation


 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { consolidated outstanding in hands of pubic.-.-- } & 187,422 \quad 172,585\end{array}$


## 


Net income.-...........................-. $\$ 1,219,425 \quad \$ 2,299,336$
a Including provision for depreciation of $\$ 776,765$ in 1939 and $\$ 733,156$ in 1938 . b Other than depreciation included in
Notes-(1) Most of the operations are carried on in currencies other than U. S. dollars, and in preparing the foregoing income statements all items of revenue and expense in foreign currencies have been translated into
U. S. dollars at average rates of exchange for the period, except that depreciation and certain other expenses have been translated at rates of exchange applicable to the related property and other asset accounts. The U. S. dollars actually received by or a vailable to the corporation. 1939, charged to income account, aggregated $\$ 734,695$. These losses arise primarily from the translation of net current assets from foreign currencies into U . S. dollars. In the corresponding period in 1938 net exchange losses absorbed in consolidated income account include those which were regarded as attributable to extra-
ordinary or unusual events and therefore charged against the reserve for oreign exchange previously established for this purpose he investments in and advances to Spanish subsidiaries amounts at which books of the corporation and its subsidiaries. The extent of damage to fixed property or losses of current asssets sustained by the Spanish subsidi-
aries as a result of the civil war is not yet ascertainable,-V. $148, \mathrm{p}$. 3534 .

## Interstate Bakeries Corp.-621/2-Cent Pref. Dividend-

 Directors have declared a dividend of $62 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ cents per share on the $\$ 5$preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders or record June 24. Dividends of preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders or record June 24 . Dividends of
50 cents were paid on April 1 , last; Dec, 22 , Oct, 1, July 1 and April 1 ,
1938 and an initial dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share was paid on Dec. 27,1937 . 1938 and an initial
Interstate Home Equipment Co., Inc.-EarningsEarnings for 6 Months Ended April 29, 1939
 Administrative salaries-
Collection expenses
Increase in reserve for coilection expens
Provision for doubtful accounts.-
General expenses
Taxes (other than Federal income taxes)






Balance Sheet April 29, 1939
Cashe in banks \& on hand
Accts. rec. for instalment sal
covered by lease contracts.. $4,316,367$ Merchandise inventories....-
Miscell. loans \& accts. (less reserve of $\$ 5,000$ ) rec of $\$ 20,823$ ) at cost (less res.
of Cash on deposit in closed bank

$$
\begin{array}{r}
316,367 \\
328,392 \\
1,150 \\
19,563 \\
3,973
\end{array}
$$ Accrued taxes .................. Res. for Fed. normal inc. tax

on unrealled taxable protit

$19,563 \begin{aligned} & \text { Capital stock (par sess of pro- } \\ & \text { Paid-ln surp. (excess } \\ & \text { ceeds from sale of cap. stock }\end{aligned}$ over par value therean)-1.--
Surplus at date of organization, as adjusted.
Earned surplug
 $\$ 180,000$ 9,765

9,000 | 39,000 |
| :--- |
| 6,649 | 420,245

462,500 , , 243

Total
147, p. 575 . $\square$ Total ... $84,925,148$

Interstate Power Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31-
Operating revenues.
Oper. expenses $\&$ taxes-
Net oper. income
Other income (net)
$\qquad$ anilize Tay
 Int. on notes payable to
Utilities P. \& L. Corp. Other interest (net)
Amortization of debt Miscount \& expense-Dividends on pref. stoc Min. int. in net income.-

| 37,125 | 37,125 | 148,500 | 148,500 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9,742 | 9,382 | 39,123 | 43,275 |
| 29,360 | 29,360 | 117,439 | 117,439 |
| 8,290 | 7,851 | 38,167 | 36,064 |

 Note-Any provision made in the above statement for Federal surtax
on undistributed profits is in respect of the calendar, year of 1937.. 148, p. 3069
Iowa Electric Light \& Power Co.-Earnings-

Calend
Operating
Operatio


Federcome taxes
$\qquad$


Net income
a Including $\$ 45,000$ for surtax on undistributed profits in 1937
Note-Revenue from merchandise and jobbing (net) which was 1937. in operating revenues in the annual report for 1937 has been applied in conform with the classification used in 1938 . (2) Net earnings (before interest deductions) from electric railway
department, as reported by the company, were $\$ 146,656$ in 1937 and
$\$ 82,701$ in 1938 .

Balance Sheet Dec. 31

Assets-
Propant and
 Invests. and advs. in proc. and exp. prtizactiss of am Prepald accts.-. and
deferred charge Contingency funges funds) -...----7 $\begin{array}{llll} & 68,903, & 139,676 \\ \text { Materials \& }\end{array}$

## $\begin{array}{r}518,847 \\ \hline 485,124\end{array}$

$\qquad$



 a \$100 par. b 25,000 no par shares. c 85,000 no par shares.-V. 148 ,

Investment Foundation, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividendon the cumulative preferred shares, $\$ 50$ par value, and a further dividend of 25 cents on account of accumulated arrears of preferred dividends. The dividend is payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 30 . After the
current payment the arrears will total $\$ 2.50$ per share.-V. 148 , p. 1810 .

## Iowa Electric Co.-Accumulated Dividends-

The directors have declared a dividend of $433 / 4$ cents per share on account of accumulations of 405 onents per share on the $61 / 2 \%$ cum. class $\$$ pref. stock,
dividend
par $\$ 100$. Both dividends will be paid on June 30 to holders of record June 16. Similar payments were made on March 31, last, Dec. 28, Oct. 1. June 30 and March 31, 1938, and on Dec. 28, Oct. 20, July 20 , April 20 and
Jan. 20, 1937; Oct. 10 and July 10, 1936.-V. 148, p. 1811.

\section*{Italian Superpower Corp.-Earnings-} (Including Operations of Wholly-Owned Subsidiary to March 24, 1938, the Period End. Mar. 31-1939-3 Mos.-c1938 1939-12 Mos.-c1938 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Income: } \\ \text { a Dividends_......................... } \\ \text { a Interest }\end{array}$ | $\$ 68,674$ | $\$ 128,674$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

a Interest
Total income.Expenses inct. income-
Taxes, incl. prov. for Taxes, incl. prov for
U. .S. cap. stock tax-
Interest paid, other than on debentures....
d Balance
I Int. paid \& accrued---
Amort. of disc. Loss on sales of securitie Loss on sales of securities
Prov. for U.S. inc. taxes
Net loss for period_.- $\$ 152,219 \quad \$ 177,717 \quad y \$ 22,377 \quad \$ 230,489$ interest in lire on the corporation's bank balance in Italy and profits in ine on sales of securities held in Italy are being collected and deposited in Italy by the corporation's representative. As exchange restrictions,
in effect since November, 1935 , have prevented the direct conversion of these deposits into U. S. currency, the corporation does not include them in. income unless they are realized by other means. A comparative stateinent of all lire dividends and interest received and profits realized in the
 Profits in lire on sales of
z Equivalent in U.S. cur.
\$.052634-7 \$462,681 \$307,299 $\$ 1,411,916$ \$1,285,084 b Provision to state investment in Kingdom of Roumania Monopolies
Institute, $7 \%$ bonds, due 1959 , at indicated market value on Dec. 28 , 1937, the date of acquisition. Income from realization of restricted lire the purchase in Italy with restricted lire of $\$ 1,200,000$ principal amount of the corporation's 35 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures for retirement; and through the Italian authorities permitting the purchase and export from Italy of urd $7 \%$ bonds, due 1959 , for $9,500,000$ restricted lire at a rate of 19 lir to the dollar, making the total cost of the bonds $\$ 500,000$. The indicated market value of the bonds at Dec. 28,1937 . the date of acquisition, was state this investment at the market value at the date of accuqisition. The purchase of these bonds represented a realization of lire inasmuc purchase agreement permitted the export of these bonds,
c Adjusted to include amortization of discount on debentures.s
c Adjusted to include amortization of discount on debentures.s. by wholly-owned subsidiary prior to its dissolution).
$\times$ Indicates loss.
$\mathbf{z}$ The equivalent in U. S. currency of lire dividends, interest and profits on sales of securities not realized and not taken into income is included in ecurities" on the March 31,1939 balance sheet.
Period F M Sapital Surplu
alance, beginning orch 31, 1939-
and prior to restore amount appropriated in 1938
clared or paid on preferred stock
Adjustment arising from reinstatement on books of
corp. of unamortized balance of discount on $35-$
year $6 \%$ gold debentures, the total amount of
which discount was written off at time of issuance
Balance, March 31, 1939
ment of Earned Surplus
Seriod Ended March 31, 1939 -
Balance at beginning of period
3 Months
en and stock
taxes for prior periods.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-
years for dividends accrued, but not declared or
paid, on preferred stock.
Balance
Net loss for period
Net adjustment arising from reinstatement on of corp. of unamortized balance of discount on
35 -year $6 \%$ gold debentures, the total amount of Which discount was written off to capital surplus
at time of issuance of the debentures
Balance, March 31, 1939 $\qquad$ $\$ 3,239,256 \xlongequal[\$ 3,239,256]{ }$ Balance Sheet March 31, 1939

> Assets-
Investments (cost or de-
clared value)
> Cash (dollars on deposit $\$ 29,749,301$
> Cash (hoilars on deporit in
> b Lire on depositis) in Italy (ilit.
> $15,169,293.55$, subject to
exchange restrictions).-.-.
> exchange restrictions)
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Account receivable } \\ & \text { Unamort. disc't on debs.-. }\end{aligned}$

749,30
237,761
798,421
5444
675
$\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Liabilities- } \\ 35 \text {-year } 6 \% \text { gold debentures, } \\ \text { series } \mathbf{A} \text {, due } 1903\end{gathered}\right.$

ost or declared value of $\$ 28,236,083$. $\$ 31,433,901$ safekeeping in Italy and cost or declared value of $\$ 28,236,083$ are held in
of any proceeds of sale thereof, are suomecel tos, as well as the disposition of any proceeds of sale thereof, are subject to the restrictions at present
in force in Italy. Stated at the official parity ot exchange of $\$$. 052634 .
c Not to be included in income until realized in U. S. currency.
sented by 124,172 no par shares. e 970,015 no par shares. f 75,000 no
par shares.
(F. L.) Jacobs Co.-Rights-

Stockholders of record June 10 are given the right to purchase three shares of Air-Track Manufacturing Corp. \$iven parmmon ntock for each 10 shares
of Jacobs stock owned. The price will be $\$ 5$ per share and rights will expire June 30. Proceeds estimated at $\$ 95,798$, will be used to reduce bank in
debtedness which on Jan. 31, 1939: stood at $\$ 275.010$.-V. 148, p. 440 .
(W. B.) Jarvis Co.-Initial Dividend on New SharesDirectors have deciared an initial dividend of 25 cents per share on the larger amount of common stock now outstanding, payable July 14 to
holdors or record June 30. Dividend or 50 tents was paid on April 15 , last,
on the smaller amount of stock then outstanding.-V. 148, p. 3070 .
on thanler amount of stock then outstan
Jenkins Brothers-Dividends-
Dírectors have declered a dividend of 1213 cents per share on the non-
ooting common stock, par $\$ 25$ and a dividend of 50 cents per share on the voting common stock, par $\$ 25$, and a dividend of 50 cents per share on the
founders' shares, par $\$ 100$, both payable June 29 to holders of record Jue founders' shares, par s100, both payable June 29 to holders of record June
15.
On Dividends at double these amounts were paid on the respective issued on Dec. 24,1938 and on Dec. 24,1937 .-V. $146, \mathrm{p} .2045$.

Readjustment Plan Approved-
The proposed plan for readjustment has been assented to by holders of
$\$ 10,945,700$ of the series $\mathbf{C} 4 \%$ first mortgage bonds, or more than the equisite $90 \%$ of the $\$ 12,043,800$ outstanding, and therefore will become truction Finance Corporation for sale of 10 -year me made with the Reconfirst mortgage bonds with the RFC as collateral for the notes. On June 19 Under the plan, which was drawn up after consultation with the RFC,
bondholders will receive $\$ 300$ cash and 10 shares of $\$ 70$ par $5 \%$ preferred tock in exchange for each $\$ 1,000$ bond.
Call for Deposit of Bonds-
A call has been issued, under date of June 15, for the deposit of bonds pursuant to the pending plan of capital readjustment, evolved through the as depositaries under the plan: The First National Bank of Chicago, ChiTrust Co. of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.; the National Bank of Commerce $n$ New Orleans, New Orleans, La.; Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City,
Mo., and the First National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City Southern Ry.-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-
Railway oper. revenues
Railway oper, expenses
Net rev. Prom ry. oper
Railway tax accruals. Equipment rents (net)
$\$ 260,826$
33.993 Equipment rents (net)
Joint facility rents (net) $\qquad$ Ry.-Earn
onth-1938
$\$ 1,122.46$
702,47
$\begin{array}{cc}\$ 419,994 & \$ 1,905,032 \\ 102,000 \\ & 495,000\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rrr}\$ 317,994 & \$ 1,410,032 \\ 42,860 & 167,352 \\ 10,070 & 48,839\end{array}$
", "e w
Net ry. oper. income_ $\overline{\$ 214,745} \overline{\$ 265,064} \overline{\$ 1,193,841} \overline{\$ 1,205,457}$
-V. 148, p. 3225 :
Kansas Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings-


## Balance -V .148, p. 3224.

Kansas Power Co.-Plans to Sell Bonds and Notes-
Company has filed a declaration with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Holding Company Act covering the proposed issue unsecured notes. Proceeds will be used for redemption of $\$ 5,424,000$ first A 5 s of 1947 . Harris, Hall \& Co., Inc., will be principal underwriter for
the bonds. The notes are to be issued to one or more banks. Company is the bonds. The notes are to be issued to one or more bañks. Com
a subsidiary in the Middle West Corp. system.-V. $148, \mathrm{p}$. 3225 .

Kaufmann Department Stores, Inc.-To Pay 13-Cent Dividend -
Directors have declared a dividend of 13 cents per share on the new $\$ 1$ par common stock, payable July 28 to holders of record July 10. This com-
pares with 12 cents paid on April 28 last and an initial dividend of 13 cents pares with 12 cents paid on April 28 last and an initial

Kendell Co. of America-Being Organized-
It is announced that the company (now in organization) has been auth-
orized to issue 3,000 shares of preorganization stock at $\$ 10$ per share, to be followed by 10,000 additional shares at the same figure.
The present set-up is the culmination of reorganization proceedings, under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, in effect since the sus-
pension of operations on May 25, 1935, of Kendell \& Dasseville, Inc., its predecessor corporation.
Operating through 27 domestic and two foreign autonomous branches, Operating through
the latter concern, an audio-dynamic engineering autonomous enterprise, served prin-
cipally the motion picture exhibition and ecclesiastical fields, in connection with projected sound and other acoustical problers. In addition to it purely engineering operations, four types of equipment, motion picture reproducer, public address, two-way police radio and electrosonic carillons
were marketed. In accordance with current business conditions, the new firm will initially confine its activities to the fabrication of carillon apparatus of two typespermanent installations and mobile units. Tentative plans call for the equits of New York City.
limit present, all the new sirm affairs are in the hands of its founders At present, all the new firm's affairs are in the hands of its founders
committee, With S. W. Nitzman as its Chairman; Vice-Chairm an and Subcommittee, Chairman are: G. C. Blee, Frank Matza Jr., Norbert Colman committee Chairman are: O. C. Blee, Frank Matza Jr., Norbert Colman
O'Leary, 3d, and H. M. Une. Other members include Herbert M.
Davis, William F. Lovejoy, Andrew Mirola Jr., John Poliwater and Mabel
A. Townsend. Charles H. Kelm an is General Counsel and Robert Lothar The Jamaica National Bank has been na functions as depository. Since it is believed that the forr er Kendell technical and ranagerial field
personnel will oversubscribe the current issue, no public offering is to be made and no underwriter has been sought.
Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.- Registers with SECe list given on first page of th
(G. R.) Kinney Co., Inc.-To Pay Preferred DividendsDirectors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the $\$ 5$ prior
preferred stock payable July 6 to holders of record June 30 , Dividends of


## Kreuger \& Toll Co.-Debentures Pay Sole Dividend-

 by holders of American certificates representinged in New York June 16 debentures of the company as the sole and final distribution participating tificates, each of which represented 20 Swedish crowns par value of participating debentures. A cash balance representing a fraction of a cent acertificate in the hands of the depositary on July 1 1931. plus the proceeds from collection of a claim against the bankrupt estate of Ivar Kreuger in
Sta Sweden, amounted to $\$ 176$ against or 2.35 cents a e certificate. No fractional amounts were disbursed by Lee, Higginson \& Co., fiscal agent, which mained the checks
sisting or $\$ 16.138$ cost of safekeeping the deposited debentures through two
two
 ing the rights of American certificates in arguments through three courts of
Sweden and three courts of the United States, and for recovering the amounts stated, and $\$ 3,500$ estimated future cost of storage and ultimate
disposition of the participating debentures. The depasitary disposition of the participating debentures. The depositary and fiscal
agent bave made no charge for their services and have paid all agent bave made no charge for therr services and have paid all other ex
penses, aggreating $\$ 30,000$. the fiscal agent reports.-V. 148, p. 2747 .

Lehigh Portland Cement Co.-Dividend IncreasedDirectors on June 20 declared a dividend of 37 3/2 cents per share on the
common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record Aug. July 14 Previoult common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record Aug.July 14. Previously,
regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents per share were distributed.-V. 148 .
p. 3535 .
Lehigh Valley Coal Co.-Interest-
Payment of $25 \%$ of the interest due July 1 , 1939 , will be made on presentation for stan ping of coupons from the five-y, year secured $6 . \%$ notes
class A, extended to 1943 , "plain" and "stamped."-V. 148, p. 3535 .

## (R. G.) Le Tourneau, Inc.-Earnings-

Period End. May 31-
Net sales
x Net income----7.-.
$\mathbf{x}$ After provision for depreciation and Federal
450,000 shares of common stock. -V . 148 , p, 3691


Lexington Telephone Co.-Bonds Placed Privately-The company has sold privately to the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. at 103 and int. $\$ 1,800,000$ 1st mtge. $4 \%$ series A bonds, due 1964.
Preferred Stock Offered-An issue of 8,000 shares of $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock was offered June 14 at $\$ 100$ per share plus accrued dividends by a syndicate composed of J. D. Van Hooser \& Co., Security \& Bond Co., Lexington Almstedt Bros., Bankers Bond Co., Louisville, Ky., and Bacon, Whipple \& Co., Chicago.
[Due to a typographical error it was stated in our issue of June 17 that
the offering consisted of 80,000 shares.] he offering consisted of 80,000 shares.]
ssue, payable $Q-J$. at any time at \$106 a share and accrued dividends, upon not less than
 III. Purpose-Company proposes to apply $\$ 2,525,000$ of the net proceed of the bonds and pref. stock to redeem on Sept. 1, 1939, the $\$ 2,500,000$ outstanding 1st mtge, 15 -year $6 \%$ gold bonds, series 1929 (due March 1 ,
1944) at $101 \%$ and int., and the remainder, $\$ 52,832$, will be added to working capital or used for general corporate purposes. 1 Company-Incorporated in Delaware on Feb. 21, 1939 . Company and Feb. 15, 1928) are engaged in the business of providing without co on tition, telephone service to five communities and surrounding territories in Company and its subsidiary own toll lines and provide toll service between and among their various exchanges. Toll service to other points in and
out of Kentucky is provided through toll connections with the Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co. and the American Telephone \& Telegraph Co.
It is estimated by the company that the total population of the areas

> Capitalization Upon Comptetion of Present Financing | Authorized |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { 1st mtge. bonds ser. A due June } \\ 6 \% \\ 6 \%\end{array}, 1964 \ldots$ outstanding | $\begin{array}{lll}6 \% \text { cum. pref. stock (par } \$ 100 \text { ) } & 15,000 \text { shs. } & 8,000 \text { shs. } \\ \text { Common stock (no par). } & 40,000 \text { shs. } & 18,410 \text { shs. }\end{array}$ Note-Effective May 23, 1939, the authorized 11,000 shares of $61 / 2 \%$

cum. prior pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), 5,000 authorized shares of $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ), and 20,000 shares of common stock (no par) were Each share of common stock into 1-1000th share of new common stock each share of $61 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock into $1-100$ th share of new common stock, and each share of $61 / 2 \%$ cum.. prior pref. stock into 1 share of new
common stock. In addition, the $6 \%$ demand note of the company in the amount of $\$ 612,560$ held by the company's parent, Union Telephone Co was exchanged for 15,314 shares of new common stock. Authority for the reclassification of stock has been granted by the Public service Commission The issuance of the 8,000 shares of $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock (par $\$ 100$ ) has been authorized by the board of directors and by the stockholders. Authority for the issuance of this stock has been granted by the $P$. 8 . Commission of Kentucky:

Consolidated Income Account (Company and Subsidiary)
 Depreciation enenses....--



> Net income_..... $\$ 45,522$ \$23,024 $\$ 35,670$ \$14,471

a After deducting provision for uncollectible accounts.
Bonds-The 1st mtge. bonds, series A, 4\%, are dated June 1, 1939, and are due June 1, 1964 . Interest payable J-D. Principal and interest
payable, in any coin or currency of the United States which at the time of
payment is legal tender for public and private debte payment is legal tender for public and private debts. at the office or agency
of the company in Chicago. Denom. $\$ 1,000$, registerable as to princinal only, and fully registered form in such denom. as may be approved by the directors; coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust Co., Chicago, and Harold P. Smith, trustees. (or by operation of sinking fund) as follows $7 \%$ if red. on or before
June 1,$1940 ; 5 \%$ if red. thereafter but on or before June 1, $1944 ; 4 \%$ ir
red. thereafter but on or before June 1 1. $1948: 3 \%$ if red. thereafter but
on or before June 1, $1952 ; 2 \%$ if red. thereater but on or opore $11 \% \%$ if red. therearter but on or before June 1, 1958: $1 \%$ ir $r$ red. the 1,1956
 premium if red. after June 1 , 1963 ; and if red by operation of the winhing fund, with a premium equal to a percentage of the principal amount thereor
determined as follows:
a



 shares of the common slock, which represented 8,56 of the vot sist outstanding. General Telephone Corp, which owns and of the common
stock of Union Telephone Co., as of the same date owned $0.31 \%$ of the voting stock outstandingl Stock-J. D. Van Hooser \& Co.: Inc., 2,250 shs.;
Underwerters, Preferred St \& Oo, 1,000 shs.; The Bankers Bond Co., Inc., 750 shs.
Terms of Sale of Bonds- By an agreement between the company and John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co, Boston, the insurance company
has agreed to purchase the entire $\$ 1,800,000$ series A bonds at 103 and int. For services rendered in connection. with such sale the company has
agreed to pay J. D.Van Hooser \& Co., Inc.. a fee of $1 \%$ of the principal agreed to pay J. D. Van Hooser \& Co., Inc.: a fee of $1 \%$ of
amount of the $\$ 1,800,000$ of series A bonds.-V. 148 , D. 3691

## Loew's Inc.- $\$ 30,000,000$ Suit-

Loew \& Inc.- $\$ 3$ in, the company, its officers and directors, charging waste of assets and mismanagement, was discontinued June 16 by matual consent of defendants and plaintiffs, Mannes Fuld and Norman woir common stock hodersaid.
will be refied in New York Count Supreme Court within three weeks.
Federal Judge John W. Clancy consented to discontinuance-- 148 . wil be ral $J$
p. 3691.

Lone Star Gas Corp.-20-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable Aug. 21 to holders of record July 20 , Similar payments
were made on April 20 , last and on Dec. 22 , Aug. 20 and April 20,1338 .were made on April

McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Sales-
Net sales for May in the druks and sundries department of McKesson \& Robbins, Inc., increased $8.74 \%$ as compared with the same month last
vear, according to preliminary figures released on $J u n e ~$
20 by
 a year ago.
All nine triritorial divisions of the company's nation-wide organization
participated in the rise, which was the largest increase registered in any month since the beginning of the trusteeship last December. Mr. Wardall
Total sales, including liquor products, were $\$ 12,900,748$, an increase o $11.45 \%$ above the $\$ 11,575,270$ total in May, 1938, according to the pre-
liminary figures.
sales of the wines and liquor department included howliminary figures. Sales of the wines and iquor departmen included, how ever. a non-recurring sale of bulk whiskey. Sales of this department were
$\$ 4,255,306$ as compared with $\$ 3,624,513$ in May last year.-V. 148, . 3227 .

MacDonald Mines, Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
ee list given on first page of this department
Majestic Radio \& Television Corp.-Option ExercisedCorporation has announcel that the option held by singer \& Fried-
ander Ltd. to purchase 50,000 shares of the authorized but unissued lander, Lta., to stas been assigned to British Type Investors, Inc., pursuant to agreement dated June 13, 1939. As of June 13 British Type Investors, Inagremercised the ontion, and the 50,000 shares have been ispued by
Majestic Radio \& Trevevision Corp; and added to the list of the New York Curbestic Radio \&x Television Corp:

Marathon Paper Co.-Bonds Sold Privately-The company has made arrangements to sell to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States $\$ 3,500,00041 / 2 \%$ 14 -year bonds. The proceeds will be used to retire $\$ 1,750,-$ $00051 / 2$ s and about $\$ 1,700,000$ of long-term bank loans.
The company also has arranged for an additional $\$ 1,000,000$ six-year $4 \%$
Marlin-Rockwell Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31- 193919381937 Net profit after deprec., Fed., income
taxes, \&c
Earnings per share on 339,245 shs. of Earnings per share on $3 \overline{9}, 245$ shs. of
$\$ 0.65 \quad \$ 0.37$ Capital stock

Mar-Tex Oil Co.-New Chairman, \&c.-
At a recent meeting of the board of directors Henry B. Thomas Jr. was made Chairman of the Board and Louis Ravicz, for the past 20 years assoCo. as their oil specialist, was elected President of the companyy, William
Viner resigned as Vice-President and director.-V. 147, p. 1494.
Maryland Fund, Inc.-Ta Discontinue SEC RegistryThe company, a mutual investment trust; with net assets of $\$ 9,000,000$ on Feb. 28, last, has decided to discontinue the sale of new shares and and the various states, because "liquidations are outrunning sales," it was learned June 12.
At the same $t$
At the same time, directors at a meeting held last week adopted regulathe Fund may do so by depositing them with the Fund. Liquidating value of the deposited shares will be determined on the Fund. Lith day after deposit in
accordance with the terms of the charter less a discount of $3 \%$ accordance with the terms of the charter, less a discount of $3 \%$. Payment
will be made within 3 days after liquidating value is determined. In a letter to the sEC, the companyy states that the selling agencies have terminated their underwriting agreement and are notifying all dealers. to that effect. Discussing factors leading to the decision to discontinue the sale of new shares, the company wrote the SEC:
"We are moved to discontinue the sale of shares because liquidations are outrunning sales and have been for several months, and we do not consider it good practice to create additional shares in the face of this
situation. It is our belief that the failure to create additional shares will in a reasonable time create a scarcity value for the shares now outstanding." Administration \& Research Corp. is the management company for
Maryland Fund, Inc. Ross Beason is President of both companies. Shares Maryland Fund, Inc, Rhichs carry a load of $82-3 \%$ of the asked prices, had of Maryland Fund, which carry a
been distributed by Smith, Burris \& Co., of Chicago.-V. 148, p. 1174. Massachusetts Power \& Light Associates (\& Subs.) -


 | $\Gamma$ Net before interest... | $\$ 3,859,347$ | $\$ 3,975,748$ |  | $\$ 4,176,459$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Interest_charges, \&c...- | $1,406,611$ | $1,466,335$ | $1,460,476$ |  | $1,528,850$ |

 Balance to surplus... def $\$ 96,532$ daf $\$ 3 \angle, 854, \frac{\$ 73,714}{\$ 173,970}$ y Includes Federal surtaxas of $\$ 2,605$. z No provision has been made for
surtaxes on undistributed profits. surtaxes on undistributed profits.

 y Actillated cos.- and notes y Accts, and notes
rec. (other) rec. (other)...
Divs, \& int. acer' Mat'is \& supplies. Securities owned
Plant \& property Plants \& property-
Construction work orders in prog. Unamortized debt dlis. \& expense
Other assets....

| ${ }_{2,215,770}^{2,488,124}$ | $2,720,422$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \% |  |
| 6,984 | 8,404 |
| 95,618 | 82,494 |
| 716 | 767 |
| 1,262,981 | 1,532,766 |
| 72,190 | 1, 42,119 |
| 1,807,435 | 1,833,332 |
| 3,076,193 | 82,217,958 |
| 326,756 | 430,627 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 434,169 \\ 6,168 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 472,955 \\ 7,268 \end{array}$ |

$\overline{91,743,106} \overline{91,596,575}$


1938
81
310,000

$\stackrel{1937}{\$}$ 7 $255,169 \quad 232,973$ | $1,290,981$ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 385,246 | $1,2256,720$ |
| 366,504 |  | | able \& accruals. | $1,290,981$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Consumers' depos. | $1,285,246$ |
| Fund. debt of sub- | 366,604 | sidiary cos_-.-14,500,000

$\begin{aligned} & 14,500,000 \\ & \text { Res. for deprec_-12,150,778 } \\ & \text { Other res. \& sus- }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{ll}11,753,957\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrr}\begin{array}{l}\text { pense credits_t.-. } \\ \text { Pref. } \\ \text { Rhs. of sub: }\end{array} & 218,921 & 206,737 \\ \text { held by public.-. } & 2,031,990 & 2,031,990\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llll}\times \text { Common stock.-1 } & 15,860,840 & 15,860,840 \\ \text { Consol. earn. surp. } & 1,155,473 & 1,272,305\end{array}$ Total ….......91,743,106 91,506,575 Total $91,743,106$ 91,596,575 $\times$ Represented by $1,742,617$ no par shares. y After reserves.-V. 146. . 2698.

| Calendar Years- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue from sales of gas | \$2,687,807 | \$2,740,909 |
| Gas purchased | 1,152,329 | 1,038,781 |
| Transmission system operation | 165,288 | 168.58 |
| Transmission system maintenan | 56,249 | 71.116 |
| General and administrative | 101,686 | 10,326 |
| Management fees | 67,958 | ${ }_{128,014}^{67,350}$ |
| Taxes, other htan income | 138,568 | 128,014 348,000 |
| Provision for depreciation | 380,000 | 348,000 |
| Net income from gas sales | \$625,728 | \$818,734 |
| Other income...... | 107,815 | 133,119 |
| Gross income | \$733,543 | \$951,854 |
| Interest paid. | 49,593 | 40,443 |
| Amortization of debt discount and e |  |  |
| Amortization of organization expense | 11,000 | 7,000 |
| Louisiana power taxes (1934-1937)- | 14.100 |  |
| Additional Mississippi property taxes |  |  |
| Miscellaneous changes |  |  |
| Provision for Federal income tax | 108,000 | 13500 20,200 |
| Surtax on undistributed profits. |  | 20,200 |
| Net income | \$534,217 | \$744,635 |
| Preferred dividends | 24,479 | 34,293 |
| Common dividends | 413,406 | 551,208 | Common dividends

Balance Sheet Dec. 31, 1938
Assets-Property, plant and equipment (net), $\$ 5,417$, 678 ; investment in oil properties, at cost, $\$ 408,000$, Investment in $5 \%$ sinking fund mortgage (contra), $\$ 29,793$; cash, $\$ 123,224 ;$ accounts receivable, $\$ 333,468$; qccrued
interest receivable, $\$ 31,500$; due from officers and employees, $\$ 1,604$, interest receivable, $\$ 31,500$; due from officers and employees, $\$ 1,604$,
inventory of $\pi$ aterials and supplies, $\$ 6,744$; deferred charges, $\$ 32,582$. inventory of ${ }^{7}$ ate
total, $8,173,412$.
Liabilities-Common stock ( $\$ 5$ par), $\$ 4,593,400$; promissory notes
payable to banks, $\$ 1,360,000$; due to $\$ 7$ cum. preferred stockholders (contra) $\$ 29,793$ instalments on promissory notes payable (due currently) $\$ 340,000$; accounts payable, $\$ 182,752 ;$ accrued interest payable, $\$ 8,783$; accrued taxes, other than income taxes, $\$ 101,128$; provision for Federal
income taxes, $\$ 127,785 ;$ paid-in surplus, $\$ 801,680$; earned surplus, $\$ 628,090$. income taxes, $\$ 127,785 ;$ paid-in surplu
total, $\$ 8,173,412-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 3536 .
Memphis Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-
Period End. May 31-1939-Month-1938- 1939-12 Mos.-1938 Operating revenues...-
Oper. exps., incl. taxes Property retirement re-
serve appropriations_-
Net oper. revenues...

Other income (net) | Other income (net) | $-\ldots$ | $\$ 82,806$ | $\$ 192,843$ | $\$ 2,126,369$ | $\$ 2,618,246$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 9,384 | Dr18 | 91,131 | 48,574 |  |  |

 Net income $\quad \$ 77,543 \quad \$ 128,304 \underset{\$ 1,440,755}{\$ 1,890,305}$ | Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the |
| :--- |
| period, whether paid or unpaid. |


$\overline{\$ 1,045,879} \xlongequal[\$ 1,495,429]{ }$
Mexican Light \& Power Co., Ltd. (\& Subs.)-Earnings Income Statement for Calendar Years (Canadian Currency)
Earns., light and power: Government_-.-.-.
Private \& commercial
Miscellaneous.

\$8,965,982
\$7,979,975 \$7,809,824
Gross earns.from oper. $\$ 8,073,586$
Operation mainten Operation, maintenance,
depreciation and taxes
$6.404,411$
5,755,604
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 7,809,824 \\ 5,311,140 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Net income from oper.

| prov. for fixed chgs_ |
| :---: | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 1 , 9 3 2} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 5 6 1 , 5 7 1} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 2 2 4 , 3 7 1} \mathbf{\$ 2 , 4 9 8 , 6 8 4}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Additional provision for } & & & & \\ \text { doubtful accounts, \&c. } & 904,401 & 558,297 & 315,846 & 196,008 \\ \text { Head offfice exp. less in- } & 110,582 & 111,959 & 120,702 & 115,253 \\ \text { vestmentincome } & 12, & 2,554,312 & 2691,015 & 2,712,432\end{array}$

 Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Canadian Currency) 1937
1938

 | Total.....-109, |
| :---: |
| -V .148, p. |

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
Marshall Field \& Co.-Preferred Stock Calledhad been called for redemption on Sept. 30 at $\$ 120$ a $7 \%$ preferred stock dividends.
There are 7,540 shares outstanding.-V. 148, p. 2902.

Mexico Tramways Co. (\& Subs.) - EarningsEarnings for Calendar Years (Canadian Currency)

Car earnings
Miscellaneo
Miscellaneous earning
Total earns. from oper $-\quad 65,69$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Oper., maint., deprec'n } & \$ 2,418,126 & \$ 2,961,618 & \$ 2,573,179 & \$ 2,270,097 \\ \text { and taxes....-.nner } & 2,787,436 & 3,212,402 & 3,117,873 & 2,771,467\end{array}$ Expenses in connection
$\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { et deficit from opera- } \\ \text { tions in Mexico.-- } & \$ 369,310 & \$ 250,784 & \$ 544,694 & \$ 722,774\end{array}\right]$ Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 31 (Canadian Currency) $\underset{\text { Prop.ts- }}{\text { Assets }}$

 Cost of investment
in assoc. \& other companies other
Stores in Stores in hand and
in transit Accts ransit Def'd charges and debit balances.-Cash.-.-------

Claims and other
debts
Total _-28,554,678 $-19,051,513$
146, p. 3959; V. 144, p. 4186
Michigan Public Service Co.-Accumulated Dividendpref. stock, par $\$ 100$, and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the $6 \%$ cum $7 \%$ cum. par $\$ 100$, both payable on account of accumulations on Aug. i pre holders of record, July 15, leaving arrears of $\$ 13.121 / 2$ and $\$ 11.25$ per share, re-
Midwest Oil Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31-
Net income after charges and taxes.
-V. 148, p. 2902 . $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1939 } \\ \$ 186,493 & 1938 \\ \$ 259,565\end{array}$
Mid-West Refineries, Inc.-Dividend Resumed-
stock, payable June 24 to holders of record June 19 . This will be common dividend paid since June 25, 1938, when three cents per share was distrib-

## Midwest Oil Co.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March 31-
Net income after all charges.-.... $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 186,493 \\ \$ 0.19 & \$ 259,565 \\ \$ 0.26\end{array}$

## Milwaukee Gas Light Co.-Hearing on Acquisitions-

 hearing on Junie 29 in the Commission's Washington offices on the a pplicahearing on June 29 in the Commission's Washington orfices on the applica-tions and declarations (File $32-152$ ) in connection with the proposed tans and declarations (File 32-152) in connection with the proposed
acquisition by Milwauke Gas Liiht Co. or the properties of Wauwatosa
Gas Co., Lake Shore Gas co. Wiconsin Eastern Gas Co. and West
Allis Gas Co., all or which are subsidiaries of American Light \& Traction Allis Gas Co., all of which are subsidiaries of American Light \& Traction
Co., reaistered holding Company. Milwaukee Gas Litht CC. is also a
subsidiary of American Light \&Traction Co.
Minnesota Mining \& Mfg. Co.-Interim Dividend-
The directors have declared an interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the common stock no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 26 .
Like amiount was paid on March 31 , last, and compares with 60 cents paid
on Dec. 22 . 1938 . dividends of 4 .
 quarters; 75 cents paid on Dec. 22,1937 ; 60 cents paid on sept. 30 , 1937 j , dividend oo 40 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share
distributed on Dec. 22, 1936.-V. 148, p. 1649 .

## Minnesota Power \& Light Co.-Earnings-




 Gross income Other int mortgage bondsother int. \& deductions_
nt. charged to constr'
 Dividends applicable to preferred stocks for the
period, whether paid or unpaid
Balance - $\qquad$

Dividends accumulated and $\$ 392,227$ Latest dividends, amounting to $\$ 1.75$ a share on $7 \%$ preforred stock, $\$ 1.50$ a share on $6 \%$ preferred stock and $\$ 1.50$ a share on $\$ 6$ preferred
stock, were paid on April 1, 1939. Dividends on these stocks are cumu-
lative.

Dividends-
The directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.75$ per share on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100 ; \$ 1.50$ per share on tha $6 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par
$\$ 100$. and $\$ 1.50$ per share on the no par $\$ 6$ cum. pref. stock, all on account of accumulations and all payabl July 1 to holders of record, June 15 account amounts were paid in each of the five preceding quarters. See V.
a. 3822, for record of previous dividend payments.-V.148. p. 3230 .

Mississippi Valley Barge Line Co.-Files Amendmentamendment naming Smith, Moore \& Co., St. Louis, Mo., as an additional underwriter for the offering of 266,667 shares ( $\$ 1$ par) common stock. The offering is expected to be made early next week by Francis, Bro. \& Co, ot
St. Louis, D. M. S. Hegarty \& Co., Inc., New York, and Smith, Moore \& Co, of St. Louis. The shares to offered are being sold by Atlas Corp. in accordance with an underwriting agreement between D. M. S. Hegarty \& Co., Inc., 466,667 shares of common stock, representing $66.67 \% \%$ of the 700.000 outstanding. Atlas is retaining 200,000 shares of the 466,667. Due to increased earnings, the company disbursed dividends on the common stock last year amounting to $\$ 245,0 \mathrm{v}$, , ported by the company has increased in each of the last five years from 358,302 tons in 1934 to $446,9.55$ tons in 1938 . Fifteen additional barges have
beencontracted for by the company.-V. 148 . p. 3536 .

Missouri Kansas Pipe Line Co.-Order IssuedJune 21 signed an order authorizing the company to distribute to its Deck, June 21 signed an order authorizing the company to distribute to its stockEastern Pipe Line Co. common stock at $\$ 25$ a share.
Panhandle Eastern is already preparing to file a registration statement
with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issue With the Securities and Exchange Commission covering the issue, after which the warrants will be distributed to Missouri Kansas stockholders on
a pro rata basis.-V. 148 , p. 3536 .

Montana Power Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
Calendar Years-
Operating revenues
 Maintenance
Property retirement and depletion
reserve 1938
$\$ 13,076,693$
$5,741,927$
647,463 1937
$\$ 15,43,529$
$6,828,853$
730,308 1936
$812,801,774$
$5,773,984$
525,708

 Interest on debentures --
Other int. \& deductions, zation of debt discts, incl. amort



| Consolidated Balance Sheet Dec. 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 38 | 1937 |  | 1938 | 1937 |
| nt, |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\&$ equipment |  | 78,844 |  | 15,869,673 |  |
| Exc. of ledger |  |  | c Common stoc Subs, com. stoc | 49,633,300 | 49,633,300 |
| value of co.'s |  |  | Cap. stk. subse |  | 800 |
| vestment | 1,671,175 | 1,671 | Long-term de | 0 | 00 |
| f. \& fund.ac | 159,78 | 142,47 | Acets. payable | , 78,700 | 121.286 |
| Cash | 1,078,080 | 1,174,372 | Div. deelared |  |  |
| Special deposits. | 59,966 | 788,796 | Mat'd long-term |  |  |
| Notes receivable | 129,224 | 143,498 |  |  |  |
| Acc'ts receivable | 2,216,097 | 2,321,040 | Cust's' deposits. | 411,809 | 392,015 |
| Mat'ls \& suppl's | 690,704 | 843,273 | Taxes accrued.- | 1,847,217 | 1,556,124 |
| Prepayments | 168 | 22,144 | Int. accrued. | ,259,734 | 253,882 |
| Other current \&accrued assetsDeferred debits_ |  |  | Other current \& |  |  |
|  | 31,053 | 585 |  |  |  |
|  | 42,136 | 2,599,856 | Def'd credits...- | 103,979 | 104,608 |
| Conting. assets |  |  | Reserves.......- | 9,264,327 | 7,937,544 |
|  | 6,01 | 5,702 | Contrib. in ald of construction |  |  |
| (contra) --- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Conting. liabils. (contra) |  |  |
|  |  |  | Earned surplus. | 13,130,919 | 12,539,702 |

Total …-. $\overline{152,092,889} \overline{150,657,764}$ Total ....... $\overline{152,092,889} \overline{150,657,764}$ a In capital stock of consolidated subsidiary (Great Falls Townsite Co.)
over the par value thereof, plus surplus of the subsidiary at date of acquisition, as adjusted. $b$ Represented by 159,588 in 1938 and 159.576 in 1937 no par shares. c Represented by $2,481,665$ no par shares.-V. 148, p.3231.

## Montour RR.-Earnings-

| May- | 1939 | 1038 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross from railwa | \$84,831 | \$112,859 | \$234,274 | \$174,125 |
| Net from railw | -15,384 | 27,853 | 118,587 | 71,198 |
| Net after rents | 14,914 | 31,687 | 113,105 | 67,240 |
| Gross from railw | 513,143 | 548,063 | 947,143 | 814,297 |
| Net from railwa | 109,115 | 118,113 | 391,929 | 307,545 |
| Net after rents | 166,680 | 162,187 | 382,598 | 307,279 |

## Montreal Tramways Co.-Dividend Reduced-

 Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.50$ per share on the commonstock, payable July 15 to holders of racord July 4 Previously regular stock, payabie July 15 to hoders of racord July 4. Previously regular
quarterly dividends of $\$ 2.25$ per share were distributad.-V. 148 , p. 2251 .

## Motor Products Corp. - New Product-

Corporation has signed a contract to manufacture a refrigerating unit designed for highway transport trucks. Patents are owned by a newly company will handle sales of the new product. An experimental unit now ustalled in a rruehauf trailer.-V. 148, D. 3693.
Mountain States Power Co.-EarningsYears Ended March 31-
Operatingrevenues

## Operation, Maintenan


Taxes,
Net operatingrevenues
Income from electric plant leased to others.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Other interest (net)
Net income $\qquad$ $\left.\begin{array}{rr}1939 & 1938 \\ & \$ 4,281,881 \\ \hline & \$ 4,149,376 \\ 2,055,379 & 2,016,475 \\ \hline & 173,323\end{array}\right) 203,390$
 Note-No provision was made for Federal income tax or for surtax on
undistributed profits under the Revenue Act of 1936 for the year 1937 as no such taxes were paid for that year-V. 148, p. 3693, $3380,3232,3075$.

Narragansett Electric Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938
Gross operating revenue_ $\$ 3,390,805$
$\$ 3,114,431$
1939-12 Mos.
$\$ 12,350,490$
$\$ 12,571,69$
 Total gross earnings.Operating cost Depreciation
Fed., State $\&$ munic.taxes

$812,788,294$
$5,840,732$
1

Consolidated balance
before cap. charges
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { before cap. charges. } & \$ 1,119,759 & \$ 1,003,390 & \$ 3,530,486 & \$ 3,897,655 \\ \text { Interest on funded debt- } & \mathbf{2 9 4 , 6 9 1} & \mathbf{2 9 7 , 5 0 0} & 1,187,191 & 1,190,000\end{array}$ Amortiz. of debt discount
\& expenses \& redemp-
tion premiums on re-
Miscellaneous interest-:-
Other chges, against int.

$\begin{gathered}\begin{array}{c}\text { Consolidated } \\ \text { for divs. \& surplus_- }\end{array} \\ \text { a }\end{gathered} \mathbf{\$ 7 7 7 , 6 8 4} \quad \$ 665,353 \quad \$ 2,173,594 \quad \$ 2,538,242$ a Maintenance expenses include approximately $\$ 335,000$ and operating expense other than maintenance approxim ately $\$ 65,000$, extraordinary costs resulting from the hurricane and flood in September, 1938. Other counts. Note-No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on
liability, if any, being determinable only at end of calendar year.-V. 147,
p. 3464 .
Murray Ohio Mfg. Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
The directors have decriared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders ${ }^{\text {f record }}$ June 23 Arris compares
with 45 cents paid on Dec. 24,$1938 ; 15$ conts paid on April 1,$1938 ; 30$ with 45 cents paic on thec. four preceding quarters; a dividend of 80 cents conts
paid Dec. 26 . 1933 , and divirends of 30 cents were paid on Oct. 1 and on
July 1,1936 this latter being the first distribution made on the common July 1,1936, this latter baing the first dist
stock since $0 \mathrm{ct} 1,$.1930 . -V .147, p. 3918 .
(A. I.) Namm \& Son.-New Official-

Stockholders named Simon S. Weil, 75 years old, as Advisory Vice-Presidents or the store, a newly created post. Announcement of the election
was made by Major Benjamin H: Namm. President.-V. 145.p. 2232 .
National Aviation Corp.-To Pay 25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 14 to holders of record June 30 .
on Jan . 14, last; this latter being the first dividend paid since Dec. 15 , on Jan. 14, last, this latter being the first dividend paid
1936 when $\$ 1$ per share was distributed.-V. 148, p. 3076 .

National Power \& Light Co. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. May 31-1939-3 Mos.-1938 $\quad 1939-12$ Mos.-1938 ${ }^{-}$


 Rent from lease of plant
Operating income Other income
Other inc, deductions.-
Interest to pubic and other deductions and Int. charged to constr-
Pree. divs. to public Portion appl. to min. int.

Net equity of Nat. P. | subsidiaries |
| :---: |
| National $P$. $\mathrm{Co}, \ldots$ |


 Bal. carried to consol
earned surplus. earned surplus.-s.
Earn. per sh. on com. st
 Notes-The statement includes full revenues of a subsidiary without
provision for possible revenue losses, not exceeding $\$ 120,000$ for each 2 -month period, from natural gas rate reduction now pending. 1939 and consequently this statement includes the operation of these properties only
to dates of sole. o dates of sale. Slatement of Income (Company only)


 Net oper. income $\quad \overline{\$ 1 ; 292,626} \overline{\$ 1,340,634} \overline{\$ 5,684,509} \overline{\$ 7,419,600}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { ductions from income- } & 259,763 & 341,392 & 1,219,048 & 1,358,614 \\ & & & & \end{array}$
 National Republic Investing Co.-Bankrupt
Federal Judge Michael Igoo at Chicago June 21 declared the company to be bankrupt. The petition against the company, an investment subReconstruction Finance Cormoration, which has claims of $\$ 523,955$ against it. These consist of a liability of $\$ 41,985$ as a stockholder in the Central
Republic Trust and a $\$ 500,000$ note given as collateral on a loan to the trust company.
National Steel Corp.-Subsidiary Absorbed-
Corporation has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that as of May 31 Weirton Steel Co.. a wholly owned subsidiarymissased
to be a subsidiary and was absorbed by the parent company.-V. 148 , $\mathbf{p}$.

Neptune Meter Co.-To Pay $\$ 2$ Preferred Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 2$ per share on account of accumu-
tions on the $8 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 27 to holders lations on the $8 \%$ cumul. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable June 27 to holders
of record June 23 . Similar payment was made. on Oct. 26 and Aug. 1 .
 Feb. 15, 1938.-V. 147, p. 2540 .
New England Power Association (\& Subs.)-Earnings Period End. Mar. 31- $1939-3$ Mos- $1938 \quad 1939-12$ Mos- 1938
 Total gross earns...-\$14.294,417
Operating costs.n.........
4,848 Maintenance
Depreciation--..-.-.-.-.
Consol. balance before
capital charges- - -

 against Pref. divs. of sub cos--
Minor. Minor. int. in net income-
of subsidiariet
Censol. balance before Preff dividends divelared delir-
$\begin{array}{lllll}-\quad 662,925 & 662,925 & 2,651,699 & 3,646,063\end{array}$
Consolidated balance_ $\overline{\$ 909,533} \overline{\$ 673,410} \overline{\$ 1,912,520} \overline{\$ 1,759,028}$ a Maintenance expenses include approximately $\$ 470,000$ and operating
expenses other than maintanance include approximately $\$ 150,000$ costs expensise from the hurricane and floods of Sept., 1938. Other costs have been accounted for through property and reserve accounts.
Note-No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on Note- No provision has been made in this statement for Federal tax on
undistributed net income apolicable to the 199 periods. the amount of

Preferred Dividends-
Preferred Dive declared a dividend of 81.50 per share on the $6 \%$ pref shares and of 50 cents per share on the 82 pref, shares, , both payable July
to holders of record June 23 . Dividends of $\$ 1$ and $331-3$ cents per share respectively, were paid in each of the five preceding quarters. Dividends

Nebraska
Nebraska Power Co.-Earnings-
 Operating revenues...-.
Oper. exps oper. exps., inc taxes
Amortiz. of limited-term investments.-.-...- 1945


Net income
ividends appilicable to preferred stocks for the
Balance- V . 148 - 3234 .
499,100 $\quad 499,100$

New England Power Co.-Earnings-
Period End. Mar. 31-1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos-1938


 $\begin{array}{crrrrr}\begin{array}{c}\text { Balance before capital } \\ \text { charges } \\ \text { nterest on funded debt- }\end{array} & \$ 785,934 & 81,006 & \$ 87,423 & 81,733 & \$ 2,82,057 \\ 323,465 & \$ 3,303,916 \\ 327,116\end{array}$ charges ended debt.
Interest on fund
Amortiz. of debt discount expenses \& prexicium
(net)
Other interest charges.
Other chges. against inc
Balance before divs
Preferred dividends
10,816
5,036

Balance for common Note-No provision has $\$ 568,865 \quad \$ 588,090 \quad \$ 1,948,993 \quad \$ 2,429,115$ Note No provision has been made in this atetment for Federal tax on
undistributed net income applicable to the 1939 periods. the amount of such To Issue Securities to Acquire Properties-
To Issue Securities to Acquire Properties- 19 announced that company filed an application (File 32-154) under the Holding Company Act or exemption oom $89,650,000$ of first mortgage bonds, series B, dues
with the iss iskance Aug 15 . 1969, and not more than 112,724 shares of $\$ 25$ par value common stock. The cording to the application, the company is to acquire the fixed prop-
erty and frachises of Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corp., which owns
 a hydro-electric plant and development on the Connecticut tiver at in the business
Falls, Vermont, and Walpole, N. H., and which is engaged rin the of generating and sale of electricity. The company also proposes to purof generathat portion of the Beclows Falls-Pratts Junction transmission line
chacated in New Hampshire, which is owned by Connecticut River Power Co. The common stock will ye issued to Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corp. company. The proceeds. from the sale of the bonds, together with other funds of the company, will be applied to the payment of the balance of the purchars price of the property to ace acquired ram enellows in cash of the purchase price of the transmission line
and to the
to be achuired from Connecticut River Power Co. to be acquired from Connecticut River Power Co.
The price at which the bonds are to be offered, the names of underwriters
nd the interest rate on the bonds are to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.
Bellows Falls Hydro-Electric Corp. and Connecticut River Power Co.
Both have also filed appilications for approval or the sale of ntility assets. Both
companies are affiliates of New England Power Co.-V. 148, p. 3694 .
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Hearing on Reorganization Plan Ends-
The Interstate Commarce Commission completed hearings in the New Haven reorganization proceeeding June 18 after the Pennsylvania RR., a
substantial New. Haven stockholder, had appealed for participation by present stockholders in the reorkanized company.
Commissioner Charles $\mathbf{D}$. Mahaffie, who with . Wilkinson, Examner, presided at the four-day harings, called for bries by all interested parties by Aug. 1 . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ 's proposed plan of reorganization provides for par-
The Now Haver ticipation by present prefe
holders.- $V .148$, p. 3694 .
N. Y. Title \& Mortgage Co.-Payment-

Supreme Court Justice Frankenthaler on June 17 signed an order directing payment of \$1,00,000. or Mortage Co. out of assets now held by the of the New York Titie \& Morttage Cor's our or ends a five-year litigation
Superintendent of Insurance. The Court
betwen the certificate holders and general creditors.-V. 148, p. 3694 .
New York State Electric \& Gas Corp. - $\$ 19,000,000$ Refinancing Program-
The corporation has been authorized by the New York P. S. Commission to issue $\$ 13000,000$ in first mortgage bonds, $33 \%$ series due 1964 , in exof $5 / \%$ cumulative preferred stock also was authorized,
60,000 shares of $\$ 100$
par 33.796 shares of outstanding $5 \%$ preferred stock held by affiliated interests and 29.276 shares are to be sol, at not less than par and ace
to realize not less than $\$ 2,810,496$. secured by a first mortgage executed in 1921 to Equitable Trust Co. of New York, of which the Continental Bank \& Trust Co. of New York is the suc-
cessor.- V . 148, p. 3538 .
North Continental Oil \& Gas Corp., Ltd.-Stock Offered-Public offering, by means of a prospectus, is being made of $1,000,000$ shares (no par) common stock of the corporation, at 25 cents per share, by Metagama Securities, Ltd., of Toronto. Ke日ler, Baker them within the United States, according to the prospectus. The shares have been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington.
Proceeds from the company's financing will be utilized for normal opera-
tion and expenses until Dec, 31 . 1940 for geological exploration and surve work, for lease acquisition and rentals and for drilling of wells and other development expenses.

Financial Chronicle

Upon completion of the present financing, the prospectus states that Metagama securities, Ltd. will offer a second $1,000,000$ shares publicly which option is for a term of also holds an option on a third million shares, Corporation was incorporated in the Province of Alberta, Canada, in Dec., 1938, to engage in the production and sale of crude oil, with an
authorized capital of $5,000,000$ shares (no par) capital stock, of which $2,000,000$ shares are issued and outstanding with a present stated value of 10 cents a share.
The corporation has acquired from the Department of Lands and Mines of Alberta Province reservations of petroleum and natural gas rights
covering some 114,400 acres of land. Principal business offices of the corporation are located in Calgary, Alberta.-V. 148, p. 2280 .

North \& Judd Mfg. Co.-Larger Dividend-
tock, payable June 23 to holders of record June 19. This compares with 35 cents paid on March 31 and Jan. 3 , last; 25 cents paid on Sept. 30 and June 25, 1938, and previously regular quarterly dividends of $361 / 2$ cents per
North Star Oil, Ltd.-Accumulated Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of $83 / 4$ cents per share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 5$, payable July 3 to and in the case of non-residents is subject to a payable in Canadian funds was made on April 1 and Jan. 3, last; Sept. 15 , July A, April 1 ,
Jan. 2, 1938; Oct. 1, July 2 and on April 1, 1937.-V.148, p. 1816 .

Northern States Power Co. (Del.) (\& Subs.)-Earnings Years Ended March 31-

Taxes-.-.

Gross income-
Interest on long-term debt--
Amortization of debt discount and expense.
Other interest (net) discount and expense-

Balance Divs. on cumul pref. stock, $\$ 5$ series of Northern
States Power Co. (Minn.) held by public States Power Co. (Minn.) held by public-
Dividend on pref. stock of Northern States Powe Co. Wis ) $\begin{array}{llll} & 1,375,000 & 1,375,000\end{array}$

Net income.
Note-Northern States Power Co. (Minn.) made no provision for Federal income tax returns for that year unamortized discount a deduction in its redemption premiums and expense and duplicate interest applicable to bonds redeemed during the year 1937, which deduction resulted in no tax-

Accumulated Dividend-
Directors have declared dividends of $\$ 1.311 / 4$ per share on the $7 \%$ cumu-
tative preferred stock and $\$ 1.121 / 2$ per share on the $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock, both payable on account of accumulations on cumulative preferre record June 30. Like amounts were paid on April 20, Feb. 20 and on Jan. 20,
last.

Weekly Output-
Endectric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the weak ended June 17, 1939 , totaled $24,326,195$ kilowatt-hours, a decreass of $0.3 \%$

Northrop Aircraft Inc.-Underwriters-
the Securities and Exchange Commission, lists underwriters of fits ind with of 400,000 class A ( $\$ 1$ par) common shares and 80,000 warrants to purchas \& © Co.; Cohu Brothers \& Georgeson, O'Brian Potter \& Co. A Co.; Lester Inc., and Hartley Rogers \& L Lyons. O'MMetteny \& Cagenseller \& A Durstors,
previously had been listed as one of the principal underwriters.-V. 148 ,

Ohio Bell Telephone Co.-Gain in Phones-
Station gain in May was 3,851 compared with a gain of 142 in like month
of 1938 and increase of 4,981 stations in April 1939 . During first five months this year station gain amounted to 23.620 and compares with gain of 3,044 stations in corresponding period last year.

Ohio Edison Co.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Period End. May 31- } & \text { 1939-Month-1938 } & \text { 1939-12 Mos.-1938 } \\ \text { Gross revenue }\end{array}$ Oper. expenses \& taxes.$\begin{array}{r}742,306 \\ 200,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Gross income-
Int. \& other fixed chgs $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Net income-- } \\ \text { Divs. on pref. stock---- } & \$ 308,985 \\ 155,577\end{array}$ - Balance-148, p. $323 \overline{6}-\cdots \overline{\$ 153,408} \overline{\$ 50,909} \overline{\$ 2,260,003} \overline{\$ 2,202,404}$

Ohio Leather Co.-LLarger Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, payable June 30 to holders of record June 21 . Dividends of 25 cents were paid on April 1, last, and on Dec. 23, Oct. 1 , July 1 and Appril 1 on Dec. 24, 1936-V. 148, p. 445

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 July 1 to holders of record June 20 . Similar payments were made on April 1. last.-An extra of 75
also V. 147, p. 4063 -V. 148, p. 1970

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.-Earnings-

 $\mathbf{x}$ Without deduction for surtax of $\$ 85,000$ on undistributed profits for
fiscal year ended Nov. 30.1938 ( $\$ 40,000$ in fiscal year ended Nov. 30,1937 ) charged to surplus.-V. i48, p. 3695.

Oklahoma Power \& Water Co.-Bonds CalledA total of $\$ 1,619,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ 20-year gold bonds, series $A$, due Feb. of the principal thereof together with accrued interest to Aug. 1 .
$102149 \%$.
$1939 .-\mathrm{V}$. 148, p. 3540 .

Old Joe Distilling Co.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an interim dividend of 20 cents per share on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. Last previous
dividend was 40 cents per share distributed on July 26 and on Jan. 2, 1937
-V. 145 , p. 774 .

Pacific American Fisheries, Inc.-Meeting-
 anaual meeting orijinally called for Mas 4,1939 , will be as ajournedidars cation and approval of a loan of $\$ 4,000,000$ from the Seattle-First Nationa Bank, under a Reconstruction Finance Corporation deferred participation and in pledging all assets of the company (except assets previously pledged
prior to March 28,1939 ), and the 1939 salmon pack and proceeds arising rom the sale thereof.-V. 148 , p. 3 J78.
Pacific Lighting Corp.-Listing A pplicationExchange for listing of 200,000 shares of $\$ 5$ dividend the San Francisco Stock has been approved by the Listing Committee of the Exchange.-V. 148,

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.-To File Registration Covering Common Stock Issue
Company is preparing a registration statement, which will be filed as issue of 80.000 shares of common stock, J, D. Creveling, President an nounced June 21 . This action was decided upon, Mr. Creveling stated Chancery Court of Delaware had signed an order at Wilmington approvin a plan for the distribution of these 80,000 Panhandle Eastern shares, pro rata, to stockholders of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. A warrant The Court had previously directed the the receivers to distribute the shanes to Missouri-Kansas stockholdrs. The registration statement to be filed by
Panhandle Eastern will cover the stock to be issued under this warrant.

Paramount Pictures, Inc.-Tenders-
City Bank Farmers Trust Co., as trustee, is inviting tenders of 20-year
$6 \%$ sinking fund debentures due Jan. 1, 1955, at prices not exceeding par in an amount sufficientures to exhaust the sum of $\$ 736,069$ on deposit in the
sinking fund Corporate Trust Department of the bank, 22 William St., New York.-V

Paterson \& Hudson RR.-To Pay $\$ 1.75$ Dividend-
par $\$ 50$, payable July 1 to holders of record June 19 . This compares with 1.50 paid on Jan. 3, last; $\$ 1.75$ paid on Jan. 3,$1938 ; \$ 2.25$ paid on July 1 dends of $6 \%$ paid during 1936 payments of $7 \%$ made during the years 1935
1934,1933 and 1932 and a dividend of $71 / 2 \%$ paid in the year 1931 -V

Pekin Water Works Co.-Bonds CalledCompany will redeem on July 20, 1939, at par and accrued interest, all
of its outstanding series A $6 \%$ and series $B$ 51/ $\%$ water works mortgage
bonds. Payment will be made on and after July 20 , upon presentation of bonds. Payment will be made on and after July 20, upon pr
the called bonds at City Bank Farmers Trust Co.. New York.
Philadelphia Co.-Dividend Reduced-
common stock, no par value, payable July 25 to holders of record July 1 . last; compares with 15 cents paid on April 25 , last; 20 cents paid on Jan. 25 paid on Jan. 25,$1938 ; 15$ cents paid on Oct. 25,$1938 ; 20$ cents paid in
each of the two preceding quarters, and 25 cents on Jan. 25,1937 .-V. 148 ,

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Approves Plan-
Giving tentative approval to the reorganization plan of the company, holders to give their approval or disapproval of its provisions by Oct. 31 . Broadly speaking, the plan provides for the consolidation of the P.R.T
the 28 principal underlying companies and their 37 wholly owned subs. into one operating unit, to be known as the Philadelphia Transportation
Co. The Pennsylvania P. U. Commission and the Philadelphia City Counci have approved it. Judge Welsh said groups which might oppose it would have opportunity to be heard before final confirmation was given.-V

PHILADELPHIA \& READING FIRST MTGE. 5'S Coupon Bonds At 104 1, 1941
Registered Bonds At $1031 / 2$ \& Int., To net $\mathbf{2 . 7 5 \%}$

## YARNALL \& CO.

N. Y. Telephone-Whithall 4-4923 Alock Exch T. Teletype-Phla 22 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co.-To Release Certain Lands from Mortgage Lien-
$\$ 24.000,000$ refunding indenk \& Trust Co., of New York, trustee for the $\$ 24,000,000$ refunding indenture, was given permission by Federal Judge of reserve coal and barren lands from the lien of the mortgage when sales can be arranged.-V. 148, p. 3696 .

Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Corp. (\& Subs.) $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { 12Mos. End. Mar. } 31- \\ \text { Net sales and other }\end{array} & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net sales and income } \\ & \text { operating } \\ & \text { Cost }\end{aligned} \mathbf{\$ 7 , 3 5 1 , 9 5 8 \$ 3 5 , 5 3 6 , 5 3 7 \$ 3 9 , 1 9 6 , 0 6 8} \$ 39,483,785$ | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cost and expenses, incl. } \\ \text { deprec. and depletion. } \\ 31,064,322\end{array}$ | $38,850,011$ | $40,732,245$ | $40,629,825$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




Net loss_........... | $\$ 7,059,678$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 7,301,775$ |
| $\$ 5,211,316$ |
| $\$ 4,859,566$ | x Includes interest accrued but not paid of $\$ 2,971,074$ for 12 months

ended Mar. 31,1938 and $\$ 1,326,328$ for 12 monthis ended Mar. 31,1937 .V. 148, p. 3696 .

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corp.-Back Wages-
The miners of the company have approved the company's plan of instalment payment of back wages and returned to work June 19 .
The plan approved also by Judge R. M. Gibson in U. Sourt at Pittsburgh will give the miners $20 \%$ of back wages upon their return to the Pittsburgh aditional $20 \%$ will be paid of them on Oct. 1 and the remainder will
pits, an and at the rate of $10 \%$ a month.
be paid at the rate of $10 \%$ a monting to $\$ 43,500$ will be met by sale of receivers' certificates to the Mutual Supply Co., an affiliate of Pittsburgh

Plough
The New York Curb Exchange has adritted the new common stock, par $\$ 7.50$, to listing and registration and has reme oved the old common
stock, no par, from listing and registration. The new cor ron stock was issued share for share in exchange for the old common stock.-V. 147 ,
Poli New England Theatres, Inc.-Tenders-
Ton New York Trust Co wiil untiti July 20 receite bidid for the gale to it of sufficient first mortgage bonds due Nov. 15. 1958 to exhaust the s
$\$ 77,591$ at prices not exceeding redemption price.-V. 147, p. 3920 .

## 3856

Portland Gas \& Coke Co.-Seeks Bond ExtensionThe company (a unit in Electric Bond \& Share Co. system) Intends to seek an extension on the maturity of its frest mortigage bent, has disclosed. The company presentili has outstanding $\$ 9.674,000$ of $5 \%$ and $41 / 2 \%$ first \& general mortgage obligations falling due at the beginning of next year. recovered from the effects of the general depression," Mr. McKee stated, "it is necessary to seek extension of the term of the maturing bonds. In working out the proposed extension every effort is being made to develop
a plan that will be fair to all concerned so that the continued progress of a company may not be hampered." "ompany's gas sales in 1938 ran $3.9 \%$ ahead of 1937 , and added that "the improvement in the company's basic plan looking toward a five yearar extension of the maturing bonds is under a plan looking toward a
consideration.-V. 148 , p. 3240 .
Postal Telegraph \& Cable Corp.-Hearing AdjournedHearing on formal confirmation of the Lehman-Stewart plan of re-
Counsel for the Lehman committee explained that bondholders agreement with International Telephone \& Telegraph Corp. regarding latter's. participation in the re-
organization has been extended to July 10 from July 1, thus affording proponents of the plan additional time to prepare their case for final con-irmation.-V. 148, p. 3697 .
Poulin Mining Co., Ltd.-Registers with SEC-
See list given on first page of this department
Prescott Gas \& Electric Co.-Bonds Called-
A total of 88.500 first mortgage $6 \%$ 30-year gold bonds due July 1, 1940 has been called for redemption on July. 1 at 105 and accrued interest Pay-
ment will be made at the Irving Trust. Co., New Yors City.-V.

Prescott \& Northwestern RR.-Bonds-
The Interstate Commerce Commission on June 13 authorized the comth par in exchange for a like principal amount of outstanding first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1939--V. 143, p. 2692
Public Service Co. of New Hamp shire-Earnings-
 Operating expensess-
Oxtraord. exp. due to Extraord. exp. due to State and munic. taxesstate and munic. taxes-
social security taxes-
Fed. (incl. income) taxes

Net operating income-
Non-oper. income (net)-
Gross income
Oond interest -.........
Other interest (net)
Net income.

| $\begin{array}{r} 78,438 \\ \hline 4,801 \\ 21,336 \end{array}$ |  |  | $894,6 \overline{6} \overline{4}$ 52.963 52,963 300,199 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\$ 149,427$ <br> 1.325 | \$154,584 2,470 | $\begin{gathered} 81,691,796 \\ 22,087 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,934,338 \\ 44,321 \end{array}$ |
| \$150,752 | \$157,054 | \$1,713,883 | \$1,978, |
| $\begin{array}{r}58,361 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}56,018 \\ C \\ \hline 760\end{array}$ | Cr18,652 | Cris |
| 8,941 | ${ }_{9} 9.075$ | 117,814 | 108.784 |
| 83 | \$92,721 | 8914,384 | \$1,211,564 624,036 |

Public Service Co. of Oklahoma-Hearing on Acquist' $n$ The securities and Exchange Commission has designated June 27 as the (File 43-152 and 46-108), and the related applications of its parent, the Middle West Corp. (File A6-113 and $56-1$ ), in regard to a propesal of Public
Service Co. of Oklahoma to issue a maximum of 40 , 519 shares of $6 \%$ prior
 $\&$ Power Co. $\$ 6$ preferred stock and class A common stock. The exchange
is in connection with the contemplated acquisition by Public service Co. of Oklahoma of the property and assets of Southwestern Light \& Power
Co.-V. 148, p 2912 .
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. May 31- $1939-$ Month-1938,
Gross earnings
1939-12

Net inc. from oper $\overline{\$ 2,879,755} \overline{\$ 2,555,561} \overline{\$ 36,868,100} \overline{\$ 35,021,995}$
 Larger Dividend-
Directors on June . 20 deciared a dividend of 65 cents per share on the common stock, no par, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record sept. 1 . Divi-
dend of 60 cents previously declared will be paid on June 30 and like amount was paid on March 31, last, and compares with 55 cents paid on Dec. 20 , wast; 50 cents paid on Sept. 30 and June 20 , 1938 , and previously regular
Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. (\& Subs.) - Earnings ${ }^{3}$ M Months Ended March 31-

Net ry. oper. income_-
$-\mathbf{V}, 148$; p. 3241.

Reed Drug Co.-Sales-
Reports highest May sales in company's history. Sales for May. 1939 mounted to $\$ 194,613$, compared with $\$ 163, \$ 24$ in 1938 an increase of
18.8 . For the first five months of 1939 , sales amounted to 8922,652 as against $\$ 61,737$ for the same period last year, and
and $\$ 653,659$ in 1936 -V. 148, p. 3082 .
Reed Roller Bit Co.-Earnings-
 $\times$ After charges but before Federal income taxes.-V. 147, p. 3698.
Reliance Mfg. Co. of Illinois-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$
$\begin{aligned} \text { Net profit after charges } \\ \text { and taxes } \\ \text {.-- }\end{aligned} \$ 39,988$ loss $\$ 175,377 \quad x \$ 190,742 \quad \$ 145,581$ $x$ Before surtax on undistributed profits. y Equal after dividend requirements on $7 \%$. preferred stock, to en
of common stock. $-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p}$. 1181 .

Reliable Stores Corp. (\& Subs.)-EarningsPeriod End. Mar. 31- ${ }^{1939}-3$ Mos.-1938, 1939 -12 Mos. -1938 ,
 $\underset{ }{x}$ After Federal income taxes, provision for bad debts and repossession. p. 3386 .

Remington Rand, Inc.-Closes Syracuse Plant-
Closing of the Syracuse, N . Y., plant to concentrate portabie typewriter activities at llion, N. Yi, was announced at the company's headquarters Syracuse plant on June 16 by H. E. Day. Ilion plant manager: policy of concentrating its manufacture to obtaine increased production efficiervice of all syracuse employees. For a period of 30 days a representative of the Hion, N. Y, employment department will receive at this plant applications in writing from any person desiring employment int he ortable typewriter division at llion.
service of all syracuse employees, and hopes that many will apply for reA company spokesman declined to say how many employees would be A company spokesman declined to say how many employees would be
affected. Both Syracuse and Ilion plants were closed temporarily by a affected. Both syracuse and Ilion plants we.
Richmond Fredericksburg \& Potomac RR.-\$1 Div.Directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the voting and nonvoting common siares acord June 23 . Like amount was paid on Dec. 31 , ast; 50 conts was paid on June 30,1938 , and previously regular semi-annual
(H. W.) Rickel \& Co.-Extra Dividend-

Directors have declared an extra dividend of 7 cents per share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 cents per share on the common
stock, both payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.-V. 146 , p. 4129.

Rochester Button Co.-25-Cent Dividend-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common stock, payable Juny iast, and one of 10 cents per share was paid on Jan 20 . was paid on June 1, last,
Rochester Cas \& Electric Corp.-Bonds Offered-A new issue of $\$ 8,323,000$ general mortgage $31 / 4 \%$ bonds, series J, due 1969 , was offered June 21 by a group headed by The First Boston Corp. and Smith, Barney \& Co., at $1051 / 2$ and int. Included in the group are Goldman, Sachs "\& Co., Harris, Hall \& Co. (Ine.), W. C. Langley \& Co., Sage, Rutty \& Co., Inc., and Little \& Hopkins, Inc.
The $\$ 8,323,000$ general mortgage $31 / \%$ bonds due 1969 series J are being issued under and secured by an (formenture dated as of Sept. 1, Banker. Trust 'Co., as trustee, as amended and supplemented by three indentures 1928 and Aug. 1, 1932. The issuance of the series $J$ bonds has been authorized by the directors and by the New York P. S. Commission.
Series $J$ bonds will be dated March 1,1939 . Principal will be payable in legal tender at principal office of Bankers Trust Co., New York, and interest will be payable in like money on March 1 and Sept. 1 of each year Definitive bonds will be issued as coupon bonds in denom. of $\$ 1,000$. retisterable as to principal, and as registered bonds without coupons in denoms. of series $\$ 1,000, \$ 5,000, \$ 10,000$ or any multiple of $\$ 10,000$. entirety after 60 days' published notice, on any int. date at 109 , if red
 princinal amount effective during each successive two-year period after
March 1. 1944, to and incl. March 1, 1956; thereafter with successive March 1. 1944, to and incl. March 1 , 1956 , thereafter with successive reductions in the redemption price of $1 / 2 \%$ of the principal amount effective
during each successive 12 months operiod arter March 1,156 to and incl. Marct 1 , 1966 and and thereafter until maturite at principal amount thereof
together, in each case, with accrued int. to redemption date together, in each case, with accrued int. to redemption date.
with other funds of the company will be used to redeem, on Sept. 1,1939 with other funds of tre company will be used to redeem, on Sept. 1,1939 ,
the $\$ 8,323,000$ general morttage 30 -year $5 \%$ gold bonds, series $\mathbf{E}$ due March 1, 1962 now outstanding Funded Debt and Capital Stock-The capital securities of the company authorized and outstanding as of Dec. 31 , 1938, but adjusted to reflect the issuance and sale of the series J Bonds and the retirement of the general
mortsage 30-vear $5 \%$ gold bonds, series $\mathbf{E}$ (due March 1, 1962) were as mortgag:
 a Unlimited except that additional bonds may be issued only under the restrictive provisions of the general mortgage. now unissued, are issuable
b $O f$ these 500.000 shares, 258,107 shares, now upon authorization of the board of directors in the manner provided by the charter of the company. In addition to the 500,000 shares of preferred 21 shares of a series B $7 \%$ preferred stock which was duly called for redemption on Dec. 1, 1936, and funds for the redemption of which are held by
Lincoln-Alliance Bank $\&$ Trust Co. as trustee. Lincoln-Alliance Bank \& Trust Co., as trustee.
c Does not include 180 shares of common stock 22 shares of series D $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock held in treasury for exchange for 13 shares of the capital stock of
exchange made in 1904.


a Gross income.....- $\$ 4.501,331 ~ \overline{\$ 4,891,914} \xlongequal{\$ 3,948,005} \$ 3,984,388$ a Before provision for Federal income taxes, interest charges and other
deductions. b Includes additional accrual for retirements of $\$ 191,644$ for the entire year 1938, recorded in Dec.. 1938. The portion thereof applicable Note-Annual interest charges on the funded debt of the Company to be
outstanding upon the issuance and sale of the $\$ 8,323,000$ general mortgage outstanding upon the issuance and sale of the $\$ 8,323,000$ general mortgage
$31 / 4 /{ }^{\circ}$ bonds due 1969 , series J , offered hereby are $\$ 1,427,603$. the name of the Rochester Railway \& Light Co., as a consolidation of
Rochester Gas \& Electric Co. and Rochester Light \& Power Co. In 1919 name was changed to Rochester Gas \& Electric Corp. Since its organizacorporations by merger, foreclosure sale and purchase.
Company is engaged in the business of generating, manufacturing, purchasing, transmitting, distributing, solling and supplying gas and electricity for steam heating and industrial purposes. It also produces and sells coke and other by-products in connection with its gas operations. It is authorized to conduct its business in the City of Rochester and in the Counties Wayne and W Woming, in the State of New York. Yee, Livingston, Ontario,
The population of the area supplied with electricity is estimated at approximately 490,000 and that of the area served with gas is estimated approximately 2,000 square miles and the gas franchise treritory over approximately 620 square miles.
Natural gas purchased by the
sumers in the City of Canandaigua and adjoining towns in the County of
Ontario since Sept gas amounted to $\$ 118,036$. Gross revenues from such sales of natural River in the City of Rochester hyro-electric stations on the Genessee the water power rights on said river situated within said city, now in use, or, in the opinion of the company, capable of economic development for power purposes. These stations have a combined rated capacity of 45,770 obtained for only a small part of the year. The largest of these hydroelectric stations has a rated capacity of 38.250 kW .60 -cycle alternating current. It was rebuilt in 1917 and an additional unit was added in 1927 . The remaining $7,520 \mathrm{kw}$. of rated capacity
City of Rochester and operates six steam electric generating stations in the City of Rochester having an aggregate rated capacity of $114,975 \mathrm{kw}$. The
largest station (Station No. 3) has a rated capacity of $102,000 \mathrm{kw}$. 60 -cycle. Over $50 \%$ of the boiler capacity of this station and generating equipment With a rated canacity of $44,500 \mathrm{kw}$. have been installed subsequent to Jan. 1, 1936 . Five smaller 'steam electric generating stations having a combined rated capacity of $12,975 \mathrm{kw}$. are used prim arily to supply steam
for the requirements of the steam distribution system and are also used as
electric stand-by facilities during the summer months. Of this $12,975 \mathrm{kw}$. electric stand-by facilities during the summer monthem and are also used as
capacity, $1,225 \mathrm{kw}$. is direct current, the balance being 60 cycle, capacity, $1,225 \mathrm{kw}$. is direct current, the balance being 60 cycle. with a combined rated capacity of $2,605 \mathrm{kw} .60$ cycle, not located in the City of Rochester, the capacimum of output of which, liesewise, is limited by reason of varying water supply. Three of these stations having a combined
rated capacity of $1,640 \mathrm{kw}$. are situated in the Genessee District located to the south of Rochester, which district is not contiguous with the rest of the company's territory nor is it directly interconnected therweith. This capacity normaly is not adequate during the entire year to carry the company under contract. Company owns and operates gas manufacturing plants located in the of coal gas and $12,650,000$ cubic feet of water gas. The auxiliary apparatus, water gas manufacturing plant to $8,000,000$ cubic feet daily if used for protracted periods. The coal gas manufacturing plant includes 97 coke 1926, 1927 and 1931 , respectively.. The water completed in the years includes six generators installed at various times, the largest, with a rated the balance in prior years. Company also owns five gas holders in the Company also owns a stand-by water gas manufacturing plant located at Canandaigua, having a daily capacity of 240,000 cubic feet, and two gas
holders with a combined capacity of 160,000 cubic feet. Two gas holders with a combined capacity of 20,000 cubic feet are located at Spencerport and Hilton, New York, respectively. The First Boston Corp_- $\$ 2,175,000$ W. C. Langley \& Co $\quad$. $-\ldots \$ 1,075,000$
 Goldman, sachs \& Co--- $1,075,000$
Harris. Hall \& Co. (Inc.)- $1,075,000$

## Royal Weaving Co.-Dissolved -

The company, has been dissolved, under a decree entered in Superior
Court before Judge Jeremiah E. O,Connell. The dissolution without appointment of a Receiver was granted on the entition on ofsoromen Newnant
of New York, stockholder. His petition stated that dissolution was voted Jan. 25.1938 , 193 sy the holders of more than one-half the outstanding stock.

## Safeway Stores, Inc.-Sales-

 Stores in operation.

Schmidt Brewing Co.-Earnings-
5 Mos. Ended May $31-$

## Earnings per share on ca V. 148, p. 3542,1976 .

$\begin{array}{cc}1939 \\ \$ 119.277 \\ \$ 0.12 & \$ 938 \\ \$ 80.831 \\ \$ 0.07\end{array}$

## Sears, Roebuck \& Co.-Sales-


(W. A.) Sheaffer Pen Co.-Employees' Profit-Sharing Payment-
In reflection of improved business during the six months ended May 31 ,
 100 payment for the six months ended Nov 3n, 1938 and a 73, \% pare payment about 1.200 will share in the payment. It will be the eighth consecutiv, payment since the profit sharing system was introduced.
ranged from $4 \%$ to $121 / \%$.-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .3242$.

## Signal Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings-

3 Months Ended March $31-$.
3et profit atter all charges incl. Federal inc. taxes.
Net profit arter all
Eanns per shareon
-V. i48, p. 2605.
$\begin{array}{cc}1939 \\ \$ 157.779 & \$ 0.1938 \\ \$ 0.84 & \$ 15756 \\ \$ 0.86\end{array}$

Sierra Pacific Power Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Gross inc. after retirem't } & \$ 161,278 & \$ 152,862 & \$ 2,008,804 & \$ 1,924,138\end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{lllll}\text { accruals_-:-N...- } & 65,786 & 63,336 & 854,744 & 739,590 \\ \text { Net income } & & 54,452 & 51,885 & 720,301\end{array}\right) 593,161$ x Includes Sierra Pacific Electric Co. for period prior to July $31,1937$. Dividends-
tock, payable $J$ dune 30 to a dividend of 50 cents a share, on the common


## Signode Steel Strapping Co.-Earnings-

| 3 M Months Ended March 31- |
| :--- |
| Sales |

1938
$\$ 487,888$


Simms Petroleum Co.-Liquidating Dividend-
The trustees on June 16 declared a liquidating dividend of 50 cents per



Sloane-Blabon Corp.-Earnings-
Month of May-

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.-Debentures OfferedPublic offering by means of a prospectus of a new issue of $\$ 50,000,000$ 25-year $3 \%$ debentures was made on June 22 by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, as selling agents. The debentures were priced at $104 \%$ and accrued int., to yield approximately $2.77 \%$. No firm commitment to take the issue was entered into. Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler acted as exclusive selling agents for the company, receiving therefor a commission of $4-10$ of $1 \%$. The bankers announced that subscriptions in excess of the principal amount of the issue had been received and the books closed on the day of offering. The debentures are dated July 1,1939 due July 1 , 1964 . Redoemable
 on or before June 30,1954 ; of $2 \%$ therearter and on or before June 30 ,
1959 , of $1 \%$ thereatter and on or before June 30,1963 . after, together in each case with a accroued intererest A sinkilng at pard fhere- the
redemption before maturity of part of the new issue of debentures provides redemption before maturity of part of the new issue of debentures provides
for semi-annual singking fund payments of $\$ 1,250,000$ on June 30 and Dec. Earnings-Consolidatate with net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938,

 deposits, and $\$ 37,177,885$ marketable securities having a market value of
$\$ 37,224,739$. Purpose- Net proceeds estimated at $\$ 51,620,750$ (exclusive of accrued,
interest and after deducting expenses estimated at $\$ 179,250$ ), are to be used, to the extent required, for the purpose of redeeming the outstanding 15 ,
year $3 / 1 / 2$ debentures which were on May 22,1939 , called for redemption on July 21.1939 The redemption of the debentures, of which there are
$\$ 50,000,000$ outstandin
 Accraed tuinds of the red to retire the debentures will be provided from the used for general corporate purposes.
History \& Business-Comp
History \& Business-Company was incorporated in New York on Aug.
10,182, under the name of Standard Oil Co. of New York.
its its subsidiaries conducted a fully integrated business in the production
 operations of the company and its subsidiary companies are carried on
throughout the United States and in certain forelgn countries and include (a) the production and refining of crude petroleum, (b) the processing and manufacture of a large number of petroleum deri vatives and allied products. the principal products being gasoinine, kerosene, 1ubricants and fruel octs,
(c) the distribution and marketing at wholesale and retail of petroleum products of all kinds, (d) the operation of pipe lines, tank cars and otther marine equipment, and (f) the mannutacurte of concainers for certain of the Among the products manufactured and marketed by the company and its domestic subsidiaries the more important are gasoline, motor oils and
 manufacture and sell naphtha, solvents, waxes, candles and paints. Gaso-
 names Mobilgas, Mobilgas Ethyl. Mobiligas Special and Metro. Motor
oils are sold under the trade names Mobiloil and Lubrite, and greases for autorobile use are sold under the trade names Mobiligreasea and Mobilube. In addition, the company sells hubricants whitch are gsed by marine equip-ment, by railroads and by public utility plants.
sales and net avallable for refining of crude oil for the years 1936 , 1937 and
1938: sales
$1938:$


Net production (including share of
Iraq Petroleum Co.)
$3,589,02$

 x "Net production" represents the company's net interest after deduction
of royalty interests due others. y The term "barrels" means barrels of 42 gallons capacity.

Funded Debt and Capital Stock as of Dec. 31, 1938
Authrrized outstanding
15-year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures due Oct. 15,1950 -- Jū
18 -year $3 / 2 \%$ sinking fund debentures due July
1 . 1955 .
$50,000,000$ a $50,000,000$
 a On May 22 , 1939, company called for redemption on July 21,1939,
the 15-year $31 / 2 \%$ debentures. Prior to or concurrently with the issue and delivery of the securities company will (a) depositr with Bankers Trust Co. as trustee for the debentures, sufficient funds to redeem and pay such
debentures, sald funds to be so deposited in trust for such purpose: and (b)
 such debentures. b Under agreements, dated May 16, 1939, made by the
company with each of four insurance companies, it is proposed, subject to company with each or four insurance companiesin it is proposed, subject to

tive from and after Aug. 15, 1939. © Excludes 502,381 shares held in the treasury (carried as an asset on company's balance sheet and par value
thereof included in capital iliability shown on the balance seet) but inccuudes 461 shares reserved for issuance in payment for assets of Vacuum Oil Co.
to holders of certificates of capital stock of that company upon surrender of such certificates on the basis of $21 / 2$ shares of capital stock or socony-Vacuum suant to agreement dated Jan. 10, 1930 .
Company onDec. 31,1938 , had outstanding $85,056,276$ indebtedness to subsidiaries (consolidated) - not current and standard-aturity and is not expected to be called for payment during the yate or maturity and is not expected ani $\$ 263,711$ purchase oblions maturing after 1939 g . Sales Apency Contrant Sander the contract, dated May 22 , 1939 between the company and Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, said firm are employed
as exclusive selling agents (underwriters) ascount and risk of the company; Company agrees to pay to the selling agents a commission of 4-10ths of $1 \%$ of the principal amount on all such debencures sold by the seling agents for the company's account and. in ney's fees, incurred by the selling agents incidental to thelr services. The authority of the selling agents to effect sales of the debentures is subsect to the approval of the price and the delivery date by the company and to the
condition that the selling agents furnish the company with satisfactory evidence within five days after the date of issue of this prospectus of contracts of sale of all, or substantialy all, of the $\$ 50,000,000$ principal amount of the debentures. Company further agrees to ind emnify the selling agents against liability to any person accuiring any of the debentures which may be based upon
Section 11 or section 12 of the Securities Act of 1933. or any other statute or on common law, on the ground that the prospectus includes an untrue stateden therein or necessary in order to make the spatements therein not
stat misieading.

Agreements with Insurance Companies Regarding Sale of Debentures and Lowering of Interest Rates-
The prospectus affords the followinz
politan Life Insurance Co., New (York Life Insurance Company and Metro Insurance Oo of America, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the nited states and The Mutual Life Insurance Co of New York, provided debentures, due July 1. 1955, as follows. \$30,000,000 . to MertopoiltanLife quitable Life Assurance Society: $\$ 10,000,000$ to New York Life Insurance Co,, and $\$ 10.000,000$ to Mutual Life Insurance Co., all on July 1, 1937, at the purchase price of 88 , 16,1939 , between the company and New York Life Insurance Co provides for the eale by New York Life Insurance Co. to
 Pund debentures. due July 1,1955 , at the purchase price or 102, pus accrued
interest to July $14,1939$.
Two politan Uive Insurance Co. and Prudential Insurance Co. of America, privide that subject to the receipt by the company of the $\$ 10,000,000$
18 -year $31 / \%$ sinking fund debentures. due July 1 , 1955 , which the company has contracted to purchase from New York Life Insurance Co., the company will sell and Metropolitan Liff Insuranee Co. wiil purchase $\$ 6,000,000$ thereof and the company will sell and Prudential Insurance Co:
of America will purchase $\$ 4,000,000$ thereof, all on July 14,1939 , at the price of 102 and interest to the date of delivery.
Four agreements dated May 16,1939 , between the company and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.. Prudential Insurance Co Co Equitable Life
Assurance Society, and Mutual Life Insurance Co Company agrees to execute, and the respective insurance companies agree to consent to the execution of, a supplemental agreement dated July 14, 1939 to the trust agreement dated July 1, 1937, between the comsinking fund debentures, due July 1,1955 are issued. The supplemental agreement whil, in general, proviae tor the reduction of the on the debentures due 1955 from $31 / \%$ per annum to $27 \% \%$ per annum
for the changing of the title of the debentures due 1955 to .18 -year $21 / 8 \%$ sinking fund debentures", and for an increase of the premiums payable upon redemption, at the election of the companys, of the debentures due 1955 , al effective as of Aug. 15. 1939, such increased redemption premiums to he as of $43 / \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or before July 1,1946 , a premium of $3 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or before Jan. 1, 1951, a premium of $11 / 2 \%$ redeemed thereafter and on or before Jan. 1, 1955, and without an premem $\$ 5,000,000$ of dereatures, as of July 14 will be distributed as follows
$\$ 36,000,00$ to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; $\$ 19.000,000$ to Prudtntial nsurance Co. or America, $\$ 10,000,000$ to Equitable Life Assurance Society
Soundview Pulp Co.-Earnings-
 Earns.per sh. on co.
-V .148 p. 3543 .

Southeastern Gas \& Water Co.-Time Extended Company has extended to July 15 the time in which holders of its first ien sinning fund oo boncs, default by the company of the June 1 sinking und payment of $\$ 1118,750$.
posited their bonds with $\$ 1,136,600$ issue outstanding already have dedent of the company, but $60 \%$ of the issue must be deposited in order to ake the waiver of default effective.-V. 148, p. 2758.
Southeastern Greyhound Lines-Listing-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 199,840 shares of common stock ( $\$ 5$ par). which are issued and outstanding; and
18.120 shares of common stock on official notice of issuance on conversion of $6 \%$ (cumulative) convertible preferred stock, making the total amount applied for, 217,960 shares of common stock.-V. 148 , p. 2914
Southern Bell Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-May Float $\$ 25,000,000$ Bond Issue-
The company, it is understood, has under consideration the floating of aperoximatey $\$ 25,000,000$ of bonds. The financing chiefly will represent proposed issue to be applied to the repayment of advances made by the The present fund ed Telegraph Co
The present funded debt of the company consists solely of an issue of
$\$ 45,000,000$ of $31 / \%$ debentures due in 1962, which was issued in 1937 .

## Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.-Properties

 Transferred-By a vote of 14 to 1 , the Los Angeles City Council approved a contract
effective July 1 whereby company will transfer to the municivally onerated department of water and power certain fringer properties lying within the city limits. Edison is to receive under the terms of the contract operating
properties outside the city limits proper valued at $\$ 1,078,000$ and $\$ 4,494,9 C 0$ cash. Roughly, Edison will transfer to the city upwards of 50,000 meters and

## Southern Pacific Lines-Earnings-


Net rev. from ry.oper- $\overline{\$ 4,467,835} \overline{\$ 2,908,996} \overline{\$ 18,003,922} \overline{\$ 10,549,474}$
 Net ry oper. income- $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,956,587 \\ & -\mathrm{V} .148, \text { p. } 3443 \text {. } \\ & \$ 418,318 \\ & \$ 6,235,809 \\ & \text { df } \$ 1,409,731\end{aligned}$

Southern Ry.-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Second Week of June--Jan. } 1 \text { to June 14- } \\ \text { 1939 } \\ \$ 2,393.823 & \$ 2,087,291 & \$ 56,405,061 & \$ 50,289,436\end{array}$ Gross earnings (est.

Southland Royalty Co.-Earnings-
3 Months Ended March 31
$\begin{array}{cc}1939 & 1938 \\ \$ 79.346 & \$ 98.098 \\ \$ 0.09 & \$ 0.11\end{array}$
Earnings per share
(A. G.) Spalding \& Bros.-Plan Voted-
stockholders on June 22 voted to approve a plan of recapitalization embodied in an agreement whereby a newly Pormed Delaware corporation
will absorb the present New Jersey corporation, of which Charles F. Robbins
is President. The plan calls for holders of each present share of first preferred stock, on which accumulations are $\$ 51.92$ a share, to receive $\$ 1.92$ in cash, $\$ 100$ in new $5-$ year $5 \%$ debentures and one share of new no par first preferred stock,
entitled on redemption of liquidation to $\$ 50$. Each new share will also be entitited to one vote and to cumulative dividends of $\$ 1.50$ annually for entitled to one yoters until Nov. 1942 , and to $\$ 2$ annually thereafter.
Holders of the second preferred stock will receive, at their option, one share of new second preferred stock or 12 shares of new common stock for
each share now held. Each new second preferred share will be entitled to $\$ 160$ on liquidation or redemption, to one vote and to non-cumulative dividends of $\$ 7.40$ a share yearly from Nov. 1,1939 before any common
dividends may bepaid. The common stock, under the plan, will be exchanged share for share for new common stock of 81 par value.
The New York Stock Exchange announced on June 22 that because of the coming reorganization, effective about July 1 , the stocks of the present company when received.
Listing-
The $\$ 3.311,200$ principal amount 50 year $5 \%$ debentures, due Nov. 1.
1989,33, ,112 shares of 1 st preferred stock, no par, and 442,583 shares of common stock, par $\$ 1$, will be listed on the New York Curb Exchange upon orficial notice of issuance thereof in consummation of the agreement
of merger dated May 118,1939 , between A. G. spalding \& Bros. (N. J.) and A.G.' Spalding \& Bros., Inc. (Del.).-V. 148, p. 3244
Spicer Mfg. Co.-To Pay 50-Cent Common Dividend-
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the comamount was paid on Dec. 19, 1938 and compares with 82 paid on Oct. 15 , 1937, and on Dec. 5. 1936, and a diden Aus. 1.1920 , when an initial dividend of 50 cents per share was paid

Spiegel, Inc.-Earnings
Period End Mar. 31- 1939-3 Mos.-1938 1939-12 Mos-1938
 Earns. per shs on co
$-V .148, ~ p . ~$
in
Standard Cap \& Seal Corp.-Earningsz Net profit.-Mar. 31 -

 x No provision has been made for surtax on undistributed profits. y comparison of per share earnings with 1936 cannot be properly made
because of changes in capitaization during period. $z$ After interest, because of changes in capitalization during
depreciation and Federal taxes.--V. 148 , p. 3543 .
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Weekly OutputElectric output of the public utility operating comparies in the Standard Gas \& Electric Co. system for the week ended June 17,1939 totaled
$111,560,2644$ kilowatt-hours, an increase of $13.7 \%$ con pared with the

## Standard Steel Spring Co.-New Directors-

Ralph S. Euler, First Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. of PittsBine mee bers. - V. 148 , p. 3084.
Stanley Works-40-Cent Dividend-
Diractors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the common
stock. Dayable June 30 to holders of record June 19. Dividend of 25 cents stock, paid in each of the threz precading quarters. and compare with regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents per share ereviously distributed. In addi-
tion, an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ was paid on Dec. 15.1937,-V. 147, p. 1939 .
Stedman Bros., Ltd.-Earnings-

| $\begin{array}{llll}12 \text { Weeks } E n d e d \text { March } 25- \\ \text { Net profit after income taxes. }\end{array}$ |  | 1939 | 1938 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | Net profit after inco

-V .148, p. 1041

Sterling Aluminum Products, Inc.-Earnings 3 Month Ended March 31- -1939 and 1937 Net profit after deprec., Fed. and $\begin{array}{lllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { state income taxes and surn on } \\ \text { undistribited profits }\end{array} & \$ 51,701 & \$ 31,356 & \$ 114,721\end{array}$ Earnings per share on 246,500 shs.
capital stock (par $\$ 1$ )
-T

- Suburban Electric Securities Co.-Accumulated Div.-解
 Dec. $29.1937,75$ cents paid on Oc
on Jan. 4,1937 .

Submarine Signal Co.-To Pay 50-Cent DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the com-
mon stock, par $\$ 25$, payable June 30 to holders of record June 26 . This

 p. 4069 .
$\underset{\text { 3 Months Ended March } 31 \text { Co.-Earnings- }}{\text { Sunshine Mining }} 1938 \quad 1937$

Superior Steel Corp.-Earnings-


1938
$\$ 530,72$

| 1937 |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}12,318,968 \\ 2.129,63\end{array}$ |


$\qquad$
Loss-10
$\begin{array}{r}\text { prof } 867,337 \\ 74,070 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Net loss.
$\stackrel{\substack{86,733 \\ \text { Nii }}}{ }$
Carnings per share on capital stock.-
(G.) Tamblyn, Ltd.-Sales-
${ }^{3}$ Months Ended March 31-
1939
$\$ 897,464$
23,179
1938
$\$ 848,909$ Sales,
Profit after charges
-V. 147, p. 3172 .
$\$ 89,430 \underset{2,732}{ } \frac{1}{\text { prf } \$ 189,385} 12,568$
$\underset{54,469}{\$ 86,69} \stackrel{115,833}{\text { prf } \$ 201,953}$
prf\$86.120
$\mathbf{8 0 . 7 5}$

Sutherland Paper Co.-Earnings-


 shares capital stock.-. $\mathbf{x}$ After depreciation and F $\$ 0.40 \quad \$ 0.6$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Quar. End. Mar. } 31- & 1939\end{array}$ | 1938 | 1937 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | x After expenses, depreciation, \&c., but before Federal to $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1916,808 }\end{aligned}$

Talon, Inc.-Dividend Increased-
Directors have declared a dividend of 60 cents per share on the commo stock, payable June 20 to holders of record June 6 . This compares with 40 cents paid on March 15, last; 80 cents paid on Dec. 20 last, and pre-
viously regular quarterly divs. of 40 cents per share were distributed.-V. vious 148 p. 1041.

Tampa Electric Co.-Earnings-
 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Oper. revenues- } & \$ 38,352 & \$ 80,203 & \$ 4,486,298 & \$ 4,600,206 \\ \text { Gross income after retire. } & 130,836 & 133,550 & 1,498,493 & 1,525,008 \\ \text { accualls.-. } & 130.244 & 132,979 & 1,490,465 & 1,514,940\end{array}$ Net income-
-V. 148, p. 3245 .

Tampax Inc.-Earnings3 Months Ended March 31Earnings per share-
-V. 148, p. 747 .


Telautograph Corp.-Earnings3 Mos. End. Mar. $31-$
Net profit after develop
$\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { exps., deprec., Federal } \\ \text { taxes, \&c.-. }\end{array} & \$ 15,909 & \$ 34,665 & \$ 33,892 & \$ 32,699\end{array}$
 x Based on 228,760 shares.-V. 148, p. 1496.
Terminal RR. Association of St. Louis-Refinancing Proposed-
A plan to refinance $\$ 7,000,00041 / 2 \%$ bonds due Oct. 1 this year with the ing a sinking fund provision calling for payment of about $11 / 2 \%$ per year to pay off the bonds at or prior to maturity in 1974 is now under way. No underwriters have as yet been named. issue the new bonds under a supplement to the Terminal's refunding and improvement mortgage.-V. 148, p. 1660 .

Texas Corp.-Denies Contemplating FinancingThe corporation, is not considering, or contemplating, the refunding of
its $\$ 60,000,00031 / 2 \%$ debentures, which mature on June 15,1951 to T. Biber Chairman [It was reported in the press June 16 that the cording pany had such a plan under consideration].-V. 148, p. 2917.

Time, Inc.-Extra Dividend-
Tirectors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addiboth payable June 30 to holders of record June 20 . Extra of 25 cents was paid on March 31, last.-V.. 148, p. 3546 .

Traction Light \& Power Co.-Hearing July 6A hearing has been set for July 6, in the Securities and Exchange Com--
mission's Washington offices on the application (File 57-8) of Traction Light \& Power Co. for approval of the sale of all of its electric utility properties to cation of Central Indiana Power Co. for exemption from the requirements of filing a declaration in connection with the issuance and sale of not to exceed $\$ 475,000$ of five-year $6 \%$ unsecured notes in paymnet for the properties to

Tung Sol Lamp Works, Inc.-To Repay Notesdividend notes issued Dec. 23, 1937. The notes would have been due on dividend notes issued Dec. ${ }^{23}, 193$
Dec. 23, 1940.-V. 148, p. 3546.

Union Pacific RR.-Earnings-

Net revenue from rail$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Way operations....- } & \$ 2,962,877 \\ \text { Railway tax accruals } & 1,306,058\end{array}$
Railway oper. income Joint facility rents (net)
Net ry. oper. inc
-V .148 , p. 3701 .
Union Premier Food Stores, Inc.-Sales-
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { Period End. June 17-193-4 Weeks-1938 } & \text { 1939-24 Weeks-1938 } \\ \text { ales }\end{array}$ Sales $-\mathrm{F}-148$, p. 3701 .

United Chemicals, Inc. (\& Subs.) - Earnings$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Quar. End. Mar.31- } & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936\end{array}$


United Drug, Inc. (\& Subs.) -Earnings-
$\begin{array}{lcccc}\text { 3 Mos. End. Mar. } 31- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \text { y Net income- } & \$ 57,379 \text { loss } \$ 319,545 & \$ 580.640 & \mathbf{x} \$ 392.153 \\ \text { y Earnings per share--- } & \$ 0.04 & \text { Nil } & \$ 0.41 & \$ 0.28\end{array}$ x Exclusive of a non-recurring profit of $\$ 837.002$ from sale of Boots Pure Drug Co. stock. Including the extraordinary income, the total net $1,400,560$ shares of capital stock ( $\$ 5$ par). $\mathbf{z}$ After all charges and Federal taxes.-V. 148, p. 1822 .

United Gas Improvement Co.-Weekly Output-
 Electric output of

United Molasses Co., Ltd.-Interim Dividend-
Directors have declared an intarim dividend of 7 2-5 cents per share on the American depository receipts for comm.

United Light \& Power Co.-Plans to Revamp Capital Structure Reported-
The company, it is reported is working on a plan of recapitalization almed at a capitalization in accord with present day property values and elimina-
tion of accumulated unpaid dividends on the $\$ 60,000,000$ of $\$ 6$ cumulative first preferred stock.-V. $1 \pm 8$, p. 3702 .

United Milk Products Co.-Dividends-
common stock, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.
Similar payments were Similar payments were made in preceding quarters.
Dividends similar to the above were voted on the $\$ 3$ cum. partic. pref. stock, no par value, in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 75

United States Tobacco Co. - Stock Sold - Smith, Barney \& Co. June 20 announced the distribution of 12,000 shares common stock at $\$ 35.50$ per share. The issue does not represent new financing.-V. 148, p. 1184.

Universal-Cyclops Steel Corp.-Earnings-
 x After charges and taxes. y On 500,000 shares capital stock. $\quad \$$ After inventory write down to market basis of $\$ 12,537 .-\mathrm{V} .148$, p. 3702.

Vadsco Sales Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 $x$ Does not include Vadsco Realty Corp. y Before provision for income Loss of Vadsco Realty Corp in first quarter of 1939, was $\$ 17,085$ afte depreciation, against loss of $\$ 16,076$ in first quarter of 1938 .-V. 148 ,
p. 3703 .

Valspar Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{llllll} & 12 \text { Mos. } \text { End. May } 31- & 1939 & 1938 & 1937 & 1936 \\ \times & & \$ 10,616 & \$ 107,604 & \$ 299,162 & \text { loss } \$ 70,710\end{array}$ $\mathbf{x}$ After charges, depreciation and Federal income taxes.-V. 147, p. 3325. Waco Aircraft Co.-E"arnings -
6 Months Ended March 31- 1939

1938
$\mathbf{3 1 , 9 2 1}$
$\mathbf{3 1}, 438$
Ward Baking Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
 x Net profit,--
Earns. per sh. on 256,008
shs. of 7 shs. of $7 \%$ pref. stock-
x After interest, depreciation and Federal taxes,--V.
147. p. 3325 .
Washington Water Power Co.-UnderwritersCompany in an amendment to its registration statement filed with the of their participation in its proposed offering of, $\$ 22,000,000$ 1st $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ of
1964 as follows: White, Weld \& Co, and Bonbright \& Co., Inc., $\$ 2,800,000$ each; Dillon,
Read \& Co. $\$ 2000,000$; First Boston Corp.: Halsey. Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Read \& Co., $\$ 2,000,000 ;$ First Boston Corp. Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.;
Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.; W. C. Langley \& Co.; Mellon Securities Corp.; Shileds \& Co.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Union Securities Corp.. and Goldman, Sachs \& Co.; Jackson \& Curtis; Lee LHigginson Corp.; Lehman Bros.; Stone \& Webster and Blodget; Inc, and Clark, Dodge \& Co.,
$\$ 500,000$ each; Hayden, Stone \& Co.; Horblower \& Weeks; Murphey, avre \& Co., and Tucker, Anthony \& Co., $\$ 300,000$ each; Dean Witter
$\&$ Co. Dominick \& Dominick, and Schroder Rockefller \& Co., Inc. $\$ 200,000$ each; Paine-Rice \& Co.; R. W Pressprich \& Co.; Richards \&
Blum, Inc.; Washburn \& Co., Inc., and Minsch, Monell \& Co., $\$ 100,000$
Wayne Pump Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-
$\begin{array}{cccc}3 \text { Months Ended Feb. } 28 \text { - } & & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net profit after charges and Federal income taxes } & \$ 69,439 & \$ 109,44\end{array}$ Net profit after charges and Federal income taxe
Earnings per share on capital stock................

Webster Eisenlohr, Inc.-Earnings$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Quar. End. Mar. 31- } & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Gross profit from mfg } & \$ 102,408 & \$ 138,226\end{array}$ Net loss_- $\$ 58,867 \quad \$ 62,771 \quad \$ 59,509 \quad \$ 34,999$

## Westinghouse Air Brake Co. (\& Subs.)-Earnings-

 $\begin{array}{ccccc}\begin{array}{c}\text { Earnings per share on } \\ \text { capital stock (no par)- }\end{array} & \$ 0.12 & \$ 0.04 & \$ 0.85 & \$ 0.161 / 2\end{array}$ x Includes $\$ 1,546,248$ profit from sale of stock in foreign company bu distributed profits. $z$ After depreciation, taxes, \&c.-V.V. 148, p. 1824 .
West Penn Power Co.-Plans New Issues-
Company a subsidiary in the American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc., with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the holding company act regarding the proposed issue and sale of 297,077 shares of 42 cumula promissory notes. promissory sed to offer to the holders of the company's $6 \%$ and $7 \%$ cumula-
It is propse tive preferred stocks the
the new $41 / 2 \%$ preferred stock. Upon each such exchange, appropriate cash adjustment will be made between the redemption price of the stock and the public offering price of the $41 / 2 \%$ preferred stock.
All shares not exchanged will be offered for sale to the public. It is All shares not exchanged will be orfered for sale to tor redemption all of the $6 \%$ and $7 \%$ preferred stocks not
proposed to dependent on the amount of cash required to redeem them. First Boston
W. C. Langley \& Co, Bonbright \& Co., Inc, and The Fir
Corp. will be the underwriters. Hearing has been set for July 10 on the Corp. will be the underwriters.
application.-V. $148, p, 3703$.
West Virginia Coal \& Coke Corp. (\& Subs.)-Earnings $\begin{array}{rccc}\text { Quarter Ended March 31- } & 1939 & 1938 \\ \text { Net loss after charges and depreciation.....-...- } & \$ 69,948 & \$ 158,888\end{array}$ Net loss after charg

Western Maryland Ry.-Equipment Issue-
Invitations have gone out to investment houses for bids to be received at noon, June 26 , for $\$ 2,500,000$ one to 10 year equipment trust certificates,
The certificates will carry a coupon rate of $2 \%$ or $21 / 4 \%$; bidders being given the option of bidding on either.

## -Week Ended June 14- Jan. 1 to June 14- 1938

Gross earnings (est.)
-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .3703$.
Weyenberg
Weyenberg Manufacturing Co.-Divs. Resumed-
Directors have declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on the common
stock, par $\$ 1$, payable July 6 to holders of record June 24 . Like amount was paid on Dec. 31, last: this latter being the first payment made since Dec. 28 , 1937 whan a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share was dis-

Wheeling \& Lake Erie Ry.-Two Bond Issues PlacedAn issue of $\$ 5,250,000$ refunding mortgage bonds, $31 / 8 \%$, series F, has been sold to the Mellon Securities Co., and an issue of $\$ 2,188,000$ refunding mortgage serial bonds, $21 / 8 \%$, series E, has been sold to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. Both issues were sold at par and accrued interest, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
The new securities were isgued to redeem $87,438,000$ of series D refunding
 the life of the new
amount to $\$ 963,619$.
Bonds Called-
Bonds Called--
 as trustee, has drawn
and interest. \$150.00 principal amount of the compan's refunding
mortgage bonds series D due sept. 1,1966 . Bonds so drawn will become mortgage bonds series O due sept. 1, 1966 . Bonds so drawn will become
due on Sept. 1 at the office of the trustee, 70 Broadway, New York.-V. due on sept.
(H. F.) Wilcox Oil \& Gas Co.-Earnings3. Months Ended March 31-
Sales, royalties, \&CC.



Proftit-and

Net profit. t.-...
xEquivalent to 80.16 a share on 487.568 shares of common stock ( 85 par).
$\$ 200,891$
. 3 the holders of the $6 \%$ preferred an opportunity prior to public offering to
purccase eshares or che new sock in an amount not exceeding tie number of
s.
 tion of the $6 \%$ preferred will be obta
than $\$ 1,500,000$.-V. 148 , p. 2922 .
Winston-Salem Terminal Co.-Bonds Offered-An issue of $\$ 800,00031 / 2 \%$ bonds was offered June 16 by Dick \& Merle-Smith at a price to yield $2.90 \%$ to maturity.
The issue is dated Sept. 1, 1939 , and due Sept. 1,1970 . Proceeds will be The sale is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the ratification of the proprietary roads regarding the guaranteeing of the issue.-V. 119, p. 1954.
 Earns. Der sh. . 148 , p. 304.
(Alan) Wood Steel Co. (\& Subs.) - Earnings-
 Net income arser per sare
Earning
-V. 148, p: 3398.

$\times$ After charges and Federal
Worcester Suburban Electric Co.-Larger DividendThe directors have declared a dividend of $\$ 1.25$ per share on the capital
 y Equivalent to 80.12 a share on 487,478 shares of common stock ( $\$ 5$ par):
Wisconsin Gas \& Electric Co.-Seeks SEC Approval of. Note and Preferred Stock Issue-
Company, a subsidiary in the North American Co. holding company a declaration under the Holding Company Act in connection with the proposed issue and sale of 46,480 shares of Act in connection $4 \%$ cumulative preferred The company proposes to sell the properred stock to provide funds for the redemption or a like amount of $6 \% \%$ preferred now outstanding. Under the proposed underwriting agreement, the underwriters would purchase a
minimum of 33,425 shares of the $41 / 2 \%$ preferred and would agree to afford

Worthington Pump \& Machinery Co.-Earnings[Including Domestic Subsidiaries]
3Months Ended March 31 . 1939 1938 profits of domestic subs Federal income taxes on $\quad \$ 214,490$ x $\$ 239,665$

(J. S.) Young Co.-Obituary-

Howard E. Young, Chairman of the Board, died at his home on June 20.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN

PROVISIONS-RUBBER-HIDES-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 23, 1939.
Coffee-On the 19th inst. futures closed 3 to 5 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 22 lots. The old Rio contracts closed unchanged to 7 points lower, with sales totaling seven lots. Bearish weather reports from Brazil and an easier dollar rate had much to do with the day's declines. The dollar rate was easier by 50 reis at 19.780 milreis. Milds generally were down $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., although Brazilian offerings were unchanged. The movement of coffee from Brazilian ports last week showed a sharp pickup as the result of a jump in shipments to Europe. Europe took 210,000 bags, the United States 179,000 bags, and all others 29,000 bags, a total of 418,000 bags against only 280,000 bags in the previous week. The Havre market closed unchanged to $1 / 4$ franc lower.
On the 20th inst. futures closed 6 to 8 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 55 lots. The old Rio contract closed 3 to 8 points lower, with sales totaling only 5 lots. Brazil's dollar rate at 19.960 milreis to the dollar was 80 reis weaker than the close of the previous day. European selling of the near months in the local market was believed influenced by the serious developments in the Far East. The further weakness in the dollar rate was another influence operating against lacal coffee values. Weather in Brazil at all fire reporting stations was described as "fine," and spot prices there ing stations was described as "Ine," and spot prices there
were unchanged. At Havre declines ranged from $11 / 2$ to were uncha
On the 21st inst. futures closed 6 to 5 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 61 lots. Trading in coffee futures was relatively dull. The Santos contract during early afternoon stood about 2 points higher, with March selling at 6.08c. Rio de Janeiro reported that spot No. 7 coffee had advanced 200 reis. There was no reported change in Brazilian exchange. In Havre futures were $1 / 2$ franc lower. Actuals were quiet and steady. Cost were $1 / 2$ franc lower. Actuals were quiet and steady. Cost and freight offers on Santos 4 s wel'e quoted by one source
at 6.45 c . Manizales were held at $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Next Sunday will mark the start of "iced coffee" week, with ceremonies at the World's Fair to bring the merits of iced coffee to the attention of the public.

On the 22d inst. futures closed 2 to 4 points net higher for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 62 lots. The Rio contract closed with sales of only two contracts in the July delivery which closed 1 point net higher. An improvement in Brazilian exchange was attended by higher prices in the coffee futures market. The Santos contract gained 2 to 4 points, with May selling at 6.18c. However, a holiday in

Brazil tended to restrict interest. The old Rio contract was unchanged with July at 4.18c. Exchange was 160 reis better at 19.8 to the dollar. Havre futures were $1 / 2$ to 2 franes higher. Actuals were steady. Reports again were circulated to the effect that the Colombian Coffee Federation was supporting the market for mild coffees on the basis of $121 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. To-day futures closed 4 to 5 points net lower for the Santos contract, with sales totaling 46 lots. Sales totaled only 3 contracts in the old Rio. Liquidation in the July position and switching coupled with scattered trade selling caused coffee futures to sell off 4 to 7 points. May Santos contracts sold at 6.12 c ., off 1 point. Brazilian milreis contracts sold at 20 reis weaker at 19.82 to the dollar. Cost and exchange was 20 reis weaker at 19.82 to the doilh. Cost and
freight offers were generally unchanged, with Santos 4 s at 6.15 to 6.60 c . Mild coffees improved but business was light. Manizales were reported selling at $121 / 8$ to $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Havre futures were $1 / 4$ franc lower to $3 / 4$ franc higher.
Rio coffee prices closed as follows:
July-_-.........................16| December-
Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

$\qquad$

Cocoa-On the 19 th inst. futures closed 7 to 9 points net lower. The cocoa market registered new lows for the season during today's session, the weakness being due largely to heavy liquidation influenced by the record warehouse stocks in New York and the lack of any appreciable demand. As a result of this combination of bearish factors prices hit new lows for the season, almost reaching the 4c. level, which so far has been broken only once prior to the 1933 bank holiday. July cocoa futures on the New York Exchange closed at 4.05c. There was some buying by manufacturers on the scale down, but this had no appreciable effect in checking the decline. With invisible supply beliered to be high by some trade circles, and stocks of cocoa in licensed warehouses continuing to hover around all-time peaks, the estimated increase of $10 \%$ over last year's consumer business apparently has not taken up the slack. Although the London Terminal Market was firmer later in the day and closed steady, the early morning losses on the news were not regained. Local closing: June, 4.04 ; July, 4.05 ; Sept., 4.15; Oct, 4.20 .
On the 20th inst. futures closed 7 to 8 points net lower. Transactions totaled 378 lots, or 5.065 tons. For the first time in six years cocoa futures dropped below 4c. On sales of 11 lots, just before noon, the July contract touched 4c., dropped to 3.99 c ., and to 3.98 c ., and finally closed at 3.97 c . on the sale of five lots. It was reported to be a buyers' market, with manufacturers able to take considerable quar

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
3861
tities of cocoa as prices moved lower. Liquidation seemed to center largely in the September, July and December positions. Hedge selling against Bahias in the March and May positions continued to contribute to the downward movement of prices. The London Terminal Cocoa Market continued easier, with closing quotations $11 / 2$ to $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. lower, and sales totaling 930 tons. London actuals were 3d. lower Local elosing: June, 3.96 ; July, 3.97 ; Oct., 4.13; Dec., 4.22. Jan., 4.27.

On the 21 st inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. Transactions totaled 227 lots. After the September position had hit a new seasonal low price of 4.07c., the cocoa market rebounded on improved demand. During early afternoon prices were 1 to 2 points net higher. Sales to that time totaled $\mathbf{9 , 1 7 5}$ lots. No change was reported in warehouse stocks. A cable from the Bahia Cocoa Institute of Brazil said that arrivals of cocoa to the end of May were $20 \%$ behind the arrivals in May last year Local closing: July, 3.98; Sept., 4.09; Dec., 4.24; March, 4.38; Мау, 4.49.

On the 22 dinst. futures closed 8 to 5 points net higher. Transactions totaled 209 lots. The cocoa market strengthened at last. Prices rebounded strongly on rumors that Brazilian producers, who have been hedging right along, had withdrawn their offerings because of dissatisfaction with the price here Shorts covered freely. During early afternoon prices were 6 to 8 points higher, with July at 4.05 c., up 7 points. Warehouse stocks decreased 1,000 bags. They now total 1,421 ,651 bags. A year ago they aggregated 662,829 bags. Local closing: July, 40.6; Sept., 4.16; Oct., 4.19; Dec., 4.31; Jan., 4.36; March, 4.46; May, 4.56. To-day futures closed 3 points net higher to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 196 lots. The recovery in cocoa futures continued with manufacturer buying the feature. The market acted sold out. Prices during early afternoon were 2 to 4 points higher. A gold Coast cable reported that an earthquake had visited the region but that the cocoa crop had not been damaged. Sales of futures to early afternoon totaled 135 lots. WareSales of futures to early afternoon totaled 135 lots. 1,4 arehouse stocks decreased 1,800 bags. They now total $1,419,-$
862 bags compared with 665,889 bags a year ago. Local 862 bags compared with 665,889 bags a year ago. Local
closing: July, 4.09 ; Sept., 4.17 ; Dec., 4.31 ; Jan., 4.35 ; March, 4.45;' Мау, 4.55.
Sugar-On the 19th inst. futures closed 1 to 2 points net lower. The chief factor operating against sugar values today was the strike in the three refineries at Philadelphia. Sales were only 111 lots, half of which represented July liquidation in advance of first notice day on Monday. The selling of July here was absorbed by shorts, who took the offerings outright or on a switching basis. Trade houses were on both sides of the market. It was reported in the raw sugar.market that part of the 6,000 tons of Philippines due this week, which were believed to be available on a bid of 2.80 c ., were ordered into store yesterday, and the balance may go into store if not sold. Refiners would pay 2.80 c. for anything arriving next week or beyond, it was said. The world sugar contract closed $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower on all deliveries excepting July, which closed 2 points higher, reflecting the steadier market for actuals in London. London raws were held at 7 s . $411 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .$, parity $1.331 / 2$ c. Futures don raws were held at $7 \mathrm{~s} .41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., pa
there were 3 d . lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$ higher.
On the 20 th inst. futures closed unchanged to 1 point up. Transactions totaled 274 lots. While the market was fairly active, prices ruled within a narrow range. The Government issued delivery figures today for five months, and while they were slightly lower than expected, they were without apparent market influence. The strike situation in Philadelphia is unchanged, the plants of Franklin, Penn, and McCahan remaining closed. Trading on the local Exchange was largely professional and confined mostly to switches. Trade houses with refinery connections were buying July and selling September. Today National bought 10,000 bags of Puerto Ricos, clearing June 28, at 2.80 c., and 5,000 bags of excess quota raw on the same boat at 2.80c. An additional 10,000 bags, also on the same boat, which went to an operator at 2.80 c., also will find their way to National, it is reported. The world sugar contract closed 11/2 to $1 / 2$ point higher, with transactions totaling 28 lots. London futures were 3 to $1 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher. August shipment parcels were held at $6 \mathrm{~s} .101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., equal to 1.24 c . f.o.b. Cuba.

On the 21 st inst. futures closed 6 to 2 points net higher for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 242 lots. The world sugar contract closed 1 to 3 points net higher, with sales totaling 217 lots. Reports that all distressed raw sugar had been absorbed gave the domestic market a lift, while news that the International Sugar Council may act on next year's quotas tomorrow, proved a tonic to world sugar. During early afternoon domestic prices were 3 to 4 points higher. In the raw market a sale of prompt Philippines at 2.80 c . a pound was made, but it was rumored that 2.82 c . had been paid for July sugars. In the refined trade it was predicted that the strike in Philadelphia would be settled soon. It also was believed that a move of refined sugar could not be long delayed. World sugar at one stage showed advances of 2 to $31 / 2$ points. London futures were $3 / 4$ to $31 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. higher, while raws were done at the equivalent of $1.431 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a pound f.ob. Cuba.

On the 22d. inst. futures closed 1 point up on all deliveries of the domestic contract, with sales totaling 165 lots. The world sugar contract closed $41 / 2$ points to $1 / 2$ point net higher, with sales totaling 104 lots. Both domestic and world sugar contracts were strong today. During early afternoon the domestic contract was 2 to 3 foints higher on buying attributed to news from Cuba indicating that early action would be taken on the Cuban treaty revision. In the raw market most offerings were cleared up at 2.85 c ., a rise of 5 points in the spot price. Local refiners were reported to be filling heavy delivery orders, some of the business believed to emanate from the trade which normally depends on Philadelphia processors. In the world market prices were strong showing gains of as much as $51 / 2$ points on July which sold at 1.45 c . London futures were unchanged to 2 d . higher Today futures closed 1 point down to unchanged for the domestic contract, with sales totaling 335 lots. The world sugar contract closed $11 / 2$ to 5 points net lower, with sales totaling 99 lots. Sugar markets were slightly lower. The domestic contract during early afternoon stood unchanged to 1 point lower, still holding nearly all of the gains made earlier this week. In the raw market prices were steady, with no sales reported. Cubas were held for 2c., equivalent to 2.90 c . duty paid. While there was no news in refined sugar, the market looks for early developments. The world sugar contract was easier on sellirg due to uncertainty regarding third year quotas. During early afternoon active positions were 1 to 3 points lower. London futures were unchanged to 2 d . lower. Nothing official emanated from the Int rnu onal Sugar Cs: ncil now in session in London. Prices were as follows: July-ibe
Septerner
January 1.88| March
1.45
1.95


Lard-On the 17th inst. futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher. The market proved a rather dull affair during most of the short session. The volume of trading was light and without feature. Lard exports from the Port of New York were light and totaled only 40,800 pounds today, destined for Gothenburg. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3d. higher. Receipts of hogs were quite heavy last week, and this caused top price on hogs at Chicago to decline to $\$ 6.50$. Chicago hog prices today remained nominally steady at riday's levels. Receints for the Western run were light and totaled 10,500 eap arainst 10,600 head for the same day last year.
On the 19th inst. futures closed 2 points net higher. Trading was light, the market firming up some on short covering in the later session. Futures advanced 2 to 5 points. The market later became sluggish and prices eased a bit, though slight net gains were shown at the close. Export shipments of American lard today totaled 48,000 pounds, destined for Southampton. Liverpool lard futures were unchanged to 3 d . lower. Chicago hog prices closed 10 to 20 c . higher, owing to the lighter hog marketings than expected. Receipts at the Midwest packing center totaled 14,000 head and the trade was expecting about 17,000 hogs. Western hog marketings totaled 59,400 head against 56,000 head for the same day a year ago.
On the 20th inst. futures closed 5 to 7 points net lower. Early prices were 2 points net lower, but as the session progressed scattered selling pressure for speculative account made its appearance. Liverpool lard futures were again quiet, with prices unchanged from the previous finals. Receipts of hogs at the leading Western packing centers today were 69,200 head against 60,200 head for the corresponding week last year. Hog prices at Chicago finished 5 to 10 c . lower. Scattered sales were reported at prices ranging from $\$ 5.85$ to $\$ 6.85$.
On the 21st inst. futures closed unchanged to 5 points lower. Trading was light, with price fluctuations narrow. The market was a featureless affair. Lard exports from the Port of New York yesterday were 97,875 pounds, destined for Liverpool and Naples. Hog prices at Chicago closed 10 to 15 c . higher. Sales. ranged from $\$ 6$ to $\$ 7$. Western hog marketings were 54,100 head against 46,600 head the same day last year. Liverpool futures were 3 to 6 d . lower.
On the 22 d . inst. futures closed 2 to 5 points net lower. Trading was light, with price fluctuations narrow. The undertone, however, ruled heavy during most of the session. Lard exports from the Port of New York totaled 468,060 pounds, destined to Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, Catonia, Naples and Gothenburg. Liverpool lard futures ruled quiet, with prices unchanged to 3d. lower per cwt. Today futures closed 3 to 2 points net higher. The market was relatively quiet and without feature.
daily closing priges of lard futures in chicago


Pork-(Export), mess, $\$ 19.371 / 2$ per barrel (per 200 pounds); family, (40-50 pieces to barrel), $\$ 17.75$ per barrel. Beef: (Export), steady. Family (export), $\$ 22$ per barrel (200 pounds), nominal. Cut meats: quiet. Pickled hams: picnic, loose, c. a. f. -4 to 6 lbs., $131 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 6$ to $8 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 8 to 10 lbs., $111 / 2$ c. Skinned, loose, c. a. f. -14 to 16 lbs.,
$181 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 163$ /4c. Bellies: clear, f. o. b. New York -6 to 8 lbs., $141 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 8$ to 10 lbs., $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 10 to $12 \mathrm{lbs} ., 121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Bellies: clear, dry salted, boxed, N. Y.- 16 to $18 \mathrm{lbs} ., 85 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.; 18 to $20 \mathrm{lbs} ., 83 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 20$ to $25 \mathrm{lbs} ., 81 / \mathrm{c}$.; 25 to $30 \mathrm{lbs} ., 8 \mathrm{c}$. Butter: creamery, firsts to higher than extra and premium marks: $223 / 4$ to $241 / 2$. Cheese: State, held ' 38 , 17 to $191 / 2$ c. Eggs: mixed colors: checks to special packs: $133 / 4$ offer to 181/4 bid.

Oils-Linseed oil in tank cars are quoted 8.6 to 8.8 c . per pound, and in tank wagons- 8.6 to 9.0 c . Quotations: China wood: nearby, drums-21 to 24c. Coconut: crude, tanks, nearby-. $031 / 8$ bid; Pacific Coast, spot-. $023 / 4$ bid. Corn: crude, West, tank, nearby-. $055 / 8$ to $.053 / 4$. Olive: denatured drums, carlots, shipments- 79 to 81 ; spot- 82 to 83 . Soy bean: crude, tanks, West-.043/4 to .05; L. C. L. N. Y.6.7 to 6.8 . Edibles: coconut, 76 degrees- $91 / 8$ bid. Lard: prime, ex. winter- 9 offer. Cod: crude, Norwegian, light filtered-30 offer. Turpentine: $301 / 4$ to $321 / 4$. Rosins: $\$ 4.75$ to $\$ 7.65$.

Cottonseed Oil sales yesterday, including switches, 226 contracts. Crude S. E., $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Prices closed as follows:


Rubber-On the 19th inst. futures closed 6 to 10 points net higher. Transactions totaled 790 tons. Mast of the activity on the floor was trade operations. There was some commission house buying also, but it was very light. The actual market was quiet. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the trade advanced $1 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. to $167 / 16 \mathrm{c}$. Crude rubber stocks in England for the week ended June 17 were reported at 64,531 tons, a decrease of 902 tons for the week preceding. Local closing: June, 16.22; July, 16.24; Sept., 16.33; Dec., 16.36; March, 16.42.
On the 20 th inst. futures closed 8 to 11 points net higher. Transactions totaled 1,160 tons. The market was relatively quiet, with the undertone firm during most of the session. London dealers were noted as buyers in the July position. Selling came from scattered sources. A rather good demand from dealer and trade sources near the close sent prices to the highs of the day. The outside market was quiet. Offerings from the Far East continue limited. Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the actual Spot standard No. 1 ribbed smoked sheets in the actual market advanced 1/16c. to $161 / 2 \mathrm{cc}$ Local closing: June
On the 21st inst. prices closed 3 points to 1 point net lower. Transactions totaled 102 lots. Trading in rubber futures continued quiet and the market narrow. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 410 tons, of which 150 tons were exchanged for physicals. It was said that short covering "by traders absorbed commission" house offerings. London closed unchanged to $1 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also wondon closed unchanged to $1 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Singapore also wointed over failure of foreign prices to follow the rise here yesterday. Local closing: July, 16.30; Sept., 16.39 ; Dec., 16.45 ; Jan., 16.46; Mach, 16.47;' May, 16.55.

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 4 points to 1 point net lower. Transactions totaled 147 lots. Rubber futures eased a little in moderately active trading which to early afternoon totaled 1,120 tons, of which 300 were exchanged for actuals. At that time the market was 2 to 3 points net lower, with July at 16.28 e . and December at 16.42 c . It was reported that brokers for Akron factory interests were buyers of March contracts. There is little or no outside speculative interest in rubber. London was unchanged to $3-32 \mathrm{~d}$ lower. Singapore also was easier. Local closing; July, 16.27; Sept., 16.35; Oct., 16.37; Dec., 16.41; March, 16.46. To-day futures closed 2 points up to 1 point lower. Transactions totaled 101 lots. Although there was active selling of July by commission houses, the futures market was steady. Much interest was evinced in the news that a barter agreement had been signed but the market ignored it. Sales to early afternoon totaled only 630 tons, of which 200 tons were exchanged for physical rubber. At that time July stood at 16.26 c ., off 1 point, while March at 16.46 was unchanged.

The London market was unchanged to 1-16d higher. The open interest in New York rubber futures last night was 2,803 lots, of which 1,165 lots were in the September position and 416 in July. Local closing: June, 2.461/2; July, $2.341 / 2$; Aug., 2.231/2; Oct., 2.171/2; Nov., 2.16; Dec., 2.16; Jan., 2.15 .

Hides-On the 17th inst. futures closed 1 point lower to 8 points higher. The opening range was unchanged to 7 points lower. Transactions totaled $1,560,000$ pounds. No sales were reported in the domestic spot hide market during the day. The inquiry has been fairly active of late, but as a rule business has been comparatively light. Spot hide prices remained unchanged today. Local closing: June, 10.66 ; Sept., 11.01; Dec., 11.34; March, 11.62; June, 11.90.

On the 19th inst. futures closed 4 to 6 points net higher. The opening range was 9 points higher to 5 points lower. The market was fairly active, though trading showed no special features. No important sales were reported in the domestic spot hide market, but the turnover last week was reported at more than 60,000 hides at steady prices. Transactions in futures totaled $2,640,000$ pounds for the day. Certificated stocks of hides in warehouses licensed by the Exchange increased by 10,478 hides to a total of $1,369,847$
hides. Local closing: June, 10.72; Sept., 11.05; Dec., 11.38; March, 11.67.
On the 20 th inst. futures closed 3 to 7 points net higher. Trading was light, with fluctuations very narrow. Transactions totaled $2,720,000$ pounds, of which 40,000 pounds were exchanged for physicals. The domestic spot hide market was quiet, with no sales reported. Spot prices were unchanged. Local closing: June, 10.77; Sept., 11.12; Dec 11.43; March, 11.73.

On the 21st inst. futures closed 2 points up to 4 points net lower. Transactions totaled only 63 lots, all in the new contract. Light local and commission house selling depressed prices of raw hide futures in spite of news of more sales of spot hides at steady prices. Trading was small, volume totaling only $1,200,000$ pounds to early afternoon. At that time September stood at 11.04c., off 8 points, and December at 11.33 c., off 10 points. Towards the close the market firmed up and a good part of the early losses were recovered. Local closing, new contracts: June, 10.79; Sept., 11.11; Dec., 11.39; March, 11.69

On the 22 d inst. futures closed 3 points down to unchanged. Transactions totaled 93 lots, all in the new contracts. The opening range was 7 to 12 points net lower because of the easier stock market, but recovered later on buying inspired by news of active and firm prices in the spot hide market of Chicago. Sales of spot hides yesterday' totaled about 50,000 pieces, including May-June light native cow hides at 11c. a pound. Sales of futures to early afternoon totaled $2,320,000$ pounds. Local closing: New Contracts: Sept., 11.08; Dec., 11.38; March, 11.67. To-day futures closed 30 to 18 points net higher for the new contract, with sales totaling 151 lots. There were no sales registered in the old contract. Raw hide futures rallied after opening 1 to 8 points lower, standing unchanged in early afternoon with September at 11.08c. and December at 11.38c. on sales of $1,000,000$ pounds. Early selling of September was readily absorbed as: the market improved when stocks advanced. Further activity in spot hides at steady prices also was favorable. Domestic packer sales yesterday totaled 25,000 hides. The open position in hide futures last night was 2,703 lots, all in the new contract. There are no old contracts outstanding. The largest open interest is in September with 1,846 lots. Only 28 June, 1939, contracts are still open. Local closing: New Contract: June, 11.08; Sept., 11.28; Dec., 11.58; March, 11.85.
Ocean Freights-Inquiry for tonnage the past week was reported as moderately active. Movement of scrap iron is expected to be heavy from North America to the United Kingdom and the Continent during the balance of this month. Charters included: Scrap: Atlantic range to Gydnia, early July; 20s. 6d. Atlantic range to Gydnia, June-July; 20s. 6 d . North Atlantic to Gydnia, July, 20s.6d. Gulf to United Kingdom, July, 20s. Atlantic range to Gydnia, prompt, 20s. 6d. Atlantic range to United Kingdom, July, one port loading 17 s .9 d ., two ports loading, 18 s .3 d . Another reported fixed Gulf to Far East, July, 20s. Atlantic range to Gydnia, early July, 20s. 6d. Grain Booked: Ten loads Montreal to Scandinavia, August, basis, 14c., Copenhagen. Ten loads Albany to Antwerp-Rotterdam, June, ${ }^{12 \mathrm{c}}$. Sugar: Barbados, to United Kingdom-Continent, June 23$30 ; 16 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ Barbados and Jamaica loading, 17s. Barbados to United Kingdom, June-July, 16s.
Coal-The coal business continues in a very unsettled state. Despite price competition in the industry, the demand for hard coal is light. Dealers are said to be holding off waiting for even lower levels. Prices in the wholesale anthracite industry have been shaded ever since the first of the month. At the present, coal from most of the line companies can be purchased for $\$ 5.25$ per ton for egg, stove and nut, while pea is being offered at $\$ 4.15$ per ton Tidewater quotations are $\$ 5$ per ton for egg, stove and nut and pea at $\$ 4$ per ton. This current price competition began after the bill in Pennsylvania to regulate production was defeated. Quotations on the line were first reduced to $\$ 5.40$ per ton for the larger sizes and then put down to $\$ 5.25$ per ton. As a result of the current situation some mines have had to shut down. It is claimed that these mines could not meet their expenses at the current levels.

Wool-The wool market slowed up considerably during the past week, and although higher asking rates are meeting resistance, the undertone is reasonably firm. It is reported that new clip wools are arriving in larger volume though the total for the first five months shows a rather sharp decline as compared with the same period last year. It is reported that mills and top makers are still receiving wools bought before shearing and there is little reason to suppose that they are short of raw material. The main interest of the wool trade is said to be centered upon greasy raw materials for for worsted manufacture. Top makers are not purchasing freely and mill buying is for immediate requirement. Despite the heavy backlog of worsted orders held by the mills, there is no current reflection of this satisfactory mill position in the sluggish Boston spot market. However, in woolen wools the fine territory clothing has risen 2c. and is now quoted 62 to 65 c . All the scoured pulled wools are strong and scoured shorn wools are firmly based on the greasy wool position. A London cable states that wool fairs throughout the country are realizing prices fully 2 to 3 d. above last year. At the Rugby wool fair 13,000 fleeces sold in the record time
of 30 minutes. The average price was $91 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., compared to 7d. last year.

Silk-On the 19th inst. futures closed 2c. higher to $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower for the No. 1 contract, while No. 2 contract closed 2 c . off to 5 c . up. Only 560 bales were sold in the No. 1 contract. There was no business recorded for the No. 2 contract. The market opened $31 / 2$ c. lower for all active deliveries. The Japanese primary markets were easier, with Yokohama futures ruling 15 to 21 yen off, while Kobe came through 10 to 18 yen lower. Grade D advanced 10 yet to 1,190 yen at Yokohama and advanced 5 yen at Kobe to 1,185 yen. Spot sales in both centers totaled 275 bales, while futures transactions totaled 8,775 bales. Loca closing, Contract No. 1: June, 2.50; July, 2.36; Aug., 2.26; Oct., $2.18 \frac{1}{2}$; Dec., $2.16 \frac{1}{2}$; Jan., 2.15. Contract No. 2: June, 243 ; July 2.35 ; Aug., 2.22 ; Oct. 2.13 ; Dec., 2.09 .
On the 20 th inst. futures closed 2 to $51 / 2$. net lower, this range covering both contracts. Activity was confined largely to nearby deliveries. Importers were active, buying the July and August and selling the June futures. Trade liquidation and buying was also reported on the floor Transactions totaled 1,850 bales, including 1,720 bales on the No. 1 contract and 130 bales on the No. 2 contract Cocoon prices in the primary markets remained unchanged, with the whites at 66 kake and the yellows at 64 kake. Yokohama futures were 2 yen higher to 23 yen lower while Kobe ruled 12 to 25 yen weaker. Grade D closed at 1,155 yen in both centers, declining 35 yen at Yokohama and 30 yen lower at Kobe. Spot sales in both markets amounted to 575 bales, while futures transactions totaled 10.350 bales. Local closing, No. 1 Contract: June, 2.441/2; July, $2.331 / 2$; Aug., 2.23 ; 0ct., $2.16 \frac{1}{2}$; Nov., $2.151 / 2$; Dec. 2.14. Contract No. 2: June, 2.41; Aug, 2.20; Oct., 2.10.

On the 21 st inst. futures closed 1 to 3 c net higher. Transactions totaled 59 lots. The firmer markets in Japan met with a sympathetic improvement here. During early afternoon the July No. 1 contract was up $11 / 2$ c. at $\$ 2.35$ Sales on the No. 1 contract totaled 320 bales to that time, while on the No. 2 contract 10 bales were sold. Trade and commission house interests were on both sides of the market. In the uptown spot market crack double extra advanced $1 / 2$ c. to $\$ 2.47$ a pound. The Yokohama Bourse closed 5 to 14 yen higher. Grade D silk in the outside market advanced 10 yen to 1,165 yen a bale. Local closing, No. 1 contract: June, 2.47 ; July, $2.341 / 2 /$; Aug., 2.251/2; Sept., 2.21 ; Oct., $2.18 \frac{1}{2}$; Nov., $2.16 \frac{1}{2}$; Dec., $2.161 / 2$; Jan., 2.16.

On the 22 d . inst. futures closed $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. down to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. up. Transactions totaled 75 lots. Lower prices in Japanese markets were reflected in a moderate fall in prices here although at the lower levels futures were steady. This early afternoon Sept. delivery stood at $\$ 2.19$, off 2 c ., and Dec. at $\$ 2.141 / 2$, off 2 c . also. Sales to early afternoon totaled 340 bales, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk in the uptown spot market was $1 / 2$ c. lower at $\$ 2.451 / 2$. Yokohama Bourse prices were 18 to 24 yen lower. Grade D silk was unchanged at 1,165 yen. Local closing: No. 1 contracts: June, 2.46; Aug., 2.24; Sept., $2.191 / 2$; Oct., $2.171 / 2$; Nov., 2.17; Dee., $2.151 / 2$; Jan., 2.16. Today futures closed 2c. net higher to 1c. net lower. Transactions totaled 121 lots. Trading interest in silk futures was light and was on both sides of the market. Prices were fairly steady at a moderately lower level in sympathy with declines in the Japanese markets. During early afternoon Sept. No. 1 contract stood at $\$ 2.19$, off $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., while Dec. at $\$ 2.14$ was $11 / 2$ c. lower. Sales to that time totaled 340 bales, all in the No. 1 contract. The price of crack double extra silk was $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower at $\$ 2.44$ a pound: Yokohama Bourse prices were 3 to 10 yen lower. Grade D silk dropped 20 yen to 1,145 yen a bale. Last night 2,211 lots of silk were outstanding on the No. 1 contract and 144 on the No. 2. There were no 1940 contracts open beyond Jan. Certified stocks of silk are down to 100 bales, but 380 bales await certification: Withdrawals from stocks this month have totaled 500 bales. Localclosing: June, 2.461/2; July, 2.341/2; Aug., 2.231/2; Sept., 2.191/2; Oct., June, $2.461 / 2$; July, $2.341 / 2$; Aug., 2.231/2; Sep
2.1712 , Nov., 2.16; Dec., 2.16; Jan., 2.15.

## COTTON

Friday Night, June 23, 1939
The Movement of the Crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South tonight, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 36,239 bales, against 23,331 bales last week and 16,177 36,239 bales, against 23,331 bales last week and 16,177
bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1, 1938, $3,398,089$ bales, against $7,048,604$ bales for the same period of 1937-38, showing a decrease since Aug. 1, 1937, of $3,650,515$ bales.

| Receip | Sat | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Th | Fri. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| est |  | 4,743 | 1,176 | 14 14 | 77 | 07 |  |
| Couston |  | 479 |  | 14 | 77 |  |  |
| New Orl | 90 | ${ }_{8}^{957}$ | 2,750 |  | 2 | 110 |  |
| Pensac |  |  |  |  |  | 37 | 7 |
| Jacksonv |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| orfolk | 60 | 25 | 0 |  | 16 | 79 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 71 | 671 |
| otals this we | 4,054 | 6,456 | 4,988 | 2,091 | 4,068 | 14,584 | 36,23 |

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 June 23 | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | Stock |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{T}$ This | Since Aug | $\begin{aligned} & \text { This } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} 1937$ | 1939 | 1938 |
|  | 11,275 | 991,385 | 6. | $\xrightarrow{1,905,001}$ | 478,106 552,810 |  |
| Corpus Chir | 327 | ${ }^{293,66}$ | 204 | 399 | ${ }^{502} \mathbf{4 3 , 6 3 8}$ |  |
| Beaumont- |  | 116,678 |  | 11 | 31,778 <br> 411 |  |
| Mobile |  | 66,324 | 4,027 | 216,196 | $4{ }_{41}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pensacola }}$ | 37 | 12,800 |  | 77 | 3, |  |
| Savannah | 177 | 36,474 | 4,217 | 132 | 142,855 | 146, |
| Charlest |  |  | 31 | 194 | $\begin{array}{r}30,797 \\ 5 \\ \hline 148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Wilming |  | 13,284 | ${ }^{3} 5$ | 27.751 | 10,378 |  |
| Nown |  | 16,117 | 35 | 55,891 |  |  |
| Boston- | 671 | 25,536 | 347 | 26.3 | 1,178 | 3,702 1,075 |
| Tota | 36 | 3,398,089 |  |  |  |  |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1938-39 | 1937-38 | 1936-37 | 1935-36 | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 83 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orie | 16,976 | 3,501 | 6,0 | 12,019 | 4,17 |  |
| Mobile |  |  | 2, 2.880 |  |  |  |
| Savannah | 177 | 4.217 | 2,751 | 1,207 | 233 |  |
| harleston |  | 358 | $\overline{3} 2 \overline{7}$ | $52 \overline{6}$ | 209 | ,460 |
|  | 440 | 335 | 837 | 781 | 136 | 4 |
| All others.-- | $1,036{ }^{1}$ | 582 | 2,42 | 1,140 | 249 |  |
| otal |  |  |  |  |  |  |

al this wk.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a tota of 28,436 bales, of which 5,017 were to Great Britain, 676 to France, 6,135 to Germany, 2,142 to Italy, 7,712 to Japan, 50 to China, and $6,7 € 4$ to other destinations. In the côrresponding week last year total exports were 31,333 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been $3,204,006$ bales, against $5,472,900$ bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:


Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active the past week, especially during the latter half of the period. Prospects for an export subsidy for cotton attracted considerable foreign and domestic buying, with the result that new seasonal highs again were registered. Assertions by Agriculture Department officials that an export subsidy for cotton would be instituted even if the House rejected the appropriation of $\$ 113,000,000$ for crop surplus removal as a part of the agricultural appropriations bill, influenced quite a wave of buying.
On the 17th inst. prices closed 4 to 8 points net higher. A combination of bullish developments was responsible for the market's firmness during the short session today. Foreign and commission house buying, unfavorable weather in the South and the agitation for inflationary measures by a Senate silver bloc were the contributing influences to the upward trend. Continued rains in the Eastern sections of the belt, with Alabama experiencing its 33 d consecutive day of rainfall, gained attention. Dry Western areas had no moisture relief, while the situation were was aggravated by high temperatures. The market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 6 points. Offerings were not large, and included some hedging through spot houses and some scattered liquidation. Additional repossessions of cotton from loan stocks of the Commodity Credit Corporation of 33,652 bales occurred during the week, as compared with 22,912 bales in the previous week. Sales in Southern spot cotton markets today (Saturday) totaled 2,397 bales, against 911 bales on the corresponding day last year. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 9.48 c .
On the 19th inst. prices closed 1 to 4 points net higher. Trading was light, with the undertone steady during most of the session. After opening 1 to 2 points lower the list at one time worked up to net gains of 5 to 8 points, but later reacted under light scattered selling. Although pressure at the start was light; demand was even slower, and prices sagged a point or two in the early transactions. The firmer tone of the stock market attracted some buying, and this, combined with routine trade buying, proved sufficient to cause advances. Rains in the Eastern part of the belt on Sunday were considered unfavorable, although clearing conditions in the same area created hopefulness that the extended period of rainy weather was letting up. Washington news offered no light on the status of the cotton export subsidy, as it was indicated that the agricultural appropriation bill would not leave the joint conference committee for a day or so more, when it will go back to the House for action on Senate amendments. Southern spot markets today were unchanged to 5 points higher, with average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets quoted at 9.50 c .

On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to 4 points lower. The market followed an irregular course again today as the trade awaited Washington action on cotton export subsidy legislation. The tone was steady during most of the session, although liquidation late in the day caused moderate reactions. Weather conditions over the cotton belt were more favorable, with little or no rain in the Eastern half. The trade appeared to ignore firm Liverpool cables, where tightness of spot cotton is influencing values. Trade price-fixing was the chief stabilizing influence here. Foreign orders consisted largely of selling July and buying distant months. Other selling during the greater part of the day was light, and only a small demand was needed to sustain values. Traders were awaiting action on the $\$ 113,000,000$ added to the agricultural appropriation bill by the Senate, part of which could be used for a cotton export subsidy. Average price of middling at the 10 designated spot markets was 9.49 c .
On the 21st inst. prices closed 11 to 14 points net higher, with the exception of July, which closed 1 point net higher. After displaying an easier tone throughout the earlier part of the day, the cotton market improved rather sharply this afternoon in a limited volume of transactions. A short time before the close of business active months registered gains of 1 to 13 points from the closing levels of the preceding day. Around midday prices were 2 to 5 points lower. In a limited trade the local futures market again failed to respond to worse than expected Liverpool cables, opening unchanged to 1 point lower. The feature of the initial call was foreign selling in July and October, with most of the liquidation coming from Bombay sources in the spot month. The differences between New York and Bombay were at the widest of the season this morning. Support was given by price-fixing orders through trade accounts, short covering, and some absorption through spot houses. In the new crop deliveries hedge selling and Southern liquidation made their appearance.
On the 22d inst. prices closed 14 to 9 points net higher, with the July delivery only 3 points higher. After displaying a slightly mixed tone throughout the greater part of the day, cotton prices developed a firm footing this afternoon in a limited volume of business. Shortly before the close the list ranged 1 to 10 points net higher. Responding to the broad general buying from practically all portions of the trade and from Bombay and Liverpool sources, futures moved up 5 to 16 points in a nervous and erratic opening. Buying orders were light, coming out of the
advance from professionals, brokers with New Orleans connections, and Southern spot firms. Considerable covering by shorts was in evidence as prices bulged on the call. The market's strength in the new crop positions was a reflection of the trade belief that an export subsidy may be enacted on new crop cotton through funds available in the agricultural appropriation bill, which comes up for a vote in the House today.
Today prices closed 10 to 15 points net higher. Prices for cotton futures maintained their firm tone today in a moderate volume of sales. A short time before the close of business active positions showed advances of 4 to 7 points over the closing levels of the previous day. Around midday the market was 4 to 6 points higher. The local futures market opened 2 to 4 points higher. Bidding was active on the opening, although the turnover was not as heavy as yesterday. Most of the action came from foreign interests. Brokers with Bombay connections were buyers of March and May, while Liverpool accounts appeared to be liquidating October and December. There were small buying orders in October and December by Japanese brokers, and Southern interests also were moderate buyers in these months. Short covering and some Wall Street buying in July absorbed limited offerings. There was considerable activity in the December position after the opening, with Southern spot interests bidding and brokers with foreign connections on the selling side.
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

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

Premiums and discounts for grades and staples are the average quotations of 10 markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, and staple premiums represent $60 \%$ of the average premiums over $7 / 8$-inch cotton at the 10 markets on June 22:


## New York Quotations for 32 Years

The quotations for middling upland at New York on June 23 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


Futures-The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday <br> June 17 | Monday June 19 | Tuesday <br> June 20 | Wednesday June 21 | Thursday <br> June 22 | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July (1939) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range -- | 9.22-9.27 | 9,25-9.33 | 9.28-9.34 | 9.25-9.33 | 9.30-9:44 | 9.38-9.47 |
| Aug,RangeCla |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | $8.50 n$ | $8.51 n$ | $8.50 n$ | $8.61 n$ | 8,74n | $8.85 n$ |
| Replange.- |  |  |  | 8.50-8.50 |  |  |
| Closing. | 8.55n | $8.56 n$ | $8.55 n$ | $8.66 n$ | $8.79 n$ | $8.90 n$ |
| Oct.- ${ }_{\text {Range }}$. | 8.39-8.45 | 8.43- 8.50 | 8.42-8.49 | 8.41-8.58 | 8. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dec.- | 8.31n | $8.33 n$ | $8.32 n$ | 8.43 | $8.55 n$ | $8.67 n$ |
| Range -- | 8.13-8.18 | 8.17-8.24 | 8.17-8.23 | 8.15-8.32 | 8.38-8.50 | 8.44-8.55 |
| $\underset{\text { Jan.(1940) }}{\text { Closing }}$ | 8.18 | 8.20 | 8.19 | 8.30 | 8.43-8.44 | 8.55 - |
| Range -- | 8.03-8.04 | 8.05-8.14 | $8.04-8.10$ | 8.06-8.19 | 8.28-8.34 | 8.34-8.42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 8.02n | $8.04 n$ | $8.01 n$ | $8.15 n$ | $8.26 n$ | $8.40 n$ |
| Range. | 7.96-7.99 | 7.97-8.04 | 7.97-8.03 | 7.94-8.13 | 8.17-8.27 | 8.24-8.36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. | 7.95n | $7.98 n$ | $7.95 n$ | $8.11 n$ | $8.18 n$ | $8.32 n$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { May____ } \\ \text { Range } \end{gathered}$ | 7.87-7.93 | 7.91-7.97 | 7.91-7.97 | 7.88-8.07 | 8.08-8.21 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$n$ Nominal.

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
3865

Range for future prices at New York for the week ended June 23, 1939, and since trading began on each option:

| Option for | Range for Week |  | Range Since Beginning of Option |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June |  |  | 8.11 O | 8.20 Nov. 211938 |
| July 1939.- | 9.22 June 17 | 9.47 June 23 | 7.60 Dec. 51938 | 9.47 June 231939 |
| Aug. 1939-- |  |  | 7.46 Apr. 111939 | 8.12 Oct. 31938 |
| Sept. 1939-- | 8.50 June 21 | 8.50 June | 7.30 Jan. 241939 7.26 Jan. 101939 | ${ }_{8.81}^{8.50}$ June 211939 |
|  | 8.39 June |  | 7.49 Feb. 231939 | 7.49 Feb. 231939 |
| Dec. 1939 | 8.13 June 17 | 8.55 June 23 | 7.26 Jan. 261939 | 8.55 June 231939 |
| Jan. 1940 | 8.03 June 17 | 8.42 June 23 | 7.29 Jan. 271939 | 8.42 June 2319 |
| Feb. 1940 | 94 June 21 | 8.36 June 23 | 7.36 Apr. 201939 | 8.36 June 231939 |
| Apr. 1940 |  |  |  | 9 June 23 |

Volume of Sales for Future Delivery-The Commodity Exchange Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture makes public each day the volume of sales for future delivery and open contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, from which we have compiled the following table. The figures are given in bales of 500 lb . gross weight.

| New York | June 16 | June 17 | June 19 | June 20 | June 21 | June 22 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Open } \\ \text { Contracts } \\ \text { June 22 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 22,500 | 0 | 17,900 | 19,000 | 00 | ${ }^{33}$ | 0 |
|  | 16,400 | ${ }^{8.500}$ |  |  | 40,900 |  |  |
| January | 2,900 | 400 | 2,500 | 2 2,100 | 1,800 | 3,500 | 400 |
| Marc | 8.500 | 2.200 | ${ }^{9,900}$ | 7.200 | ${ }_{18}^{12,200}$ | 29,800 | 174,400 14,500 |
| May | 8,900 | 2,500 | 5,600 | 8,300 | 16.200 | 59,100 | 146,500 |
| Insctive monthsSeptember (1939) November $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  | - 400 |  | 2,400 100 |
| Total | 81,500 | 26,800 | 67,700 | 68,00 | 141,400 | 253, | 1,363,3 |
| New Orleans | June 14 | June 15 | June 16 | June 17 | June 19 | June 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Contracts } \\ & \text { June 20 } \end{aligned}$ |
| 硡 |  | 1.750 | 2, 2.850 | 700 | ${ }^{1,650}$ | , 2 | 150 |
| Oectob | 2,350 | 4,150 | 5,450 | 1,000 | 2,450 | 3,100 <br> 4,100 | 40,700 |
| Januar |  | 100 |  | 200 | - 500 | ${ }^{20}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,550}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ | 450 | 1.000 | 1,500 | 350 500 | 1.350 <br> 900 | 1,100 | 13,150 |
| y- | 50 |  | 50 |  |  |  | 850 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 mak the total show the complete figures for tonight (Friday) we
add the item of exports from the United States for Friday only.

Total visible supply................7,107,741 $\overline{8.245,927} \overline{5,033,157} \overline{5,606,954}$ of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:
 Total American_-_-.-.-4,801,741 $\overline { 5 , 8 5 0 . 9 2 7 } \longdiv { 2 , 9 4 0 , 1 5 7 } \overline { 3 , 7 0 4 , 9 5 4 }$
 Bremen stor stoc



Egypt, Brazil, \&cc, afloat
$\begin{array}{lrrrrr}\text { Stock in Alexandria, Egypt-...-. } & 2295,000 & 219,000 & 126,000 & 177,000 \\ \text { Stock in Bombay, India_-. } & 124,000 & 1,191.000 & 1,068,000 & 170,000 \\ 821,000\end{array}$

Total visible supply...........-7,107,741 $\overline{8,245,927} \overline{5,033,157} \overline{5,606,954}$
 ggypt good Sakel, Liverpool.--
Broach, fine, Liverpool Peruvian Tanguis, g'd fair, Lipooil
C.P.OomraNo. staple s'fine Liy

Continental imports for past week have been 96,000 bales.
The above figures for 1939 show a decrease from last week of 88,952 bales, 2 loss of $1,138,186$ from 1938, an increase of $2,074,584$ bales over 1937 and a gain of $1,500,787$ bales over 1936

At the Interior Towns the movement-that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks tonight, and the same items for the
corresponding period of the previous year-is set out in detail below:

| Towns | Movement to June 23, 1939 |  |  |  | Movement to June 24, 1938 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Receipts |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ship- } \\ & \text { ments } \\ & \text { Week } \end{aligned}$ | Stocks June <br> 23 | Receipts |  | Shipments Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stocks } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Week | Season |  |  | Week | Season |  |  |
| Ala., Birm'a | 79 | 71,6 | 1,165 | 24,7 | 20 | 66,364 | 559 | 27,669 |
| Eufaula |  | 14,3 |  | 9,810 |  | 12,106 |  | 8,165 |
| Montgom'y | 43 | 86,283 | 275 | 52,970 | 5 | 52,805 | 534 | 49,031 |
| Selma. | 73 | 44,976 | 1,208 | 71,075 | 80 | 69,340 | 171 | 57,838 |
| Ark., Blythev. |  | 131,911 | 521 | 155,684 |  | 171,188 | 272 | 89,282 |
| Forest City |  | 38,998 | 173 | 49,331 |  | -60,410 |  | 25,510 31,723 |
| Helena |  | 60,307 | 25 | 48,991 46742 |  | 101,147 65,894 | 230 | 31,723 23,999 |
| Hope.- |  | 39,036 | 12 | 46,742 |  | 65,894 36,549 |  | 23,999 23,588 |
| Jonesboro- |  | 19,324 | 583 | 124,855 | 52 | 145,927 | 43 | 23,588 87,577 |
|  | 250 | - | 130 | 38,806 | 2 | 46,398 | 116 | 20,054 |
| Pine Blu | 443 | 137,397 | 2,493 | 105,771 | 51 | 187,205 | 693 | ${ }^{63,700}$ |
| Walnut |  | 48,611 | 215 | 40,173 |  | 62,126 |  | 30,962 |
| Ga., Alban | 160 | 13,626 | 202 | 12,782 |  | 17,555 | 222 | 15,896 |
| Athens. |  | 31,813 | 1,230 | 27,937 | 15 | 45,415 | 35 | 27,508 |
| Atlanta | 829 | 125,209 | 2,504 | 79,081 | 1,010 | 233,152 | 5,657 | 157,996 |
| Augusta. | 1,743 | 130,772 | 3,459 | 128,180 | 1,305 | 176,386 | 2,621 | 130,786 |
| Columbu | 200 | 12,700 | 400 | 26,052 | 300 | 32,850 | 200 | 34,700 |
| Macon | 132 | 28,608 | 324 | 33,200 |  | 47,260 | 300 | 29,650 |
| Rom | 30 | 16,95 | 90 | 32,650 | 25 | 16,955 |  | 22,052 |
| La., Shrevep't |  | 86,549 | 264 | 75,470 | 2 | 147,391 | 03 | 57,581 |
| Miss., Clarks | 412 | 137,139 | 1,015 | 35,022 | 22 | 260,537 | 42 | 49,728 |
| Columbus | 1,138 | 29,685 | 739 | 34,871 | 102 | 40,711 | 285 | 28,860 |
| Greenwood | 381 | 202,979 | 1,657 | 65,665 | 235 | 301,581 | 753 | 56,889 |
| Jackson |  | 33,097 | 2,806 | 30,989 | 1 | 66,046 | 218 | 24,101 |
| Natchez |  | 7,887 |  | 15,688 | 1 | 18,831 |  | 10,535 |
| Vicksburg. | 55 | 29,411 | 211 | 16,8 |  | 52,275 | 37 | 12,978 |
| Yazoo City- | 143 | 45,683 | 1,122 | 41,398 |  | $\begin{array}{r}76,068 \\ 201838 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Mo., St. Louls | 2,261 | 189,467 <br> $\mathbf{6 , 4 7 6}$ | 2,266 36 | 2,895 2,202 | $\begin{array}{r}2,329 \\ \hline 175\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201,838 \\ 9,038 \end{array}$ | 2,359 134 | 3,939 3,608 |
| Oklahoma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 towns* |  | 339,366 | 1,017 | 258,798 60,178 |  | ${ }_{147,622}$ | ${ }_{1} 942$ | ${ }_{84,532}^{139,540}$ |
| S. C., 'Gr'ville | 1,577 | 98,817 | 1,873 |  | ${ }_{6,485}^{1,240}$ |  | 11,794 |  |
| Tenn., Mem's | 16,694 | 2021,043 22,003 | 24,343 | 601,862 12,485 | 6,485 | 2655,826 | 11,910 12 | $\begin{array}{r}543.257 \\ 7,518 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Texas, Abllene | 35 | 22,003 <br> 15,544 | 414 | $\begin{array}{r}12,858 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 18,043 | 13 | 1,431 |
| Brenham | 20 | 14,899 |  | 2,592 |  | 13,9 | 15 | 2,249 |
| Dallas | 13 | 45,979 | 347 | 39,305 | - 196 | 114,889 | ${ }_{29}^{92}$ | 34,003 <br> 22 <br> 13 |
| Paris. | 303 | 63,747 | 1,375 | 39,920 | 4 | 93,541 | 29 | , 623 |
| Robstown-- |  | 6,479 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| San Marcos |  |  | 26 474 | 1,973 35,475 | $a_{--7}$ | a7, <br> 42,082 <br> 1 | 29 | 19,113 |
| Waco --.-- | 193 | 55,660 | 析 | 20,635 | 15 | 91,039 | 83 | 13,357 |



* Includes the combined totals of 15 towns in Oklahoma. a San Antonio.
The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 28,156 bales and are tonight 441,186 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 13,717 bales more than the same week last year.


## Market and Sales at New York

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader, we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot Market Closed | Futures <br> Market Closed | SALES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Spot | Contr'ct | Total |
| Saturday-.- | Nominal | Steady. |  |  |  |
| Monday --- | Nominal | Steady- | 25 |  | 25 |
| Wednesday- | Nominal | Very steady.- | 600 |  | 600 |
| Thursday -- | Nominal | Very steady |  |  |  |
| Friday----- | Nominal | Very stzady |  |  |  |
| Total week Since Aug |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ 6,034 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $1193 \overline{3} 0{ }_{0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ 5.334 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

## Since Aug.

## Overland Movement for the Week and Since Aug. 1

sifina

Via St. Louis
Via Mounds,
Via Rock Island
Via Louisville--
Via Virginia poin
Via other

Total gross overland............ $\overline{16,522} \overline{1,200,730}$
 Bewteen interior towns.-
Inland, \&c., from South.
 Leaving total net overland *........ $12,849 \quad 765,677$
 * Including movement by rail to Canada

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,849 bales, against 2,970 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 309,112 bales.


Quotations for Middling Cotton at Other MarketsBelow are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended June 23 | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wed'day | Thursday | Friday |
| Galveston | 9.42 | 9.42 | 9.42 | 9.42 | 9.35 | 9.45 |
| New Orlean | $n 9.45$ | $n 9.45$ | $n 9.45$ | $n 9.45$ | $n 9.45$ | $n 9.45$ |
| Mobile. | 9.37 | 9.41 | 9.41 | 9.42 | 9.45 | 9.57 |
| Savanna | 9.77 | 9.81 | 9.82 | 9.82 | 9.85 | 9.97 |
| Norfolk. | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.65 | 9.70 | 9.75 | 9.75 |
| Montgome | 9.45 9.97 | 10.45 | 9.45 10.01 | 9.45 10.02 | 9.50 10.05 | 9.55 10.05 |
| Memphis | 9.40 | 9.45 | ${ }^{1} 9.45$ | 9.45 | 9.50 | 9.60 |
| Houston | 9.35 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 9.35 | 9.40 | 9.45 |
| Little Roc | 9.25 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.35 | 9.45 |
| Dallas | 9.11 | 9.14 | 9.03 | 8.92 | 8.91 | 9.03 |
| Fort Worth | 9.11 | 9.14 | 9.03 | 8.92 | -8.91 | 9.03 |

New Orleans Contract Market - The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Saturday } \\ & \text { June } 17 \end{aligned}$ | Monday June 18 | Tuestay <br> June 20 | Weanesday June 21 | Thursday <br> June 22 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday } \\ & \text { June } 23 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June(1939) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | 9.33 | 9.35 | 9.39 | 9.41 | 9.43 | 9.53 |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 8.53 | 8.52 | 8.53 | 8.65 | 8.76-8.77 | 8.88 |
| December- | 8.28 | 8.29 | 8.30 | 8.40-8.41 | 8.53 | 8.63 |
| Jan. (1940) | 8.17 | 8.16 | 8.14 | 27b-8.29a | 8.380-8.40a | 8.48b-8.50a |
| March...- | 8.09 | 8.09 | 8.08 | 8.22 | 8.32 | 45b-8.47 |
| April. May | 8.02 | 8.04 | 8.02 | 8.15 | 8.23 | $8.37 \mathrm{~b}-8.3$ |
| June- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July.... | 7.94b-7.96a |  | 7.93b-7.95a | 8.05b-8.07a | 8:13--8.15a | 3.26b-8.29a |
| Spot | Qut | Dun | Ster | Dun | Quer | Qust. |
| Options. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady. | Steady | Stead | Verv st'y. |

Cotton Loans of CCC Through June 15 Aggregated $\$ 205,186,252$ on $4,478,893$ Bales-On June 16 the Commodity Credit Corporation announced that "Advices of Cotton Loans" received by it through June 15, showed loans disbursed by the Corporation and lending agencies of \$205,$186,251.75$ on $4,478,893$ bales of cotton. This includes loans of $\$ 6,833,940.09$ on 151,475 bales which have been repaid and the cotton released. The loans average 8.85 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 | les |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arizama | ${ }_{3}^{317,518}$ | New Mexico | 51 |
|  |  | North |  |
| Calitornia | 194,470 | South Carolina | 53,061 |
| Geor | ${ }_{291835}^{177,933}$ | ${ }_{\text {Texness }}$ |  |
| Mississip $p$ |  | Virgilia |  |
| 1188 | 110,742 |  |  |

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for May, 1939-The Bureau of the Census announced on June 20 that, according to prelininary figures $25,645,960$ cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on May 31, 1939 of which $21,975,222$ were operated at some time during the month, compared with $22,109,394$ for April, 22,472,330 for March, 22,524,742 for February, $22,440,278$ for January, $22,444,784$ for December, and 21,341,846 for May, 1938. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was $7,575,184,637$. Based on an activity of 80 hours per week, the cotton spindles in the United States were operated during May, 1939 at $81.4 \%$ capacity. This percentage compares on the same basis with 84.6 for April, 86.6 for March, 87.8 for February, 85.7 for January, 82.3 for December and 59.4 for May, 1938. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 295 . The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average hours per spindle in place, by States, are shown in the following statement:

|  | Spinnting Spindles |  | Active Spindle Hours |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Place May 31 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Active Dur- } \\ & \text { May } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Aaverage per Sindle in Place |
| Untted States | 25,645,960 | 21,975,222 | 7,575,184,637 | 295 |
| Cotton growing States | 18,458,826 | 16,591,650 | 6,071,128,075 | 329 <br> 213 |
| New England states All other States....- | $\begin{array}{r} 6,388,696 \\ 798,438 \end{array}$ | 4,750,054 <br> 633,518 | $\begin{array}{r}1,357,860,856 \\ 146,195,706 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & { }_{183}^{25} \end{aligned}$ |
| Alabama | 1,823,0 | 1,627,504 | 580,970,604 |  |
| Geornectia | 516,576 3,241690 | 441,410 | 108,544,591 | ${ }_{239}^{210}$ |
| Maine | -689,300 | ${ }^{2}$ 283,794 | 2,159,582,773 | ${ }_{232}$ |
| Massachuse | 3,604,124 | 2,539,626 | 729,796,484 | 202 |
| New Hampshi |  | + ${ }^{152,344}$ | $\begin{array}{r}44,510,937 \\ \hline 95.98287\end{array}$ | ${ }^{223}$ |
| New York- | 346,868 | 269,486 | 58,808,500 | 170 |
| North Carolina | 5,920,886 | 5,236,314 | 1,802,725,074 | $\begin{array}{r}304 \\ \hline 254 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ |
| South Carolina | 5,614,822 | 5,249,804 | 2,053,642,068 | ${ }_{366}$ |
| Tennessee | ${ }^{575,900}$ |  | ${ }^{205,599,990}$ | -357 |
| ${ }_{\text {chex }}$ |  | 224,950 | $\begin{array}{r}78,591.911 \\ 16904 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 315 |
| All orter States | ${ }_{743.914}$ | ${ }_{511}^{5154}$ | 141,846.442 | 191 |

Returns by Telegraph-Telegraphic advices to us this evening denote that conditions favored weevil, as dry weather and sunshine are needed in Tennessee, Mississippi weather and sunshine are needed in Tennessee, Mississippi
and Alabama. There has been too much rain in the eastern
belt, although progress has been satisfactory. Cotton is squaring well and becoming general in the eastern two-thirds of Texas. As a whole conditions are mostly fair to good.


The following statement has also been received by telegraph, showing the heights of rivers at the points named at $8 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. of the dates given:

New Orleans Above zero of gauge. Memphis.Above zero of gauge-
Above zero of gauge
Above zero of gauge June Feet $\underset{\text { Feet }}{23,1939} \quad \underset{\text { June }}{24,1930}$ Shreveport -Above zero of gauge of gaugeFeet
5.2
15.4
10.8
4.4

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 th
crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

| We | Receipts at Ports |  |  | Stocks at Interior Towns |  |  | Receipts from Plantations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1939 | 1938 | 1936 |
| I |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24. | 21,973 | 47,032 | 61,190 | 2986,570 | 2431,771 | 1622,611 | Nil | 17,929 | Nil |
| 31. | 19,979 | 44,595 | 59,427 | 2951,233 | 2397,991 | 1569.244 | Nil | 10,815 | 6.060 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Apr}_{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 11,788 | 51,480 | 50,142 | 2907,928 | 2362.621 | 1503,310 | Nil | 16,110 | NII |
| 14. | 21,385 | 26,976 | 42,828 | 2870,759 | 2338,818 | 1440,172 | Nil | 3,173 | Nil |
| 21. | 13,296 | 30,687 | 40.673 | 2831,695 | 2322,171 | 1387,245 | NiI | 14,040 | Nil |
| $\stackrel{28}{ }{ }^{28}$ | 12,397 | 45,944 | 44,904 | 2795,440 | 2289,937 | 1322,016 | Nil | 13,710 | Nil |
| May | 16,498 | 24,610 | 40,825 | 2757,237 | 2263,791 | 1255,379 | NII | Nii | 11 |
| 12. | 10,724 | 16,918 | 31,296 | 2725,840 | 2237,238 | 1206,606 | Nil | Nil | NII |
| 19. | 15,932 | 17,042 | 28,231 | 2692,155 | 2216,336 | 1162,626 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 26. | 16,953 | 14,112 | 25,457 | 2667,674 | 2194,843 | 1107,259 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 17.870 | 17,425 | 23,761 | 2635,029 | 2167,585 | 1064,9 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 9. | 16,177 | 20,059 | 23,325 | 2600,639 | 2138,409 | 1030.520 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 16. | 23,331 | 27,019 | 15,944 | 2570.117 | 2119,356 | 998,705 | Nil | 7.966 | Nil |
| 23. | 36,239 | 24,113 | 19,653 | 2541,961 | 2100,775 | 964,392 | 8,083 | 5,532 | Nil |

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1, 1938, are 4,401, 026 bales; in 1937-38 were $8,424,422$ bales, and in 1936-37 were $6,216,-$ 627 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 36,239 bales, the actual movement from the plantations was 8,083 bales, stock at interior towns having decreased 28,156 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 2ll sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings or amounts gone out of sight for the like period:

| Cotton Takings, Week and Season | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week | Season | Week | Season |
| Visible | 7,196,69 |  | 8,376,032 |  |
| Aisible supply Aug. 1 |  |  |  | 6 |
| Bombay recejpts to June |  |  |  |  |
| Other India ship'ts to June 2 | 19,000 | 67,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Alexandria receipts to June 21 |  | 1,616,000 | 9,00 | 2,047,200 |
| Other supply to June 21 *b | 8,000 | 466,000 | 5,00 |  |
|  | ,428,825 | 23,449,617 | 8,541,534 | 24,453,108 |
| Visible supply J | 7,107,7 | 7,107,74 | 8,245,927 | 8,245,927 |
| Total takings to June | 321 | ,3410 | 295,6 |  |
| Of which Americ | 210,884 | 11,110,076 | 181,607 | 1,176,381 |
| Of which other | 110,200 | 5.231,800 | 114,000 | 5,030,800 |
| * Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, \&c$a$ This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, $5,713,000$ bales in $1938-39$ and $4,790,000$ bales in $1937-38-$ takings not being a vailable-and the aggregate amount taken by Northern tand foreign spinners, $10,628,876$ bales in 1938-39 and 11,417,181 bales in 1938-37, of which $5,397,000$ bales and $6,386,381$ bales American. <br> $b$ Estimated. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

India Cotton Movement from All Ports


According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 6,000 bales, Exports from all India ports record an increase of 10,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 638,000 bales
Alexandria Receipts and Shipments-W - now receive weekly a cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Alexandria, Egypt, } \\ & \text { June } 21 \end{aligned}$ | 1938-39 |  | 1937-38 |  | 1936-37 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars) This week Since Aug. 1 | $\begin{array}{r}26,000 \\ 8,793,010 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 45,000$10,299,334$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 8,823,844 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  | This <br> Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | This Week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Aug. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports (ba To Liverpool | 3,000 | 168.474 | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| To Manchester, \&c |  | 174,992 |  | 170;067 | 2,000 | 202,936 |
| To Continent \& Ind | 12,000 | 651,7+9 | 6,000 | 695,982 | 9,000 | 710,591 |
| To |  | 26,684 | 1,000 | 26,344 |  | 42,010 |
| Total exports...- | 15,000 | 1021,899 | 11,0 | 71,216 | 000 | 44,631 |

Note-A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs.
This statement shows that the receipts for the week ended June 2 I were
Manchester Market-Our report received by cable tonight from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for both home trade and foreign markets is improving. We give prices today below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

|  | $\therefore 1939$ |  |  | 1938 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shirtings, Common to Finest | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Cotton } \\ \text { Middl'g } \\ \text { Upl'ds }\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\underset{\text { Twist }}{32 s \text { Cop }}$ | 81/4 Lbs. Shittings, Common to Finest | Cotton <br> Middl' $\sigma$ <br> Upl'ds |
| ar. |  | s. d. s. d. | d. | d. | d. s. d. | d. |
| 24 | $83 / 4$ (3) $93 / 4$ | $8101 / 2$ (1) $911 / 2$ | 5.16 | 10 (1)111/4 | 100 @10 | 4.97 |
| 31 | 83/4 (13) 93/4 | 89 (G. 9 | 4.95 | 97/8@111/8 | 9.9 @10 | 4.91 |
| 7 -- | 85/8093/3 | 9 (a) 9 | 4.92 | 97/8(1)11/8 | 99 © 10 | 79 |
| $14 .-$ | 81/2 (1) 91/2 |  | 4.93 | $97 / 8111 / 8$ | 99 @ 10 | 4.89 |
| 21. | $85 \%$ $81 / 19$ |  | 4.99 | 97811118 | 9 9 $9{ }^{9} 10$ | 4.94 |
| May |  | $87 \%$ © $910 \%$ |  | $91 / 2 @ 103 / 4$ | (10 | 80 |
| 12-- | $833 @ 93$ $83 / 9.9$ 93 |  | 5.28 | $91 / 40101 / 2$ | 96 © 9 | 6 |
| $12 .-$ | ${ }_{9}^{83 / 4 @ 10} 9$ | 8101/2@ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | 5.33 5.54 | $91 / 4{ }^{9101 / 2}$ | 9 6 @ 9 | 4.77 |
| 26 | $87 / 8$ (a) $97 / 8$ | (a) $9 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.54}$ | ${ }_{9}^{91 / 4 @ 10} 10$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 41 / 2 @ & 9 & 71 / 2 \\ 9 & 3\end{array}$ | 4.68 4.46 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { une } \\ 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | (a) |  |  |  |  |
| $9--$ | 91/8@101/8 | (a) 93 | 5.77 | 83/4 93. | 9 9 © 9 9 3 | 4.43 4.54 |
| B.- | $9_{9}^{91 / 8)}$ (a) $100^{\circ}$ | (1) 9 <br> 9 3 <br> (4) 9 | 5.76 5.66 |  |  | 4.69 4.83 |

Shipping News-Shipments in detail:
GALVESTON-To Trieste, June 15. Lucia C, 285 $\qquad$



HoUSTh To China, June 20, Kiyosumi Maru, 50 .-...........................
American Press, 282 , June 12, Margaret Lykes, 409;
To Cartagena, June 12, Margaret Lykes, 126; American Press,
To Ha-1.-Juna 12,Margaret Likes, 378; American Press, $96 \overline{0}$
To Cristobal, June i1, American Press,
To Antwerp, June 17 Michigan 50 ,
To Ghent, June 17 , Miccigigan, 200
To Havre, June 17, Michigan, 100-
To Dunkirk, June 17, Michigan, $\bar{z} \overline{6}-\overline{1}--$
To Copenhagen, June 19, Kentucky,


NEW ORLEAN, June To Antwerp, June 14, Breedijik, $93-$
To Bremen, June 14, Eisenach,
To Hamburg, June 14, Eisenach, 3,059
To Liverpool, June 15,' West Cohas,
To Manchester, June 15, West Cohas, 1,098
To Ravre, June 15, City of Joliet, 100
To Japan, June 17, Arimasan Maru, 1, 12
To Valparaiso, June 20, Contessa, 800
To Havana, June 16, Santa Marta,
To Genoa, June 21, Meanticut, 956

BROWNSVILLE-To London, June 21, Edam, 50
CORPUS CHRISTI-To Ghent, June 12, Patrick Henry, $1000-$
JACKSONVILLEE-To Bremen, June 17, Tremoda, 118 , To Manchester June 10 Jean Jan Lafitte, 102 ...
SAVANNAH-Te Bremen, June 19, Tremoda,
To Hamburg, June 19, Tremoda, 780
To Manchester, June 21 , Shickshinny, 1,188
SAN FRANCISCO-To France, (?), 200 M
To Japan, (?), 923
$-\overline{28,436}$ ing statement of the week's import., stocks, \&ce., the followForwarded_
Total stocks
Of which Am
Total imports.
Of which Am
Amount afloat
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}---144,000 & 112,000 & 119,000 & 156,000 \\ 13,000 & 11,000 & 13,000 & 16,000\end{array}$ ach day of the Liverpool market for spots and futures spot cotton the past week and the daily closing prices of pot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot | Saturday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Iarket, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { More } \\ \text { demand. } \end{gathered}$ | Quiet. | Moderate demand. | Moderate demand. | A fair business doing. | A fair business doing. |
| Jpl'ds | $5{ }^{8} 81 d$ | 5.85 d. | 5.85 d . | 5.78 d . | 5.63d. | . 66 |
| Futures Market opened | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Quiet; } \\ \text { unch toil } \mathrm{pt} \\ \text { advance. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Quiet; <br> 2 pts. <br> advance. | Quiet; <br> 1 to 2 pts advance. | Barely st'y; 5 to 9 pts . decline. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Barley st'y; } \\ 11 \text { to } 15 \text { pts } \\ \text { decline. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Barely st'y <br> 5 to 6 pts decline. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \quad 4 \\ \quad \text { P. M. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Steady; } \\ 2 \text { to } 5 \text { pts. } \\ \text { advance. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | Barely st'y; <br> 3205 pts decline. | Quiet; <br> 4 pts .adv. to $1 \mathrm{pt} . \mathrm{dec}$. | Q't but st'y 5 to 10 pts. decline. | Steady; 5 pts. adv. to 6 pts dec | Steady; 1 to 4 pts advance. |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 17 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { to } 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\frac{\text { Sat. }}{\text { Close }} \right\rvert\,$ | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noon | Close | Noo | close |
| Vew Contra $\text { у } 1939 .$ |  |  | 5.07 | 5.13 | 5.11 | 5 |  |  | 5.00 | 99 |  |
| October | 4.76 |  | 4.72 |  | 5.17 |  |  | 4.91 |  |  |  |
| December | 4.64 |  | 4.61 | 4.77 | 4.61 | 4.67 | 4.67 4.56 | 4.53 | 4.63 4.53 | 4.61 | 4.64 |
| January 1940 | 4.64 | $4.6 \overline{6}$ | 4.61 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4. 54 | 4.55 | 4.43 | 4.53 | 4.52 | 4.55 |
| March | 4.64 | 4.66 | 4.61 | 4.64 | 4.61 | 4.54 | 4.54 | 4.44 | 4.54 | 4.52 | 4.56 |
| May | 4.64 | 4.66 | 4.61 | 4.63 | 4.60 | 4.52 | 4.53 | 4.44 | 4.54 | 4.52 | 4.56 |
| July | $\checkmark 63$ |  | 4.60 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.51 |  | 4.54 |  | 4.55 |
| October | 4.59 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.46 |  | 4.51 |  | 4.54 |
| December |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January 19 | 4.60 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.56 |  | $\overline{4} .4 \overline{6}$ |  | 4.51 |  | 4.55 |
| March.---- | 4.60 4.60 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.46 |  | 4.51 |  | 4.55 |
| May_... | 4.60 |  | 4.5 |  | 4.56 |  | 4.4 f |  | 4.5 |  | 4.55 |

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, June 23, 1939.
Flour-Bearish weather and crop reports, together with sharp declines in wheat prices the last few days, have tended to discourage buying of flour in the local market, and consumers were again on the sidelines. As a result of the lower action of grains again, prices on all bakery grades were reduced 5e. by the leading mills. Family flour quotations were reduced 15 c .

Wheat-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $11 / 4$ c. net lower. The wheat market suffered a sharp slump today, prices closing at the low levels of the session. Prevalence of favorable weather in many sections of the grain belt, which has had much to do with lowering prices 7 to 8 c . since the first of the month, continued to depress the market: When July wheat fell to $711 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., off $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. from yesterday's close, and September dropped to 72c., it meant that Chicago quotations were back to within only 3 to 4 c . of the levels that prevailed before the late April and May crop scare. Some of the selling that came into the wheat pit represented hedging of new crop grain, marketing of which is increasing as harvest operations expand in the Southwest. However, much of the new wheat is going into storage, possibly for acceptance of Government loans. Weather was favorable for harvest of winter wheat, while in the spring wheat belt on both sides of the Canadian border spring wheat temperatures and rains prolonged the period of near perfect climatic conditions.
On the 19 th inst. prices closed $5 / 8$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The wheat market touched new lows today in the current declining market, due largely to favorable weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the grain belt the last few weeks. Losses which amounted to as much as 138 c . at times carried values down to a level about 9 c . below the season's highs, reached May 31, and to the lowest point in seven weeks. Much of the upturn scored late in April and during May, due to drought damage in the Southwest, has been wiped away. Hedging sales, based on expanding marketings in the Southwest and in the Northwest as well, liquiration of July contracts, and selling, inspired by weakness of foreign prices and continued good weather over the North American spring wheat belt, caused the dowturn. When the low of $701 / \mathrm{s}$. for July and $707 / \mathrm{c}$ c. for September had been reached the market developed rallying power, due partly to short covering, but prices rallying power, with substantial losses for the day.
On the 20th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Interrupting the June wheat market break, which has reduced prices 8 to 9 c . a bushel, wheat quotations today staged a modest rally that held good to the closing bell. This was
looked upon by some as a technical readjustment, in which short covering played no little part. Maximum gains from shorly lovers reached at the slight opening dip amounted to early lows reached at closed with prices a shade higher than previous finals. The manner in which Liverpool wheat values rallied from early losses of more than 1 c . wheat values rall to close only $1 / 4$ to $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower
ome strength to the Chicago marke.
On the 21 st inst. prices closed $7 / 8$ to $11 / \mathrm{s}$. net lower. Wheat prices tumbled to new low levels for the season in the final minutes of trade today after prices had ruled firm most of the session, gaining as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at times. Selling of wheat in Winnipeg by prominent commission house interests with United States connections were said house touched off stop loss selling here. July wheat fell to $0 \%$ lowest in about two months, and September to to $69 \%$ c., 10 ell overnight in the 70 $1 / 2$ c. Moderate to heavy rains fell overnight in the Southwest and were expected to impede harvesting. The Kansas City market opened firm and soon scored gains of $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on the July and September contracts. The market
here fell into step, and after an opening that was barely steady July and September contracts advanced $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. above yesterday's close. Fractional setbacks from the best levels yesterdaguent, however. The weather generally was bearishly construed.
On the $22 d$ inst. prices closed $3 / 4$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Wheat values tumbled another cent a bushel today to the lowest level in two months. Establishment of new lows for the season at Liverpool and Winnipeg, movement of new crop wheat to terminals in the Southwest, weakness in corn and rye prices, and prospects of better harvest weather were factors that encouraged continuation of the selling that has caused the sharp wheat market break of the last feiv weeks. Further weakness at Liverpool, while fully' reflecting yesterday's decline on the Chicago not fur to discourage long interests in the Chicago Board, tended tins in the spring wheat belt both sides of market, and rains in the sprig witional bearish factor the Canadian border were an additional bearish factor. Reports of delayed harvest in the Southwest because of excessive rains and of some crop damage due to storms had a slightly bullish effect. Liverpool prices were at new low levels for the past nine years, reflecting the bearish situation prevailing in North America.
Today prices closed 1 to $13 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. The wheat market taged its strongest recovery in three weeks today, rallying more than 1c. a bushel from the lowest prices quoted ing in two months. Factors that helped to reverse the harket's recent downward course included revival of milling demand, congressional approval of the farm benefit program, and scattered unfavorable crop reports from the spring wheat belt. Flour sales in the Southwest were estimated at around 200,000 barrels, involving almost $1,000,000$ bushels of wheat, and there were some reports ,hat business may have been even better. Traders her med blif that the slump which has carried price expe than 10c. bushel below recent seasonal highs and more than 10 c approximately that much below Government loan rates should make wheat attractive to consuming interests Prices advanced about a half cent before a sharp reaction set in, which was subsequently followed by a sharp rally. Open interest in wheat tonight, $71,300,000$ bushels.
daily closing prices of wheat in new york No. 2 red.
 duly CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTUURES IN CHICAGO July-
 Season's High and When Made DAILY Closing prices of wheat rutures in winnipec July-...
October:

Corn-On the 17 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. Corn prices rose as much as $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at one stage, due largely to good demand for actual grain, continued small marketward movement from the country and hot weather in parts of the belt. Spot prices were $1 / 2$ to 1c. higher, with industrial demand good. The primary markets got only $3,775,000$ bushels of corn the last week, a decrease of 800,000 bushels compared with the previous week and almost $3,000,000$ bushels compared with a year ago. Bookalmost $3,000,000$ bushels compared with a
ings today, however, showed an increase.
On the 19 th inst. prices closed $1 / 8$ to $1 / 2$ c. net lower. Corn was relatively steady $\bar{d} u r i n g$ most of the session. The comparative steadiness of the corn market, particularly July contracts, reflected continued light marketings from the country. Primary receipts were only 621,000 bushels, 111,000 bushels less than a week aro and $1,000,000$ less than a year ago. No shipping business was reported, but bookings to arrive were small and spot prices were unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. lower.
On the 20th inst. prices closed unchanged to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Corn prices dipped as much as $5 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. at times, but retained a steady undertone, although buying was on a small scale. Receipts were small and industrial demand was good, with spot prices unchanged to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Principal markets
got 100,000 bushels less corn than a week ago, and only half as much as was received a year ago.
On the 21 st inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $3 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices were steady to slightly lower, with July and December contracts under small selling pressure. Favorable rains were received in the corn belt, which dampened any disposition to take the upper side of the market and encouraged moderate operations on the downward side.
On the 22 d inst. futures closed 1 to $15 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Corn prices sagged with wheat. Good rains throughoot Con corn belt were regarded as highly beneficial for the the cor plants but receipts of old corn showed a tendency young plants, but receip in orn comed to about $3 /$ to decline. Early losses in corn amounted to about $8 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Today prices closed $5 / 8$ to 1 c. net higher. After dropping fractionally to new low levels for the past five years, corn prices rallied to levels above the previous close. Industrial demand continued good, and while no export business was reported, the recent price decline has placed corn near an export basis in relation to the price of competitive Argentine grain in European markets. The Argentine exportable surplus is no larger than the small volume available a year apen interest in corn last night was $53,632,000$ bushels.

DALY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK No. 2 yellow-..-.................
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF

## July September Dect


Oats-On the 17 th inst. prices closed unchanged to $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. Oats were steadied by the action of corn. Irading was light, however. On the 19th inst. prices closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower. Trading was very light, with the undertone steady. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. This market was dull and seemed sensitive to pressure. The downward trend of the other grains had their influence on dow futures On the 21st inst prices closed $3 / 4$ to $17 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ net oat futures. On the 21st inst. pliquidation sales $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. Oats also encountered liquidation sales by locals and commission houses, July contracts tumbling $17 / 8$ c. Cash grain interests supported the market on the decline, sales by shippers totaling 130,000 bushels.
On the $22 d$ inst. prices closed $1 / 2$ to $7 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The oats market was much steadier, relatively, than yesterday's market, due somewhat to short covering. However, sentiment was anything but bullish in view of the extensive declines registered in other grains and the persistently bearish weather and crop reports. Today prices closed 3 to $3 / \mathrm{c}$ net highe. In sympathy with the marked strength displa net higher. In sympathy with the marked strength and cod wheat and corn
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO July.
Soptem

## Soptember December

Season's High and When Made
July--
 ${ }^{\text {July }}$

Rye-On the 17th inst. prices closed $1 / 4$ to $1 /{ }^{28}$ With bearish weather and crop reports and a weakening grain market, it seemed quite natural that the rye market should ease and close lower. On the 19th inst. prices closed $13 / 4$ to $17 / 8$ c. net lower. The extremely favorable character of the weather and crop reports, especially as oncerns rye together with the market weakness in wheat oncer maximum devalues, caused a sharp drop in rye prices, maximum declines of $33 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. being registered at one stage. There was some heary hedge selling, and shorts were quite active on the selling side. On the 20 th inst. prices closed $3 / 8$ to $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. At one stage of the session rye futures sold off about 1c., December contracts reaching a new low for the season. Northwest selling was in evidence. On the 21st inst. prices closed 2 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net lower. The marked weakness displayed in the wheat markets, not to speak of oats add corn torether with continued bearish crop and weather arts influenced considerable liquidation of rye futures There was also considerable hedge selling, and as a result prices recorded a severe drop. What support there was came largely from shorts covering.

On the 22 d inst. prices closed $15 / 8$ to 2 c . net lower. A combination of bearish factors was responsible for the sharp drop in rye values today. The weakness of all other grains, especially wheat, together with bearish crop reports, influened considerable liquidation and hedge selling, and there being no appreciable support outside of some short covering, the market sagged badly and closed at about the lows of the day. Today prices closed $11 / 3$ to $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. net higher. With wheat and corn markets strong, the rye market recovered with a sharp rebound and shorts were active in running to cover.
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO July
September--
December.

Volume 148
Financial Chronicle
3869
 daily closing prices of rye futures in winnipeg




Closing quotations were as follows:
FLOUR




 GRAIN
Wheat, New York- $\quad$ No. 2 red, ci.f., domestic $\quad 871 / 2$ No. New York-
 Corn, New York-
No. 2 yellow, all rai $\qquad$

$\qquad$ ${ }^{4545} 5$
$-{ }^{-55} 5$ All the statements below regarding the movement of grain receipts, exports, visible supply, \&c.-are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. First we give the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ended last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flour | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Batle ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chicago | bbls 196 lbs | bush 60 lbs 148,000 | bush 56 lbs $1.775,000$ | bush 32 lbs 418,000 | bush 56 lbs | bush 48 lbs |
| Minneapolis |  | $\xrightarrow{2,286,000}$ | $1,775,000$ 274 | 418,000 300 | 1846,000 | 113,000 524,000 |
| Duluth-- |  | 1,170,000 | 489,000 | 107,000 | 83,000 | 232,000 |
| Milwaukee- | 19,000 |  | 123,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 216,000 |
| Toledo - |  | 234,000 | 69,000 | 66,000 | 7,000 |  |
| Indianapolis |  | 39,000 | 255,000 | 62,000 |  | ,000 |
| St. Louis | 110,000 | 135,000 | 145,000 | 8,000 |  | 16,000 |
| Peoria- | 32,000 | 18.000 | 372,000 | 32,000 | 37,000 | 63,000 |
| Kansas Clity | 26,000 | 1,671,000 | 98,000 | 14,000 |  |  |
| Omaha |  | 436,000 | 169,000 | 24,000 |  |  |
| St. Joseph- |  | 48,000 | 19,000 | 15,000 |  |  |
| Sioux City- |  | 772,000 28,000 | 16,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 |  |
| Buffa |  | 1,732,000 | 698,000 | 291,000 |  | 121,000 |
| Total wk'39 | 409,0 | 8,71 | 4,502, | 1,345 |  | 1,293,000 |
| Same wk ${ }^{\text {3 }} 8$ | 408,000 | 3,412,000 | 8,090,000 | 1,288,000 | 128,000 | 833,000 |
| same wk | 326,000 | 4,404,000 | 3,135,000 | 804,000 | '174,000 | 659,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 17, 1939, follow:

| Receipts at - | Flour | Wheat | Corn ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | Oats | Rye | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York- | bbls 196 lbs 109,000 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 60 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 23,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { bush } 56 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 108,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 32 \mathrm{lbs} \\ 37,000 \end{array}$ | bush 56 lbs | $\begin{array}{r} \text { bush } 48 \text { lss } \\ 3,000 \end{array}$ |
| Philadelphia | 30,000 | 6,000 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Baltimore- }}$ - | 13,000 | 2,000 | 30,000 | 16,000 | 10,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orl'ns* | 21,000 | 15,000 | 66,000 | 12,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Galveston.- | 63,000 | 68,000 453,000 | 25,000 | 47,000 |  |  |
| Boston. | 14,000 |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |
| Sorel |  | 1,630,000 |  |  |  | 67,000 |
| aree |  | 625,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Total wk '39 | 250,000 | 2,822,000 | 229,000 | 116,000 | 11,000 | 146,000 |
| 1939..- | 7,035,000 | 39,407,000 | 10,720,000 | 1,892,000 | 426,000 | 2,102,000 |
| Week 1938 | 239,000 | 2,662,000 | 2,720,000 | 214,000 | 190,000 | 610,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { mace Jan. } 1 \\ & 1938 . . . . \end{aligned}$ | 6,503,000 | 43.638,000 | 46,364,000 | 2,225,000 | 1,864,000 | 7,562,000 |

*Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for forelgn ports
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, June 17, 1939 are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat | Corn | Flour | Oats | Rue | Barley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York. | Bushels 3,000 | Bushels | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels } \\ -.37,640 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels |
| Houston. | 310,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans | 5,000 |  | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| Galveston- | 326,000 453,000 | 25,000 | 63,000 | 47,000 | - |  |
| Sorel.--- | 1,630,000 |  |  |  |  | 67,000 |
| Three | '625,000 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total week 1939.- | 3,352,000 | 25,000 | 104,640 | 47.000 |  |  |
| Same week 1938.. | 2.923,000 | 2.919,000 | 95,740 | 167,000 | 198,000 | 609,000 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1,1938 , is as below:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flout |  | Wheat |  | Corn |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 17 \\ 1939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 17, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July, 1, } \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { June 17, } \\ & 1939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bar | Barrels | ${ }^{\text {Bu }}$ | Bus | Bushets | Bushels |
| Continent | 62,115 | 2,239,775 | 2,381,000 | $76,871,000$ $56,912,000$ | 25 | 40,955,000 |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 13,500 | 683,250 | 11,000 | 514,000 |  | 26,783,000 |
| West Indies | 18,250 | 1,386,000 | 3,000 | 73,000 |  |  |
| Brit. No. Am. Col. |  | 66,000 |  |  |  | 3,000 |
| Other countries --- | 7,500 | 334,464 |  | 1,377,000 |  | 703,000 |
| Total 1939 | 104,640 | 5,439,058 | 3,352,000 | 135,747,000 | 25,000 |  |
| Total 1938 | 95.740 | 5,131.630 | 2,923.00 | 28.297.0 | 919.000 | 86,029.000 |

[^6]| GRAIN STOCKS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wheat | Corn | Oats | Rye | Bar |
| New York | Bushels ${ }^{19}$ | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushls |
| ." afloat | 18,000 | 164,000 83,000 | 35,000 |  | 23,000 |
| Philadelphia | 66,000 | 8 8,000 | 13,000 | 1,000 | $4.000{ }^{-7}$ |
| Baltimore | 80,000 | 7,000 | 17,000 | 25,000 | 1,000 |
| New Orlea | 88,000 642,000 | 153,000 15000 | 20,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Fort Wort | 3,168,000 | 111,000 | 950000 | $\overline{25,000}$ | 6,000 |
| Wichita- | 910,000 | 2,000 |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph | $2,152,000$ 410,000 | 393,000 | 58000 |  |  |
| Kansas Cit | 14,936,000 | 1,409,000 | 158,000 | 364,000 | 47,000 |
| Omaha | 2,328,000 | 5,157,000 | 126,000 | 45,000 | 106,000 |
| Sloux City | 516,000 | 646,000 | 75,000 | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| St. Louis | 439,000 204,000 | 677,000 $1,103,000$ | 57,000 | 2,000 | 159,000 |
| Peoria | 204,000 | $1,103,000$ 239,000 |  | 3,000 |  |
| Chica | 3,974,000 | 9,976,000 | 1,301,000 | 896,000 | 263,000 |
| On Lakes | 471,000 129,000 | 243,000 |  |  |  |
| Mllwauke | 996,000 | 1,976,000 | 159,000 | 45,000 | 2517000 |
| Minneapolis | 11,354,000 | $3,104,000$ | 1,501,000 | 2,593,000 | 2,114,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Dul }}$ Detroit | 13,876,000 | 2,059,000 | 419,000 | 2,212,000 | 2, 385,000 |
| Buffalo | 162,000 $3,911,000$ | 3,934,000 | 6,000 1,247000 | 2,000 805,00 | 155,000 |
|  | 329,000 | -419,000 | 1,245,000 | 80,00 | 44,000 |
| On Canal | 60,000 | 654,000 | 71,000 |  |  |

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Total June 10, } 1939 \ldots 59,767,000 & 33,209,000 & 5,691,000 & 6,900,000 & 4,015,000 \\ \text { Total June 18, } 1938 \ldots 24,125,000 & 23,075,000 & 7,544,000 & 1,258,000 & 3,488,000\end{array}$ Note-Bonded grain not Included above: Oats-New York afloat, 73,000 bushels;
total, 73,000 bushels, against 244,000 bushels in 1938 . 51,000 bushels; Duluth, 66,000 ; total, 117,000 bushels, aqainst 693,000 bushels in 1938. Wheal-New York, 47,000 bushels; Buffalo, 177,000; Buffalo afloat, 221,000; Erie, 400,000 ; Albany, 2,683;000; on Canal, 320,000 ; total, $3,848,000$ bushels,
against 2,403,000 bushels in 1938 $\underset{\text { Lanadian- }}{\text { Cana }}$ Lake, bay, river \& seab'd $\begin{gathered}\text { Bushels } \\ 26,141,000\end{gathered}$
Ft. Willam \& Pt An Other Can \& Pt. Arthur $33,552,000$

Total June 17, 1939
$\qquad$


Ammmary-
American-1--.....-. $61,238,00032,534,000$
 $49,115,00023,075,000-10,993,000 \quad 2348,000 \quad 8,045,000$
The world's shipment of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New. York Produce Exchange, for the week ended June 16 and since July 1, 1938 and July 1, 1937, are shown in the following:

| Exports | Wheat. |  |  | Corn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 16, \\ 1939 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1, \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { June } 16, \\ 1939 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1, \\ & 1938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stince } \\ & \text { July 1, } \\ & \text { 1937. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Bushels | Bushets | Bushels | Bushel | Bushels | Bushels |
| No. Amer- | 5,322,000 | 238,714,000 | 182,094,000 | 34,000 | 70,971,000 | 86,246,000 |
| Argentina- | 7,783,000 | 106,519,000 | 64,986,000 | $\begin{array}{r}7,406,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 135,373,000 | $10,893,000$ $189,160,000$ |
| Australia - | 1,337,000 | 102,216,000 | 120,715,000 |  |  | 189,160,000 |
| India-...- |  | 7,344,000 | 14,720,000 |  |  |  |
| Other countries | 888,000 | 34,800,000 | 24,410,000 | 557,000 | 43,013,000 | 78,102,000 |

Total_- $17,226,000{ }_{579,720.000}{ }_{485,585,000}$ 5,717,000 ${ }_{268,060,000}{ }_{364,401,000}$
CCC Loans on Corn Aggregated $\$ 129,645,595$ on 227,696,546 Bushels Through June 15-The Commodity Credit Corporation announced on June 16 that, through June 15, 1939, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate $\$ 129,645,595$ on $227,696,546$ bushels. The loans by States in which the corn is stored are as follows:

| State- Am | Bushels | state- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Golorado | 47,862 | Minnesota. $\$ 9,283,758.23$ | , Bushels |
| Illinols_..-33,929,595.06 | 59,533,162 | Missouri - 3,365,598.84 |  |
| Irdiana-. ${ }^{3,139,390.52}$ | 5,509,254 | Nebraska ${ }^{\text {- }} 0.680,041.50$ |  |
| Iowa_..--63,251,897.95 | 110,977,948 | Ohlo ---- 834,744.85 | 1,464,988 |
| Kansas .-. 2,493,596.69 | 4,400,869 | So. Dakota 2,452,216.80 | 4,374,379 |
| Kentucky - 129,482.11 | 232, | Wisconsin_ $60,618.48$ | 10 |

Weather Report for the Week Ended June 21-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended June 21, follows:
The week was characterized by a continuation of widespread, substantial precipitation, except in large southwestern area, and by marked contrasts in temperature. The period was abnormally cool from the upper Lake region westward and also generally west of the Rocky Mountains,
except along the Pacific Coast. In the northern Rocky Mountain districts and northern Great Plains the weekly mean temperatures were from 6 to 9 degrees below normal. On the other hand, high temperatures pre
vailed in central and southern areas between the Mississippi River and vailed in central and southern areas between the Mississippi River and
Rocky Mountains, being especially high in the southwestern Plains where localy the week averaged 10 degrees warmer than normal. Plains where Mississippi River temperatures were mostly moderate although they were
abnormally low in the interior of the Northeast and silightly below normal abnormaly low in the interior of the Northeast and slightly below normal
in east Guif districts; otherwise, the week was warmer than normal. Maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or higher occurred in southwestern
Iowa, much of Nebraska and Kansas western and Iowa, much of Nebraska and Kansas, western and northwestern Texas,
eastern Colorado, and eastern New Mexico; also in southern Arizon: Amarilo, Texas, reported a high reading of 106 on the 15 th, and Phoenix; Ariz., 108 degrees on the 13 th. Otherwise the maxima were not unusually high, except in the middle Atlantic area. From the upper Lake region
westward the highest readings of the week were mostly in the 70 's, unusually low for the season.
Substantial rainfall occurred rather generally over the eastern halp of the
country and most of the Plains States. In the northern Plains the weelly country and most of the Plains States. In the northern Plains the weekly
totals ranged mostly from an inch to more than two inches. Good rains occurred also in the middle and north Atlantic area, where drood rains prevailed previously, although some areas were largely missed. the section from western Kansas and western Texas westward. Heavy tocal rains occurred in the San Joaquin Valley of California.
but, on the whole, favorable conditions continued over most of the country. in the Northwestern States temperatures were too low for good growth of warm-weather crops, but additional rains were decidedly favorable. So far this month rainfall has been much above normal in Montana, the Dakotas; and northern Minnesota, while the outlook is rather promising
in the northern portion of Wyoming. Nebraska has had less rainfall, with the soil drying rather rapidly and more rain needed. The eastern twothlrds, of Kansas is in good shape, while south of Kansas rains during the
past week have been helpful. Moisture is ample generally from the Mis-
sissippi Valley eastward to the Appalachian Mountains. In fact there is
too much, materially interfering with cultivation
Gulf area, Tennessee, and the upper Ohio Valley
Gulf area, Tennessee, and the upper Ohio Valley. ecidedly helpful with droughty conditions relieved in most places, al decidedly here is locally still need oo moisture, especially in Pennsylvania
though there is ry. This includes western Kansas, extreme western Texas, Colorado New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Utah. In much of this area high and rain is badly needed.
Frosts were widespread in the higher elevations of the Northwest and the Great Basin. Damage was not material, except in Nevada where potatoes and graden truck were hard hit. A tornado in Hennepin and
Anoka Counties, Minn., on the 18th caused severe property damage and some loss of life.
In general, warmth and sunshine are needed over the Northwestern States and less rain and fair weather from the Ohio Valley southward Grasshoper acty rains and active poisoning operat
due to the
is still considerable complaint of hopper activity.
Small Grains-The harvest of winter wheat was interrupted somewhat
Solt, but generally, harvest progressed by rainfall in the southwestern belt, but generally, harvest progressed counties and the extreme north, while farther east it has begun locally to the south-central counties of Illinois and to central Maryland. In general.
in the later districts of the wheat belt, progress of the crop continued mostly fair to good. In Nebraska, while there is considerabie short stilling well; harvest has begun locally. In the Pacific Northwest the weather was most mostly cool weather, spring wheat shows
With abundant moisture and moser much improvement in most parts of the belt, especially in central and northern districts. Some leaf rust is reported the general condition conRecent rainfall has riable. In the upper Mississippi Valley, with the more favorable weather, oat plants have stretched up considerably, but the early
crop is mostly poor, with much too short to harvest for grain. Rice is doing well in the lower
Corn-In the Northwestern States, because of cool, wet weather, corn made slow growth. Also, in the eastern ohio Valley and from the ore soil too wet for proper cultivation, with much complaint or weed ness. Dry two-thirds of Kansas progress of corn was good to excellent, although there is considerable complaint of 1
In Oklahoma, Texas, and Nebraska progress was mostly good, but
showers would now be helpful in Nebraska. In Iowa weekly progress was showers would now be helpful in Nebraska. In Iowa weekly progress was
excellent, but the crop is extremely uneven; some fields range from the inches to waist high in adjacent hills; fields are mostly well cultivated. In southern Minneso
would be helpful.
Cotton-In the cotton belt temperatures were mostly above norma and-central wortion of the beltial to heavy in large arean, etton was mostly east-central portion of the belt. the general progress of celt and most places west of the Mississippi River, but from Tennessee southward a continuation of cloudy, showery weather was decidedy unfavorable.
In Texas progress and condition of cotton were mostly fair to good, al-
though plants are small in some areas; squares are becoming general in the eastern two thirds and bolls are onening rapidly in the extreme south. eastern tw-throm, Arkansas, and Louisiana progress was mostly satis-
Also in Oklahoma,
factory; due largely to favorable temperatures and lighter rainfall. is in Tennessee, Mississippi, Ala becoming grassy from continued frequent rains; conditions were favorable for weevil activity, with dry weather and
sunshine badly needed. In the more eastern beit. progress was largely
The Weather Bureau furnished the following resume of conditions in different States:
Virginia-Richmond: Above-normal warmth; light to moderate, scattered rains. Rain beneficial and all crops improving, but more needed. scatton and peanuts growing nicely; fields clean. Hay and small grain
harvests progressing. Truck improving, but beans and potatoes poor from previous dry weather. Early peaches ripening.
North Carolina-Raleigh: Favorable warmth; adequate rains, except
locally unimportant in extreme northeast and lack felt in mountains. locally unimportant in extreme northeast and lack felt in mountains. Soil moisture generally ample on coast and Piedmont, but soil drying
rapidly in mountains where soil too dry locally for planting. Condition oo corn very good; progress good in east, but fair in west account dry soil. Progress and condition of tobacco very satisfactory; curing begun in exadvance. Truck good progress in east.
advance. Carolina Columbia: Favorable warmth; local adequate rains
Sovored crop growth, except more rain needed in some places. Progress of favored crop growth, except more rain needed in some places. Progress of cotton generally good, but too much rain locasy; weather rovored weevin activity, with soil too wet to cultivate; , squares darming in north, by washing rains on coast, Georgia-A Alanta: Favorable warmth; too much rain generally; soil too wet to cultivate, but drying rapidly. Cotton planting near end in north,
except lowlands: squares abundant well into north; blooming in south; crop except lowland, s; weather very favorable for weevil activity. Corn, cane,
poor on lowlands
and peanuts growing rapidly. Digging potatoes well into north. Transplanting Yams.
Florida-Jacksonville: Very warm days; too much rain; soil too wet to favored weevil activity. Corn fair. Sweet potatoes good growth; Woather retarded by rain, but much gathered and being cured. Truck scarce. Shipping

Alabama-Montgomery: Favorable warmth; too much rain; ground mostly too wet to cultivate; fields grassy. Condition and progress of cotton mostly fair; chopping not finished in north; bolls forming in south and
central. Rain damaged corn in lowlands; otherwise fair to good condition and progress.
Pastures good.-Vickburg: Too much rain on north border, in east and
Mississippi-Vin on coast. Cotton poor progress there account soil too wet to cultivate and inadequate sunshine; generally favorable for weevil activity; squares appear-
ing on early planted in south and central, with blooms in central. Corn on ing on early planted in south and central, with blooms in central. Corn on fair to good advance in west where early planted tasseling. Fair weather needed for cultivation.
Louisiana-New Orl
Louisiana-New Orleans: Little rain; farm work and cultivation ex-
cellent progress. Favorable warmth. Progress of cotton excellent; stands much improved; condition fair to good, except only poor to fair in northeast: chopping rapid advanne. except late planted locally poor: some old corn laid by. Rice, cane, sweet potatoes, and truck doing well; sweet-potato planting continues. Pastures good to excellent.
Texas-Houston: Favor
Texas-Houston: Favorable warmth; rain needed in Panhandle, extreme west, and southwest, but elsewhere adequate to excessive. Progress
of winter wheat generally poor to fair in northwest; crop made in most other areas; condition averages poor to fair in Panhandle and west-central and mostly good elsewhere; harvesting and threshing well advanced in northcondition good to excellent. Oat harvest about of cor; average condition
poor to fair in west and fair to good in east. Progress and condition of cotton mostly fair to good, but plants rather small some areas; squaring generaly in east two-thirds; blooming generally in south, with bolls opening germination; effect of recent excessive rains not yet known. Truck generally good. Ranges dry in extreme west and southwest, but generally good condi-
tion elsewhere. Cattle in good flesh. Rice late, but mostly good condition. New citrus crop in lower Rio Grande Valley making favorable progress. Oaklahoma-Oklahoma City: Very warm days; strong, hot winds; ade-
quate rains in east, more needed in most of cenrtral and west. Condition quate rains in east, more needed in most of cenrtral and west. Condtion Wheat harvest nearing end in south; in full swing in north-central and fair to poor, except in some north-central and northwest areas where much
better than expected. Oats mostly fair to poor. Condition of cotton fair
to good: progress mostly good. Potato crop fair to good in east, fair to
poor elsewhere Gardens good. Progress of cotton mostly very good, due to
Arkansas-Little Rock: Pre Arkansas-Little Rock: Progress of cotton mostly very good, due to
mostly light rains; condition fairly good to mostly light rains; condion fairly good to good; squaring; chopping nearly plants small, but growing. Progress of corn good, due ample soil moisture; tasseling locally; fairly well cultivated. Oats harvested locally; threshing begun.
favored.
essee-Nashville: Condition of corn rather poor to farly and fruit Tennessee-Nashville: Condition of corn rather poor to fairly good in
west and central and good to very good in east; needs cultivation; weeds bad. Cotton grassy; plants small; many stands poor; progress poor; conSunshine needed for hay harvest; much hay and crimson-clover seed lost account heavy rains

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, June 23, 1939
Largely favorable weather conditions, and the approach of the vacation season, served to maintain retail trade during the past week at a fairly active pace, with the volume of sales continuing to exceed that of the corresponding week of last year by a good margin. While summer apparel, vacation and travel goods again attracted most attention there appeared growing interest in home furnishings and appliances, chiefly as a result of the current boom in residential construction. Department store sales, the country over, for the week ended June 10, according to the Federal Reserve Board, gained $10 \%$ over the corresponding week of 1938. For New York and Brooklyn stores an increase of $3.1 \%$ was registered, while in Newark establishments the gain in the volume of sales reached $6.9 \%$.

Trading in the wholesale dry goods markets continued fairly active, reflecting the sustained demand for summer merchandise on the part of retail stores. Recent price advances for a number of staple items met with a satis factory response, as wholesalers, in anticipation of a good fall business, displayed more willingness to add to their commitments. A feature of the week was the increased buying of cotton piece goods and domestics by some of the large chain store concerns. Business in silk goods improved slightly, with sheer fabrics moving in good volume, and with slightly, with sheer interest being shown in poods for the fall seaso Trading in rayon yarns continued active and prices showed Trading in rayon yarns continued active and prices showed a steadier undertone, following the announcement of an
advance ranging from 1 to 20 c . a pound by the sole American producer of cuprammonium yarns. With operations of the weaving plants recording a further increase, and with additional reports coming to hand concerning the diversion to rayon fabrics to escape the higher silk prices, more frequent predictions were heard that a moderate price advance at least for acetate yarns, and possibly also for viscose numbers, may not be far off.
Domestic Cotton Goods-Trading in the gray cloths markets slowed down considerably, mainly as a result of previous large purchases by users in anticipation of the longexpected announcement concerning a curtailment in output. Prices, however, held firm during most of the period, and only towards the end of the week, scattered offerings by second hands produced temporary slight concessions. The definite announcement, that mills accounting for $98 \%$ of the production of print cloth, will curtail their output approximately. $25 \%$ during the coming three summer months, had little immediate effect on the market as most converters had covered their requirements for periods ranging from one to two months, and were therefore able to await further developments, particularly with regard to impending legislative measures on the raw cotton problem. Business in fine goods also quieted down somewhat but prices held steady, indicative of the improved statistical position of the market. Some interest existed in hopsackings, and a fair amount of business continued to be done in voiles, on the part of curtain manufacturers. Pigmented taffetas moved in fair volume. Closing prices in print cloths were as follows: 39 -inch 80 s , $61 / \mathrm{s}$.; 39 -inch $72-76 \mathrm{~s}, 53 \mathrm{4} \mathrm{c} . ; 39-$ inch $68-72 \mathrm{~s}, \quad 51 / 8 \mathrm{c} . ; 381 / 2$-inch $64-60 \mathrm{~s}, \quad 41 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; $381 / 2$-inch $60-48 \mathrm{~s}, 41 / 8 \mathrm{c}$.

Woolen Goods-Trading in men's wear fabrics gave indications of an early revival in buying by clothing manufacturers. Although the latter have covered most of their fall requirements, a substantial volume of duplicate orders is anticipated, in view of the active movement of finished clothing in distributive channels. The formal introduction of the first lines of lightweight summer materials met with a good response, and rumors of impending price advances for gabardines, made their appearance. Reports from retail clothing centers continued their cheerful showing, with sales in many sections recording substantial gains over last year. Business in women's wear goods, following the betweenseason lull, gave definite signs of improvement, with garment manufacturers placing a substantial volume of orders on tweeds, worsteds and fall sportwears fabrics.

Foreign Dry Goods-Trading in linens remained quiet, and transactions were confined to occasional spot lots, both in the dress goods and the household divisions. Prices, however, held fairly steady, reflecting the somewhat improved reports from foreign primary centers, due to the influx of governmental buying orders. Business in burlap remained inactive, but prices ruled firmer, in sympathy with the trend in Calcutta, where reports were issued, according to which a $20 \%$ curtailment of hessian looms will go into effect at the beginning of August. Domestically lightweights were quoted at 4.15 c ., heavies at 5.65 c .

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## News Items

Arkansas-Credit Revival Seen in Record Bond Sale-The sale on June 15 of the block of $\$ 709,0002.90 \%$ and $3 \%$ bonds, reported in detail on a subsequent page of this section, is regarded in municipal circles as marking a long step forward in the revival of the credit of the State of Arkansas and the first time in the State's history that Arkansas bonds have been sold yielding less than $3 \%$.
The total direct obligation debt' of the State, payable from other than debt, which currently amounts to $\$ 140,221,011$ has been rediced $\$ 19,362$, -has made a greater reduction in its outstanding indebtedness than almost any other state in the Union during the tanasting tive years. Deaness than this period
it has created practically no additional indebtedness. Under a constitutional it has created practically noo a dditional indebtedness. Under a constitutional amendment adopted in 1934, the State of Arkansas is now prohibited from
increasin its debte except by vote of the people.
Developments during the last two thevelopments during the last two years indicate rather conclusively that public opinion within the State is solidily behind a continuance of
present fiscal poicies and it is reported that banks and institutions within
the ste the State now own in excess of \&28.000 that banks and institutions within
gations. Investors generally are according increasing rec the titate's obligations. Investors genera

Debt Refinancing Propasal Advanced in New York-We quote in part as follows from an article appearing in the "Wall Street Journal" of June 22:
Discussions looking to the refinancing of the approximately $\$ 140,000,000$
outstanding bonded debt of the state outstanding bonded debt of the state of Arkansas are being held with
bankers by Governor Carl Bailey of that State who is in New York this week.
The refinancing program is still in the nebulous stage and there is no definite indication thus far that the refunding arrangement. will be successfully worked out in the near future, However, conversations have been York banks. Governor Bailey has on several occasions of the the past two
 Arkansas on a lower interest cost basis. The outstanding bonds are callable
at par, a factor which would tend to expedite a refunding plan if terms at par, a faccor which would tend to expedite a refunding plan if terms
could be successfully arranged with bankers. At least two refunding laws have been passsed by the Aranansith Leankers. At least two refunding looks lans tow reverall refund
ing of the State's debt but it is not certain that eithor of these pieces of ing of the State's debt but in is not certain that either of these pieces of
legislation are such as would conform with the ideas of
Municipal Bond Tax Legislation to Be Opposed Witnesses to appear in opposition to legislation for Federal taxation of State and municipal bonds are being organized by the Conference on State Defense, an organization of 45 State Attorneys General and other State and municipal officials, it was announced on June 21. The announcement follows the news from Washington that the House Ways and Means Committee will consider such taxation at hearings beginning June 28.
The American Municipal Association, the United States Conference of
Mayors, the Municipal Finance Officers Association, the Institute of Mayors, the Municipal Finance Officers Association, the Institute of
Municipal Law officers and the Municipal Leagues in over 30 States

 Henry Epstein, Chairman of the Conference, said, Al Al of these nation-
wide organizations in the field of State and Munipal governmental administration will be represented berore and Mayicipal hovernmental and
and will put forth vigorous opposition to this and Means Committee
 killed ovee and for all.", or 1 , Drovessor of Public Finance at Princeton Univer-
 empt bond for many years will be the main economic witness for the States,' In support of the contention of the States that Congress has no power
to levy a tax on municipal securities, Mr. Epstein said that he would present to the Committee a brief prepared by the Attorneys-General of the
States and by counsel for other public bodies which shows that the Supreme Court ant still strictly a dhereres to pothe prodies which shows that the supreme
bonds are immune from Federal tax bonds are immune from Federal tax. Mr. Epstein stated that this brief
would be accompanied by the oral testimony of Attorneys General and would be accompanied by the oral testimony of Attorneys General and
municinal law officers and by private lawyers who are experts in the field
Municipal Forum to Hold Luncheon Meeting -Joseph D. McGoldrick, Comptroller of New York City, will be the guest of honor and speaker at the next luncheon meeting of the Municipal Forum of New York on Tuesday, June 27 at the Lawyers Club.
Mr. MeGoldrick will talk on "New York City Finances."
New Jersey-Governor Supports. $\$ 60,000,000$ Highway Bond Plan-We quote in part as follows from a Trenton dispatch to the Newark "Evening News" of June 19, regarding a plan to issue a large amount of bonds for highway purposes: Governor Moore today declared his support for the $\$ 60,000,000$ bond
issue for highway improvements proposed by Highway Comissioner issue ror highway improvements proposed by Highway Commissioner
Sterner.
Mrterner's bond bill has been before the Assembly several weeks. Its sponsors are hopeful that support of the the Assembly several weans the Deeks. cratic minority will provide enough votes for adoption. Decision of the
Governor to support the bond issue for road construction is Governor to support the bond issue for road construction is due partly to
his opposition to direct relief. At numerous conferences, including one
 he is "opposed to the dole, but favors work relief."
The Governor has resisted efforts of some advise for a lesser bond issue, $\$ 15,000,000$ to $\$ 25,000,000$, for direct relief. He
has taken the attitude that relief gives promise of becoming a regular At one time the Governor was reported pe financed by current to revenues. gandon increase in the gasoline tax for reliefe, estimated to ycield $\$ 7,1$-cent-a-
and some of his advisers, including Finance Commissioner Lamb, have given up hope he will do so. Works Progress Administration road bond plan and continuation of the
 municipalities getting at least $75 \%$ of their reine however cost that wiil assure Republic Governor and Democratic legislators are prepared to fight the In supporting the bond plan, the Governor at $60 \%$ of relief costs. tentions made by Sterner. He Heclared that $\$ 100,000,000$ of (oad construction was needed in the state to bring the highway system up to Federal available for construct Pren withous divisions of road funds to relief left littole
further diversions are being considered bond issue, the Governor said, and

New York, N. Y.-City Council Re-Enacts Present Program of Emergency Levies_At a meeting of the City Council held on June 20 the present program of emergency taxation for unemployment relief was re-enacted, including the one-cent-a-pack on cigarettes, which, it was learned, may not be enforced if a substitute can be found for it. The Council also defeated a proposal of Councilman Abner C. Surpless Brooklyn Republican, to use $\$ 100,000$ out of the estimated relief revenues for the next fiscal year of $\$ 76,000,000$ for his councilmanic investigation of relief in of $\$ 76,000,000$ for his
The taxes which were passed together with theity
Comptroller Wosen we . Massed torether with their yield, as estimated by
Sales-T wo per cent on for tes-Two per cent on sales of ail merchandise, oxcept food $3 \% \%$ on bills
fele, electricity, gas and refrigeration for telephone, electricity, gas and refrigeration services, and $3 \%$ on bills
sales of food in restaurants of $\$ 1$ or more a person and shester in bars or in mackages. ©stimare a person and on all liquor sales,
to 0 with three members not vot yield; $\$ 53,334,100$. Vote: 22 Cigarette whree members not voting.
Cigarette- -1 cent a pack, in addition to the 2 cents a pack which the State
government
Votesm 15 to 10 . Utilities- $1 \%$ on gross receipts of utility companies operating in the city,
and $3 \%_{0}$ on steam railroadd. Estimated yield; $\$ 6,000,000$. Vote: 21 to
1 , with three members not votint 1, with three members not voting. Estimated yield; $\$ 6,000,000$. Vote: 21 to
Business- $1-10$ th .
 exemptions Estimated yield: $\$ 12,253,000$. Vote 22 to 0 , with three Conduits
conduits.
notion on the gross receipts of companies operating or maintaining not voting. Personal Properti- $2 \%$ on personal property purchased out of town,
designed to plug loop-holes in the sales tax law. Estimated yield: $\$ 1$, One member of the Council. Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, Manhattan Repubblican, was absent, which reduced the voting strength of the body
to 25 . to 25.
The
Tulye program adopted this year for the new fiscal year which begins on Juld 1 is identical with the one in force at present, except for a feew mino
and technical changes in the language of certain laws to plug loophore
which developed and to Which developed and to make collection of certain laws, to plug loopholes last minute the personal property tanx which produces a simpler job. At the
July 1,1938 , to June 30 , 1939, the last days of 106.49 from July 1,1938 , to June 30,1939 , the last days of this month being estimated, previousty introduced. The use tax it was explained, was withdrawn was cause of the lack of time in the Council for proper study of wits provisions
and because of a large number of objection which and because or a large number of objections which came in from merchants

Tax Rate Set
date fixed the basic tax at the an all-time an all-time high record for New York. In 1938 the basic rate was $\$ 2.80$. For the first six months of 1939 the rate was $\$ 1: 38$.
by the taxpayers will remain the same in three out of the city's five borought paid In M Manhattan they will pay $\$ 2.95$ for each $\$ 100$, an increase of 2 points over
1938 In 1938. In Brooklyn they will pay $\$ 2.95$ instead of $\$ 2.94$, an in increase of
1 point. pointed out that under E. Kinsley, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Was mandatory and was based on the official figures in for fixing the rate assessed valuations and the estimate furnished by the Comptroller of
general fund revenues. general fund revenues. No discretion on the part of the Council was the rate. D587,509,839.45, and the 'reckless spending was officially fixed recently at

 the higher figure.
This is the first
new city charter, beginning on July new fiscal year as established by the
past the fiscal past the fiscal year was congidiental with the calendar year.
the change, a tax rausel op by thange, a tax rate for the first six months of 1939 was set last March
period. period
1938 follow: Borouah -
Manhattan
The Bronx
Brooklyn
Queens-- $\square$



The borough tax rates, representing the assessments on taxpayers for amounted to 13 cents in Manhattan; 10 cents in the Bronx: 13 cents in Brooklyn; 22 cents in Queens, and 13 cents in Richmond. Property in
specifically exempted from city-wide taxation by statute, such as housing
develo developments and other items of real estate, will be taxed only on the basis
of the borough rates.

New York State-Report of Governor's Action on Bills Passed by Legislature-A special dispatch from Albany to the New York "Times" of June 21 reported as follows on measures approved or rejected by Governor Lehman this year:
The fiscal problems of the State Government played a large part in the
decisions by Governor Lehman in signing or vetoing 1,235 bills which were put in his hands by the Legislature.
high percentage of cutting of the Governor's budget. brought yeto of a high percentage of bins passed by the Republican-controlled Legisiature
which evould have involved additional spending by either the state or its
subdivisions.

An analysis of the Governor's action on bills of consequence is as follows: Financial
He signed bills continuing the emergency tax rates, including those on gasoline, personal incomes, stock transfers, franchises and corporations. tax on cigarettes. He also approved the $50 \%$ increase in the liquor tax,
which he himself suggested, and the Whitney bill taxing the salaries of which he himself suggested, and the State Federal employees living within the state. for another year the emergency taxing powers which New York City has been using since 1934 to finance unemployment relief and another couder purposes.
government. These included the Ives bill transferring control expenses of tration of home relief to the localities, the Hanley bill converting nine State normal schools into State colleges, the Hastings bill permitting local work rellildren.
He signed under protest a series of bills which carry out the Republican fiscal program, including suspension of the Friedsam formula for appor-
tioning state aid for education and suspension of the Feld-Hamilton pay equalization law.
He vetoed other bills in the Republican fiscal program, including the Moffatt bill, to revise the state Finance Law and the supplemental budget, including appropriations for commissions to study crime,
the administration of the alcoholic bevegrage
For reasons of economy, the Governor vetoed blls giving Westchester For reasons of economy, ty judges and nroviding a supreme Court justice for Westchester, as well as the Parso
registration from Jan. 1 to April 1 .

## Social Welfare

The Governor signed the new bill permitting the free transportation of children attending private and parochal ditions as children attending public schools.
He approved the Wilson bill generally
revising the system of unemployment insurance administration in the State to conform to the recomcommittee.
He approved also the Nunan bill implementing the new constitutional provisions permill the Sta private and denominational as well as public schools.
The Governor vetoed the Page bill, which would have kept in their jobs a large number of social welfare workers who failed to pass civil service examinations
houses, the Digned included the Pack bill tightening regulations on rooming in the State, the Gugino bill establishing a division of cancer control in the State Health Department and the Hastings bill authorizing, in accordance with the new.
relief bonds by localities.
Other vetoes were those of the McNaboe bill to set up a system of lunacy
commissions and the Young bill to sec up a system of merit-rating in commissions and the Young b
unemployment insurance taxes.

## Business

 The Governor vetoed the Lake bill to require that the mark of originbe piainly stamped on all products sold within the State. He also vetoed
the Parsons bill to bar the use of "loss-leaders" in retail merchandising and to set up a system of price-fixing.
He signed the Steingut bill ending the State Mortgage Commissions He signed the stelngut bing en another year the mortgage foreclosure
and a series of bills extending for
moratorium and the moratorium on deficiency judgments. He also signed moratorium and the moratorium on deficiency judgments. He also signed
the Quinn bill permitting banks to remain closed on Saturdays during the
sing
campaign for milk. He vetoed a bill providing for the licensing of barbers.

## Election Law

The Governor signed the Mitchell bill providing for an automatic recanvass of the voting machines within 30 days after election. He vetoed the Feinberg an impossibility and bills making independent candidacies more
groups an ime also vetoed the Parsons bill to eliminate the holding of
dificult. primary elections in cases where there are no contests. The Governor signed the Schwartzwald bills barring racial discrimination
in the civil service and in stores, beauty parlors, public halls, \&c.
He vetoed the Perry bill which would have deprived labor unions guilty of racial discrimination of the benefits of the State Labor Relations Act.
He signed the Devany bill barring persons advocating the overthrow of government by force from the civil service and the teaching systems and
the Heck bill barring the wearing of uniforms resembling those of a foreign government, military or semi-military group
destined for benefi the Holley bill permitting surrogates to hold up funds be confiscated by is living.

## General

The Governor approved the Desmond-Moffatt Mitchell housing bills
under which the State embarked on a housing program. He also approved the Desmond bill implementing the home rule sections of the new eliminations costs paid by the railroads to a maximum of $15 \%$, instead eliminations costs paids by the railroads to a mating rapid transit employees in New York
of $50 \%$, another Wick bil
City under the civil service after transit unification; the Finberg bil authorizing the construction of the Battry-to-Brooklyn bridge; the McNaboe
bill requiring domestic insurance companies to turn over to the State bunclaimed equities in insurance policies; the Coudert bill permitting garages
to be built in connection with multiple dwellings; the Piper revision of the to be built in connection with multiple dwellings; the Piper revision of the
insurance code: the Goldberg bill eliminating the holding of dual jobs by teachers, and the Hollowell bill permitting the State to participate in the Federal flood control program. Todd bill permitting equal representation of men and women on the statutory committees of political parties; the Dunnigan bill giving the State Racing Commission a voice in the sus pension of licenses of those connected With horse-racing; the Education
Committee bill barring unlicensed kindergartens; the Nunan-Allen milk bill designed to simplifying the procedure for the demomition of elevated railroads in
bills sow York City, and a series of bills sent up by Park Commissioner Robert Moses designed to speed development of a parkway system in and around The Governor vetoed the Rapp bill to increase the automobile speed limit from 40 to 50 miles an hour; the Breitbart bill to provide for hearings ofore the Superintendent of Schools in the case of teachers facing, dismissah Stephens bill which would have given Putnam County supervisors veto power over New York City water supply developments within that county,
and the McNaboe bill to require that promotion of policemen be on a The Governor vetoed one bill, then signed an amended bill giving osteo paths the right to perform minor surgical operations.
Governor Approves Creation of Municipal Finance Revision Body-Governor Lehman on June 16 signed a bill of Assomblyman Abbot Low Moffat, Manhattan Republican which creates a temporary State Commission, with an appropriation of $\$ 25,000$ for expenses, to study methods for revising and modernizing State and local finance laws and recommending uniform statutes governing the finances of municipalities.

New York State-Budget Ruled Invalid by A ppeals CourtSpecial Legislative Session Set-The Court of Appeals ruled on June 21, in a unanimous decision written by Chief Judge Crane, that the Republican legislative budget was unCrane, that the Republican legislative budget was un-
constitutional. It was declared by Judge Crane that the constitutional. It was declared by Judge Crane that the
said Republican plan, which involved the cutting of Gover-
nor Lehman's budget by the substitution of lumpsum items for itemized schedules, was reverting "to the old system for itemizears of endeavor and agitation have sought to which yea
Immediately after the Court's decision, Governor Lehman issued a call for a special session of the Legislature to conevenor at 2 p. p. . on Friday, June 23, and Sopeaker Heck issued a joint statement pledging their aid in expediting the passage, at this special session, of remedial legislation. procedure for future years, the procedure to be followed at the current procedure for
session is in still in doubt.
The
The Appellate Division, in a three-to-two decision on June 15 hed the budget unconstitutional, and this decision included the cuts made in the approals held that the ald for education. In its decision, the Court or construction appropriations by the Appellate Division was "inadvertent,", and it ruled that the appropriations for schools and highways, in their
reduced amounts, remained legal, except for one isolated item in each appropriation.
New York State-Municipal Debt Refundings Require Comptroller's Approval-Municipal officials throughout the State have been advised recently by Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine that in accordance with a part of Section of Article 8 of the new State Constitution, refundings must have his sanction before they can be made effective. The portion of the new article to which the Comptroller has reference, reads as follows: Indebtedness heretofore contracted may be refunded only with the ap-
proval of and on terms and conditions prescribed by the state Comptroller,
bot proval or no,
bunding."
fut
unding"." connection Comptroller Tremaine makes the following comment:
In this
"Under authority of the foregoing, I have prescribed that applications for permiss authority of the foreegoing, I have prescribed that applications "The application shall be mada by a person authorized so to do by a reso-
ution of the governing body of a municipality or in case of a school district ution of the governing
by., the the truteee thereof.
"An application for permission to refund bonds issued for work or home relief or to refund refunded bonds will not be approved.
"These rules are subject to change at any time without notice and nothing as an expression of the legality or illegality of the proposed issue of refunding onds."
Pennsylvania-Supreme Court Upholds Voiding of Chain Store Tax-The State Supreme Court on June 19 upheld lower court invalidation of the graduated chain store tax which was enacted during the 1937 session of the State Legislature, according to a United Press dispatch from Legislature, according to
Harrisburg of that date:
The decision was handed down as the Court met for a special hearing franchise tax
The Dauphin County Court last March found the chain store tax unconstitutional and an appeal was authorized by Gov. Arthur H. James in
the hope of gaining additional annual revenue of $\$ 2,250,000$. The levy the hope of gaining additional annual revenue of $\$ 2,250,000$. The levy
ranged from \$1to $\$ 500$, according to the number of units in the chain
. The tax, which was andorsed by former Gov, George H. Earle and his
"Little New Deal" administration, carried an automatic repeal clause in case it were declared unconstitutional by the courts
The opinion, written by Justice James B. Drew, sald in part or as does the Act here before us on the operation of stores or theatres within the Commonwealth it lacks uniformity and hence is unconstitutional it is plain and palpable attempt at graduated taxation which obviously violates the provisions of or our Constitution.
not he would carry the case to the Ueno saited states has not decided whether or not.he would carry the case to the U nited states supreme court. He added
that he wants to read the opinion carefully before be makes a decision. Officials of the Department of Revenue state that they have collected
approximately $\$ 200.000$ from chain store and theatre operators and that approximately $\$ 200,000$ from chain store and theat
it can be recovered if the opinion has become final.
Municipal Bond Regulation to Be Studied-Municipal bond regulation to be written into proposed legislation for submission to the 1941 session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly will be studied by a committee representative of all parties at issue, William S. Livengood Jr., Secretary of Internal Affairs, states.

This was decided upon at an informal conference during the closing days of the Legislature when it was found that so much confusion existed it was impossible to reach harmonious conclusions.

Tax Collections in New England-We give herewith the text of a statement contained in the June issue of "New England Municipal News," a monthly publication put out by F. W. Horne \& Co. of Hartford:
A review of the 1938 tax collections in the New England cities of over 50,000 persons, shows that in spite of the generally adverse cusiness con-
ditions which existed in this year, the average collections of current property assessments was slightly higher than in the previous year of 1937 .
However, there was a decline in the collection of delinquent taxes, which resulted in the combined total collections of current and delinquent taxes falling below the levy for the year in all but seven cities. As a whole, col-
lections were . $13 \%$ above the total levy for all cities. The collection average for the last four years in New England has been $1.50 \%$ above the average
for its neighboring group, the Middle Atlantic States, although collections have run silightily below the average for the Nation.
To New Britain, Conn,., goes the honor of the best collection record for this four-year period, its average conections for that time being $107.35 \% \%$ or and Hartford, Conns. thirr position with an average of $104,90 \%$. The leaders in eampshire: Manchester, 99.03\%; Vermont, no record; Maine,
New Hamp Pottlan. $101.82 \%$; Massachusetts, ${ }^{\text {Lynn, }}$, $106.25 \%$, R
tucket, $104.30 \%$; ©onnecticut, New Britain, $107.35 \%$.

United States-Cities' Per Capita Debt Shows DecreaseThe average person living in the average American city of 30,000 population or over owes $\$ 179.12$ in municipal debt, it is disclosed in a study made for the National Municipal League.
Excluding New York City, the total gross bonded debt of these 310
Hites decreased $875,262,000$ during the past year. Including New York, cities decreased $\$ 75,262,000$ during the past year. Including New York,
they had a total debt of $\$ 8,402,369,000$ as of Jan. 1,1939, the report esti-
 made by the Federal Works program, constitutional and statutory debt limits, and anxiety over the high cost of government are given by the
uthor. Rosina Mohaupt of the Detroit Bureau of Municipal Research, as some of the reasons for the reduction in local borrowing
Cautioning that "although it has little significance in most cases. the that Atlanticc City, N. J. has the highest per capita net debt, $\$ 378.95 .5$ or
the 270 cities over 30,000 for which full data were available. Dividing the
cities into population groups: (1) 500,000 and over; (2) 300,000 to 500,000 ; (3) 100,000 to 300,$000 ;$ (4) 50,000 to 100,$000 ;$ and ( 5 ) 30,000 to to 500,000 ;
the report shows that Philadelphia, Jersey City, Miami, Atlantic City, and White Plains, N. Y., have the highest per capita net debt in their respective population groups. Mirwaukee, Seattle, Spokane, Saginaw (Mich.) and Lowest of all cities is Danville, with a per capita debt of $\$ 10.99$. . ${ }^{\text {Miss }}$ Mohaupts per capita figures do not include public
debt, Which was omitted from the tabulation owing to the diffriculty of dis-
tinguishing self-supporting utilities from those not self-supporting.

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations ALABAMA

DECATUR, Ala.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 887.000$ water

HOMEWOOD, Ala--BOND TENDERS ACCEPTED-Tn connection With the cal for tenders, of refunding $3 \%-5 \%$ second Series bonds, dated
 69 and interest.

## ARIZONA BONDS

Markets in all Municipal Issues

REFSNES, ELY, BECK \& CO. PHOENIX, ARIZONA

## ARIZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 49 (P. O. Phoenix), Ariz.- BOND ELECTION-It is said that an election will be held on
June 30 in order to vote on the issuance of $\$ 15,000$ in construction bonds. NAVAJO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Holbrook), Ariz.- BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were received until 10 a . m. on
June 24, by J . P. Peterson, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of $\$ 1,600$ improvement bonds, according to report.

## ARKANSAS BONDS

## Markets in all State, County \& Town Issues

## SCHERCK, RICHTER COMPANY

LANDRETH BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## ARKANSAS

ARKANSAS, State of-INVESTMENT BOARD TO PURCHASE plans for the purchase of the State's bonds with treasury funds available for this purpose under the 1939 refunding and investment act. Approximately $\$ 3,229,076$ will be available for purchase of the State's obligations. The new act authorizes the State to invest $50 \%$ of the average of treasury balances over a two-year period. From May 1, 1937, to April 30,1939 ,
the average balance was $\$ 8,873,403$, exclusive of Federal funds. From this must be deducted $\$ 2,266,407$ as the average highway fund balance and \$143,843 as the average balance of common school fund. and apportionable school funds must be deducted in computing the balance that may be used for purchase of the obligations. On this basis, the average for the Investmen period was $\$ 6,458,153$. tenders on the State's obligations. If it does decide to call for tenders, it would be the first purchase of the state's outstanding obligations under the new act.
Authorities on Arkansas obligations described the act as the outgrowth of a decision to utilize inactive treasury balances, which are bringing in of return, and on which a surety bond fee is being assessed by banks. The 1939 refunding and investment act gives the Investment Board dispurchased be delivered to the State Treasurer for credit to the funds from Which the cash was withdrawn, In setting up this rule, the Court held illegal a section of the act to permit use of bonds purchased by the State as
INVESTMENT BOARD SALE-A Little Rock news report to the "Wall
Street Journal" of June 19 had the following to say: State Investment Board reports sale of issue of $\$ 1,220,000$ to syndicate headed by Stifel, Nicolaus \& $\$$ Co. to refund bonds of State Construction Commission outstanding at and saving is estimated by Gov. Carl E. Bailey at $\$ 247,000$. To facilitate the transaction, the new issue was purchased by Reconstruction Finance Corporation under agreement of resale to stifel. Nicolaus \& Co. Final bid $\$ 800.000$ of its bonds to reduce interest from $5 \%$ to $3.75 \%$.
ARKANSAS, State of - BOND SALES-The following two issues of coupon bonds aggregating $\$ 709,000$ offered for sale on June $15-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p and Stifel, Nicolaus \& Co., Inc., both of Chicago, and Walton, Suli, Inan \&
Co. of Little Rock, as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 100.01 , a Co. of Little Rock, as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 100$, equal to 100.01, a
basis of about $2.995 \%$ : $\$ 312,000$ State penitentiary refunding bonds. Due from July 1, 1942 to
397,000 State inclusive. permanent school refunding bonds. Due from July 1, 397,000 State permanent school refunding bonds
1942 to 1947 , inclusive.
No other bids were received on the above issues.
The $\$ 119,000$ issue of coupon Arkansas State Teachers' College refunding bonds offered for sale at the same time, were awarded jointly to T. J.
Raney \& Sons of Little Rock, and the Scherck, Richter Co. of St. Louis, Raney \& Sons of Little Rock, and the Scherck, Richter Co. of St. Louis,
as 2.90 , at par. Due from July 1, 1940 to 1947 , intlusive.
CLARENDON, Ark.-BONDS VOTED-It is reported that $\$ 17.000$ street pav
June 13 .
EUDORA-WESTERN DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Eudora), Ark. about $85 \%$ of the creditors of the district have approved a refinancing plan involving $\$ 648,000$ of bonds. The district plans redemption of $42.5 \%$.
and for this purpose a loan of $\$ 211,000 \mathrm{has}$ been tentatively approved by and for this purpose a loan of $\$ 211,000$ has been tentatively approved by hand and proceeds of delinquent tax collections, the goal of which is $\$ 60,000$. The district, which comprises 120,000 acres, has been in receivership since

HEMPSTEAD COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ark.-BOND OFFER ING-It is stated that sealed bids will be received until June 29, by the struction bonds

## California Municipals BANKAMERICA COMPANY

485 California Street, San Francisco Bell System Teletype SF 469 OFFIOES IN OTHER PRINCIPAL OALIFORNIA OITIES

## CALIFORNIA

IMPERIAL COUNTY (P. O. EI Centro), Calif.-LOCAL BOND at May 23, The following municipalities were reported to be in default of Los Angeles, Calif., showing tax collections and financial status of various
bond issues: bond issues:
Municipality-
Wead Daneland Sary District Road District No. 5 .

Road District No. 9 . $\qquad$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Principal | Due |
| $\$ 2,100.00$ | Interest |
| $\$ 432.00$ |  | Imperial Union School District-: 930.11

22.157 .59
$3,120.0$ Jasper School District District........... $\qquad$ $7,992.00$
$7,000.00$
$2,000.00$ 3.420 .00
165.00
900.00 KERN COUNTY (P. O. Bakersfield), Calif.-SCHOOL BOND OFFER bids until 11:30 a. m. on July 3, for the purchase of a $\$ 9,400$ issue of $5 \%$ $\$ 400$. Dated June 12, 1939. Due on June i2 Denoms. $\$ 1,000$, one, for to 1948, and $\$ 400$ in 1949 . Principal and interest (J-D) payable in lawful money at the County Treasurer's office. A certified check for at least $10 \%$
of the amount of the bid, payable to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, is required.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY (P. O. Los Angeles) Calif.-SCHOOL offered for sale on June $20-\mathrm{V}$. 148, p, 3719-was awarded to the Security-
First National Bank of Los Angeles, as $31 / \mathrm{s}$, paying a premium of $\$ 659$,
equal to 101.53 , a basis of about $3.36 \%$. Dated June 1, 1939. Due from equal to 101.53 , a bas
June 1,1942 to 1963 .

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORThe Chase. Los Angeles), Calif.- - BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY$4 \%$ and $41 / 4 \%$ refunding bonds in definitive form will be ready for delivery, in exchange for temporary bonds at its Corporate Trust Department on

## COLORADO

CALHAN, Colo.- BOND OPTION-It is reported that an option has been granted on the purchase of $\$ 21,00031 / \% \%$ semi-
refunding bonds to Charles $J$. Rice $\&$ Co. of Denver.
LA JUNTA, Colo-BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-A $\$ 32,000$ issue man, Owen \& Co. of Denver, for public subscription. Den Brown, SchlessDated July 15,1939 Due $\$ 8,000$ from July 15,1942 to 1945 , incl. $\$ 1,000$. cipal and interest (J-J) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Legal ap-
proval by Pershing, Nye, Bosworth \& Dick of Denver.

## CONNECTICUT

CONNECTICUT, State of-MERRITT PARKWAY TOLL BILL on June 15: We quote in part as follows from a news dispatch out of Hartford on June 15: Raymond E. Baldwin today signed the Merritt Rarkway toll bill authorizing the levying of a 10 -cent toll on the Fairfield County superthe Housatonic River to Hartford Highway authorities estimate that $\$ 500,000$ a year in dimes will be
collected $\$ 4$ This money, along with a $5 \%$ annual diversion of highway funds and a $\$ 4,000,000$ bond issue, if needed,
000,000 cost of the new parkway. NORWICH, Conn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 353,000$ coupon bonds
offered June 30-V. 148 , p. 3720-were awarded to Phelps, Fenn \& Cor
Inc, and Paine, Webber \& Co. both of New York, jointly, as 13 , Inc. and Paine, Webber \& Co., both of New York, , inintly, as 13 s. at par,
plus $\$ 2,933.43$ premium, equal to 100.831 , a basis of about $1.66 \%$. Sale
$\$ 125,000$ public improvement bonds. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 158,000 refunding bonds. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ \$ 8,000$ from 1940 to 70,000 refunding water bonds. Due july 1 as follows: $\$ 4,00$ from 1940
to 1949, incl. and $\$ 3,000$ from 1950 to 1959, inclusive. BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The bankers re-offered the bonds from a yield of $0.25 \%$ to a price of 99.50 , according to maturity. Other bids,
for $13 \%$ Bidder-
Bidder-
Goldman, Sachs \& Co, and Eastman, Dillon \& Co
Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc. and the R. F. Griggs Co_
Halsey, Stuart \& Co.. Inc. and the R. F. Griggs

100.527
100.30

Taylor \& Co........................................................... 100.15
WALLINGFORD, Conn--BOND SALE-The $\$ 90,000$ coupon bonds
offered June $15-V .148, ~ p . ~$
3562 -were awarded to Cooley \& Co. of Hartford at 100.019 for $\$ 30,00011 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 86000$ on July 1 from 1940 . to 1944 , offering consisted of:
$\$ 45,000$ refunding bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl. $\$ 45,000$ refunding bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1954 , incl.
45,000 bridge bonds. Due $\$ 3,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1954 , incl.

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\(\underset{\text { Putnam \& }}{\text { Bidder }}\)
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R. L. Day \&
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 | Int. Rate |
| :--- |
| $11 / 2 \%$ |
| $11 / 2 \%$ |
| $-11 / 2 \%$ |
| $-13 \%$ |
| $-13 \%$ |
| $2 \%$ |
| $2 \%$ | Rate Bid

100.314

WATERBURY, Conn.-BONDS OFFERED-John P. Fitzmaurice, chase of $\$ 70,000$ coupon or registered Center School District refunding July 1 from 1940 to 1946 , incl. Bidder was required to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J.J),
payable at the First National Bank, Boston. Legaltiy approved by Storey,
Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLCOMBEA, Washington, D. C.-SENATE COMCommittee on June 20 voted to kill the House-imposed income tax-V. 148 , p. 3720-and other proposed new levies and formula with a renewal of the business-privilege tax for another year The action was taken in executive session following a public hearing at which and business groups.

## FLORIDA BONDS

## Clyde C. Pierce Corporation

JACKSONVILLE

Branch Office: TAMPA

FLORIDA
First National Bank Building T. s. Pierce, Resident Manajer

## FLORIDA

FLORIDA, State of-REPORT ON RECENT LEGISLATION-The fillowing statement is taken from the June issue ongress Building, Miami: tion sheet put out by A. B. Morrisoned June' 2nd, with a record of having
Our Florida Legislatere adjournet accompished very yititle of a constructive nature. A good part of the session waseral weeks the racing situation remains in practically the same status as
sefore the legislature met. severat weens, liflature met.
before the lep
After the Legislature adjourned, the Governor vetoed three Bills having to do with the gas tax allocation. Seventeen of the counties of the state have exhausted their orisinal allocations of gas money or shortly will
and while the majority of the counties will continue to receive their regular allocations, these particular counties will receive no more money ndoer the
1931 law for servicing their bonds. One of the Bills vetoed by the Governor proposed to increase the total amounts to be repaid the counties by including properst on money used to build state roads. This would have continued the present gas tax unchanged for several years. It seems to us that interest Two other Bills which he yetoed would have further increased the total amounts to be repaid to the counties. His arguments for vetoing the last
two Bills mentioned. seem to us to have some justification, but there two Bills mentioned, seem to us to have, some justification, but the
certainly, in our opinion, was little if any, for vetoing the first one. As the result of this totally unexpected action of the Governor, some of the counties wil have considerabe idirl to occur.
principal payments and defalts are likelo
In our May bulletin. we commented on a recent Supreme Court holding that a county cannot transfer gas money to meet debt service on refunding bonds without also providing for debt ser vice on such origina bonds as may couties to earmark their gas moner and get
had been introduced to allow coun around the decision. This measure was also vetoed by the Governor. Whether
his action was wise or not is a question. At the moment $t$ woo counties have his action was wisis or not is a question. At the moment two counties have
deaaulted on interest on refunding bonds because of the Court decision derautited on ond
What effect vetoing the Bill to extend the gas tax allocation will have on market conditions is problematical at this time. There has been a good demand for Florida bonds and prices have been firm. Unio unioubtedyasted howd
there will be a softening in certain issues whose allocation is exhausted and which lean heavily on the gas tax, and it is quite possible that this softening may affect the whole list, more or less.
of money, cut out certain taxes and overlook providing any additional source or reveñe. As a consequence the state is going to be severiy handicapped for lack of funds It is barelly possible that lack of money will force the calling of
 suitabler r
blessing.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla,-BOND OFFERING-We are informed by M. W. Bishon, Secretary. of the City Commission, that he will receive
sealed bids untii $2: 30$ p. m. on July 5 , for the purchase of a 895.000 issue of
 $19 \%$ payaincipal and interest payable at Jacksonville, or at the Manufacturers Trust Co, the fiscal agency of the city in . .ed Yow . Yo . No bidd
for less than par value of the bonds will be considered. These bonds are direct obligations of the city, secured by the net revenue derived from the operation of the electric light plant of, and by pledge of the entire taxable The bonds are authorized by resolution of the City Council, entitled. "A Resolution Authorizing the Issuance, sale and (or ) Exxchange of Refunding Bonds by the City of Jacksonville, Pursuant to the Provisions of Chapter 1572 of the Laws of Florida, Acts of 1931 , Which ressolution was approved
by the Mayor and concurred in by the City Commission; and the bonds will. before date of sale, be validated and confirmed by a decree of the Circuit Court of Duval County. The approving opinion of Thomson, Wood \&
POLK COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICTS until 2 p. m. on July 3, by D. H. Sloan Jr., Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for the purchase of the following 5yy semi-ann:
$\$ 3,000$ Special Road and Bridge District No. 3, series A bonds. Due on 15,000 Special Road and Bridge District No. 10 bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as ${ }_{51}, 000$ Special Road and Bridie District No. 12 bonds. Due on Jan. 1, 1946 , Dated Jan. 1, 1938. Denom, \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable at the any or all of the districts and all bids must specify separately the price the bidder making the most advantageous bid which shall will be made to by the Board of County Comm issioners in its absolute and uncontrolled discretion, General obilgations payable from an unlin ited tax to be be
levied upon all property (including homestead) within particular district. The apporving orinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York, will be fur-
nished. Enclose a certified check for $1 \%$ of the amount of the bonds bid nished. Enclose a certified check for $1 \%$ of the am
for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners.

IDAHO
BINGHAM COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, ssue of coupon semi-annual refunding bonds offered for sale on June $19-$ city, as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 100.625 , a basis of about $2.15 \%$. July 1, 1941 .
TROY, Idaho-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until 5. m. on July 5 by H. Paulson, Village Clerr, for the purchase. JP an $\$ 18.000$ Due on July 1, 1959. The bonds are subject to cail and payment on any interest-paying date. Interest payable J-J. Bids shall specify: (a) the owest rate of interest and premium, if any, above par at which the bid ene will purchase such bonds, or (b) the lowest rate of interest at which the of the bonds and accrued interest to date of sale and payment therefor can be considered. These bonds were authorized at the election held on Feb. 7 by a vote of 84 to 6 . The sale of the bonds will be governed by
Chapter 186 of the 193 Idah Session Laws, and by the municipal bond law
of the State. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the total sum bid.

## ILLINOIS

BRUSHY'TOWNSHIP (P. O. Harco), III-BONDS SOLD-Lansford Co. of Chicago purchased an issuaco of $\$ 8.0005 \%$ coupon road bonds. rom 1941 to 1944 inci. and $\$ 2.000$ in 1945 and 1946 . Prin. and int. (J-D). payable at the Continental Illinois National Bank \& Trust

CHICAGO, III--WATER CERTIFICATES OFFEREL-R. B. Upham, or the purchase of $\$ 2,400,000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest certificates of $\$ 1,500,000$ Water works system. Dated July 1, 1939 and due $\$ 500,000$ on教 Pollows:
F-A 15.
$\$ 500,000$ in 1957 and $\$ 400,000$ in 1958 . Interest Denom. F-A, 150. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 1,4 of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. payable at the Certificates will be issued in coupon form, registerable as to principal in the City Comptroller's office.
俗 Bids must be for the entire $\$ 2,400,000$ offering and accompanied by a
Bertified check for $2 \%$ of par value, payabbe to order of the Coity Comptroller. certified check for $2 \%$ of par value, payable to order of the City comptroier.
Lemal opinion of Chapman $\&$ Cutler of Chicago, and engraved certificates will be furnished by the city.
CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT, III- $\$ 3,000,000$ BONDS TO BE
 ratirement of $\$ 3,000,000$ of its outstanding bonds on July 1 . They consist
of $\$ 1,263,000$ of 41 , \% refunding series $B$ bonds of 1935 and $1,737,000$ of
 its outstanding indertedness to \$114,479,390, a ccording to Ross A. Wood-
hull, President of the district. The Board also authorized payment of
 structure in 1935 , it had reduced its indetetednes oby over $\$ 25.0000 .000$. At the time of this financin.
amounted to $\$ 139.945,800$.
GLEN ELLYN PARK DISTRICT, III.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 25,000$
 $2.16 \%$ Dated May 1, 1939 and due May
MILFORD TOWNSHIP (P, O. Milford), III.--BOND SALE DETAILS
 and mature July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1940 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 2,000$
from 1952 to 1958 incl. rom 1952 to 1958 incl.
ROCK ISLAND, III.-BOND OFFERING-M. T. Rudgren, City Clerk. will receive sealed bids until 5 p. M. (CST) on June 26 for the purchase of
$\$ 275,000{ }_{2} 1 / 2 \%$ city hall bonds. Dated March 1, 1939. Due Dec. 1 as
 sold at not less than par and no proposals for other than $21 / 2 \%$ interest
rate will be considered. If two or more bids received are of ilike amount ard the amount is the highest bid received, in that vvent the bidders making
and thighest like offer shall be given the opportunity in open Council meeting The highest like offer shall be given the opportunity in open council meeting highest possible amount has" been reailized for the City. The bonds will
be issued under the terms of an ordinance passed Jan. 16 , approved by the at an election held \& Cutler. of Chicago, that tha bonds are valid and binding obligations of the City. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 5,500$, payable to the City.
ROXANA HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, III-BOND SALE-The jointly, obtained the award on June 20 of $\$ 165,000$ school building bonds ,
DERMILION COUNTY COMMUNITY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL Johnson, Secretary of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 27 for the purchase of $\$ 65,000$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest coupon registerable as to principal, school bonds. Dated July 15 , 1939 . Denom.
$\$ 1.000$ Due July 15 as follows. $\$ 22.000$ in 1943 and 1944 and $\$ 21,00$ in
1945 . Bidder to name a single rate of interest. Prin. and int. (J) J), payabie at place designated by the successful bidder, A cerrer is required. $2 \%$ of the bonds, payable to order of the ${ }^{\text {District }}$ Treasurer, is resuired.
Legal opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be furnished the sucessful bidder.
(P. VERMILION COUNTY GRADE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 177 offered June $16-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} 3721$-were awarded to Vieth, Duncan 8 Wonds of Davenport at a price of 108.73 , a basis of about $2.78 \%$
1939 and due $\$ 2,000$ on June 15 from 1943 to 1951 incl.
WEST SALEM, IIL.-BONDOFFERING-Frank S. Wiley, Village Clerk. will receive sealed bids until June 26 for the purchase of $10,0004 \%$ street
imp roverent bonds. DDted June 1 . 1939 and due seriall on Dec. 1 rom
1940 to 1944 incl. Interest J-D. The bonds were authorized at an election
on May 16.

## INDIANA

BLOOMINGTON, Ind--BOND SALE-The $\$ 2200,000$ series A water


 \$10,000, Jan, i and July 1,1954, and $\$ 10,000$, Jan. 1, 1955 .
second high bid of 101.393 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by John Nuven \& Co. of Chicago.
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-OTHER BIDS-The $\$ 526,000$ advancement. fund (poor relief) bonds awarded to the Harris
 100.389,

Indianapolis
Biand $\&$ Share Corp.:
Northern Trust
Inte Premium Harriman Ripley National Bank of Cinicago--. and Boatmen's National Bank., F. Mos. $11 / 2 \% \quad 4,887.00$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Halsey; Stuart \& Co, Inc.; Blair \& Co., Inc., and } \\ \text { City securities Corp, } & 11 / 2 \% & 4,272.00\end{array}$


 and Phelps, Fenn \& Co., New York -.-........ 11/2\% 894.20 MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.-WARRANT SALEThe 148, p. $\mathbf{3} 563$-were awarded to a syndicate composed of the Fletdher Trust © Co., Union Trust Co, Indiana National Bank, Merchants National ${ }_{C O} \mathrm{Co}^{2}$, Al or Co., all of Indianapoiss, at $0.75 \%$ interest, at.
MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind--BOND OFFERINGFabian W. Biemer, County Auchase of $\$ 68,000$ not to exce until 10 a. m . tax accounting bonds of 1939. Dated Aug. 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1.000$ Due as follows $\$ 3,000$ on June 15 and Dec. 15 from 1940 to 1947 , incl.,
and $\$ 5,000$ on June 15 and Dec. 15 in 1948 and 1949 . Interest J-D. The bonds are unlimited tax obligactons or the county and proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for $3 \%$ or
order of the Board of County Commissioners.
VEVAY, Ind.- BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by the Town Clerk-Treasurer until 2 p. m . (CST) on July 6 for the purchase of
$\$ 4,500$ not to exced $41 / 2 \%$ interest $s c h o o l ~ a i d ~ b o n d s ~ o f ~$
1939 . Dated June 15 , 1939 Denom. $\$ 500$. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1,{ }^{2}$ of $1 \%$ and payabreving legal opinion of Matson. Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be furnished the successfui bidder. A certified check for $\$ 250$, payable to order of the town, is required.

Volume 148
VINCENNES TOWNSHIP (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.- BOND OFFERp. m. on July 20 for the purchase of $\$ 7,800$ not to exceed $5 \%$ interest bonds, $\$ \$, 000$ refunding bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due $\$ 1,000$ on July 15 from 1949 3,800 to judgment funding bonds. One bond for $\$ 800$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. 3,800 duagment funding bonds. One bond for $\$ 800$, others $\$ 1,000$ each.
Dus 195 . 515 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ from 1949 to 1951 incl. and $\$ 800$ in All of the bonds will be dated July 15, 1939 . Bidder to name one rate of interest expressed in a multiple of ti4 or 1\% and payable J-J. The boncs
are unilimited tax obbigations of the township and the approving legal
opinion of Matson, Ross, McCord \& Clifford of Indianapolis will be fur-

## IOWA

CLARKE COUNTY (P. O. Osceola) Iowa-MATURITY-It is now ticipation certificates sold to the Carleton D. Bed Co. of Des Moines, at $1 \%$, as noted here-V. 148, p. 3 21-are due on Dec. 3111940 .
DES MOINES COUNTY (PL. O. Burlington), Iowa - BOND OFFER2 $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{m}$. . It is Junere 27 , by Joseph P. Haffners, County Treasurer, for the purchase of a $\$ 95,000$ issue of funding bonds. Dated June 1 , 1939. Due on should spocify the rate of interest but no award will be made on any bid of lesss than par and accrued interest. All othrer things being equal,
preference will be given to the bid of par and accrued interest or better which specifies the lowest coupon interest rate. Principal and interest (J-D), payable at the County Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, will be furnished.
for $2 \%$ of the principal amount of bonds bid for.
DES MOINES, Iowa-BOND SALE-The 834,000 issue of coupon
 of \$130, equal to 100,38, a basis of about 1.18\%. Dated June 1,1939 . HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Logan), Iowa-BONDS TO BE SOLDport have contracted to purchase $\$ 32,500$ of $21 / 2 \%$ semi-annual funding
LAMONI INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lamoni) Iowa- ${ }^{\text {I }}$ IOND SALE-The $\$ 3,000$ refunding bonds offered for sale on Des Moines, as 13,4, , , paying areprice of 100.16 , a basis of about $1.72 \%$. Due
$\$ 1,000$ in 1943 to 195 incl.
WASHTA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Washta), Iowa-BOND SALE-The $\$ 38,000$ issue of coupon refunding bonds offered
for sale on June $12-\mathrm{V}$. $148, \mathrm{p} .3563$-was awarded to the White-Phillips Corp. of Davenport, at par. according to the District to tecretary. Denoms
$\$ 1,000$ Dated May 1, 1939. Due from 1940 to 1947, incl. Interest
payable M-N.

WATERLOO, Iowa-BOND OFFERING-We are now informed by
 plant bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Dated July 1,1939 . Due Nov. 1 as
 payable M-N. The boonds are resular obligation bonds. There. is a possibe in the event that the contract price for the work wourd prove to be mahand, the entire issue may be made, but if there should ber a reduction, the
reduction would be on the bonds with the lonvest reduction would be on the bonds with the longest maturity. The bonds
and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be furand the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be fur17 (This notice supplements the offering report given in our issue of June

## KANSAS

MCPHERSON, Kan-BONDS PUBLSCLY OFFERED-A $\$ 350,000$ offered by Stern Bros. \& Co. of Kansas. City, for general investment.
Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 15, 1939. Due $\$ 50$,000 June 15, 1940 to 1946 . Bonds maturing in 1944 to 1946 are optional for payment on Dec. 15,1939 , and any interest payment date thereafter. Prin. and int. payable, at the
State Treasurer's orfice. Legality to be approved by Bowersock, Fizzell \& Rhodes, of Kansas City.
WICHITA, Kan.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 86,700$ issue of $13 \% \%$ coupon
Semi-annual internal improvement refunding bonds offered for sale on June 19-V. 148, p. 3721 - was a warded to the First National Bank of Chicago, paying a premium of $\$ 2,089.47$, equal to 102.41 , according to the
City Clerk. Dated June 1. 1939 . Due in from 1 to 10 years from data of issue.

## KENTUCKY

CAMPBELL COUNTY (P.O. Newport) Ky-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by O. W. Bertelsman, County Judge, that he will receive sealed
bids until 10 a. m. (EST), on June 27 , for the purchase of an issue of 8100,000 road and bridge bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 3\%, payable J-J. 1944 to 1148, , 8 , Doo in 1949 to' 1935 , and 88.000 in 1954 to 1958 . Rate of interest to be in multiples of $1 /$ of $1 \%$. Prin and int. payable at the Manu-
facturers Trust Co., New York, or at the Newport National Bank. The facturers Trust Co, New York, or at the Newport National Bank. The
bid offring the enighest premium on the lowest rate will be accepted. The bonds are authorized and are issued under the provisions of the Constitution and statutes of the State, particularly Section 157A of the Constitution and election held on June 6 , at which election pursuant to the auds were voted brity of ate of 2,888 to 2,450. The approving oininion of Chanman \& Cutler, of Chica 0 ,
will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to the County Treasurer. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2.000$, payable to the
CRAB ORCHARD EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION (P. O. Crab mortzage bonds offered for sale on May $29-1$ issue of $41 / 2 \%$ semi-ann. .irs to the Security \& Bond Co or Lexington, paying par. Dated June 1, 1939.
Due from April 1, 1940 to 1959 .

## LOUISIANA

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Baton Rouge) La.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by C. B. Turner, 1030 a . M. on Aug. 1.5 , for the purchase of a 835,000 issue of school bonds.
Interest rate is not to exceed $6 \%$, payable FA . Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Aus. 1, 1939. Due trom Aug. 1, 1940 to 1959 incl. A certified transscript to the purchaser without cost, and all bids shall be so conditioned. A cer--
tified check for $\$ 350$, payable to W. H. Perkins, President of the Parish tified check for $\$ 350$, payable to W. H.
School Board, must accompany the bid.
GRETNA, La.-ADDITIONAL INFORMATION-In connection with the sale of the $\$ 188,0004 \%$ semi-annual water works revenue bonds jointly
to Lewis, Williams \& Co. and John Nuven \& Co. both of Chicazo as to Lewis, Williams \& Co. and John Nuveen \& Co., both of Chicago, as
noted here 143, p. 312 It it in now revorted that these bonds were
purchased at par from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are dated
 Pol 1949 to 1964 Prin and int pavable at the Fistal Agent of the City in
New York City. or at the City Treasurer's office. Legality approved by Benjamin H. Charles of St. Louis.
HOUMA, La.-BOND OFFERING DETAILS-In connection with the offering scheduled for June 28 , of the $\$ 250,000$ gas utility revenue bonds.
noted in our issue of June 3-V. noted in our issue of June
information has been furnished by the City Clerk: Bonds are to mature on

Aug. I as follows: $\$ 9,000$ in $1941, \$ 11,000$ in $1942, \$ 13,000$ in $1943, \$ 15,000$ and 1949, $\$ 20,000$ in 1950, $\$ 21,000$ in $1951, \$ 23,000$ in $1952, \$ 24000$ in 1953, and $\$ 25.000$ in 1954 . These bonds will be callable by' the city on Aug. 1 of any year at a price of $\$ 1.03$ on the dollar of the face value plus
the accrued interest to call date, upon publication of a call notice in a news paper published in New Orleans, in at least one issue thereof not less than 30 days prior to the call date. The bonds are authorized by Article XIV. Section 14 (m), Louisiana Constitution of 1921 , and Act 80 of 1921, as sufficied, and are payable in principal and interest from a pledge of a
a
ane constructed, and and aditione reveny secured by a mortgage on the entire physical
property of the plant.
JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH GRAVITY DRAINAGE DISTRICT
NO. ${ }_{3}$ (P. O. Jennings) La, -BOND OFFERING-It is Mrs. Arthur A. Jennings, La.- Lanner, District Secretary will receive sealed bide that directors' room of the Calcasieu-Marino National Bank in Jennings, until noon on July 6, for the purchase of the following not to exceed $5 \%$, semiad valorem tax to be levied annually, and $\$ 12,500$ drainage bonds. which are secured by an acreage tax of $14 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c. per acre on 9,702 acres, of which 12c. per acre annually has been dedicated to the payment of the bonds and Denom. $\$ 500$. The bonds will be sold for not less than principal and accrued interest. The election authorizing the levying of these special certificate of the Clerk of thas held on March 28 and the district holds the contest the regularity thereof Bonds subject to approval of Thomson Wood \& Hoffman of New York. Enclose a certified check for $5 \%$ of the These are the bonds offered on May 2 LAFAYETTE, La.-BOND OFFERING-it is stated by Wilison J.
Peck, City Clerk, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m . on July 18 ; or the purchase of the following not to exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual bonds aggregating $\$ 140,000: \$ 20,000$ street improvement; 810,000 fire station and
equipment $; \$ 15,000$ park; $\$ 70,000$ water improvement, and $\$ 25,000$ se
 each of the issues and any bidder may bid for one or more of the issues. A certified trasscript and the approving opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago will be furnished the purchaser. Enclose a certified check for
not less than $3 \%$ of the amount of each bid, payable to the City Treasurer LOUISIANA, State of-GOVERNOR LECHE ANNOUNCES REdispatch out of Baton Rouge on June 21
to become effective next. Leche suddenly announced his resignation tonight Earr K. Long, brother of the Late Senator Huey P. Long, to the Governor ship he long has sought.
is his term expires. He was elected in 1936 . The announcement came after days of continuous conferences at the
(Then Governor's residence with State officials and aids during which Governo Progress Administrator, who said he had asked Washington for a "complete and mmediate investigation of all charges involving the WPA" in Louisiana
and that such inquiry already had begun. WPA investigators began taking ony in secret here today.
ST. MARTIN PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Martinville) sa.- BOND OFFERING DETAILS In connection with the offering
scheduled for $1: 30 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. on July 6 , of the $\$ 180,000$ coupon school building and improvement bonds. noted in our issue of June 10 D. V . $148, p$. 3564 Board, that the bonds are dated April 1, 1939, are in the denomination of
 1954. .

ST. TAMMANY PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Coving. ton, La.- BOND PALE POSTPONEED-It is stated by William Pitcher,
Secretary of the Parish School Board, that the sale of the $\$ 60,000$ not to
exceed 5 . exceed $5 \%$ semi-annual coupon school bonds, which had been scheduled
for July 7 , as noted here-V. 148 , p. 3564 -has been postponed to July 8 . GERMILION PARISH SEVENTH WARD DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Gune 17- SALEE-The $\$ 22,000$ issue of drainage bonds offered for sale on Jue $17-\mathrm{V}$. "148, p. 3265-was purchased by Mr. Weed. of Beaumont,
Texas, as 5 , paying a price of 100 .10, according to the President of the
Board of Commissioners.

## MAINE

HALLOWELL, Me.-BOND SALE-Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc., atew price of 100.2199 . De on serianly from 1995 to 1952, incl. Second high,
aid of 101.12 for $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ was made by the National Rockland Bank of Boston.

## MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.-BOND SALE-The National Shawmut Bank of Boston purchased an issue of $\$ 200,0000.75 \%$ street bonds at par. $D$ D
July 1, 1939 and due $\$ 40,000$ annually from 1940 to 1944 , inclusive.
EAST LONGMEADOW, Mass--NOTE SALE-The Springfield Safe Deposit \& Trist Co. Was awa
discount. Due Dec, 15, 1939 .
EVERETT, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation notes offered June $20-\mathrm{V}$. $148, \mathrm{p}$. 3722 - were awarded to the National
 and of $0.21 \%$. The first Boston Corps, second high bidder, named a
FALL RIVER, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 500000$ revenue
 1940 at the National shawmut Bank of Boston. Leavitt \&o Co. of
York bid a rate of $0.409 \%$, but specified New York delivery of notes.
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The Boston Safe Deposit \& Trust Co. of Boston was awarded on June 16 an issse of $\$ 100,000$ notes at
$0.11 \%$ discount plos a premium of $\$ 7$. Due in 10 months. The Mer-
chants National hants National Bank of Boston, second high bideder, named a rate of $0.12 \%$.

 Barney \& Co., New York, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$ at a price of 10.426 , a basis of abot
$1.207 \%$ O. Datd July 1,1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1958 ,
incl other bids: incl. Oither bids:
Bidder-
 Newton, Abbe \& Co-
Carew $\&$ McGreenery


Lyors \& Co Nationai Bank of Salem............................................ Estabrook \& Co Colank


LEXINGTON, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The $\$ 100,000$ revenue anticipa-
 payable Dec. 28, 1939. The Second National Bank of Boston, next high MASSACHUSETTS (State of
MASSACHUSETTS (State of)-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 5,000,000$ notes


They are direct obligations of the State and interest will be payable at
maturity. Principal and interest payable in Boston or New York, at purchaser's option.
METHUEN, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The issue of $\$ 50,000$ notes offered June 19 was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston at $0.28 \%$ dis-
count. Dated June 19, 1939, and payable June 11, 1940. The National count. Dated June 19, 1939, and payable June 11, 1940. The Nate
Shawmut Bank of Boston, second high bidder, named a rate of $0.29 \%$.
NORTH ADAMS, Mass.- NOTE SALE-The North Adams Trust Co. of North Adams was awarded on June 16 an issue of $\$ 100,000$ notes at $0.22 \%$ discount. Due in seven months. $0.223 \%$
QUINCY, Mass.-NOTE SALE-The $\$ 500,000$ revenue anticipation
notes offered June 21 -V. 148, p. 372-were awarded to the National notes offered June $21-V$. 148 , p. National Bank, both of Boston, jointly Shawmut Bank and the Merchants Nationa Bank, 000 Dec. 28,1939 , and
at $0.154 \%$. Dated June 21,1939 and due $\$ 250,000$.
$\$ 250,000$ on June 20,1940 . The Second National Bank of Boston, next high bidder, named a rate of $0.169 \%$.
SOMERVILLE, Mass.-BOND SALE-NEW OFFERING-The \$150,Judge \& Co., Inc., Boston, and C. F. Childs \& Co., New York, jointly, as $11 / \mathrm{s}$ at a a price of 100.166 , a basis of about $1.22 \%$. Dated July 1 , 1939 and
due $\$ 15,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Legal opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Paimer a second high bidder, offered a price of 100.06 for $11 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.
Bost, will receive
BOND OFFERING-John J. Donahue, City Treasurer, BOND oFFERING-John J. Donahue, City Treasurer, wil receive
sealed bids until 11 a. m. (DST) on June 27 for the purchase of $\$ 80,000$
coupon macadam pavement bonds. Dated July 1,1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. coupon macadam pavement bonds. Dated July 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$
Due $\$ 16,000$ on July 1 from 1940 to 1944 incl. Bidder to name rate of interest in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-J) payable at the National Shawmut and on certify as to their genuineness. Legal opinion of Storey Thorndi
TAUNTON, Mass.-BOND AND NOTE FINANCING-The $\$ 50,000$ coupon municipal relief bonds offered June $20-\mathrm{V}, 148$, p .3722 - were awarded to Whiting, Weeks \& Stubbs of Boston as $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at 100.883 , a basis
of about $1.33 \%$ Dated July 1,1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1 from 1940
to 1949 , incl. Other bids, also for $11 / 2$ s. to 1949 , incl. Other bids, also for $11 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ :
Estabrook \& Co-_.......................................................... 100.549 Estabrook \& Co--
Newton, Abbe \& Co---
Bristol County Trust Co
Cirst National Bank of Boston.
F. M. Swan \& Co The $\$ 200,000$ revenue anticipation notes offer 100.144 day were awarded to the Bristol County Trust Co. Taunton, at 0.174\% discount. Dated June 21, 1939 and due Dec. 15,1939 Otber bids:
Merchants. National Bank of Boston, $0.20 \%$; First Nationai Bank of Boston, $0.21 \%$
WORCESTER, Mass.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,170,00011 / 4 \%$ bonds offered June 19-V. 148, p. 3722-were awarded to the Second National
Bank of Boston at a price of $101.21, \mathrm{a}$ basis of about $0.98 \%$. Sale consisted of:
$\$ 261,000$ emergency storm damage bonds. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 53,000$ 250,000 municipal relief bonds. Due $\$ 25,000$ on April 1 from 1940 to 200,000 trunk incl. sew bonds. Due $\$ 20,000$ on April 1 from 1940 to 1949, 459,000 municipal relief bonds. Due April 1 as follows: $\$ 46,000$ from 1940 459,000 municipal 1948 incl., and $\$ 45,000$ in 1949 . Other bids:
Bidder- 0 Rate Bid Estabrook \& Co.; R. L. Day \& Co.; Smith, Barney \& Co.; Whiting,
Weeks \& Stubs, and Washburn \& Co,
Kidder, Peabody \& Co.; Harriman Ripley \& Co., Inc.,., and F. S.
 First Boston Corp.; Lazard, Freres \& Co., and Newton, Abbe \& Co-101.159
Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.; Harris Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago,


## MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.-TENDERS WANTED-John N. Daley, City Controller, Will receive seales tenders mount of about $\$ 450,000$. Bids must be firm until 3 p . m. of the following day and be made under the following conditions: If callable bonds are offered at a premium: (a) When the in-
terest rate is $41 / 2 \%$ or higher, the yield shall be computed to the first call
(b) When the interest rate is less than $4 \dot{1} / 2 \%$, the yield shall be computed
to the third call date; if bonds are offered at par or less than par: Yield to the third call date; if bonds are offered at par or less than par: Yield shall be computed the of maturity the dollar value and the yield. Tenders Will be accepted on the basis of the highest net yield as computed from the dollar price. The city reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are
delivered subsequent to July 12, 1939, to pay accrued interest up to that delivered su
date only.
BID FOR EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED -The Street Railway Commission on June 20 voted to accept the bid of John Nuveen \& Co Chicago, and Miller, Kenower \& Co., Detroit, of par plus a premium of $\$ 146$ for $\$ 1,460,000$ of $21 / 2 \%$ street rairway equipment agreement and also to approval of the Common Council. The bidder has waived a condition of the original bid providing that the certific (aes must
be exempt from Securities and Exchange Commission registration, upon be exempt from securities and Exchange commission registration, upon Department of Street Railways should these obligations be determined to be taxable. The certificates are to mat
from date of issue.-V. 148, p. 3723 .
TENDERS WANTED-John N. Daley, Secretary of Board of Trustees of City Retirement System, will receive sealed tenders until 10 a. . m. on
June 26 of non-callable bonds in the amount of $\$ 105,000$ under the following conditions: Offerings must remain firm until 1 p . m. on June 27 and show the purpose, rate of interesi, date of maturity, dollar value and the yield. Board reserves the right on bonds purchased, which are delive
sequent to June 30 , to pay accrued interest up to that date only.
EAST GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.-ADDITIONAL OFFERING DETale on June $26-\mathrm{V}, 148$, p. 3723-are payable as to principal and interest sale on June 26-V) at the City Treasurer's office. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Cost of legal opinion and printing of bonds to be paid for by the succ
are issued on the general faith and credit of the city.
IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 17,500$ general obligation water tank bonds awarded to Charles A. Parcells \& Co. plus $\$ 100$ premium, equal to 100.57 , for $\$ 4,00021 / 5 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 2,000$ eachitn $\$ 1,500$ in 1947. Other bids:

 MACOMB COUNTY (P. O. Mount Clemens), Mich.-TENDERS herwood J. Bennett, County Comptroller, will receive sealed tenders until 10 a. m. on July 3 for sale to the proper sinking funds of $\$ 10,000$
WYANDOTTE, Mich.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 38,000$ special assessment bonds offered June $20-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p, 3565 -were awarded to the Michigan Alka as due July price of follows: $\$ 7,000$ from 1940 to 1943 incl. a and $\$ 10,000$
1939 and due
in 1944 . Second high bid of 100.03 for $\$ 7,000114 \mathrm{~s}$ and $\$ 31,0001 \mathrm{~s}$ was
made by Siler, Carpenter \& Roose of Toledo. made by Siler, Carpenter \& Roose of Toledo.

## MINNESOTA

DAILEY (P. O. Route No. 2, Onamia), Minn--BOND OFFERINGIt is reported that sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on June 29 ,
by James M. Johnson, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 3.20031 / \%$
semi-annual refunding, series A bonds. Dated July 1, 1939. Due rom semi-annual refunding,
July 1, 1942 to 1949 .
FOREST LAKE, Minn.-BONDS NOT SOLD-The $\$ 10,000$ issue of $31 / 2 \%$ semi-annual fire house and village hal ionds orfered on BONDS REOFFERED-It is stated by O. Struble, Village Clerk, that
he will receive sealed bids until July 11, for the purchase of the said bonds. he will receive sealed bids until July 11, for the purchase or the said bonds MARSHALL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 49 (P. O. Newfolden, Minn.-BONDS TO BE SOLD-It is reported by the District
Clerk that $\$ 8,5003 \%$ building addition and repair bonds approvad by the clerk that $\$ 8,5003 \%$ building adite be purchased by the State.
NORMAN COUNTY (P. O. Ada), Minn--BONDSALE-The $\$ 157,000$ ssue of funding bonds offered for sale on June $19-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p. $3565-$ was Trust Co., the Wells-Dickey Co., Piper, Jaffray \& Hopwood, and J. M
 June 1, 1941 to 1952 ; optional on and after June 1, 1944. on 30 days notice
The following bids were also received: accrued interest and $\$ 2.008 .00$ premium.
First National Bank $\&$ Trust Co., Minneapolis; First National Bank, st. Paul: Kalman \& Co. Allison-Williams Co.; Thrall West Co.; Justus F. Lowe Co., all of Min, Harriman Ripley \& Co., Chicago,
accrued int. and $\$ 831.00$ premium.
WAYZATA, Minn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 110,000$ issue of sewer bonds offered for sale at auction on June 9-V. 148, p. 3413-was purchased by J. M. Dain \& Co. of Minneapolis, as 2s, paying a premium of $\$ 976$, equal
to 100.88, a basis of about $1.92 \%$. Dated July 1, 1939. Due from July 1 , 942 to 1959 incl.

## MISSISSIPPI

MERIDIAN, Miss.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 200.000$ issue of coupon water works improvement revenue bonds offered \&or sale on June as 3 s , paying a premium of $\$ 825$, equal to 100.41 a basis or about $2.96 \%$.
Dated July 1, 1939 . Due from July 1, 1940 to 1959 inclusive
Dated July 1,
PONTOTOC COUNTY (P O. Pontotoc), Miss. - BOND TENDERS
RECEIVED-In connection with the call for tenders up to June 15, of the RECEIVED-In connection with the call for tenders up to June 15, of the
$\$ 60,000$ refunding bonds, dated March 1, 1935-V. $148, \mathrm{p} .2307$-it is stated by $G$. A. Young, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that tenders
were received for only $\$ 25,000$ of bonds.

## MISSOURI

MEXICO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mexico) Mo.-BONDS VOTEDThe following letter was sent to us on June 21 by L. B. Hawthorne, Super. intendent of the Board of Education: 1939 the voters of the School District authorized the Board of Education to contract to loan $\$ 50,000.00$ for the purpose of buying sites and remodeling and equipping buildings on the of yotes cast of 1,448. earliest date possible as the property can be made available for use as soon as possible. They propose to sell these serial bonds so they w
$\$ 20,000.00$ in $1953 ; \$ 20,000.00$ in 1954 , and $\$ 10,000.00$ in 1955 .
The following facts will enable you to arrive at your bid figure: Utilities
Assessed valuation June 1,
Assessed valuation June 1,


Assessed valuation June 1
$\qquad$ Railroad
$5,641,715$
$5,796,936$
$6,100,318$ Utilities
$\mathbf{6 , 9 6 0 4 9}$
702,560
 1936 tax collections as of March 1, 1937 - 86 curren, $10 \%$ including
delinquent tax.
1937 tax collections as of March 1,1938 - $84 \%$ current, $99 \%$ inclut delinquent tax 1938 tax collections as of March 1, 1939-85\% current, $97 \%$ including BOND OFFERING-If you are interested in these bonds, please deliver
your bid to Mr. W. S. Eller by 7.30 p ., m. on June 27 at which time the your bid to Mr. W. S. Eller by $7.30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on June 27 at atemp best bidder
WASHINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12 (P. O. Potosi), Mo-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the President of the School
Board that $\$ 4,0005 \%$ semi-annual school bonds have been sold. Dated
Feb. 1, 1939.

## MONTANA

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 17 by Margaret Sweeney, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for the purchase of an $\$ 11,000$ issue of building bonds. Interest rate is
not to exced $4 \%$, payable J-D. Dated June 15,1939 Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds will be the second choice of
the School Board. If amortization bonds are sold and issued; the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds, as the Board of Trustees may determine upon at the time or sale. CHOUTEAU COUNTY (P. O. Fort Benton), Mont.-MATURITTIt is now stated by the County Clerk that the $\$ 72.000$ refunding bonds W1/s, at a price of 100.38 , as noted here $V$ V. 148 , p. 3565 -are due on
July 1 as follows: $\$ 7,000$ in 1940 to 1948, and $\$ 9,000$ in 1949 , giving a basis about $2.18 \%$.
MONTANA, State of-BOND SALE-The $\$ 1,500,000$ issue of coupon State Highway Treasury anticipation debentures offered for sale on June $17-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p}$. 2841 -was awarded to a syndicate composed of Halsey,
Stuart \& Co., Inc , Blair \& Co. Inc. Ferris \& Hardgrove of Spokane, the
Thrall West Co. of Minnespolis. Mullaney, Ross \& Co. of Chicago and Thrall West Co. of Minnespolis. Mullaney, Ross \& Co. of Chicago and
Edward L. Burton \& Co of Sait Lake City, as 13 s. paying a price of
100.15 , a basis of about $1.72 \%$ Dated July 1,1939 . Due on July 1,1949 ; 100.15, a basis of about $1.72 \%$. 1944 .

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT-The successful bidders re-
offered the above bonds for public subscription at prices to yield $1.50 \%$ to optional date and $1.75 \%$ thereafter until maturity. The debentures together with $\$ 1,500,000$ previously issued and outstanding. were author-
ized under initiative measure No. 41 adopted Nov. 8,1938 , and other laws thereunto enabling.
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 55 (P. O. Roundup), Mont.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ issue of coupon school
bonds offered for sale on June $15-\nabla .148$, p. 3105 -was purchased by the bonds offered for sale on June $15-\mathrm{V}$. $148, \mathrm{p} .3105$-was purchased by the
State Board of Land Commissioners, as 3. . s , according to the District
Clerk. Dated June 1, 1939. The bonds were sold on the amortization Clerk. Dated June 1, 1939. The bonds were sold on the amortization plan, the price paid being par and accrued interest.
to beters, payable as serial bonds.
PONDERA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Conrad) Mont.- BOND OFFERING-It is now reported by Doris Newman, District issue of refunding bonds. Due in 10 years from July 1,1939 ; becoming optional after five years. These bonds will be sold amortization form of maturity.
(This notice supersedes the offering report giyen here on June $10-\mathrm{V} .148$
p. 3565 .) p. 3565 .)

RONAN, Mont-BOND oFFERING-Sealed bids will be received until
$7: 30 \mathrm{p} \cdot \mathrm{m}$. on July 3 by B. G. Paige, Town Clerk, for the purchase of $\$ 18,808$
refunding bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed 6\%, payable F-A. Dated
Aug. 1, 1939. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds Aus. 1, 1939. Amortization bonds will be the first choice and serial bonds and issued, the entire issue may be put into one single bond or divided into several bonds as the Council may determine upon at the time of sale,
both principal and interest to be payable in semi-annual instalments during a period of 20 years from date of issue. If serial bonds are issued and sold they will be in the amount of $\$ 940.40$ each; the sum of $\$ 940.40$ of the bonds will become due and payable on Aug. 1, 1940, and a like amount on the same day each year thereafter until all such bonds are paid. The bonds,
whether amortization or serial bonds, will be redeemable in full five year from the date of issue and on any interest paying date thereafter. The bonds will be sold for not less than their par vaiue with accrued interest to date of delivery and all bidders must state the lowest rate of interest at purpose of refunding and payment oo por. bonds now outstanding and which
are now due and redeemable.. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 500$, payable are now due and red
to the Town Clerk.
TOWNSEND, Mont.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that sealed bids will be reeeived until 22 p. m. on July 11 , by Frank T.. Hooks, Town Cefk, for the purchase of a $\$ 17,000$ issue of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann
refunding bonds. Dated July 1 , 1939. Due on July 1, 1944. A $\$ 200$ certified
check, payable to the Town Cle check, payable to the Town Clerk, must accompany the bid.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Mont.-BOND SALE DETAILS-We are now informed by the Town Clerk-Treasurer that the $\$ 10,000$ coupon


## NEBRASKA

FAIRBURY, Neb--BOND SALE DETALS-It is now reported by the City Clerk that the $8100,0003 \% \%$ semi-annual electric plant and light plant revenue $\begin{aligned} & \text { bonds sold to the First Trust Co. of Lincoln, as noted here } \\ & \text { on March } \\ & \text { due } \$ 24,00 \text { each pere purchased at par, are dated May } 1,1939 \text {, and are }\end{aligned}$
FRONTIER COUNTY (P. O. Stockville), Neb.- BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 45.000$
Trust Co. of Lincoin.
WILBER, Neb.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by the City Clerk that $\$ 81,000$ rerunding bonds have been sold to the First Trust Co. of Lincoln paying par for the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 25,00$ as 2 1/s, due $\$ 5,000$
Prom March 1,1940 to 1944 , and $\$ 56,000$ as 3 s , due on March 1, 1949 .
Dated March 1, 1939.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

HAMPTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hampton), N. H.-BONDD sealed bids until 3 B. M. (DST) on June 29 for the purchase of $\$ 110,000$ coupon high school bonds. Dated June 1 , 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ Due 1959 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest in a multitloe of $1 /{ }^{\prime}$ of $1 \%$.
Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Principal and interest (J-D) payabre at the First National Bank of Boston.
The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the approving The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the district and the approving
legal opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden \&. Perkins of Boston will be furnished the successful bidder.
NASHUA, N. H.-NOTE offering-Samuel Dearborn, City Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (DST) on June 29 for the pur-
chase at discount of $\$ 100,000$ notes, payable May 29,1940 .

## NEW JERSEY

 for the purchase, of $\$ 16.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ interest fire apparantus bonds Dated July 1 1. 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 3,000$ from expressed in a muitiple of, 14 or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$. Interest J-J. A A certified check
for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for payable to order of the Boroush Treasurer, for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for payable to order or the Boriough Treasuerer,
is reaured LLegal opinion of Caldwell \& Raymond of New York City will be
in urnished the successful bidder.
CAMDEN COUNTY (P. O. Camden), N. J.-OTHER BIDS-Following is a list of unsuccessful bids for the $\$ 314,000$ park and impt. bonds awarded June 16 to B J. Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc. New York, and associates, on a V. 148 , p. 3724

Bidder-
Mingch
Robininson \& Co Co.. Inc., and Colyer,
No. Bonds
Bid For Int. Rate $\quad$ Premium
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { R. Hbinson \& Collins \& Sons, Inc. Buckley Bros. } & 311 \quad 31 / \% & \$ 3,519.46\end{array}$ Bioren \& Co., and Suplee, Yeatman \&
Dougherty, Corkran d Co. C. Colings
$311 \quad 31 / 4 \% \quad 3,389.90$
 MAYWOOD, N. J.-BOND OFFERING-S. C. Ogden, Borough Clerk, not to exceed $6 \%$ interest coupon or registered street assessment bonds. Dated July 1 , 1939 . Denom, 81,000 Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 3.000$
from 1940 to 196 inci. and $\$ 4,000$ from 1947 to 1949 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ or 1 1-10 of $1 \%$ Tr The price.
for which the bond may be sold cannot exced $\$ 34000$.
intincipal and The bonds are unlimited tax obligations of the borough and 'the approving legal opinion of Reed, Hotyt. Washburn \& Colay of New York City will be
furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 660$, payable to furnished the successiful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 660$, payable to
order of the borough, is required.

## New York State Municipals

TILNEY \& COMPANY
76 beaver street new york, n. $\mathbf{Y}$.


## NEW YORK

ALBANY, N. Y.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 2,246,000$ coupon or registered
 posed of Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc.; Stone \&
Webster and Elodidet. Inc.; Graham. Parsons \& Co., and E. H. Rolinins
ond \& Sons, Inc., all of New' York; Boatmen's National Bank'; St. Louis;
Otis \& Co., Cleveland; G. M. M. Murphy \& Co.i Gregory \& Son

 Crd, alers of New York; schmidt, Poone \& Co., Philiadelpha, and Martin \&
Chams bonds, a basis of about $1.65 \%$. Sale consisted of:
$\$ 839,000$ debt equalization bonds, 1839 series. Due June 1 as follows: 560,000 1948 to 195lic works. inclusive.

242.000 series A walfare (home relief) bonds. Due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 22.000,1940, \$ 20.000$
1945 for 1947 incl $\$ 1941$ to 1944 incl.; $\$ 30,000$ from 71,000 seriies B weifare home relief) bonds. Due June 1 as follows:
$\$ 11,000,1940 ; \$ 10,000$ from 1941 to 1943 , incl. and $\$ 5,000$ from 100.000 municipal equipment bonds. Due $\$ 20.000$ on June 1 from 1940 99,000 to 1944, inclusiva. bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 4,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 5,000$ 40,000 from 1941 to 190al 19prove, inclusive.
1940 to 1942 , inct., bonds $\$ 5,000$ in 1943 and 19 and 1944 . $\$ 10,000$ from BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-The bonds, all dated June 1, 1939,
were re-offered by Halsey, stuart purchasing group at prices to yield from $0.20 \%$ to $2.15 \%$. according to maturity second high bid of 100.24 for 1.70 s . Was made by the state
OFFICIAL OFFERING NOTICE-Offlcial announcement of the reoffer-
ing of the bonds by Halsey; Stuart \& Ca., Inc., New York, and associates, appears on page Iv.
Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3.30 NG- Walter M. Hawkes, Village purchase of $\$ 10,000$ not to exceed $5 \%$ intereet coupon or rugistered public on June 15 rom 1940 to 1944 Jincl. 15 . 1939 . Denom. 81,000 Due to nam a singie rate of $\$ 2,000$
 payable at the Westchester County National Brank, Peekskill, with New
York exchange. The bonds are general obligations of the village payable
 village. is requir
New York City
COLUMBIA COUNTY (P. O. Hudson), N. Y.-BOND OFFERINGClinton R. Clapper, County Treasurar, will, Neceive sealed bids untie 11:30
a. m. (DST) on June 28 for the purchase of $\$ 155,000$ not a. M. (DST) on June 28 for the purchase of $\$ 155.000$ not to exceed $6 \%$
interest coupon or registered bridge bonds of 1939.0 Dated May 1,1939 .

 in a multiple of 14 or $1-110$ th of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (M-N ppayable
at the County Treasurer's office or at the Bankers Trust Co., New York Citye The bonds are unlimited tax obligations ors the county and and the approving legal opinion of Hawkins Delafiel. \& L Lonerfoullow of Now York
City will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified check for $\$ 3,100$, Clity will be furnished the successful bidder. A certified
payable to order of the County Treasurer, is required.
sewer, sidewalk and street bonds, orivinally scheduled sare of $\$ 25,000$ sewer, sidewalk and street bonds, originally scheduled for June 19 or V .
148, p. $3414-$ was postponed. New offering will be made about July 10 . An EASTCHESTER (P. O. Tuckahoe), N. Y.-CERTIFICATE SALEto the County Trust Co. of White Plains.
GREECE (P.O. 2505 Ridge Road West, Rochester), N. Y.-SALE Greece Sewer District No. 1 bonds offered June 22-V. 148, p. 3724-were awarded of bagout $2.22 \%$. Dated June 1939 as 2148 , at a a price of 100.239 ,


## Bidder- <br>  

 Inc - Fenn en inc Biar

 . 4 100.421 2.60\% 100.279 000 coupon or registerea tax lien bonds offered June 21 -V. 148 , p. 3567 .Wree awarear $\$ 1,150$ premium, equal to 100.129 , a basis of about $2.45 \%$. Dated
 ${ }^{\text {Bidder- }}$. Int. Rate Rate Bid Lehman Bros.; Phelps, Fenn \& Co., Inc., and Manu- $1.70 \%{ }^{\circ} 100.06$ facturers \& Traders Trust Oo $2.20 \% \quad 100.10$ Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo; R. D. White \& Co.; E. H. H.
Rollins \& Sons. Inc.;
B. J. Van Ingen © Allyn \& Co., Inc., and
B. J. Van Ingen \& Co.. Inc. All................... $2.30 \% \quad 100.074$ HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Lake Pleasant), N. Y.-BOND OFFERNo. 1103, at 75 State St. A Abany until noon (DST) on June 28 for the purchase of 8104,
divided as follows:
$\$ 25,000$ series A bridge bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1940

 25,000 series B bridge bonds. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 All of the bonds are dated June 1, 1939. One bond for $\$ 750$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of 11 or $1-10$ of $1 \%$. Principal and interest (J-D) payable at the Hamilton
National Bank, Weils, with New York exchange, or at the Chase National National Bank, eilis, with New York exchange, or at the Chase National
Bank, New York City. The bonds are general oligations of the county,
payable from unlimited taxes. A certified check for $\$ 2,095$, payable to order of the county, is required. Legal opinion of Dillon. Vandewater \& Moore of New York City will be furnished the successrul bidace.
HARRISON (P. O. Harrison), N. Y.-CERTIFICATE OFFERINGBenjamin 1 Taylor . Town supervisor, will receive sealed bids until 4 p. m .
(EST) on June 23 for the purchase o $\$ 274.000$ not to exceed $3 \%$ interest certificates of indebtedness. Dated Ju ne 30 . 1939. Denoms. to suit pur-
chaser. Due July 1, 1940. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed chaser. Due July 1,1940 . Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed
in a multiple of os or $1-10$ th of $1 \%$ Principal and interest ( $J$-J) payable an the New York Trust $C$ o, New York. The certificates may be registered. are general obiligations o o the town poyable from unlimited taxes, and are
issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 32 of Chapter 105 of the laws
 purpose being to pay tax lien certificates issued under said Section and to borrow on account of transfers of tax liens purchased on behalf of the town at the last tax sale. The approving opinion of Dillon, Vandewater \&
Moore of New York, will be furnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 1,500$, payable to the town.
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.-NOTE FINANCING-The First National $0.35 \%$ interest.
NIAGARA FALLS BRIDGE COMMISSION, N. Y--PRESIDENT VETOES BRIDGE LEGISLATION BECAUSEE OF TAX-EXEMPT PRONiagara Falls' new "Rainbow Bridge"' because the present law exempts the span from taxation. Soon thereafter, Representative Walter G. Andrews, of New York, author of the bill, introduced in the House a revised measure
which would repeal the tax-exemption provision. The bill vetoed would have extended the times for commencing and completing the structure to replace the original bridge-for 1 and 3 years, raspectively. from June 16 . The President used his veto powar to make sure that the income and bonds of the new Rainbow Bridge shall not be tax-exempt. They were
exempted under a provision of a bill which Mr, Rooseveltisigned last year

Financial Chronicle
NASH COUNTY (P. O. Nashville), N. C.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 36,000$ issue of coupon school bonds offered for sale on June $20-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p. 3726was awarded to seasongood \&o Mayer of Cincinnati.a. at. St, paying a premium of 828.85 , equal to 100.08 . a basis of abou
NORTH CAROLINA, State of-LOCAL NOTES SOLD-The following issues of notes were all sold on June 20 :
$\$ 60,000$ Stanly County bond anticipation notes to the Southern Invest30,000 mant Co. of Charlotte, at $1 \%$, plis a pren premium of \$ $\$ 7.65$. Wachory
7,000 North Wilkesboro revenue anticipation notes to the Northwestern 7,00 Bank of Boone, at $6 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 52.50$
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (P.O. Wentworth) N. C--BONDSALEThe 820,000 issue of coupon school building bonds offered for sale on
 ay 11942 and 1943 , the remaining $\$ 16,000$ as $21 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, due $\$ 2,000$ from RUTHERFORD CO
RUTHERFORD COUNTY (P. O. Rutherfordton), N. C.-BOND Government Commission, that he will receive sealed bids at his office il Raleigh, until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (EST), on June 27 , for the purchase of the followinn ssues of not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-annual coupon or registered refunding bonds:
$\$ 53,000$ general. series C bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$ Due July 1 , as follows:
$\$ 3.000$ in 1952 and $\$ 5,000$ in 1953 to 1962 . 41,500 school, series O bonds. Denom, $\$ 1,000$ one for $\$ 500$. Due Dated July 1, 1939. A separate bid for each issue (not less than par and rate or rates in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; each bid may name one rate for part of the bonds of either issue (having the earliest maturities) and another rat Or the balance: but no bid may name more than two rates for either issue, nhe each bidswill be awarded to the bidder offering to purchase the bonds the lowest interest cost to the county, such cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium bid from the aggregate amount nd interest payable in lawful money in New York City. General obligations; unlimited tax. Delivery at place of purchaser's choice. The approving pinion of storey, , Eninio
RUTHERFORD COUNTY ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Rutherfordton), N. C.-NOTES SoL $D-$ It is reported that $\$ 25,000$ notes were purchased on June
R. S. Dickson \& Co. of Charlotte, at $2 \%$, plus a premium of $\$ 3.05$.
WATAUGA COUNTY (P. O. Boone), N. C.-BOND OFFERINGWe are informed by W. E. Easterling, secretary of the Local Government this office in Raleigh, for the purchase of the following not to exceed $6 \%$


ated July 1, 1939. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. A separate bid for each issu not less than par and accrued interest) is required. Bidders are requested o name the interest rate or rates in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$; each bid may maturities) and another rate for the balance; but no bid may name mor than two rates for either issue, and each bidder must specify in his bid the offering to purchase the bonds at the lowest interest cost to the county ach cost to be determined by deducting the total amount of the premium id from the aggregate amount of interest upon all of the bonds until theif respective maturities. Principal and interest payable in lawful money in
New York City. The bonds are registerable as to principal only. General bligations; unlimited tax. Delivery at place of purchaser's choice. The approving opinion of Reed. Hoyt, Washburn \&\& Clay of Now York, will be
ffurnished. Enclose a certified check for $\$ 2,180$, payable to the State
Treasurer.

## NORTH DAKOTA

, We are informed that
 semi-ann. water works revenue bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ ayment date at par and accrued interest, on 15 days' published notice A certified check for not less than $2 \%$ of the bid is required
NORTH DAKOTA, State of-CERTIFICATE OFFERINGS-Sealed bids will be received by James E. Bothne, Secretary of the state Industria Commission, for the purchase of not to exceed $4 \%$ certificates aggregating
on July 6 . at 10 a. m.-
$\$ 1,375,000$ state certificates of indebtedness. . Dated July 6, 1939. Denoms $\$ 10,000, \$ 5,000$ and $\$ 1,000$. Due on July 6,1940 A certified
check for $2 \%$ of the bid, payable to the State. Treasurer, is required.
$\$ 300,000$ state certificates of indebtedness. Denom. 81,000 . Dated July 7; 1939. Due on July 7,1940 . A certified che
payable to the state Treasurer, is required.

## OHIO MUNICIPALS

## McDONALD-COOLIDGE \& CO

1001 UNION COMMERCE BLDG., CLEVELAND
CANTON AKRON CINCINNATI COLUMBUS SPRINGFIELD

## OHIO

ATHENS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING. R. Waker, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 19,783.03$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
refunding bonds, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
BOWLING GREEN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE awarded as $21 / 2$ s to the Bank of Wood County, at Bowling Green.
BRUSHCREEK RURAL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Hilrsboro), Clerk of Boarr of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. on July 6
for the purchase of $5,5,023.23$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes,
callable after Nov, 3 in any year. A certified check for at least $1 \%$ of the callable after No
BURTON RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERINGuntil 8 p. m, on July 5 for the purchase of $\$ 6,012.33$ not to exceed $4 \%$
interest refunding notes, callable after Nov, 30 in any year. A certified check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required
CAMBRIDGE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING

7:30 p. m. on July 3 for the purchase of $\$ 43,394.36$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
CANTON, Ohio-BOND OFFERING-Robert E. Beck, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p . m. (EST) on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 17,868.493 \%$ improvement bonds. Dated June 1, 1939 . One bond for
$\$ 868.49$, others $\$ 1,000$ each. Due June 1 as follows: $\$ 1,868.49$ in 1941 and
$\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl Bidder may name a diferent rate of interest $\$ 2,000$ from 1942 to 1949 incl. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, payable at the City Treasurer's office. A certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds
bid for is required. Legal approving opinion will be furnished the successful
bidder. bidder.
CHARDON COMMUNITY VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohioreceive sealed bids until 8 . Truman, m. Dierk of Board of Education, will 12 for the purchase of $\$ 10,323.66$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes. Callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for not less than 1\% of the issue is required
CINCINNATI, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The City Treasurer purchased $\$ 180,00021 / 2 \%$ generai hospital bonds, due $\$ 18,000$ each Sept. 1 prom 1940 CINCINNATI CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING bids, until $2: 30$ p. m. on July 10 for the purchase of $\$ 649,509.30$ not to
exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, subject to call after. Nov. 30 in any
year. A certified check for not less than $1 \%$ of the issue is required.

EAST UNION RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Apple Creek), will receive sealed bids until 8 p . M. On July 6 of $\$ 5,899.66$ not to exceed check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
Fillage Clerk, Ohio-IN MARKET FOR BONDS-Karl A. Bohlken, justment plan, sealed offerings of special assessment refunding bonds dated Jan. 1, 1939 , will be received at his office until noon on June 28 .

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lakewood), Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-H. E. Cook, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July, 11 for the purchase of $\$ 9,148.40$ not to exceed $4 \%$
interest refunding bonds, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check interest refunding bonds, callable after Nov.
FOSTORIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING 10 a. m. on July 1 for the purchase of $\$ 27,739.77$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest
refunding notes. Callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for
not less than $1 \%$ han $1 \%$ of the issue is required
FREMONT, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 12,0004 \%$ fire department bonds was sold to the National Bank of Fremon
GALLIPOLIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING untii $7: 30$ p. m. on June 30 for the purchase of $\$ 25,793.94$ not to exceed $4 \%$ nterest refunding bonds. Callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified heck for not less than $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
GREEN SPRINGS, Ohio BOND ISSUE DETAILS-The $\$ 17,5004 \%$ mortgage revenue water works system bonds sold earlier in the year to dated March 1,1939 in denoms, of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ and mature Oct. 1 as
follows: $\$ 500$ from 1942 to 1948 incl. and $\$ 1,000$ from 1949 to 1962 incl. LISBON EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, OhioNOTE OFFERING-GEDrge C. Porter, Clerk of Board of Education, will eceive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, on July 8 for the purchase of $\$ 19,994.73$
not to exceed 4\% interest refunding notes. Callable after Nov. 30 in any
cear. A certified check for not less than year. A certified check for not less than $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
Notes will be issued to refund a like amount outstanding and issued purNotes will be issued to refund a like amount outst
suant to Section 2293-81 of General Code of Ohio.
LORAIN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERINGuntil 10 a . m . on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 94.192 .71$ not to exceed $4 \%$ nterest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified heck for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
LUCAS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-E. O. Culler, July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 4,510.39$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest pefunding notes. Callable after. Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for not less
LYKENS RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bucyrus), Ohiosealed bids until 8 p . m . on July 7 for the purchase of $\$ 5,160.52$ not to sealed bids until 8 p. m. on July 7 for the purchase of $\$ 5,160.52$ not to
exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required
Ohio-BOND HEIGHTS CIT'Y SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bedford), no bids were received on May $19-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p, 3270 -are being exchanged which matured in 1938, according to report.
MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bedford), eceive sealed bids until noon on July 5 for the purchase of $\$ 16,173.03$ not o exceed 4 interest refunding notes. Callable after Nov. 30 in any year. $A$ certified check for not less than $1 \%$ of the notes is required.
MENTOR RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-BOND SALE DE: TAILS-The $\$ 79,750$ schoool bonds purchased by the Ohio State Teachers' MILTON-UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Milton), Ohioealed bids until $8: 30 \cdot \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 8 for the purchase of $\$ 13,263.24$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any. year. A ertified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required
MONTPELIER EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio receive sealed bids until 8 . p. Prosser, Clerk of July 7 for the purchase of of $\$ 12,801.30$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest repunding notes callable after Nov. 30 in any year.
A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE noFERING-Clerk of Board of Education will receive sealed bids until
noon on July 1 for the purchase of $\$ 33,704.37$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest noon on July 1 for the purchase of $\$ 33,704.37$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
MUSKINGUM RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marietta), tion, will receive sealed bids until i p. m. on July 3 for the purchase of $85,275.75$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callabl
n any
year. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
NEW LEXINGTON, Ohio-BOND SALE DETAILS-The $\$ 15,000$ $31 / 4 \%$ fire engine and station repair bonds purchased earlier in the year by
Pohl \& Co., Inc. of Cincinnati-V. 148, p. 1058 -were sold at a price of 00.80 , a bäsis of about $3.11 \%$

NEW LYME RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING - The Clerk of Board of Education will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
NORTH OLMSTED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERING 8 Ru m . R J July, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 8,280.41$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interset
refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
OHIO, State of-BRIDGE REFEUNDING BILL SIGNED-Governor
Bricker is reported to have signed a bill to permit the State Bridge Com-
mission to refund outstanding revenue bonds issued for the purchase of four bridges.
OLMSTED FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERINGAubrey M. Billings, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $1: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. on July 8 for the purchase of $\$ 6,795.61$ not to exceed $4 \%$
interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified
check for at least $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
PARMA (P. O. 6611 Ridge Road, Brooklyn Station, Cleveland), receive sealed tenders of refunding bonds. dated Oct. 1, 1936, until noon on July 17, purchases of which will be made from the sum of about $\$ 50,000$ presently available for that purpose in the sinking fund. Bond
PARMA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio-BOND will receive sealed bids until, noon on July 10 for the purchase of $\$ 126,200$ each, or in such other dems a m Due Dec. 1 as follows: $\$ 14,200$ in may 1940 and $\$ 14,000$ from 1941 to 1948 incl.
Bidder may name a different rate of interest Bidder may name a different rate of interest, provided that fractional rates are expressed in a multiple of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Split rate bids will not be con-
sidered. The bonds are issued for the purpose of paying the unsecured sidered. The bonds are issued for the purpose of paying the unsecured
indebtedness of the district incurred prior to Jan. 1,1939 and under and
pursuant to an election held in the district pursuant to an election held in the district on June 9 , to authorize the principal thereof and to a resolution adopted by the Board of Education on June 12. The proceedings looking to the issuance of the bonds have been taken under the supervision of Squire, Sanders \& Dempsey, Esqs., of
Cleveland, whose approving opinion will be furnished the purchaser. Cleveland, whose approving opinion will be furnished the purchaser. Treasurer Board of Education.
W. H. Koester, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until $1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 6 for the purchase of $\$ 35.223$, will receive sealed bids until refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for at

ING-Wesley P. CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERbids until 7 p . m. on July, 3 fork of beard of Eurchase of $\$ 105,063.88$ not to exceed
$4 \%$ interest refunding notes. 4\% interest refunding notes. Callable after Nov. 30 in any year. The issued under and pursuant to Section $2293-81$ of General Code of ohio.

ROCK CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE OFFERINGood, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year.
ROOTSTOWN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Milford), receive sealed bids until 8 p. me on July 6 , for the purchase of $\$ 7.505 .17$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding bonds, callabe a after Nov. 30 in any SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland),
Ohio-BOND OFFERING-J. W. Main, Clerk-Treasurer of Board of
Education, will receive sealed bids until noon (EST) on July 3, for the Ehio-bon, will receive sealed. bids untin, noon (ESTT) on July Board of for the
purchase of $\$ 121,00021 / \%$ refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1939 Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 13,000,1940 ; \$ 14,000,1941 ; \$ 13,000,1942 ; \$ 14,000$,
$1943, \$ 13,000,1144 ; \$ 14,000,1945 ; \$ 13,000,1946 ; \$ 1,000$ in 1947 and $\$ 1,-$
000 in 1948. Bidder may name a different rate of interest, expressed in a
multiple of $1, ~$ or $1 \%$ and payable A-O. Bidder to State denoms. desired; amounts will be determined by the Clerk-Treasurer. A certified check for BoND CALL_The refunding bonds will be issued to replace a similar
amount of bonds, dated Oct. 1,1934 and callable Oct. $1,1939 .-$ The old
bonds have already been called for payment.
SYLVANIA EXEMPTED VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohioreceive sealed bids until 7 p . m , on June 30 for the purchase of $\$ 24,696.54$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any TWIN RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bourneville), Ohio.NOTE OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by the Clerk of the
Board of Education until $1: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 3 , for the purchase of $\$ 12,-\mathbf{x}$ 801.97 not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nod

VINTON RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O. McArthur), OhioNOTE OFFERING-J. M. Cottrill, Clerk of Board of Education, will
receive sealed bids until 7 p . m. on July 7 for the purchase of $\$ 7,879.97$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable
A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
WAUSEON, Ohio-BONDS SOLD-The Peoples State Bank of Wauseon
purchased $\$ 800031 / \%$ fire truck and equipment bonds at a price of 100.125 WAYNE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. R. RNo. 1, West Middletown), Ohio-NOTE OFFERING-Willard Long.
Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m on July 3 for the purchase of $\$ 4,822.26$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes,
callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for not less than $1 \%$ of the issue is required.
WHITEOAK RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hillsboro), Ohio of Education until 8 p . m . on July 5 , for the purchase of $\$ 5,803.76$ not to exceed $4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. certified check for at least $1 \%$ or the issue is required.
WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ohio-NOTE ofFERTNG-The Clerk of Board of Education will receive. sealed bids
until 8 p. m . EST ) on 5 for the purchase of $\$ 9,197.52$ not to exceed
$4 \%$ interest refunding notes, callable after Nov. 30 in any year. A certified check for $1 \%$ of the issue is required.

## R. J. EDWARDS, Inc.

## Municipal Bonds Since 1892

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
AT\&T Ok Cy 19
Long Distance 787

## OKLAHOMA

ALTUS, Okla.- BONDS VOTED-At an election held on June 13 the voters are reported to have approved the issuance of $\$ 49,000$ in not to ex
$6 \%$ semi-annual municipal auditorium bonds by a count of 104 to 59 . DAVIS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Davis), Okla.-BOND OFFERING It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m, on June 27
by W. Meyer, District Clerk, for the purchase of a $\$ 20,000$ issue of build-
ing bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Due $\$ 3,000$ in 1942 to ing bonds. Bidders to name the rate of interest. Due $\$ 3,000$ in 1942 to JAY, Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 7,000$ issue of sanitary sewer bonds
offered for sale on June $20-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .3727-$ was awarded to Calvert $\&$ offered for sale on June 20-V. 148, p.
Canfield of Oklahoma City, according to the Town Clerk. Due from 1942 to 1949 .
TEXAS COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Guymon), Okla.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20,000$ issue of building
bonds offered for sale on June 21-V. 148. p. 3627 Was awarded to the
First National Bank of Oklahoma City, according to report. Due from First National Bank of Qtlahoma City, according to report. Due from 1942 to 1948, inclusive.

## OREGON

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore--BONDS OFFERED-Sealed bids were
 Tevenue bonds. Due as follows: $83,000.1$. 1.1
$\$ 5,000,1953$ to 1958 , and $\$ 6,000$ in 1959 .
COOS COUNTY (P. O. Coquille) Ore.- BOND OFFERING-We are informed ay L. W July 5 , ior the purchase of a $\$ 3770.000$ issue of refunding
 $\$ 20.00 \mathrm{in} 1951$ and $1952 \$ 21,00$ in 1953 and $1954,822,000$ in 1955 and
$1956, \$ 23.000$ in 1957 and 1958 and 824000 in 19598 Provied, however.
that the bonds maturing on and atter Aug 1945 will be subject that the bonds maturing on and after Aug. 1, 1945 , will be subject to
optional redemption in numerical order at par value and accrued interest
 bidder. Prin. and int. payable at the county Treasurer's orficice. The
bonds will be sold for not less than par value and accrued interest. Each
Each to the county should none of the bonds ever be called. The approving opinion of Teal Winfree. McCulloch, Shuler \& Kelley, of Portland, will be
furnished. Delivery of the bonds will be made by the countat such city in
to furnished. Delivery of the bonds will be made by the county at such city in
Oregon not farther from Coquille than Portland, as the bidder shall name. Oregon not farther from Coquille th
Enclose a certified check for $\$ 7,500$.
MULTNOMAH COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on July 7 . by K . A A Miller. District Clerk. for the purchase of an issue of $\$ 133,000$ building bonds. Interest rate is
not to exceed $6 \%$, payable JJJ. Dated July 1,1939 . Due on July 1 as
 at the fiscal agency of the State in New York City or at the Count T Treasurer's office. The approving opinion of Teal. Winfree, McCulloch, \$2,000:
POLK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Perrydale) sale on June 1-V. 148, D. $3568-$ was awarded to the Baker, Fordyce, Tucker Co. of Portland, as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, paying a price of 10016 , according to to the
District Clerk. Dated June 10,1939 . Due from June 10,1940 to 1945 incl. \& The second best bid was an offer of 100.11 on $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, tendered by Blyth \& Co. of Portland

## PENNSYLVANIA

 GREEN TREE (P. O. Crafton), Pa.-BOND SALE DETAILS-The Theissue of \$40.000 bonds awarded during April as 4 Sts to singer, Deane \&
Scribnu of Pittsburgh-V. 148 . p. 2633 -was sold to the bankerg at a price of 100.92 , a basis of about $4.39 \%$
HARRISON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Natrona), Pa.-BONDS SOLD-O. A. Grove, Township Secretary, informs us of the sale on March 6 of $\$ 20,000$ $23 \%$ runding bonds to singer. Deane \& Scribner of pittsburgh, at par plus
$\$ 157$ premium, equal to 100.78 Dated April 1. 1939 . s. JEANNETTE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Pa.-BOND OFFERING-Mary
 coupon, registerable as to principal only, school bonds. Dated June 1, 1939 to name one rate of interest. Principal and interest ${ }_{\text {District Treasurer's office. }}$ Bonds will be issued subject to approval of proceedings by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Legal opinion of Burgwin, scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished the
succesful bidder. Bonds are payable from ad valorem taxes on all of the district's taxable property within the limits prescribed by law. A certified check for $\$ 500$, payable to order of the District Treasurer, is required. JENKINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pittston), Pa.BOND SALE-The $\$ 45,0004 \%$ coupon operating revenue bonds offered Puntston at par. Dated May 22 , 1939 and due $\$ 4,500$ on May 22 from 1940 to 1949 incl.
LOYALHANNA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Greensburg), Pa.-BOND SALE awarded to S . K Cunningham \& Co. of Pittsburgh, the oniy bidder, as $41 / 2 \mathrm{ata}$ a price of 100.202. a basis of about 4.47\%. Dated Jaly 1 .
due July 1 as follows: 82,000 in 1940 and from 1945 to 1950 , incl.
MANHEIM; Pa.-BOND OFFERING-H. B. Brandt, Borough Secretary,
 refunding bonds.: Bated July 1 . 1939 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due July 1 as
follows: $\$ 1,000$ in 1940 and $\$ 2.000$ from 1941 to ig50 incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, payable $J$.J. A certified checci for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid
for, payable to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be for, payabele to order of the Borough Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be
issued subject to appoving legal opinion of Townsend, Eliott \& Muson issued subject to
of Philadelphia.
MEDIA, Pa.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 20.000$ sewage disposal plant impt. Corkran \& Co. of Philadelphia as 1 s, at a price of 100.415 a basis of about $0.90 \%$ Dated July 1, 1939 and due $\$ 5,000$ on July 1.from 1942 to 1945 incl Other bidds:
Bider


Walter Stokes \& Co
Biair $\&$ Co
Stokes $\&$ Co
Blair \&. Co., Inc-
M. M. Freeman $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { Uper Darby National Bank } \\ & \text { Halsey, Stuatr \& Co., Inc }\end{aligned}$.

Glover \& MacGregor,
100.03
100.532
100.519
100.337
100.26
100.13
100.925
100.432
100.065
100.39

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Terrence), Pa sealed bids until 7 p . m. (EST) on July 10 for the purchase of $\$ 82$,000 not to exceed $3 \%$ interest coupon school bonds. Dated July $15,1939$. Denom. 1942 to 1953 . incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest, expressed in a multiple of of $1 \%$ and payable J-J. check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the District Treasurer. is required.
Legal opinion of Burgwin, Scully \& Churchill of Pittsburgh will be furnished Legal opinion of Burg
MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mount Lebanon), Pa.-
 on Juls 1 from 1940 to 1959, incl. Bidder to name one rate of interest subject to a aproval of proceedings by the Pensylvania Department of Internal AAffirr.
burgh. Leeral opinion of Burgwin , scully $\&$ Ohurchill of Pitts-
A certifed check for $\$ 2,000$, payable to order of the Township Treasurer, is required.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa--BONDS PUBLICLY OFFERED-E. s. Rocke feller \& Co... Inc., Philadelphia, are offering $\$ 218,000414 \%$ bonds. due July
1, 1980 , optionai 1950 . They are being offered at a price to yield $3.10 \%$. PORTAGE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Portage, R. D. ${ }^{2}$ ), Pa.-BONDS

WEST NEWTON, Pa.-BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 15,00021 / 2 \%$ street and sewer impt. bonds was sold to singer, Deane \& Scribner of Due $\$ 1,000$ on sept. 1 from 1940 to 1954 incl. Callable on any interest date on of after Sept. 1., 1945 at par and accrued interest. Principal and interes

Financial Chronicle
3881

COLUMBIA, Tenn- - BONDS SOLD-A issue of $\$ 800,000$ electric awarded to John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago and associates, paying a pre-
mium of $\$ 1,125.25$, equal to 100.14 , a net interest cost of about $2.62 \%$ on


DICKSON COUNTY (P. O. Charlotte), Tenn.-BONDS DEFEATED - At an election held on May 31 the voters are said to

KNOXVILLE, Tenn-BOND ISSUANCE AUTHORIZED-It is stated by A. P. Frierson, Director of Finance, that a resolution has been passed
by the City Council, authorizing the issuance of $\$ 3,500,000$ in $4 \%$ refunding
 $43 / \% .5 \%, 51 / 2 \%$ and $6 \%$. The purpose of this refunding plan is to level
off heavy debt service requirements through the years 1940 to 1945 and otherwise reduce the interest burden.
It is also stated by Mr. Frierson that the city has entered into a contract for sale by the city on the general market, but are to be exchanged, bond for bond, with the syndicate for the bonds refunded, whitch cover certanin
issues maturing from 1940 through 1945, and some refunding bonds due in 1958.

LA FOLLETTE, Tenn-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be re the purchase of a $\$ 500,000$ issue of not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-annual electric,


 payment date prior to maturity, and botids numbered it on to 375 inclusive
pate inter shall be callable for redemption on any interest payment date on or after
five years from the date of the bonds. The bonds shall be called in inverse a premium of $5 \%$ if redeemed on or before to the date of redemption plus redeemable), $4 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or before June 1,1945 $3 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on or before June $1,194 \%, 2 \%$ if, deemed thereatter and on or before June $1,1951,1 \%$ if redeemed thereafter and on turity. Rate or rates of interest to be in multiples of $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$. Not more than two rates shall be specified and there shall be no more than one rate for any one maturtis the bonds will be awardect o the responsible bidder taken into consideration in computing interest cost only if necessary to determine which of two indentical bids. results in the lowest interest cost.
LENOIR CITY, Tenn.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 272,000$ issue of electric system revenue, sereres A bonds was offered for sale on June 17 and was
aworded to a shicate conposed of Sranahan, Harris \& Co., Inc.wo
Toledo. Jock M. Bass \& Co., W. N. Estes \& Co., and Nunn', Shwab \& Co., ali of Nashvile, paying par, a net interest cost, of about $3.21 \%$ on the 1943 is $\$ 12,000$ in 1944 and $1945 ; \$ 13,000$ in 1946 and $1947 ; \$ 14,000$ in 1948
and 1949 : 15,000 in 1950 and 1951 and $\$ 16.000$ in 1922 and 1953 , as 312 s.s. and $\$ 110,000$ maturing $\mathrm{Juna} 1, \$ 17,00$ in 1954 and $1955 ; \$ 18,000$ in 1956 ;
$\$ 19,000$ in 1957 and 1958 , and $\$ 20,000$ in 1959 , as 3 s .
LOUDON, Tenn.- BONDS SOLD-An issue of $\$ 105,000$ electric system
ovenue, series A bonds was offered for sale on June 19 and was awarded to the Nashville Securities Co. of Nashville, and Booker \& Davidson of Knoxville, jointly, pasing a premium of \$165, equal to 100. 157 , a net interest
 in 1956 to 1958 , and $\$ 8,000$ in 1959 , as 3 s .
McMINNVILLE, Tenn--BOND SALE-The $\$ 450,000$ issue of electric
 about $2.69 \%$. on the bonds divided as follows: ${ }_{3} 385,000$ maturing June 1
 1951. $\$ 26,000$ in $1952,127,000$ in $1953, \$ 28,000$ in $1954, \$ 29,000$ in 1955 . $\$ 30,000$ in 1956 and $\$ 31,000$ in 1957 as $23 / \mathrm{s}$.
$\$ 32,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 33,000$ in 1959 as $23 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.


 and 1945, $\$ 20,000$ in 1946 , $\$ 21,000$ in 1947 and $1948, \quad \$ 22.000$ in 1949 , $1954, \$ 27,000$ in 1955 and $\$ 28,000$ in $1956 ;$ and $\$ 90,000$ matu
$\$ 29,000$ in $1957, ~ \$ 30,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 31,000$ in 1959 , as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.-GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS A WARDEDA banking group headed by the Bankers Trust Co of New York was given
the award on June 23 of $\$ 17,000000$ general obligation bondss floated by that city to finance
distribution systers
Bids on this issue were entered on the 22d, but the award was yot made
until Friday. Bankers had been invited to bid on either general until Friday. Bankers had been invited to bid on either general obligation
bonds or revenue bonds and the result was the submission of a multitude of bids.
The Bankers Trust group won on a bid of 100.02 for the following com1949 maturities of electric bonds as $3 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, the balance of each issue to take a rate of $2.10 \%$. The gas issue amounted to $\$ \$, 250,000$ and mature from
1940 to 1954 . The electric bonds totaled $\$ 1,750,000$ and mature from
1942 to 1969. The interest cost basis of the success. MORGAN COUNTY (P. O. Warthburg), Tenn--BOND TENDERS receive sealed tenders until noon on July 17, for the sale to the countr of
 able. to exhaust as near as practical approximately 825,000 , which is availOfferings must be firm for five days and all bonds offered must be for
immediate delivery and must state the serial numbers of the bonds, interest nd price asked.
MOUNT PLEASANT, Tenn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 265,000$ issue of electric system revenue bonds offered for sail on June $21-\mathrm{V}$. $148, \mathrm{p} .3729$ or was awarded to a syndicate composed of the Cumberland Securities corp.
of Nashylile, Whelock Oummins of Des Moines Nelson, Browning \& Co, and Charles A. Hinsch \& Co, both of Cincinnati, and the robinsona net interest cost of about $2.89 \%$, on the bonds divided as follows: \$228.000 in 1947 and $1948, \$ 14,000$ in $1949, \$ 15000$ in 1950 and $199194, \$ 16.000$ in 1952 to $1954, \$ 17,000$ in 1955 and 1956 , and $\$ 18.000$ in 1957, as 3 s, and
$\$ 37,000$ maturing June $1, \$ 18,000$ in 1958 , and $\$ 19,000$ in 1959 , as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. MURFREESBORO, Tenn- BOND SALE-The $\$ 590,000$ issue of p. 3729 -was awarded to stranahan, Harris 8 CO.O. Inc. of Toledo, and associates. paying a premium of 590 , equal to 100.015 , a net interest cost of

 NASHVILLE, Tenn.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be recelved untic $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. (CST), on June 28, by Mayor Thomas L. Cummings, for the purchase of a $\$ 15,000,000$ issue of coupon electric power revenue, series A
bonds. Interest rate is not to exceed $5 \%$, payable J-D. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.

Dated June 1, 1933 . Due June 1 as follow: $\$ 1,220,000$ in $1942, \$ 630,000$ in
 1955, $\$ 930,000$ in $1956, \$ 960,000$ in $1957, \$ 990,000$ in 1958 and $\$ 1,010,000$ numbered A-10211 to A-15000, both inclusive, shall be redeemable at the date, in inverse numerical order, at the principal amount thereof payment with accrued interest to the dat of date of each year or fraction thereof, from the date of redemption to the A-1 to A-10210, both inclusive, malturing in the yemars 1942 to to nummbered
inclusive are not both or rates of interest to be borne by the bonds of series A in multiples of a rate 1-10 of $1 \%$. The named drate may be buiform for all of the bonds of series A
or may be split so as to name not more than two rates but thers shall more than one rate for any one maturity. Princiaal and interest payable no City Treasyey at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co., New York, or at the visions of the City Charter The bonds are to be issued pursuant to the prothereto, including particularly Chapter 262 of the Private Acts of Ten-
nessee for the Tessenessee Extra 1939 and pursuant to Chapter 33 of the Public Acts of of the Public Acts of Tennessee for the year 1937, and other apter 230
statutes for statates, for the purpose of the accuisition of a municipal electric light and
power plant and distribution syste power plant and distribution system. The bonds are registerable as to
principal only. The legality of the bonds will be approved by Caldwell \& Raymond, Esqs. of New York, whose legal opinion will state in effect that

 obligations of the city, payable solely from revenues to be derived from the
operation of the city's munici pal electric power plant and distribution system that the city and the Electric Power Board of Nashville and the Board of Public Works of Nashville have covenanted to fix and collect such rates and charges and to revise same from time to time whenever necessary for the facilities or the muinchanes cufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds offered for sale, in addition to paying the necessary expenses of operating and maintaining such system and all other obligations and
indebtedness payable from such revenues and that such rates and shall not be reduced so as to be insufficient to provide revenues for said purposes. The opinion will further state that the interest on the bonds is be furnished to the purchaser without charge. No bids will be cinsidered for the bonds of series A offering to pay less than the par value thereof plus accrued interest thereon. The award of said bonds will be made on the basis interest cost will ine berest cost to the city, and comparison of the lowest net rates named and deducting therefrom the premium bid to determine the net interest cost to the city. Bids are desired on forms which will be furnished by the city.
ROCKWOOD, Tenn.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 135,000$ issue of electric
 Fidelity-Bankers Trust Co. of Knoxville, jointly, paying par, a net interest June $1, \$ 5.000$ in $1942, \$ 6,00$ in 1943 to $1966, \$ 7,00$ in 1947 to 1951 ,
$\$ 8,000$ in 1952 to $1954, \$ 99,000$ in 1955 to 1957 , and $\$ 10,000$ in 1958 , as $38 / 2$ s, and $\$ 10,000$ maturing June 1,1959 ; as 38 .
SHELBYVILLE, Tenn.-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-A $\$ 500,000$ Securities Co. of Nashyille, for (M-S) payable at the Chemical Bank \& Trust Co. in New York. Legai路
SHELBYVILLE, Tenn-BOND SALE-The $\$ 350,000$ issue of electric system revenue, series A bonds offered on June 20-1. 148. N. 356 - was $\& \mathrm{CO}$ of Nashville, jointly, paying 100. 12 , a ne ne interest cost of about

 in 1954 and 1955 ; $\$ 23$,
$\$ 26,000$ in 1959 , as 3 s .
SWEETWATER, Tenn.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 95,000$ issue of electric was awarded jointly to the Equitable Securities Corp. of Nash vilie, and the Fidelity-Bankers Trust Co. of Knoxville, paying a premium of \$100, equal to 100. 105 , a net interest cost of about $30 \%$ on the bonds divided as
follows: $\$ 68,000$ maturing June $1, \$ 4,000$ in 1942 to 1946 . $\$ 5,000$ in 1947 to 1952 and $\$ 6,000$ in 1953 to 1955 , as $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, and $\$ 27,000$ maturing June 1,
$\$ 6,000$ in 1956 , and $\$ 7,000$ in 1957 to 1959 , as 3 s .
WINCHESTER, Tenn.- BOND SALE-The $\$ 165,000$ issue of electric ${ }_{3569 \text {, was awarded to the Thomas } \mathbf{H} \text {. Temple Co. of Nashyille, and asso }}$ ciates. paying a premium of $\$ 83.25$, equal to 100.05, a net intorest cost of
about $2.92 \%$ on the bonds divided as follows: $\$ 130$, 000 maturing June 1 , 87,00 in 1942 to $1945, \$ 8,000$ in 1946 to 1948 . $\$ 9.000$ in 1949 to $1952, \$ 10,-$ 000 in 1953 and 1954, and $\$ 11,000$ in 1955 and 1956 , as 3 s , and $\$ 35,000$
maturing June 1, $\$ 11,000$ in 1957, and $\$ 12,000$ in 1958 and 1959 , as $28 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$.

## TEXAS

GARRISON, Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported by the Mayor that
\$7.50 general obligation boonds have beon purchased by the State Board of Education
LITTLE CYPRESS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Orange), Texas-
LIT BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Roy E. Greenwood, Superintendent of Schoois, that $\$ 6,000$. 4, semi-anual construction bonds were offered on
June 15 and were purchased by the state Board of Education. Due in 20 years. No other bid was received.
McGILL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. San Angelo), TexasBONDS SOLD It is stated by the County Superintendent that $\$ 15,000$ construction bonds approved by the vot
by Rauscher, Pierce \& Co. of Dallas.
ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Orange) Texas-BONDS OFFERED TO PUBLIC-An issue of $\$ 120,0004 \%$ semi-ann. road refunding bonds is
being offered by Aves \& Wer ymer of Houston, for general investment.
Denom $\$ 1.000$ Dated April 10 . 1939 Due Anril 10 as follows 86.000 in
 Prin, and int. payable at the state Treasurer's office. Lee Latity a approved standing fully voted bonds and will recelve approximately $28.71 \%$ state
aid. Delivery anticipated on or abot PELLY, Texas-BONDS NOT SOLD-We are informed by the City bends offered on June 1-V. 148, D. 3271 Was not sold as no bids were
PORT ARTHUR, Texa-BOND SALE-We are informed by A. F. Hine, Clity Clerk, that at the offering on June 14 , of the coupon street
improvement refunding bonds-V. 148 , p. 3730 -a total of $\$ 12,000$ bonds was a ararded jointly to Mahan, Ditmar \& Co. of San Antonio, and Fenner
\& Beane of New Orleans, as 13 4s. paying par. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$$ Beane of Now ricans, as 82.000 in 1940 to 1942 , and $\$ 23,000$ in 1943 and 1944 . June 1 as follows: SAN ANTONIO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P O. San Anto semi-ann. stadium and athletic field bonds is being offered by Gar-
 areropriate resolution adopted by the Board of that are authorized by an and in strict conformity with, the Constitution and Laws of the state of
Texas, particularly Senate Bill No. 175, approved March 29, 1939, and
constitute special obligations of the District, payable solely Prom revenues
derived from the stadium and a thletic field. Pring and int payable at the deri ved from the stadium and athletic field.
National Bank or Commerce, San Antonio.
Legality to be approved by W. P. Dumas of Dallas.

SANDERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sanderson) Texas$33 \% \%$ construction bonds approved by the voters at an election held last September have been purchased
price of 101.00 . Due in 20 years.
TEMPLE, Texas-BONDS DEFEATED-It is stated by W. B. Hoyle City Clerk, that at the elaction held on June 2 the voters turned down the
proposal calling for the issuance of 8850,000 in light and power plant bonds TEXAS, State of-ROAD DEBT BOARD SELLS BONDS FOR PROFIT. The International News service reported as follows from Austin on May 26: Bonds held by the Board of County and biseral weeks-were sold by the suard todaa Por an announced profit of $\$ 171,500$. Cameron, Hidalgo and
Borne Board held $\$ 1.958 .076$ in road bonds of Camer, other counties. These had been purchased because of the yact that ultimately they would have been retired by the bond board under che state
law settingu the Board, and it was reasoned that it would be cheaper to
buy up the bonds wirh the surplus in the bond retirement fund than to continue payine interest on the sale by State Highway Engineer Julian Mont-
Announcement of the gomery said a bidding syndicate pur
interest plus a premium of $\$ 80,000$.
TROUP T Texas-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 7,500$ park bonds approved by the voters last september have been sold locally
WAXHACHIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waxhachie), TexasBOND SALE DETAILS-It is now reported by the Secretary of the Board of Education that the
noted here on April 1 , were purchased by the First National Bank of


## $\$ 10,000$

RICHMOND, VA. Improvement 4s
Due Jan. 1, 1967 at $2.10 \%$ basis

## F. W. CRAIGIE \& COMPANY <br> Richmond, Va. <br> Phone 3-9137 A. T. T. Tel. Rich. Va, 83

## VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA, State of-INCREASE RERORTED IN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURESTIt is reported by Leroy Hodges, State Comptroller, that the state collected $\$ 79,060,111$ from all sources for the 10 months
ended April 30 as compared with $\$ 71,540,724$ for the corresponding period ended Apriter anas fiscoampear.
of the previous
Expenditures for the
Of the previtous risca tyear. months totaled $\$ 771,605.171$ as compared with
Expenditures for the 10 .
$\$ 61,262,306$ for $\$ 61,26,306$ for the corresponding period a year ago. General
were $\$ 17.483,987$ as a anainst $816,883,106$ last year , but one of the big big
itemsin boosting total receipt in taxes collected on Virginia payrolls under the Unemployment Compensation Act. Jobless benefits paid out, however, rose from $\$ 1,391,841$ to
s4.629,183, due largely to the fact that payments did not begin until January, ${ }^{1938 .}$.
Receipts from the State liquor control system totaled $\$ 14,896,084$, compared with $\$ 14,852,788$, year ago, and expenses amounter beer tax, which is collected through the state tax department, dropped slightly, totaling $81,106,515$, compared with $\$ 1,169,578$ last year.
Gasoline tax collections for tho 10 months wer $\$ 14,189,899$, compared with $\$ 13,641,135.1$ High way expenditures for the same period showed an
increase to $\$ 21,985,742$ from $\$ 19,369,55$.

## VERMONT

CHESTER TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Vt.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30,000$ coupon refunding bonds offered June $19-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p} .3730$-were 100.891, a basis of about $2.13 \%$. Dated July 1,1939 and due July, 1 as
follows: $\$ 2,000$ from 1940 to 1949 , incl., and $\$ 1,000$ from 1950 to 1959 , incl. he National Bank of Middleburg bid par for $21 / 4$ and the Vermont Se urities, Inc., Brattleboro, offered a price of 100.25 for $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.
MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, Vt.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 30.000$ coupon Vermont securities. Inc., of Brattleboro, as $21 /$ s, at a price of 10075 , a basis of about $2.15 \%$. Dated June 1, 1939 and due $\$ 2,000$ on June 1 from
1940 to 1954 incl. Other bids:


## WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Seattle) Wash.BOND OFFERING-It is stated by Ralph S. Stacy, County Treasurer, that he will receive sealed bids until 11 a . m . on July 3 , for the purchase of not to School District No. 86, and $\$ 9,000$ School District No. 222 bonds. A reasurer, is required.
KITTITAS COUNTY, SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 200 (P. O. EllensCounty Treasurer that the $\$ 45,000$ not to exceed $6 \%$ semi-ann. school bond offered on June $14-\mathrm{V} .148, \mathrm{p}$. $3570-$ were not sold as all bids were rejected y the school Board. The highest bid was an offer of $\$ 37.53$ premium on $1 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ and $2 \% / 4 \mathrm{~s}$, submitted by Murphey, Favre \& Co. of Spokane Vernon), Wash.-BONDS SOLD-It is reported that $\$ 420,000.4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ comi-ann. revenue bonds have been purchased jointly by John Nuyeen \&
WALLA WALLA, Wash.-BOND CALL-It is reported that the city
s calling for payment as of July 1 a total of $\$ 380,000$ in $2 \%$ water extension is callin
bonds.

## WEST VIRGINIA

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.-BONDS SOLD-A $\$ 300.000$ issue of flood wall bonds is reported to have been purchased jointly by Magnus \& Co.,
and Walter, Woody \& Heimerdinger, both of Cincinnati, as $3.90 \%$ bonds.

## WISCONSIN

DUNN COUNTY (P. O. Menomie) Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 50,000$ ssue of $3 \%$ semi-ann. highway improvement, saries C bonds offered for Co. of Chicago, paying a premium of $\$ 4,126$, equal to 108.252 , a basis of The following bids were also received:
The following bids were also received:
Channer Securities Co_
Northwestern National Bank Harley-Hayden \& Co
Harris Trust \& Savings Bank
$\qquad$

FALL CREEK, Wis.--PRICE PAID-It is now reported by the Village
Clark that the $\$ 17,0004 \%$ semi-ann. sewage disposal bonds sold to Harley,

Haydon \& Co. of Madison, as noted here-V. 148. p. 3730 -were purchased
Due at par. Due from
KILDARE ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Lyndon Station) Wis.-BOND SALE-The $\$ 17,000$ issua of $3 \%$ semi-ann. road bonds offered for sale on June $16-\mathrm{V}$. 148 , p. issua
$3570-$ Was purchased by Heronymus, Ballschmider \& Co. of Sheboygan,
according to report. Dated June 1, 1939. Due from June 1, 1940 to 1954 . MADISON, Wis.-BONDSOFFERED-It is stated that both sealed and Clerk, for the purchase of three issues of not to exceed $4 \%$ semi-ann. coupon Clerk, for the purchase of three issues of not amount of $\$ 96,000$.
RACINE, Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is stated by F. J. Becker, City (CST), the following issues of bonds aggrgeating $\$ 215,000$ : 5 , at $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. $\$ 125,000$ breakwater construction bonds. Dated May 1, 1939. Due
 a breakwater for the city. July 1939 Due July 1, as follows: 90,000 refunding bonds. Dated July 1, 1939 . Due July 1, as follows:
$\$ 8,000$ in 1940 to 1948, and $\$ 9,000$ in 1949 and 1950 . The bonds are being issued to retire a inke par amoun. of outstandig Denom. 81,000 . The bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued
interest. The maximum rate of interest to be borne by the bonds to be $3 \%$ payable as to the breakwater construction bonds on Jan. 1,1940 , and semi-annually thereafter, and as to the refunding bonds on Nov. 1, 1939 d and semi-arnually thereafter. The basis
will be the lowest interest rate bid and (or) interest cost to the city. Rates
of interest to be in multiples of 14 of $1 \%$. Prin. and int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. The bonds are to be issued subject to the favorable opinion of Chapman \& Cutler of Chicago, which will be furnished without
charge to the purchaser. The purchaser shall furnish the blank bonds. ROCK COUNTY (P. O. Janesville), Wis.-BOND OFFERING-It is reported that both sealed and oral bids will be received until June 29 , at
 issue of $11 / 2 \%$ semi-ann, poor relief, series of 1939 Due July 1 , as follows: $\$ 50,000$ in. 1942 and $\$ 75.000$
Dated July 1,1939 . Due in 1943 and 1945. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible provide relief and assistance to those in need. The bonds are to be issued subject tified check for not less than $2 \%$ of the par value of the bonds, payable to the County Treasurer.
TOMAHAWK, Wis.-BONDS SOLD-It is stated by Lillian Zeitelhack,
City Clerk, that an issue of $\$ 50.612$ coupon refunding of 1939 bonds was City Clerk, that an issue of $\$ 50.612$ coupon refunding of 1939 bonds was offered for sale on June 20 and was awarded to the Milwaukee Co. of
Milwaukee, as 134 s at par. Dated April 1,1939. Due on April 1 as follows: Milwaukee, as 13 s at par. Dated April 1, 1939. Due on April 1 as follows:
$\$ 5,000$ in 1940 to 1948 , and $\$ 5,612$ in 1949. Prin. and int. ( -0 ) payable at the City Treasurer's office.
TWO RIVERS, Wis.-INTEREST RATE-We are now informed by bonds awarded on June 8 to Heronymus, Ballschmider \& Co. of Sheboygan, at a price of 106.85 , as noted here-V. 148, p. 3570 - were sold as $21 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$.

Other bids were as follows: | Bidder- |
| :--- |
| Milwaukee $C o$ |
| Premium |

 Halsey, Stuart \& Co-$6,026.80$
$.-4,701.00$ WISCONSIN, State of-LEGISLATURE PASSES TWO TAX MEAS-
URES-An Associated Press dispatch from Madison on June 15 reported as follows: Senate measures dealing with income and inheritance taxes were approved by the Assembly today. They now go to Governor Heil. bill authorizing the Federal Government to tax salaries of State employees if the State be allowed to tax Federal salaries within its borders.
from an estate before computing the inheritance levy owed the State. The vote was 53 to 34 .

## CANADA

ALBERTA (Province of)-TO PAY BOND INTEREST AT REDUCED RATE-The Government, through its Provincial Treasurer, Hon. S. E. interest will be paid on these debentures at the rate of $23 \% \%$ for the halfyear ending July 1,1939 , being at the respectively, for each $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$ denomination. Such payment will be made upon presentation of debentures at any branch of the ing of Canada or at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y. City.

AMHERST, Que.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 148,00031 / 4 \%, 31 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ improvement bonds was sold to T. M.. Beli \& Co., St.
Bell, Gouinlock \& Co. of Toronto, jointly, at a price of 101.90 .
GUELPH, Ont.-BOND SALE-Fairclough \& Co. of Toronto purchased an issue of $\$ 210,0003 \%$ street railway acquisition bonds at a price of 100.052


 Laurence Smith \& Co. Hanson Bros., Inc.-
Mills. Spence \& Co Matthews \& Co IBERVILLE, Que-BOND SALE-The $\$ 35,000$. $4 \%$ improvement bonds offered June
Francais, Ltd., and McKee, Goss \& Co., both of Montreal, jointly, at
price of 100.62, a basis of about $3.91 \%$. Dated July 1,1939 and due on price of 100.62, a basis of abo
MONT JOLI, Que.-BOND OFFERING-A. O. Belanger, Secretary Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until noon on June 26 for the purchase
of $\$ 12,5004 \%$ school bonds. Dated Aug. 1, 1939 and due on Aug. Ifrom 1940 to 1949 incl.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (Province of)-BONDSALE-An issue of $\$ 80,00031 / \%$ 10-year bonds was awarded recently to a group composed of at a reported price of 99.177 .
ST. JEAN, Que.-BOND OFFERING-Sealed bids will be received by school bonds. Dated Aug. 1,1939 . Due on Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1959 incl Bids will be received for $31 / 2 \%$ bonds, matiring Aug. 1 from 1940 to 1949 incl. and $4 \%$ bonds, due Aug. 1 from 1950 to 1959 incl. Sepa
also asked for the entire issue to bear interest at $31 / 2 \%$ or $4 \%$.
SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.-BOND SALE-R. A. Daly \& Co. of Toronto purchased $\$ 50,00031 / 2 \%$ impt. bonds at a price of 102.11 , a basis of about
$3.32 \%$ Due July 2,1954 . Second high bid of 101.57 was made by Burns Bros. \& Denton of
SWANSEA, Ont.-BOND SALE-An issue of $\$ 56,42631 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ price of 10251, a $3.52 \%$ cost basis. Due in 5,10 and 15 years. The amount was divided between $\$ 44,232.59$ of $4 \%$ 15-year instalments $; 8,685.27313 \%$ 10-year instalments, and the balance in shorter term instaments bearing $31 / 2 \%$ and $4 \%$ coupons. Other bids received were:

[^7]This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of offers to buy any of these securities.
The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

# \$8,323,000 <br> Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation 

General Mortgage 314\% Bonds due 1969<br>Series J<br>Dated March 1, 1939<br>Due March 1, 1969

Price $1051 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from any of the undersigned:

The First Boston Corporation
Goldman, Sachs \& Co. Harris, $\underset{\text { (incorponated) }}{\operatorname{Hall} \& ~ C o m p a n y ~ W . ~ C . ~ L a n g l e y ~ \& ~ C o . ~}$
Sage, Rutty \& Co., Inc.
Little \& Hopkins, Inc.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
SUMMARY OI ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1938
Report of the Company's operations for the year 1938 is being mailed to the stockholders. Stated briefly, the results for the year show a decrease of $20.49 \%$ in gross revenues, or from $\$ 169,436,436$ in 1937 to $\$ 134,722,330$ in 1938 , and an increase in the net loss, after all taxes and other deductions, from $\$ 720,695$ to $\$ 13,124,530$.

Total operating expenses of $\$ 104,984,021$ showed a reduction of $\$ 23,875,495$, or $18.53 \%$, compared with the year 1937 . The expenses reflect an increase in wage rates which took effect in the latter half of 1937 and added about $\$ 4,150$,000 to the company's expenses in 1938.

Railway tax accruals, at $\$ 10,412,774$; reflected a decrease of $\$ 505,781$. Tax accruals include $\$ 3,709,108$ pay-roll taxes covering unemployment compensation under the Social Security Act and the Carriers' Taxing Act of 1937 for the purposes of the Railroad Retirement Act.

| CONDENSED STATEM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { OF OPEF } \\ & \text { Year } 1938 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ING RES } \\ & \text { Year 1937 } \end{aligned}$ | LTS <br> Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway Operating Revenues: |  |  |  |
| From Freight | \$115,426,378 | \$147,212,330 | \$31,785,9\%2 |
| From Passenger | 10,561,495 | 11,918,602 | 1,357,107 |
| From All Other Sourc | 8,734,457 | 10,305,504 | 1,571,047 |
| Total | \$134,722,330 | \$169,436,436 | \$34,714,106 |
| Railway Operating Expenses | 104,984,021 | 128,859,516 | 23,875,495 |
| Net Railway Operating Revenue | \$29,738,309 | \$40,576,920 | \$10,838,611 |
| Other Operating Charges: |  |  |  |
| Railway Tax Accruals. | 10,412,774 | 10,918,555 | 505,781 |
| Equipment and Joint Facility Rents.. | 4,473,741 | 4,749.740 | 275.999 |
| Net Railway Operating Income. | \$14,821,794 | \$24,908,625 | \$10,056,831 |
| Other Income from Investments and |  |  | 2,346,752 |
| Income Available for Fixed Charges. | \$19,059,753 | \$31,463.336 | \$12,403.583 |
| Fixed Interest and Other Charges. | 32,184,283 | 32,184,031 | *252 |
| Net Income | $\overline{\text { D }} 1 \overline{3} \overline{3} 124.530$ | D\$720,695 | \$12,403,835 |

(*) Denotes Increase. (D) Denotes Deficit.
The balance sheet at December 31 SHEET accrued depreciation) of $\$ 1,078,104,478$ and current assets of $\$ 23.818,931$. The total of interest bearing debt and leased lines obligations outstanding was $\$ 683,808,070$. Current liabilities amounted to $\$ 26.835,503$. The capital stock outstanding was $\$ 315,158,485$ and corporate surplus $\$ 60,337,728$.
The report presents a condensed statement of the Plan for Modification of Interest Charges and Maturities, and points out that of the total of $\$ 542,810,628$ of securities affected by the Plan, voluntary assents have been received on $\$ 469,481,178$, or 86.49 per cent., from more than 57,000 tolders.

DANIEL WILLARD,
President.

## Notices

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL COMPANY The $\$ 400,000$. outstanding $5 \%$ Bonds, secured pany, maturing July 1st, 1939, together with interest coupon maturing July 1st, 1939 , will be paid on and after July 1st upon presentation a York, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL COMPANY,
By J: L. Wilkes, President.

## Dividends

## PACIFIC GAS AND ElECTRIC CO.

 DIVIDEND NOTICECommon Stock Dividend No. 94
A cash dividend declared by the Board the quarter ending June 30, 1939 equal to $2 \%$ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15,
1939 , to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. Foots, Secretary-Treasurer.

San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY The Directors have declared a quarterly on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ( $\$ 1.00$ ) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1939 to stockiness June 28, 1939,
beORGE MIXTER, June 19, 1939. $\qquad$

[^8]F. DUNNING, Secretary.

Interest exempt from all present Federal and New York State Income Taxation

# \$2,246,000 <br> City of Albany, New York <br> $1.70 \%$ Bonds 

Due serially June 1, 1940 to 1979, inclusive
Legal Investment, in our opinion, for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State
These Bonds, to be issued for various purposes, in the opinion of counsel will constitute valid and legally binding obligations of the City of Albany, payable from ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein without limitation as to rate or amount.

Prices to yield $0.20 \%$ to $2.15 \%$
These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by Messrs. Reed, Hoyt, Washburn \& Clay, whose opinion will be furnished upon de livery.

HALSEY, STUART \& CO. Inc.
GRAHAM, PARSONS \& CO.
G. M.-P. MURPHY \& CO.

SHERWOOD \& REICHARD, INC.
FARWELL, CHAPMAN \& CO. Chicago
GRANBERY, MARACHE \& LORD

PHELPS, FENN \& CO.
E. H. ROLLINS \& SONS

GREGORY \& SON
incorporated

STONE \& WEBSTER AND BLODGET INCORPORATED
ATMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OTIS \& CO. ITIES CORPORATION EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

MINSCH, MONELL \& CO., INC. BURR \& COMPANY, INC.

SCHMIDT, POÓLE \& CO. PHILADELPHIA
R. D. WHITE \& CO.

SCHWABACHER \& CO.
MARTIN AND CHAMBERS
Dated June 1, 1939. Principal and semi-annual interest, June 1 and December 1, payable in Albany, N. Y. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $\$ 1000$, regisisterable as to principal and interest. The information contained herein has been carefully compiled from
sources considered rellable, and while not guaranteed as to completeness or accuracy, we believe it to be correct as of this date.
June 24, 1939.

## Dividends



The Garlock Packing Company June 20, 1939 COMMON DIVIDEND No. 252 At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held in Palmyra, N. Y., this day, a dividend of $50 ¢$ per share wa declared on the common stock of the Company, payable June 30, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24, 1939.
R. M. Waples, Secretary

## JOHN MORRELL \& CO.

 DIVIDEND NO. 37 A dividend of Fifty Centz ( $\$ 0.50$ ) por share on the capital stock of John Morrell \& Co., will be paid July 25, 1939, to stockholders of record July 3, 1939, as shown on the books of the Company. Ottumwa, Iowa. George A. Morrell. Treas.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY 100 Broadway
The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $5 \%$ ( $\$ 1.25$ per share) on the Capital Stock of the Company, pay-
able July 1, 1939, to stockholders of record able July 1, 1939, to stockholders a at the close of business on June 24. 1939 . The transfer books will not close. New York, June 21, 1939 Serretary

## State and Municipal Compendium

Shows at a glance the financial status of over 20,000 municipalities and taxing districts, listing outstanding bond issues and maturities; gross debt and sinking funds; assessed valuations, tax rate, population, where interest is payable, \&c.
For each State gives details of State debt and digest of laws and constitutional provisions affecting the issuance of securities, and types of investments legal for trust funds and savings banks.
Includes the history and present status of the debt of the Federal Government and the laws authorizing the same. Also gives a complete analysis of the municipal bond sales for the preceding year.

Carefully compiled from official sources and revised to date of issue.

## PART I. JUNE

| Connecticut | New Hampshire |
| :--- | :--- |
| Delaware | New Jersey |
| Dist. of Col. | New York |
| Illinois | Ohio |
| Indiana | Pennsylvania |
| Maine | Rhode Island |
| Maryland | United States- |
| Massachusetts | Debt, \&c. |
| Michigan | Vermont |


|  | PART II. | DECEMBER |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Alabama | Island Possessions | New Mexico | Texas |
| Arizona | Kansas | North Carolina | United States- |
| Arkansas | Kentucky | North Dakota | Debt, \&c. |
| California | Louisiana | Oklahoma | Utah |
| Colorado | Minnesota | Oregon | Virginia |
| Florida | Mississippi | Philippine Islands | Washington |
| Georgia | Missouri | Puerto Rico | West Virginia |
| Hawaii | Montana | South Carolina | Wisconsin |
| Idaho | Nebraska | South Dakota | Wyoming |
| Iowa | Nevada | Tennessee |  |



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umber of issues it contains, thereby number of issues it contains. thinating all waste space and adding greatly to its appearance. This is an exclusive feature. The magazines are held in place by means of a wrire holder, and can be inserted without punching holes, pulling strings, or mutilating the copies in any way.
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erted without the necessity of disturbing serther issues. You handle only the particular copy that you desire to insert or remove, the others remain in their proper position. "Expandit" an issue be thick or thin, the thickness. It embodies every feature that has proved of practical value and it avolds all that are objectionable.

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Gives the monthly returns of every Class I road obliged to file with the Interstate Com. merce Commission, with comparisons for two previous years. Also gives supplementary statements for the current month and year to datu, showing income, fixed charges, dividends, \&c. and selected balance sheet items

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INDUSTRIAL
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Gives latest available monthly, quarterly or semi-annual earnings statements, with comparisons for one or more previous years. Is a cumulative record, figures for the latest available period being repeated until the next reports are available.

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WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY
25 Spruce Street. NEW YORK CITY

## WANTED

## CHRONICLES

|  | 171920 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Jan. | 171920 |  |
| Jan. | 71929 |  |
| Jan. | 1924 |  |
| Jan. | 91926 |  |
| Jan. | 81927 |  |
| Jan. | 71928 |  |
| Jan. | 51929 |  |
| Jan. | 261929 |  |
| May | 41929 |  |
| Oct. | 51929 |  |
| Oct. | 121929 |  |
| Oct. | 19 | 1929 |
| Oct. | 261929 |  |
| Jan. | 31931 |  |
| Jan. | 101931 |  |
| Jan. | 91932 |  |
| Jan. | 71933 |  |
| Jan. | 61934 |  |
| Jan. | 41936 |  |

## BANK \& QUOTATION

January-1914
December-1915
January-1916
February-1916
January-1918
January-1919
January-1926
January-1931
January-1933
Please submit offers to

[^9]F. H. PRINCE \& CO.

BANKERS
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HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS
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M Boston
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Cables: "Lindros"

BANK OF MONTREAL


Capital . $\$ 36,000,000$
Rest and Undivided Profits $\$ 40,183,254$ Total Assets in Excess of $\$ 850,000,000$ President
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. Vice-Presidents.
Maj.Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G. W. A. Bog, Esq. General Managers
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San Francisco: Bank of Montreal (San Francisco), 333 California Street:

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Paid-Up Capital.....- $\$ 30,000,000$
Reserve................. 20,000,000
This Bank is in close touch with the commercial and financial life of Canada and is well equipped to serve corporations, firms and individuals interested in Canadian business.

Branches in every important city and town in Canada and Newfoundland, also in Portland, Oregon; tound land, also in Portland, Oregon;
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Australia and New Zealand
BANK OF

## NEW SOUTH WALES

 (ESTABLISHED 1817)Paid-Up Capital
Reserve Fund
\&8,780,000
 Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1938. $127,064,001$ SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E., Head Office: George Stroet, SYDNEY

The Bank of New. South Wales is the oldest and
largest bank in Australasia. With over 900 branches in all Australasia. of Australia, in New Zealand. Fif1, Papua and New Guinea, and banking service to investors, traders and travellers interested in these countries.

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the U. S. A.
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## National bank of india, limited

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda
Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. Branches in India, Burma, Ceylon, Kenya
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Subscribed Capital......... $54,000,000$ Subscribed Capital.......... $£ 2,000,000$ Paid-Up Capital....................2,200,000
The Bank conducts every description of banking Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken

Hong Kong \& Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION
Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The Hability of members is limited to the extent and in manner presc.
of the Colony.
Authorized Capltal (Hongkong Currency) H $\$ 50,000,000$ Pald-up Capital (Hongkong Currency) .-. $\mathbf{H} \$ 20,000,000$

 Reserve Liability of Proprietors (Hong-

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727
200 Years of Gommercial Banking HEAD UFFICE-Edinburgh General Manager Wiliam Whyte Total number of offices, 258
ChIEF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
3 Bishopsgate, London, England
Capital (fully paid) ................- $\mathbf{\varepsilon 3 , 7 8 0 , 1 9 2}$ Reserve fund_...-.................... $84,125,965$ Deposits Assoclated Bank,
Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

## NATIONAL BANK of EGYPT

Head Office . . . . . . Cairo
FULLY PAID CAPITAL . $£ 3,000,000$ RESERVE FUND . . . . $\pm 3,000,000$

LONDON AGENCY
6 and 7, King William Street, E. C. 4
Branches in all the
principal Towns in
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NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Ltd. Established 1872
Chief Office in New Zealand: Wellington P. R. M. Hanna, General Manager

Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2, Eng.
Subscribed Gapital.-.-....-. $£ 5,000,000$

 The Bank conducts every description of banking business connected woth Nevo Zealand. Correspondents throughout the Worid London Manager, A.O. Norwood


[^0]:    * These prices are computed from average yields on the basis of one "typical" bond ( $4 \%$ coupon, maturing in 30 years), and do not purport to show elther the average level or the average movement of actual price quotations. They me
    averages, the latter being the truer picture of the bond market.
    $\dagger$ The latest complete list of bonds used in computing these indexes. was pubilshed in the lissue of Feb, 18, 1939 pages 939 and 940.

[^1]:    and affilated companang

[^2]:    For footnotes see top of following colvenn

[^3]:    ＊Transfer books not closed for this dividend．
    $\dagger$ On account of accumulated dividends．
    $\ddagger$ Payable 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．

[^4]:    For footnotes see page 3830.

[^5]:    General Electric Co.-Acquisition-
    Company has bought equipment and facilities of General Laminated
    Products, Inc., of New York. General Electric will equip its Meriden, Conn., plant for fabricating its
    own textolite products. For the past six years General Laminated Products has been the distributor and fabricator of G. E.'s textolite laminated ma-

    General Electric Co., Ltd. (England)-DividendThe company declared a dividend of $10 \%$ and a cash bonus of $10 \%$ on
    the common stock, both less tax. The same amount was distributed a

    General Motors Corp.-Stockholders Number 388,758-
    The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders first quarter of 1939 and with 403,282 for the second quarter of 1938 . There were 367,365 holders of common stock and the balance of 21,393
    represents holders of preferred stock: These figures compare with 367,280 common stockholders and 21,370 preferred for the first quarter of 1939.
    -V. 148, p. 3687 .

[^6]:    The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, June 17, were as follows:

[^7]:    Bidder-
    Wood, Gundy \& Co (option) Harris, Ramsay \& Co.and Airr, Mcheod \& Oo
    McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co : and Forrester $\sim$
    Dyment, Anderson \&
    Rate Bid
    102.25
    101565
    Cochran, Murray \& Co

[^8]:    THE YALE \& TOWNE MFG. CO. On June 19, 1939, a dividend No. 193 of fifteen
    cents (15c.) per share was declared by the Board cents (15c.) per share was declared by the Board
    of Directors out of past earnings, payabie October 2. 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business 'September 8, 1939 .

[^9]:    WM. B. DANA CO. 25 Spruce Street NEW YORK

