Rich Natural Wealth of Canada’s Ungava Area

BY EDMURG GERMAIN

An experienced observer reports on Canadian opportunities provided by tremendous, rapidly moving hydro-electric and oil and ore developments in the whole Ungava area of Quebec. The writer notes the pace in the syndicates involved; notes their plans; discusses the possibilities of two-way wheat and ore hauls on the seaway routes and points out how badly hydro-electric and ore deposits were underestimated. The Quebec Far North alone is said to have spent $1 billion on resource development and in this generation its lifetime is expected to expend tens upon tens of billions of dollars on iron mining and power projects.

Iron ore and hydro-electric power are to eastern Canada, and in particular to the region of Ungava and other immediately contiguous areas in northern Quebec, as wheat and oil are to all the western provinces of the country combined. Canada is immensely rich in every one of these resources but the question arises which, in the long run, will stand out above the rest. There will be differences to be sure, but at this point in the history of their respective development it is not easy to be dogmatic how the race will end. The west is somewhat ahead in the competition now but its lead can’t be for long. The content certainly won’t be one-sided. What is certain is that great strides will be made in each of these directions. What is so very new to the situation, however, is that dramatic events in the east will be vying with western projects for public interest. One billion dollars is being spent on resource development in the Quebec Far North alone on immense ventures on which nearly 10,000 men are currently employed to do the work. But this is the barren beginning. It is a conservative estimate that tens upon tens of billions of dollars will be expended within the lifetime of the present generation on iron and ore development. Continued on page 28

EDITORS

As We See It

Said the President in a recent public statement: “When this first session (of the Eighty-Sixth Congress) began eight months ago, a greatly increased Democratic majority arrived in Washington apparently convinced, first, that there was still a recession; second, that it was bound to get worse; third, that, hence, an ‘‘pump-priming’’ was our only salvation; and fourth, that they were mandated by the American people stoutly to enact these huge spending programs into law. “As a result, last January the majority in Congress sponsored many schemes to plunge billions of dollars into Federal programs which I opposed as unwarranted or excessive.

The American public at once and emphatically stepped in. By letters, telegrams, telephone calls and personal visits to their Congressmen, the folks back home demanded a halt to excesses being advanced in Congress. Before the session had been under way two months, the public had forced the majority to shelve at least temporarily its more lavish proposals.

“Two — this was an historic turnaround. It is high tribute to the good sense and political vigor of our citizens....”

The outgoing by the President from which these paragraphs are taken must, of course, be regarded as essentially a political tactic, and a good political tactic. Any word or act by a responsible public official, most of all by the President of the United States, which tends to promote great moderation, is a step toward the recovery of sanity, in the outlay of the public funds of the nation is definitely to be commended, and we are glad to give our hearty applause to the President in this instance, or at least to those portions of his statement, continued on page 26
The Security Like Best

A continuous forum in which, each week, a different group of experts in the investment and advisory field from all sections of the country give their reasons for favoring a particular security.

(There is under no circumstance to be construed as an offer to sell, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any security referred to herein.)

WILLIAM J. BURKE, JR.

Vice-President and Treasurer.
May and Gannett, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Bank of America

Three areas of technology today hold the most appeal for the investor, the analyst and the broker. Three dynamic fields—space, electric energy and atomic energy— all higher than the common denominator that promise of new products, processes and knowledge which in turn represent unit sources of yield for the investor.

Although most scientifically stock actively traded are those of companies which boast competence and a respectable record of accomplishment in one or two or the specialized fields, few can point to a singular record of achievement in all three. An enterprise like Baird-Atomie Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass., which operates in electronics, nucleronics and space technology—and over a 25-year span—has to be a physician, a physicist and a chemist in order to come through in each of these three fields.

The company's diverse product line includes two broad categories: optical equipment and atomic/electronic instruments. Although most of the research is done in the laboratory, these two inclusive product area groupings is not at all inconsistent with the Baird Atomic line reaches across the entire spectrum of industrial technology with which the company is concerned. This is not to say that the Baird Atomic line reaches across the entire spectrum of industrial technology, but rather that the company is well represented in all areas of the field.

Optical Equipment

Baird-Atomic's spectrochemical instruments enable investigators in a variety of industrial and research situations. The company's three-decade Granting Spectrometer has an analytical width of range of elements. The company's three-decade Granting Spectrometer has a smaller unit, the B-Con, which are used throughout the metals industry for test of steels, ores and alloys and for analysis of simple or complex combinations of elements. The B-Con instrument can analyze on alloy contained, but the percentage of concentrations of these elements are read directly from a series of indicators on the face of the unit.

Baird-Atomic manufactures a line of infrared spectrophotometers for chemical analysis of separations and absorption, for research and production control. User organizations include manufacturers of drugs, paints, textiles, plastics, petroleum and a number of research and university installations.

The company's flame photometer is used in hospitals and medical laboratories from coast to coast for the determination of the ratio of potassium and sodium in body fluids. Such measurement

This Week's Forum Participants and Their Selections

Baird-Atomic, Inc. — William J. Burke, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer; May and Gannett, Inc., Boston, Mass.


is extremely important in cases of post-operative shock and during periods of intermission when patients are not being actively treated.

A major area of emphasis in the field of atomic energy is made up of optically-oriented products for navigation and related work with isotopes, accelerators and the like. Baird-Atomic is a major supplier of such equipment to the government, and as an example of fulfilling a $1.6 million contract for certain military aircraft. The company's wide range of services includes design, development and manufacture of devices utilizing this principle. Such instruments are used primarily for the detection of radiation in radium, Erosion or other objects.

Electronic/Atomic Products

The company's atomic product line includes instruments which detect, count, amplify and analyze radiation from isotopes and other nuclear sources. Such units are used singly or in combination by companies, in research laboratories and in colleges and universities in work with isotopes, accelerators, and radium and other atomic products. The company is well represented in all areas of the field.

Products for atomic energy applications range from the simplest detection devices to a sophisticated medical radium analyzer for the continuous, acrylate measurement of the rate of radiocolloid uptake and distribution in two organs or body regions. This analyzer enables the researcher to detect and measure the behavior of two organs or body regions, which frequently provides more useful data than information on the absolute behavior of the organs or body regions separately or together.

Baird-Atomic makes and sells one dozen half-dozen major types of test instrument used by engineers, engineers and production facilities in the semi-conductor field. Test devices are used in design of transistor circuitry and in inspection and quality control.

Research and Engineering

Focal point of Baird-Atomic activity in product and system design of this increment, and application is the research and engineering activity in each of the company's three products.

Much of Baird-Atomic's research and engineering work is done under prime or subcontract for the government, in which the company is well represented in all areas of the field. Much of the company's research and development work is done under government contracts in special military and industrial applications.

The company's work in this area has resulted in a net salary of $7 million. In a recent letter to stockholders, Walter S. Baird, President, and Davis R. Dewey, President, reported that, "while our commercial instrument lines show continued growth, the major part of our business in 1959 was for development and production

JAPANESE STOCKS

For current information Call or write

Yamaichi Securities Company of New York, Inc.
Affiliate of Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.
911 Broadway, N.Y., N.Y.

Life Insurance Stocks

If you can't find a home for your inactive issues

provide your stock certificates

Send your stock certificates to

ALBERT J. CAPLAN & CO.
566 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Life Insurance stocks for

LAMBORN & CO., Inc.
99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

need "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

SUGAR

Raw —Refined—Liquid
Exports—Imports—Futures

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

YOU WILL FIND THEM

Bank & Quotation Record

(Only $5 per year)

(Single Copy — $1)

This bound publication will give you the monthly prices on over 1,000 stocks and bonds, as well as those "hard to find" Over-The-Counter quotations.

Write or call:
WILLIAM B. DANA CO.
25 Park Place
New York 7, N.Y.
REctor 2-0750

Alabama &
Louisiana Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted

STEINER, ROUSE & CO.

20-Year Performance

1959 Year-End Report

Policies of Request

National Quotation Bureau

151 Madison Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

For Banks, Brokers, Dealers only

Call "HANSEATIC"

When it's important to you to reach a broad range of active markets in a hurry, you'll find our out-of-the-way focused trading department can be a big help.

Our nationwide private wire system, combined with complete—Over-the-Counter facilities, enables you to get the best possible coverage of the markets you want.

New York Hanseatic Corporation
Established 1918
Associate Member
American Stock Exchange
129 Broadway, New York 5
Worchester 4-2500
Telegraph: NY-1-40

For the Municipal Bonds

WEST VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

LAMINOR & CO., Inc.
99 WALL STREET
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?

NEED "HARD TO FIND" QUOTATIONS?
A Deferred Free Gold Market Means a Still Higher Price
By REID TAYLOR

The inevitability of a rise in the price of gold is asserted by the author. The only real question is the extent to which the price will rise and how soon. The assumption is made that the market will be free and that there will be no restrictions on exports or imports of gold. The author believes that the price of gold will rise to a point where it will be equal to or greater than the value of silver, and that this will occur within the next few years.

The Bank for International Settlements has compiled a chart showing the price of gold in London since 1959 in shillings per fine ounce. To this one who will take the time to weigh and consider, this chart reveals the graphically and in a startling manner the present position of our economy in a long term cycle and forecasts a much higher price for gold in the near future."-Oscar Wilde once said: "Nowadays people know the price of everything but the value of nothing." This chart portrays the constantly increasing value of gold over the seven centuries of war and peace in spite of constant increasing production of that much needed metal. The PRICE of gold in terms of man-made fiat money is quite another thing.

The PRICE of gold moves up and down; as if traced by a stylus recording the characteristics of each period. When nature's laws are respected and frugality and morality are the order of the day, there is a normal demand for gold and its price is low and stable. When there is a general deterioration in such respects, gold being a refuge from the follies of the times, is more persistently sought after and the price goes up to the other extreme.

From 1250 to 1700 these price waves occurred quite regularly but always consistently toward higher levels, indicating the value of gold is increasing over the longer term. An upward trend of value is determined primarily by the tops and bottoms of the fluctuations. Coming down to more recent years, from 1700 to 1931, for the first time in 200 years, there was an extended period during which the price of gold was stable and it did not move up to the upward projection of this trend of stabilization portrays the old Victorian type of business and frugality in government, integrity in business, morality and frugality in the individual, so characteristic of that age. During the early part of this period a goldsmith word was good. A mere goldsmith's receipt for gold was honored everywhere as money. During the latter part of this period the Bank of England operated independently of the government. The Pound Sterling assumed the highest degree of respectability all over the world and thus required a minimum of gold coverage.

Then came the destruction of World War I. England incurred more debt than she had the resources to pay off. With the help of the credit of the United States she maintained the precarious position of her pound at its pre-war relationship to gold for 12 long years. It took the credit and debt legislation of 1917 and 1918 to show her that her position was untenable, that the Pound Sterling was in effect already devalued and that she must admit the increased value of gold in terms of her money. This she finally did in 1931.

Says Chart Shows Inevitability

This readjustment was inevitable because a debt that could not be paid must be written down. The chart brings this out in a most striking manner because the ever widening gap between the upward projection of the trend of value and the stable price which could not be maintained was strict adherence to frugality and honor in government gave way to expediency.

Likewise the chart indicates very clearly that this is the only way the price can be taken off of the price of gold to higher levels, for in every previous instance of which there is record, the price of gold continued on through this trend line of increasing value creating an area above equal to that below. To say that the trend of gold is "right" because it now has risen to this line of trend, as has been suggested in the bulletin of one of our leading banks, is one of the fantastic dreams of King Canute. It disregards the tides of price performance as shown by the Chart.

It disregards Newton's Law that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. It disregards the present position of our economy in the long swing and forecast a continuation of the same. Continued on page 21.

A copy of the chart may be had by writing the writer.

For many years we have specialized in PREFERRED STOCKS

Spencer Trask & Co.

Founded 1868

Members New York Stock Exchange

23 BROAD ST., NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

TELEPHONE HANover 2-4308 

EDIT: 707-5-15

Albany Boston Chicago Clear Falls

Cincinnati New York St. Louis

Long Branch Newark Philadelphia

Rush in—visit

...for cash from your

obsolescence!

Obsolete Securities Dept.

99 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone: Whitfield 6-4881

SPEDDIE CHEMICALS

ACOUSTICA ASSOCIATES

CARY CHEMICAL

ALASKA OIL

EMPIRE STATE OIL

v

J.F. Reilly & Co., Inc.

First Lumber Corp.

Willow Organization

Certified Industries

*Prospectus on request

SINGER, BEAN & MACKIE, INC.

HA 2-9000 40 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Teletype NY 1-1626 & 1-4843

Direct Wires to

Chicago Cleveland Dallas

Philadelphia San Francisco

St. Louis

Extrudo Film

Sports Industry

Speeddy Chemical

Indus Industry

Sea View Industries

Western States Refining

*Prospectus on request

CAPPERS & CO.

1 Exchange Pl., Jersey City 3, N. J.

15-07-E-0510

N. Y. D. 9-3843

CJY 115

115

Washington, D. C.

Philadelphia

Salt Lake City

Los Angeles

Copyright 1929 by William B Dana Company

Registered as second-class matter February 20, 1930, at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.

10

10 for 10 months.
Trade relations among nations reflect or are simply one aspect of the "over-all" return to normalcy. Among the economic benefits to be derived from free trade are the gains in productivity, the lower price of goods, and the increased consumption resulting in a larger and better product. Canada, Eastern Europe, and the Far East are examples of nations which have benefited from the increased interchange of manufactured goods. The conclusion is that in the future there will be more of this and that the U.S. might as well get used to it, understand the reasons for it, and try to bring about a situation by which Canada could enjoy a legitimate Canadian grievance and trade surplus at the same time. We must get our money's worth from the trade we ourselves and others have made. Let me now attempt to lay bare the key areas of friction.

Key Sources of Friction
A major source of friction is that people are not easy living beside a neighbor who does not go by the "big¬
ger and better than you." This is not only a typical U.S. beast, but it is often more even annoying because of the H.G. nature of Canada's substantial achievements either do not stand up in compar¬isons with U.S. or require U.S. assistance to complete. We have many viewpoints. Our GNP is about $32 billion; yours was $44 billion in 1958. There are major differences in size and to a lesser extent financial temperaments. The U.S. is a big, open society, not a small, self-conscious and rather obsessive country. We have no national hero, no Civil War, no Robber Baron. These differences are reflected in the somewhat of an inferiority complex that we enjoy criticizing the foibles of the nation which are not usually accounted for in some of the invective.

The first, the visit of the Queen ushers in a year for Britain, the Empire, etc., for many people which often takes the form of sneers at certain "former colonies." Then, the opening of the football season is not only was overly sold as too much 'a y' or a "mother lode," which caused a reaction, but also re¬sulted in the New Englander. U.S. "heralding"-and Canadian contribution to powerful football. In the spring we opened the project to both our nations but not on the same track. At the same time the oil, electric and zinc import quotas were still restrained by the Great Lakes region. The Canadian television system from the Great Lakes was being protected by our Prime Minister. But the most interesting event is a lead¬ing Canadian TV personalities marking on a national U.S. "Canadians are like the poor lumpish Brit¬ches and the TV entertainers were forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from the Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV. Concerning the British hankles and the TV entertainers was forced to "take a holiday" from Canadian TV.

The upshot of these events against a background of more fundamental grievances and attitudes caused, I think, a certain amount of resentment and a feeling of being more exposed to exchange. These specific events will cause

*An address by Dr. Wilson before the School of Banking at the University of Wisconsin.
The values in insurance stocks...

By SHELBY CULLOM DAVIS* 
Managing Partner, Cullom Davis & Co., New York City

Stock insurance specialists describe two categories of fire and casualty stocks with the "blues at the blots" in terms of investment income, dividends paid, growth performance and fundamental values. The one is that no one has his cake and eat it too.

Mr. Davis characterizes insurance stocks as the "common denominator or hedge, better than bonds or mortgages and more liquid than stocks." Among his current considerations are those of S. O. Smith, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas, who has his cake and eat it too.

Insurance stocks will be:
(1) Better than any ordinary bond which can be purchased today;
(2) Better than most stocks which can be purchased in today's high markets;
(3) Not as good as some stocks which tireless research and careful study prove are better investments in a specific company in the dynamic fields of industrial growth.

Some fire and casualty insurance stocks represent a "hedge" position for the record of growth which while their risk is certainly less than that of many common stocks, many of which have discounted futures into "the pale blue yonder," and others in which interest rates continue to rise and cause bond prices to fall.

Hedges, we admit, are not always the most attractive of investments. They are the "common denominator" of a number of investments. Whether one should consider these "hedge" investments and pay their dividends out of investment income alone, the interest received from bondholdings and dividends from stockholdings. Since the investor is ultimately, if not immediately, interested in dividend returns, let us examine the growth factors in investment income and dividends of property insurance companies. Let us take the last 10 years 1948-58 when there has not been much general inflation.

A decide ago an investor had his choice among long-term government bonds yielding 4%, short-term government bonds yielding 1%, medium-term insurance company bonds yielding about 1% and industrial common stocks yielding about 7%. Those were the days when "no major war has ever ended without a drastic postwar depression," when "long-term government bonds yielding 2½% will never be permitted to sell below par," when "the labor community is causing a profitless prosperity," when many other fringe third issues were selling. But as so often happens about the future, except one's own ultimate judgment, there is no wrong than the realization. It is because caution and wisdom are believed synonymous whereas in truth they are only partially so. At any rate the picture we now completely changed. We have a long and short-term government bonds yielding more than 4%, tax exempt municipal bonds exceeding yield have retreated (because of the approximate quadrupling of their prices) to about 4%. How many investors correctly anticipated this change? No. But they who were judicious and an incompetent and probably both. If he was sensible and trusted his job, he kept his own council—and of course invested in insurance stocks. They that sit served as a "hedge," better than any ordinary bond he could have bought, better than most stocks which could have been bought but not as good as some stocks which he might have been fortunate enough to buy.

Insurance stocks will be:

(1) Better than any ordinary bond which can be purchased today;
(2) Better than most stocks which can be purchased in today's high markets;
(3) Not as good as some stocks which tireless research and careful study prove are better investments in a specific company in the dynamic fields of industrial growth.

Some fire and casualty insurance stocks represent a "hedge" position for the record of growth which while their risk is certainly less than that of many common stocks, many of which have discounted futures into "the pale blue yonder," and others in which interest rates continue to rise and cause bond prices to fall.

Hedges, we admit, are not always the most attractive of investments. They are the "common denominator" of a number of investments. Whether one should consider these "hedge" investments and pay their dividends out of investment income alone, the interest received from bondholdings and dividends from stockholdings. Since the investor is ultimately, if not immediately, interested in dividend returns, let us examine the growth factors in investment income and dividends of property insurance companies. Let us take the last 10 years 1948-58 when there has not been much general inflation.

A decide ago an investor had his choice among long-term government bonds yielding 4%, short-term government bonds yielding 1%, medium-term insurance company bonds yielding about 1% and industrial common stocks yielding about 7%. Those were the days when "no major war has ever ended without a drastic postwar depression," when "long-term government bonds yielding 2½% will never be permitted to sell below par," when "the labor community is causing a profitless prosperity," when many other fringe third issues were selling. But as so often happens about the future, except one's own ultimate judgment, there is no wrong than the realization. It is because caution and wisdom are believed synonymous whereas in truth they are only partially so. At any rate the picture we now completely changed. We have a long and short-term government bonds yielding more than 4%, tax exempt municipal bonds exceeding yield have retreated (because of the approximate quadrupling of their prices) to about 4%. How many investors correctly anticipated this change? No. But they who were judicious and an incompetent and probably both. If he was sensible and trusted his job, he kept his own council—and of course invested in insurance stocks. They that sit served as a "hedge," better than any ordinary bond he could have bought, better than most stocks which could have been bought but not as good as some stocks which he might have been fortunate enough to buy.

Insurance stocks will be:

(1) Better than any ordinary bond which can be purchased today;
(2) Better than most stocks which can be purchased in today's high markets;
(3) Not as good as some stocks which tireless research and careful study prove are better investments in a specific company in the dynamic fields of industrial growth.

Some fire and casualty insurance stocks represent a "hedge" position for the record of growth which while their risk is certainly less than that of many common stocks, many of which have discounted futures into "the pale blue yonder," and others in which interest rates continue to rise and cause bond prices to fall.

Hedges, we admit, are not always the most attractive of investments. They are the "common denominator" of a number of investments. Whether one should consider these "hedge" investments and pay their dividends out of investment income alone, the interest received from bondholdings and dividends from stockholdings. Since the investor is ultimately, if not immediately, interested in dividend returns, let us examine the growth factors in investment income and dividends of property insurance companies. Let us take the last 10 years 1948-58 when there has not been much general inflation.

A decide ago an investor had his choice among long-term government bonds yielding 4%, short-term government bonds yielding 1%, medium-term insurance company bonds yielding about 1% and industrial common stocks yielding about 7%. Those were the days when "no major war has ever ended without a drastic postwar depression," when "long-term government bonds yielding 2½% will never be permitted to sell below par," when "the labor community is causing a profitless prosperity," when many other fringe third issues were selling. But as so often happens about the future, except one's own ultimate judgment, there is no wrong than the realization. It is because caution and wisdom are believed synonymous whereas in truth they are only partially so. At any rate the picture we now completely changed. We have a long and short-term government bonds yielding more than 4%, tax exempt municipal bonds exceeding yield have retreated (because of the approximate quadrupling of their prices) to about 4%. How many investors correctly anticipated this change? No. But they who were judicious and an incompetent and probably both. If he was sensible and trusted his job, he kept his own council—and of course invested in insurance stocks. They that sit served as a "hedge," better than any ordinary bond he could have bought, better than most stocks which could have been bought but not as good as some stocks which he might have been fortunate enough to buy.

Insurance stocks will be:

(1) Better than any ordinary bond which can be purchased today;
(2) Better than most stocks which can be purchased in today's high markets;
(3) Not as good as some stocks which tireless research and careful study prove are better investments in a specific company in the dynamic fields of industrial growth.

Some fire and casualty insurance stocks represent a "hedge" position for the record of growth which while their risk is certainly less than that of many common stocks, many of which have discounted futures into "the pale blue yonder," and others in which interest rates continue to rise and cause bond prices to fall.

Hedges, we admit, are not always the most attractive of investments. They are the "common denominator" of a number of investments. Whether one should consider these "hedge" investments and pay their dividends out of investment income alone, the interest received from bondholdings and dividends from stockholdings. Since the investor is ultimately, if not immediately, interested in dividend returns, let us examine the growth factors in investment income and dividends of property insurance companies. Let us take the last 10 years 1948-58 when there has not been much general inflation.

A decide ago an investor had his choice among long-term government bonds yielding 4%, short-term government bonds yielding 1%, medium-term insurance company bonds yielding about 1% and industrial common stocks yielding about 7%. Those were the days when "no major war has ever ended without a drastic postwar depression," when "long-term government bonds yielding 2½% will never be permitted to sell below par," when "the labor community is causing a profitless prosperity," when many other fringe third issues were selling. But as so often happens about the future, except one's own ultimate judgment, there is no wrong than the realization. It is because caution and wisdom are believed synonymous whereas in truth they are only partially so. At any rate the picture we now completely changed. We have a long and short-term government bonds yielding more than 4%, tax exempt municipal bonds exceeding yield have retreated (because of the approximate quadrupling of their prices) to about 4%. How many investors correctly anticipated this change? No. But they who were judicious and an incompe...
Selection Factors to Consider in Drug Industry Investing

BY JOHN F. VAN DEVENTER*

Vice-President, Merck & Co., Inc., New York City

Using experience in investing in the drug industry, Mr. Van Deventer sketches the rewards attainable from holding the right securities at the right time. The investment officer first, however, reviews eight factors which he believes should govern selection, and then applies them to specific cases drawn from the drug portion of his portfolio.

The drug industry is comparatively young, dynamic, and inherently more speculative than many other industrial groups. We are seeing it today through the wonders wrought by its products. It is engineered to the demands of a fast-moving public, the wonders brought about by its products. In relation to others, it is relatively new. Today, as we are constantly reminded, there are many who will say the industry is overrated, overpriced stockwise, and not overly attractive as a means of investment. The familiar reasons are competition—domestic and foreign, that is, narrowing profit margins, increasing government interference, and the large sums required for research and production. The health-conscious, vitamin and stereo people, I wholeheartedly disagree with these views, for I believe they should be qualified, tempered, and examined specifically for the degree and extent of their bearing on a particular company.

Factors in Company Measurement

Basically, in drug investing there are eight factors which, I believe, provide a good measure of a company. These include:

1. Management, financial status, growth record, quality of products, list of clients, ability, standing with the medical profession, research, and character of foreign operations.
2. Subtle Quality of Management.
   Repeated exposure to various levels of management is of paramount importance in developing a "feel" for a drug company. This extends beyond simply knowing the names of key officers. Product development is engendered through an organization, and coordination and effort of all groups involved. The collective assets of a company have to be recombined to sharpen round a cooperative effort the unique capabilities and market effectiveness and drive. Of course, this information is available in the annual reports of one stock as opposed to another and in determining the size of investments in various companies. Knowledge of a management's potential is important in bringing other factors into play. For example, in recent years aggressive management activities have resulted in significant developments for Merck.
3. Product lines, when related to overall industry trends, indicate both immediate and longer range potential. A drug company's line takes many years to develop. It may consist of routine low profit items or distinctive high profit items. It is not easily changed by unusual development from research or merger. Valuable and important resources are extended to maintain a line in growing profitable areas. Obscurose is a constant threat to established lines. Even unique, highly profitable combinations may exist. Heavy concentration of a line in a one-segment market, as shown Smith, Kline & French has done a good job in maintaining its profitability.
4. Research is, by far, the most dynamic facet of the industry, involved in evaluation of a drug stock. Competition and the specification of drugs and chemicals which must be proved over long periods, testing of quality control by quality companies to blanket out information on this vital area. A small dollar amount is known, available, know, disciplines, staff, where specific line of work is given fields take years to develop. Experienced staffs under sympathetic management control and product possibilities. Knowledge regarding the nature and extent of research, knowledge regarding the use of research material, and data on finances, facilities, personnel and the record of research is essential. For example, the research efforts of Hoffmann-La Roche afford a good measure of the scope, importance, strength and financial status of research organizations. One of the most productive of the drug industry and investing in drugs, in my opinion, is to seek out well-managed companies with the potential new drug research exposure to fields conceived to provide beneficial information pertaining to the potential growth. In the difficult sterol research field, for example, several companies, including Searle, Schering and Upjohn, to name a few, while many vitamins and drugs are engaged in virus, including Lilly and Lederle.
5. Foreign Operations.

Foreign operations have and will offer increasing potentialities for drug companies. Lower operating costs of developing areas with burgeoning populations and high levels of infectious diseases in those areas will increase as standards of living rise and as the demand for drugs common markets develop. In spite of foreign competition, many American drug companies are well entrenched worldwide. As in the case of domestic operations, companies which have developed foreign operations rapidly, are dealing with the complexities inherent in this business will benefit most. Additional profits cannot be obtained from foreign research. Such companies are expected both to increase their foreign business and to avoid the cold realities of newcomers. While the quality of foreign earnings varies from the nearly one-third of the unrealized appreciation of $144.0 million on June 30 last was accounted for by drug the group made at that time in the top quintile of all but two of the 16 drug stocks were in the upper half of portfolio stocks showing the greatest appreciation. The top quintile of the financial officer, of course, had a bearing on appreciation. As the stocks in the upper quintile had been held for seven years or longer, a past history, these included Smith, Kline & French, No. 4; Searle, Schering; Pfizer; and Warner-Lambert. Two others in the top quintile, American Home Products and Carter, had been held three years or less. Currently, the price earnings ratio for the 16 companies averaged 23 times estimated 1959 earnings. Applying these same earnings estimates to original cost, the average price earnings ratio, however, is nine times.

Yield of the group currently is 4.4 per cent, if dividends are applied to original cost, the average yield is 7.2 per cent.

Outstanding Single Performer

Form Binder & Co.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Binder & Co., Inc., is engaging in a securities business from offices at 849 Los Angeles County. Binder is a principal of the firm.

McDaniel Lewis Adds

(Special to The Commercial and Financial Chronicle)

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Earl H. Lanning Jr., has joined the staff of McDaniel Lewis & Co., Jefferson Building.

With Wm. E. Pollock

MIAMI, Fla.—Donald J. Hall is now associated with Wm. E. Pollock & Co., Inc., 100 Biscayne Boulevard, South.
Electronic Guidance

By Dr. IRA U. COBLEIGH

CONTINUOUS GUIDANCE

Containing random reflections on the substantial decline in electronic shares and some views as to the relative attractiveness of certain market areas better correlated to reality.

The fluctuating fashions of finance, by accentuating the trend of market fluctuations, have at times cut a line. In the radioactive excitement of 1954/5 over 400 uranium stocks were publicly offered and sold, fantastic upswings and downswings in price in some instances. Where are these 400 companies today? Most of them out of business, and the others wondering what they're going to do after 1963 when delivery contracts run out.

Last year, and until around June of this year, there was a bidding war for a coil of copper wire, a pair of pliers and a M.T. grade and you had the makings of an electronic company. Get a few thousand square feet of plant in Route 126 outside Boston, in Southern California or Northern California. You build a home, and you were in business. Capacitors, transistors, transformers and the like, the tubes and grids, etc. — all these baubles of the electronic age were in ready demand. Some good ones and research some imaginative theories, and you could double your shares, "growth stocks,"

But that kind of course is over and a bit done. Our defense program, especially the rockets and missiles, does require, to the extent of some 60%, electronic elements; and these had to be researched, developed and produced and in a hurry, if we were to stay even with the successful and Mushrooms. So many eager companies came into being, shepherded quite often, by engineers and scientists who had received their earlier training in some such enterprises. But with the passage of time, the market for a new and, as we have seen, the money market for a new breed of companies.

The majority of these were the equities of small and medium size, the equities of large companies with meager or non-existent earnings and small market values, which project around immediate market premiums of 20% to 50% above subscription prices were not uncommon. For example, Loral Electronics Corp., which was most widely publicized on May 7 at $12 per share. It traded at 51 1/2% per share on the day of issue. (It sells at 17 now.)

Perhaps we've too long worn on the newer electronic companies. If so, that is not a reflection of these having been the most fashionable and successful underwritings of 1959, even though they have not been far more soberly appraised than at the beginning of last year. But so, for that matter, are the shares of the big nation, now known as General Dynamics Corp. The price of 92% is down 43 points from its 1959 high; Mitsubishi Electronics of Texas Instruments down 33; Raytheon down 27; and Fairchold Camera down 2.

Taking note of all this variability, how should we view the electronic stock today? Should we conclude that the expected changes of President Eisenhower and Khrushchev are a prelude to disarmament, and that electronics, as defense stocks, are in downtown? Or should we conclude that electronic issues are just as vital as ever and have now developed a tactual consonant with statistical reality? We buy the second viewpoint.

Anyone who demonstrates such a philosophy is in for a rude awakening. It will never get the Nobel Peace Prize, and the Nobel Peace Prize is after all, a rather public award. The question of what you're going to earn, and what price per share net should be used for some segmentation of equity prices.

A very highly regarded enterprise is Foxboro Co., manufacturer of mechanical and electronic controls, and a major factor in industry, textile, food processing, paper, petroleum and chemicals. A bear-cat on research Foxboro is way out front. In automatic controls, for example, they earn $3.10 a share this year and $3.60 a share by 1962. At 75 Foxboro sells around 21 times income. It offers a conservative appraisal for an electronic share of this quality and growth.

Electronic Associates, for 1959, should earn around $1.75 a share. On the other hand, the company has been in business for 11 years, and the ratio is a lot more sensible than 30 times.

Cape Inc., is another interesting company. In 1954 it developed the first practical electronic digital computer, a basic ingredient in all high speed instruments. If you should want to delve into the electronics business, you would certainly want to acquire Electronic Associates or Cape.

Sales have expanded and should substantially exceed $1 million in annual sales in 1959. This is growing on an R & D to a production company which should increase profit margins. First half profits for 1959 were $32 a share. Last half figures should be considerably higher.

A remarkable growth story is Microscope, Inc., which is now 12 times its early 1959 price and has some 51. At 30 it appears to be an anemic stock with an attractive horizon.

A much smaller company but growing at a rapid pace is Analogue in Atlanta, Ga. It is a mid-size company which has been growing rapidly, is a major factor in mid-size companies, and is a leader in the manufacture of precision potentiometers and other electronic mechanical components. Potentiometers are as essential to the electronics industry as missiles and automobile engines.

Analogue has done pioneer research in signal gas bearings, which are used in high-speed engines. The company has developed a line of high-speed engines and temperature equipment, and it is expected to sell substantially more in the near future.

Ampex Corp. has been a very successful company, which has been growing rapidly. The company is a leader in magnetic recording and playback equipment, and it has now received contracts for the sale of television, telecommunication, and computer equipment to the U.S. government.

The fiscal year-end (4/31/59) sales were $44 million up fivefold in five years. Ampex already has a leadership position in the field of magnetic recording and playback equipment, and it has now received contracts for the sale of television, telecommunication, and computer equipment to the U.S. government.

Mrs. O'Connor with Frattoni Podesta

CHICAGO, Ill. — Virginia L. O'Connor has joined Frattoni Podesta & Co., 209 South La Salle Street, members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchange, in the Chicago office of Wood, Gunby & Co. She previously had served seven years with Chicago banks.

First Fidelity Adds

(BALTIMORE TIMES) "— Clinton W. McComb, Sr. has been added to the staff of First Fidelity Security Corporation, 35 N. Charles Street, W. H. He was previously with the Bank of Quinlan.

Bache Adds to Staff

(BALTIMORE TIMES) "— Ronald Woodbury has been added to the staff of Bache & Co., 149 South DeKalb Street.

Hemphill, Noyes Adds

(BALTIMORE TIMES) "— John C. Kraves has been connected with Hemphill, Noyes & Co., 281 South La Salle Street.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Thirty-Five-Year 5% Debentures

Dated September 1, 1959

Due September 1, 1994

Price 101.90% and accrued interest

$45,000,000

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Dated September 1, 1959

Due September 1, 1994

Price 101.90% and accrued interest

The Prospectus may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

HALSAY, STUART & CO. INC.

A. C. ALLYN AND COMPANY

EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

L. F. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SHIELDS & COMPANY

HIRSCH & CO.

BURNHAM AND COMPANY

WEEDEN & CO.

NEW YORK HANSEATIC CORPORATION

BACHE & CO.

BAXTER & COMPANY

BALL, BURG & KRAUS

W. E. POLLOCK & CO., INC.

ALSTYNE, NOEL & CO.

WERTHEIM & CO.

F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

STROUD & COMPANY

ALVA L. TAYLOR & CO.

SWISS AMERICAN CORPORATION

September 22, 1959.
Electronics Industry Review—Calvin Ballock, Ltd., 1 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Indian Market—Review—Harkimondas Lukhimidas, 5 Hamman Street, Bombay, India.
Investment Outlook.—Quarterly market analysis—Edwards & Hamly, 100 North Franklin Street, Hempted, N. Y.
Japanese Stock Market—Study of changes in postwar years— In current issue of "Nomura's Investor's Corner"—Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. Also available is a review of the outlook for Plant and Equipment Expenditures in Japan for 1958 and brief analyses of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Nippon Flower Mills Co., Iwaki Cement Co. and a survey of the Steel Industry.
Over-the-Counter Index.—Folder showing an up-to-date compilation of the latest stock data. The Dow-Jones Averages and the 30 over-the-counter industrial stocks used in the National Quotation Bureau Averages, both as to yield and market performance over a 20-year period—National Quotation Bureau, Inc., 46 Front Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Quebec Industrial Sites—Information—Provincial Publicity Bureau, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., or Parlia- ment House, Province, Quebec.
Savings and Loan Associations—Study—Bache & Co., 36 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Selected Issues—Suggested portfolios in the current "Market Report" Harris, Upham & Co., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. Also available is a memorandum on Celanese Corporation of America.
Toronto Stock Exchange—Monthly bulletin of trading data on all issues listed—Toronto Stock Exchange, Dept. E-3004, 1 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont., Canada.
Adams Express Co.—Memorandum—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Incorporated, 76 Pine Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Allegheny Manufacturers Co.—Analysis—Bacon, Whipple & Co., 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Ill.
Allegheny Manufacturers Co.—Memorandum—Dean Wiltse & Co., 45 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 6, Calif.
American Viscose—Memorandum—Walton & Co., Inc., 74 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Atkinson, Topel & Santa Fe Railway—Survey—Abraham & Co., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. Also in the same circular are surveys of Fairmont Foods, and Westinghouse Electric.
Baltimore & Ohio.—Analysis—du Pont, Honey & Company, 51 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass. Also in the same circular are brief analyses of Marlin-Rockwell and Dayton Power & Light.
Borden, Hood and Company—Moore Coland and Stone, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Consolidated Edison Company—Memorandum—Oppen-heimer & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y. Also available is a memorandum on Mission Corp. and Title Insurance and Trust Company.
Consolidated Freightways, Inc.—Analysis—Hill Richards & Co., 60 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. Also available is an analysis of the Frito Company.
Diamond Alkali Company—Analysis—Royall, Noel, & Co., 52 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. Also available are data on Studebaker-Packard, Public Service Electric & Gas, and Stewart-Warner Corporation.
Dunham-Bush, Inc.—Report—Pizz-Schmelzle & Co., Boatmen's Bank Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.
Extrudo-Film Corporation—Analysis—General Investing Corp., Broadway 6, N. Y.
Food Fair Properties, Inc.—Analysis—Eastman Dillon, Union Securities Co., 15 Broad Street, New York 5, N. Y.
General Tire & Rubber Co.—Review. — A. M. Kidder & Co., Inc. 1 Wall Street New York 5, N. Y.
Munsey Bond Corporation—Analysis—Carothers & Company, Inc., Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas 1, Texas.
National Distillers and Chemical Corporation—Analysis—Williams, McManus & Company, 120 Broadway, Los Angeles 12, Calif.
Pacific Northwest Ltd.—Analysis—Shaskan & Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York 5, N. Y.
Packaging Corp. of America—Memorandum—H. B. Shaine & Co., Inc., 25 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. Also available is a memorandum on Hanson Corporation.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Memorandum—Francis S. du Pont & Co., 1 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Spartan Industries—Memorandum—Shearson, Hammill & Co., 44 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y.
Standards Brands Inc.—Analysis—Hayden, Stone & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
United States Freight Co.—Analysis—Laird, Bissell & Meeds, 120 Broadway New York 5, N. Y.
Jim Walter Corp.—Analysis—Brown, A. A. & Sons, Reynolds Building, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Witherspoon—Analysis—Schweickert & Co., 29 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

**Coming Events**

**INVESTMENT FIELD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 22-23, 1959 (Milwaukee, WI) National Association of Bank Stockholders—Annual convention at the Hotel Schroeder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 24, 1959 (New York City) National Association of Bank Stockholders—Association 12th annual golf tournament and outing at Colonia, N. J.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 28-29, 1959 (Toronto, Ont.) National Association of Bank Stockholders—Annual convention at the Royal York Hotel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 2-3, 1959 (Dallas, Texas) Dallas Security Dealers Association annual field day at the Ridges Country Club.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 22, 1959 (Cincinnati, Ohio) Ohio Group of Investment Bankers Association annual full meeting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 31, 1959 (St. Louis, Mo.) National Association of Investment Clubs annual convention at the Sheraton Jefferson Hotel.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World Inflation Has Ceased
And Other Observations

By PER JACOBSSON
Chairman of the Executive Board and Managing Director
Stockholm Clearing House

World's monetary fund manager stated recently in a Swedish newspaper, which should affect the tone of the IMF and IBRD annual meeting commencing Sept. 26, that "we do not look any longer need to fear a whole dollar doomsday." He added that he found "a new inflation is in the middle of an economic upswing." (3) London is again on the foreign exchange center; and (4) external convertibility is a success. (Other developments which will warrant a major change in monetary policies must pursue to avoid resumption of price inflation.)

The new large markets require industry to be combined in larger units and this coming years cause increased demand for capital for industrial investments. A period of low economic activity, increased public demand creates an impetus for economic expansion. At present the opposite is the case: During a period of high economic activity, the authorities should decrease their activities in order to place the resources at the disposal of increased private economic expansion. In addition, at present more needs are created for the underdeveloped countries. If also takes into account the social demands for better and more economic activity, it is easy to understand that at present the demand for capital is so great that there will be no decrease in interest rates.

There is a world-wide tendency to strive for stabilization of exchange rates. On my part, I believe that the world inflation has reached its end. Production is so large and competition so keen that I believe we do not any longer need fear a general price increase. This places larger demands on the individual countries so that each of them has to be concerned with its own exchange problem. This function should not in these days be entrusted exclusively to the central banks, even though these still have an important role to fill. Because of the increased importance of the public sector, government expenditures and financial policies, in particular, rows often play an almost decisive part in the control of exchange rates, which more and more consideration must be given.

Danger From Government Sector

The price of an article is closely linked to that of the world market, which prices rapidly influence those on the home market, both for exports and imports. In Sweden as in other countries the greatest inflationary danger is government action exclusively by the budget. It is therefore extremely important this fall that the Riksdag try to minimize the danger arising from too large a demand for capital from the government sector and also from wrong methods of financing (borrowing on too short-term). Consideration must be given to the possibility of a view by those countries which are favorably high economic activity in such a way that the progress is not jeopardized. This is understood to mean that the proceeds from an industrial increase in capacity should be used to ensure the necessary credit worthiness.

The Increase in the Fund's Resources

Finally, the increase in the resources of the Fund and the Bank which was proposed at the last annual meeting in New Delhi is now a reality. The proposal has been accepted by the U.S. and in a sufficiently large number of countries in order to establish new countries and to ensure the stability of their currencies. In order to achieve a balanced economic and a stabilization of their currencies, it is necessary for continuous economic expansion, not the least, to maintain the necessary credit worthiness. The investment committee has established new countries and reduced the financial assistance to the Fund. The Fund will thereby have increased the possibility to intervene in case of foreign exchange difficulties. After the Suez crisis, for instance, the Fund's extensive assistance action to the countries, including the measures taken for the stabilization of the sterling, was the beginning of a strengthening of the position of the dollar, to the extent that it has since been able to fulfill its role as a world currency.

Increased Stabilization

During the year an important part of the foreign exchange activities has been in connection with the planning and the financing of stabilization plans in, for example, France, Chile, Turkey, Colombia, and, most recently, Spain. Credits from the Fund are repayable within three to five years. At the same time as the Fund has granted its assistance, resources have also been made available from other sources, e.g., U.S. Import-Export Bank, OEC, American banks. Through these different stabilization plans, it has been possible to strengthen the foreign exchange systems in the world. The transactions of the Fund have now reached a total of $4.2 billion, three-fifths of which have taken place since the beginning of the year.

There are, of course, still unsolved problems, for instance, concerning the raw material producing countries whose export prices have declined. This has been to the advantage of importing countries, but it has created difficulties for the producers. Nevertheless, these countries have taken more measures to achieve a balanced economy and a stabilization of their currencies. In order to achieve a balanced economy and a stabilization of their currencies, it is necessary for continuous economic expansion, not the least, to maintain the necessary credit worthiness.

Wilson Member of Tri-Continental Comm.

Robert J. M. Wilson has been made a member of the investment committee of Tri-Continental Corporation and the Broad Street Group of mutual funds. It has been announced by Francis F. Randolph, Chairman, and Fred E. Brown, President, of this $700 million group of investment companies.

The investment committee directs the work of the research staff of the four investment companies and recommends the purposes and size of securities for their portfolios. In addition to Mr. Wilson, committee members will play P. H. Blumenthal, Chairman, and Frederic W. Page, both of Mr. Wilson, committee members will play P. H. Blumenthal, Chairman, and Frederic W. Page, both of whom are members of the board of directors of Tri-Continental and the Broad Street Group of mutual funds.

Westheimer Branch

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE

Mr. Goodbody & Co., Inc. has opened a branch office in the First National Bank Building of the under direction of Carl R. Eberfeld.

Lentz Newton Admits

SAN ANTONIO, Texas-Lentz, Newton & Co., Alamo National Building, has announced the admission of Mr. Frank J. Greene to limited partnership.

Forms Schraub & Co.

MAMARONECK, N.Y.-Edgar D. Schraub & Co., with offices at 1029 Nautilus Lane to engage in a securities business.

Keith Reed Heads Central Securities

DALLAS, Texas—Keith B. Reed, veteran Dallas security dealer, has been elected President of Central Securities Company and new offices for the firm have been opened at 5716 North Central Expressway.

The firm is engaged in a general securities business as underwriters, distributors, and dealers in stocks and bonds, Texas municipal bonds and mutual funds, and will specialize in oil and gas securities as well as producing properties.

A 14-year veteran of the investment business, Mr. Reed is a former partner of Binford, Dunlap and Reed and former President of Keith Reed and Co.

Open Inv. Office

KEW GARDENS, N.Y.—Belle Cohen has resumed her investment business from offices at 144-47 Seventy-Sixth Avenue.

Form Progressive Planners

CLIFTON, N.J.—Progressive Planners, Inc. is engaging in a securities business from offices at 318 Clifton Avenue. Officers are George L. Schrader, Jr., President; Richard Len, Vice-President; and Frederick Marshak, Secretary-Treasurer. Keith Reed is also associated with the firm.

Forms Sakier & Co.

Sakier & Co. has been formed with offices at 50 Broad Street to engage in a securities business. Officers are Abraham H. Sakier, President; Morris H. Greenberg, Vice-President; and Israel Schwartz, Secretary. Mr. Sakier is head of American Palestine Securities Co.

445,000 Shares

Florida Palm-Aire Corporation

Common Stock

(Pet Value $1 per Share)

Price $4.00 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Hardy & Co.

George O'Neill & Co. (Palm-Aire Corporation

Doolittle & Co. (Palm-Aire Corporation

J. H. Crag & Co. (Palm-Aire Corporation

9

September 24, 1959

(1245)

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Shares. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.
Air Transport and The Mass Market

By SIR WILLIAM P. HILDRED
Director General of the International Air Transport Association, Montreal

To stave off the vicious circle from entering the act of increasing the charge to the consumer, the International Air Transportation Association must compete with television, new cars, washing machines and swimming pools in order to divert dollars into the travel market. So says the Association's spokesman in pointing out that the air lines like their first taste of the mass market and as a result the form of marketing which will be made more attractive for the public to ignore, and he is confident new capital will be forthcoming at a faster rate than the 189% increase in the past phase. He warns, however, that the jet system must successfully take over before manufacturers offer supersonic aircraft.

A review of the general development of international air transport comes at an appropriate moment. We are just completing the 40 years of a scheduled commercial air transport only recently we marked the 40th anniversary of the founding of IATA as the agency for international cooperation in aeronautics.

These forty years can be divided into two 20-year periods. From 1919 to 1939 we took the primitive aeroplane which the First World War gave us and put it to work in a rudimentary way in peaceful commerce. From 1939 to 1959 we have applied the tremendous technological development of the second world air war to the carrying of larger burdens over longer distances at greater speeds and came at last into the era of jet transport.

For all the many statistics in the world today that I hesitate to add to them. To give an example, let us take the flight from New York to Paris which is the shortest of all the routes around the world, and calculate the total number of people who have flown on this route. We find that it has been 10,000.

Air Transport and the Mass Market

The development of the first two decades was slow, but steady. In 1929, aircraft had an effective range of about 300 miles and a speed of about 90 mph. Their payload capacity was about 800 lbs. They could work about 200 hours a year and spent nearly half their time in the hangar for repairs. After dark and in the winter season, which meant six months, they did virtually nothing.

But by the time of that outage, the second World War, aircraft had developed into something resembling the sleek, silver-skinned monstrosity of today. Their speed had increased to 150 mph, their range to 1,000 miles and their all-up weight to about 80 tons. The first flights of the year flying round the world, flying at 40,000 feet, were the services of the airlines had reached out to link Europe with Asia, Africa and Australia. There were extensive systems in North and South America and the first links over the oceans between the two continents were being forged. But I remind myself that even in 1941 when I flew to Vancouver, I had a trip over an aero-plane which could climb the Rockies and waited at Lethbridge for the one Lodestar which spent its time waiting for the mountains.

Phenomenal Growth Since World War II

The development of air transport since the end of World War II has been phenomenal. The demands of the war years and the need for reconstruction in many of the parts of the world combined to create an unprecedented requirement for air transport. That war had left a legacy of improved consumer buying power, large numbers and what seemed at the time an almost bottomless reservoir of aggressive trained flying personnel. Moreover, the forced development of scientific research, and the technological development of the war years provided the basis for a complete re-evaluation of the performance of aircraft and their related services which is still in progress.

The result in terms of the work performed by the scheduled air-lines of the world—a few million passengers carried in 1945, 90 million last year; 900 million kilometers flown in 1945, 2,300 million last year. In 1958 the scheduled airlines carried more passengers across the North Atlantic route alone than the whole membership of IATA carried anywhere in 1938.

The implications of these progressive in terms of the airlines and the aircraft they operate can be read from other facts—revenue passenger kilometers 10,000 million in 1945, 70,000 million in 1957; operating revenues up from $1,000 million in 1945 to $4,000 million in 1953; and by the same token, operating expenses up from $1,000 million in 1945 to $4,300 million in 1953; and 1958 reveals an overall operating deficit of $120 million. But if we show a reduction from 3 fatalities per 100 million passenger kilometers to, say, 1 in the future we have a significant improvement in the statistics.

Figures, of course, tell only part of the story. More is to be learned from the picture. And I have not seen a map big enough to show the world in their detailed intensity and complexity. But the picture would not be complete unless one visualized a network of services which extends to the far reaches of the earth and one which, for the first time, can give the consumer access to any part of the world in a relatively short time within the framework of his time and his means.

The World is a Single Niche

This network, over which traffic shuttles ceaselessly and constantly, constitutes one of the facts of modern life. It has become a cliché to say that the airlines have shrunk the world, but it is true. There is literally no place in the world today which can be considered remote, from Canada to China, from Africa to Australia, from the Far East to the South Atlantic and the first links over the oceans between the two continents were being forged.

It is the reason why we have been so successful in the development of our sale of jet aircraft in the industry.

The aviation industry has been extremely successful in the sale of jet aircraft in the United States. The fact that the speed is virtually incidental: the jets carry more seats and the aircraft are buying is the lowest cost per seat mile. This is a tremendous development for the aeronautic industry.

The technology of air transport dictates that in order to compete with the traditional aircraft, with its operating costs, airlines must use more efficient engines and more economical aircraft. This means aircraft of much more productive capacity, that are able to fly with less fuel. The jet engines will be used in a circle, and the potential for demand for air transport service is so vast that present estimates are probably wildly understated in comparison with what we hope to see in the next few years. Already there are 10,000 million who want to travel for pleasure.

We are reaching us full circle to the machinery for creating suitable things, in the United States, the province of the conference on transportation.

Despite the complexity of world airline operations, the Conference has developed the system and the rates and the tariffs which have been extended to every area of the world. It has been flexible enough to keep pace with the rapid expansion of routes and services, and to provide the blue ribbon luxury service, the authentic regional feeder services of less developed areas. It has also been able to consider the needs of those who suffer from the economic distortions in exchange for the benefits which come in seasonal traffic.

The airlines and the IATA, of which I am a member, are less than 3% of the Conference resolutions have ever been approved, even in the last plenary session, is an indication of the close attention to these things.

Finally, this pattern of agreement has been realized without realizing the individuality of any of the airlines which are a necessary desirability of an international commercial desirability of an air transport, and the level of costs of materials and services is lower. The conference on transportation and the market. How well this has been tested is the first test of the airlines, who are part of the Atlantic today in Supercontinental jets. The DC-4s when the IATA Traffic Conferences began, and at fares which have been reduced by 10% in shillings and pence. In terms of the working time required to earn the price of a ticket in manufacturing industries in the United States, 50%, the reduction has been 60%.

Future Lies in Mass Market

To the kind of the curve on the rising standards of living in many countries, these postwar years have thus given the opportunity to change the taste of the mass market and they are concerned not so much with the place where their future lies. The last generation of airlines was a non-existent operating profit. The continuation of an expanding air transport industry where the advance services of the planes avail themselves of the demand for the day.

Since the price of the jet and its operating cost per mile are relatively low, there will have been a stimulus for paying for an existing aeronautic industry. This is that the speed is virtually incidental: the jets carry more seats and the aircraft are buying is the lowest cost per seat mile. This is a tremendous development for the aeronautic industry.

The technology of air transport dictates that in order to compete with the traditional aircraft, with its operating costs, airlines must use more efficient engines and more economical aircraft. This means aircraft of much more productive capacity, that are able to fly with less fuel. The jet engines will be used in a circle, and the potential for demand for air transport service is so vast that present estimates are probably wildly understated in comparison with what we hope to see in the next few years. Already there are 10,000 million who want to travel for pleasure.

We are reaching us full circle to the machinery for creating suitable things, in the United States, the province of the conference on transportation.

Despite the complexity of world airline operations, the Conference has developed the system and the rates and the tariffs which have been extended to every area of the world. It has been flexible enough to keep pace with the rapid expansion of routes and services, and to provide the blue ribbon luxury service, the authentic regional feeder services of less developed areas. It has also been able to consider the needs of those who suffer from the economic distortions in exchange for the benefits which come in seasonal traffic.

The airlines and the IATA, of which I am a member, are less than 3% of the Conference resolutions have ever been approved, even in the last plenary session, is an indication of the close attention to these things.

Finally, this pattern of agreement has been realized without realizing the individuality of any of the airlines which are a necessary desirability of an international commercial desirability of an air transport, and the level of costs of materials and services is lower. The conference on transportation and the market. How well this has been tested is the first test of the airlines, who are part of the Atlantic today in Supercontinental jets. The DC-4s when the IATA Traffic Conferences began, and at fares which have been reduced by 10% in shillings and pence. In terms of the working time required to earn the price of a ticket in manufacturing industries in the United States, 50%, the reduction has been 60%.


FROM WASHINGTON
Ahead of the News
BY CARLISLE BARGERON

The State Department will breathe one long sigh of relief when Khrushchev finally ends his visit. They believe that no matter how long he is here, he can be provoked, he will pick up and leave without his visit with President Johnson at Camp David. But he has many more receptions as he got at the Economic Club in New York and at the hands of Mayor Poulson of Los Angeles, he will go away with such a bitter taste in his mouth that he will feel unfriendly to the United States for the rest of his life.

The Department officials have cautioned other mayors in making welcoming speeches to avoid irritating remarks. The temptation of local politicians is to say something insulting to clear their skirts with their constituents. I am told that if you say: "I was courteous to him as he told me off."" The question which William H. Lawrence, President of the National Press Club, asked the Russian Premier when he appeared before the club's membership was: "What is the climate of opinion in the United States?" Lawrence asked Khrushchev if he was a coward and the Premier replied, "No, I kept my head low and stayed out of the way."

Khrushchev had been tickled to death to appear before the club, and fully understood from previous visits that he was expected to come forward and tell the present Russian ambassador that he could expect some sharp questioning. No man ever lived in a Teuton forum than they did on this occasion. His remarks were not only not all over this country, but to Europe and the rest of the world in general.

If no longer a question of protecting him from harm but one of preventing such insults as happened in New York and Los Angeles. His conference with the labor leaders in San Francisco apparently was not a happy meeting.

In the meantime, Khrushchev's disarmament proposal has caused considerable furrowing of the forehead in official Washington. In offering it, he accompanied it with threats that he would take steps to prevent the United States from meeting it. This is something we long ago predicted. What he means by "controls" remains to be seen. Whether they would be effective or not is the question.

Senator Humphrey, the garrulous and energetic Minnesotan, who would like to be President apparently thinks so much of his oratory powers of Minnesota and immediate study to determine whether or not his plan could work in the United States economy. With so much of it devoted to wagging the cold war, disarming would have a terrible impact. For example, the air force and the navy have over 30% of the government's budget and last third or largest employers in the country today. Talk of disarmament would be the stock market kill go down. It is said that in the conference with labor leaders in San Francisco, Walter Reuther, President of the UAW-CIO, was the greatest defender of our system. Back in the early 30's he spent considerable time in a Soviet refugee camp and sent back glowing reports of conditions in Russia. Joe Curran, another defender of our system, was thought to have been a Communist for a long time. Jim Carey of the electrical workmen's union is decidedly to the left of center, while the others at the meeting have never been considered conservatives. Khrushchev must have been amazed to find this group so belligerent.

What makes Khrushchev so mad apparently is his idea that the people of this country can take his visit seriously. Very few of our citizenry believe that he has come here over an apostle of peace, except on his own terms.

In any general disarmament plan, for the first time we would have to do what we would have to do to withdraw our troops from Europe and, more serious, to dismantle all of the air bases with which we have Russia completely ringed and from which our bomb carrying planes can take off at a moment's notice and wreak destruction on Russia. This has been our main deterrent throughout the cold war period and it is clear that Russia is unambiguously mad.

If even Khrushchev and Mr. Kennedy could get together on nothing more than the question of Berlin, something will be accomplished and for that reason we hope Khrushchev's visit ends in further complications.

With Gaston Roberge
(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

LEWISTON, Me.—James D. Biron, president of the new Casco Chemical Corporation, has sold over 300,000 shares of the company's stock at prices ranging from $10 to $12 per share.

The business of the Corporation is the buying and selling of animal fats and oils, vegetable oils and the rendering and refining of animal fats. The merchandise and products of the Corporation have a wide variety of uses as components in the manufacture of soap, shortening, cooking oils, plastics, rubber, animal feeds and other products. All but 10% of the fats and oils purchased by the Corporation are rendered without processing. The balance is rendered and refined at the Corporation's refining plant in Dallas.

The executive offices of the company are located at 3075 McGowen Street (P. O. Box 5998), Dallas, Texas.

Offering Price: $1.00 Per Share
Offering Circular Available from

The business of the Corporation is the buying and selling of animal fats and oils, vegetable oils and the rendering and refining of animal fats. The merchandise and products of the Corporation have a wide variety of uses as components in the manufacture of soap, shortening, cooking oils, plastics, rubber, animal feeds and other products. All but 10% of the fats and oils purchased by the Corporation are rendered without processing. The balance is rendered and refined at the Corporation's refining plant in Dallas.

The executive offices of the company are located at 3075 McGowen Street (P. O. Box 5998), Dallas, Texas.

Offering Price: $1.00 Per Share
Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Offering Circular Available from

Pearson, Murphy & Co., Inc.
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
Telephone Bowing Green 9-3190
Telegraph NT-1-402

Please send me a copy of the Offering Circular relating to Casco Chemical Corporation.
The London Stock Market Until And After the Election

By PAUL ENZIG

The course of the London Stock Market between now and the election and likely prospects in the event of a Labor Party victory—held to be so unlikely since the Gallup Poll error about the Tories in the 1935 election—are of considerable interest. As the Socialist centtion they would induce expansion from which it could obtain higher tax yield for more government spending, the British constituent alone without any other measures to contribute. This attitude may be right in the long run. But just the opposite effect of a Socialist victory is bound to a Socialist victory. Holders would want to realize them in a haste, in order to transfer their long-term Treasury Bill issue and their exchange control by a credit squeeze and high Bank rate, which will be necessary to prevent inflation the government might feel called to reinforce exchange control. In this regard, as is obvious, the foreign exchange market has declined to an overvaluation of the pound sterling of the British equities. The Socialist mania or anticipating a victory and would produce a far more inflationary condition.

Why Stock Market Firmness? It is probably because of the assurance that the Stock Exchange has displayed firmness lately in spite of moderate developments. Nobody can be certain at this stage whether the Government will succeed in returning to office. It is true the Gallup Poll shows a 50/50 lead in favor of the Conservatives but that is not what the Gallup Poll said recently. The Labor Government won with a narrow margin. It is probably the real firmness that in case of a Labor victory there would be no undeterred inflation, and that the threat of increased deficit balances would be accentuated by purchases for the government that induced many investors and speculators to take a hand regards of election prospects.

LONDON, Eng.—The general election campaign is in full swing. The main parties have published their election manifestos. They offer bigger and better bibles to the electorate. The Conservative manifesto is full of costly promises, but the Socialist manifesto has no difficulty in outdistancing its antagonist. The outcome of this auction is bound to be inflation, no matter which side wins, the difference will be merely that inflation under Socialists would be even bigger. The Labor Party does not admit that it is going to promote inflationary. It also claims that its additional expenditure would not require additional taxation, because it would be met out of the extra proceeds of existing taxes. The result would be the expansion of the nation’s income and reduced national income in 1935 would rise by a sufficient extent. The Government an additional revenue of £4,550 million, which would be available for additional hospitals, schools, pensions. etc. There is of course an answer to that, but for Conservatives have not thought of that. For had it not for the over-contracted greed of the Trade Unions, actively encouraged by the Government, the need for restrictive measures leading to a check in the expansion of production would never have arisen, and national output would have increased instead.

The Labor Party’s promise of covering additional expenditure out of increased taxation yield results from the apparent measures to be taken in case of a Labor victory. The writer explains why a Labor victory spells inflation, wonders whether the market’s current strength can be attributed to this and asks whether the Conservative manifesto will cause only a substantial decline in our stock market or changed Gallup Poll figures hailing England’s bonnet.

146,712 Shares
The Southern New England Telephone Company
(To Admit Partners)
Capital Stock (Common) $10.00 Par Value $25 Per Share
Price $40.25 per share

Stewart Eubanks Co.
To Admit Partners
San Francisco, Calif.
Stewart Eubanks, Meyerson & Co., 216 Montgomery Street, members of the New York and Pacific Coast Exchange.

With Ball, Burgie
Cleveland, Ohio—Mrs. Margaret B. Kiley has joined the staff of the National Union Commerce Building members of the New York and Midwest Stock Exchanges.

With E. F. Hinkle
(Portland, Ore.—Loren W. Adams is now affiliated with E. F. Hinkle & Co., Inc., Equitable Building.

Investment Bankers Association Receives Slate for 1960

Washington, D.C.—John C. Hagan, Jr., President and Director, Mason-Hagan, Inc., has been nominated for President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, it was announced by William D. Kerr, current President of the Association, and partners, Bacon, Whipple & Co., Chicago, Ill. The announcement was made following the Fall Meeting of the IBA Board of Governors, Sept. 16-18, Santa Barbara Hilton, Santa Barbara, Calif.

If Mr. Hagan is so elected the following are the possible nominees for Vice-Presidents:

- William M. Adams
- Warren H. Crowell
- George A. Newton
- Robert O. Shead

The Association will act on the slate at its Annual Convention, November 20-21, at the Americana, Bal Harbour, Fl., Nominations is tantamount to election. The new President and Vice-Presidents will be installed Dec. 3.

Corporate Working Capital Up Sharply

Largest quarterly gain in corporate working capital since the early 1950’s is reported for the second quarter of this year. It came to $2.6 billion which brought the net total as of June 30 up to $12.54 billion. In addition to the $3 billion increase, corporations invested $1.67 billion in expansion, 15% of which was raised internally and 83% remained, from $800 million in equities and $1.6 billion in long-term debt.

Net working capital of U.S. corporations, excluding banks and life companies, increased $3.6 billion because of an increase of $5.0 billion during the second quarter and amounted to $12.54 billion on June 30, 1959, according to figures estimates made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission. This rise represents the largest quarterly gain in net working capital since the early 1950’s, and includes an increase of $7.5 billion in current assets partly offset by a $4.7 billion increase in current liabilities. Manufacturing companies accounted for $1.7 billion of the $3.6 billion increase in net working capital. Trade firms had an increase of almost $1.9 billion of the second quarter. The ratio of these two items to total assets relaxation, one rough measure of corporate liquidity, amounted to 43% at the end of June. Other notes and accounts receivable increased $3.8 billion during the second quarter and amounted to $12.54 billion at the end of June, 1959, an increase of $1.9 billion during the second quarter. The ratio of these two items to total assets relaxation, one rough measure of corporate liquidity, amounted to 43% at the end of June. Other notes and accounts receivable increased $3.8 billion during the second quarter and amounted to $12.54 billion at the end of June, 1959, an increase of $1.9 billion during the second quarter. The ratio of these two items to total assets relaxation, one rough measure of corporate liquidity, amounted to 43% at the end of June. Other notes and accounts receivable increased $3.8 billion during the second quarter and amounted to $12.54 billion at the end of June, 1959, an increase of $1.9 billion during the second quarter. The ratio of these two items to total assets relaxation, one rough measure of corporate liquidity, amounted to 43% at the end of June.
Capital Spending Increase Reported

September survey made by Securities and Exchange Commission and Department of Commerce reveals scheduled spending will be up 8% over last year and about 10% below that for 1957. The last half of 1959 is responsible for this increase with annual rates above 1955 and 1954 predicted for 1959.

Business outlays for new plant and equipment are scheduled to be at seasonally adjusted annual rates of $34.3 billion in the third quarter of 1959 and in the final quarter of 1959, according to the latest survey conducted jointly by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Department of Commerce.

Total 1959 outlays, compared with $30.3 billion in 1958, this higher outlay was estimated projects of $27.8 billion last year and about 10% below record 1957 expenditures of $37.7 billion.

The rates in the second half of 1959 represent some upward reversion from the excesses anticipated in the survey reported three months ago, with most of the increase being attributable to the commercial group, chiefly trade, and the railroad industry.

Manufacturing: Expenditures for plant and equipment in 1959 than in 1958. Both railroad and other transportation companies are reporting increases or more than one-third. Railroad expenditures are reported up 15% for the year and the current anticipation includes a significant amount of leased equipment, including new equipment plans, that were outside the railroad industry. Commercial companies are reporting increases of one-tenth over last year, while mining companies expect outlays to increase somewhat. The blue-going decline in utility expenditures is attributable to the electric power companies.

The comparison of 1959 anticipation with actual expenditures in 1953 follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>1953 Actual</th>
<th>1953-54 Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>11,412</td>
<td>+ 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonmanufacturing goods industries</td>
<td>5,368</td>
<td>- 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>- 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>5,090</td>
<td>- 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, other than rail</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>+ 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and other</td>
<td>9,110</td>
<td>+ 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30,320</td>
<td>- 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quarterly Trends

Practically all the other industries and groups anticipate a higher seasonally adjusted rate of expenditure in the second half as compared with the first half of the year. Total fourth quarter outlays, on this basis, are expected to decline from the first quarter of 1959. Spending in the last quarter of this year by manufacturing firms is expected to be 10% above the level of the same period of 1958. The nonmanufacturing industries expect an increase of about 30% in the last quarter of 1959 with some tapering off indicated for the final period.

Industry Programs

Manufacturers are planning outlays of $12.4 billion in 1959, $1 billion more than in 1958, about the same as anticipated in earlier surveys this year. Although expenditures by the durable goods and nondurable goods manufacturers were also unchanged from the 1958 level, they were changed for some of the component industry groups. In the durable goods group, iron and steel companies reduced the expenditures anticipated for 1959 while stone, clay and glass companies raised their estimates.

Nondurable goods manufacturers have programmed expenditures of $32.6 billion in 1959. Petroleum companies have lowered their scheduled 1959 outlays; their $2.6 billion program is 6% above last year. Downward adjustments were also indicated for the chemical industry and some of the industries with the largest increases in their spending plans. Most of the other nondurable goods industries expect little change from estimates reported three months ago but all expect increases from last year’s outlays.

All manufacturing industries with the exception of the electric utilities and the transportation industries have increased by the equipment purchases by the airlines, which are responsible for the rise in railroad transportation companies. Although all the railroad lines and trucking companies are also planning increases over last year, the analysis of plant and equipment expenditures by large industry groups is as follows:

The basic data were derived from reports submitted by corporations engaged in the railroad and Exchange Commission; transportation companies under Interstate Commerce Commission; and a large sample of nonregistered companies, many of which are departments of large concerns. The estimates presented are universe totals based on the sample data, and are adjusted on a quarterly basis and not from separate reports for plants or establishments.

With E. R. Bell Co.
Organized in the Financial Chronicle
KANSAS City, Mo. — Paul V. Farson has been added to the staff of the Bell Co., 462 E. 42nd Road.

Philip Levine

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Philip Levine is executive editor of the New York Times, business from offices at 16th Street.

Minsky Shops

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Robert Minsky has left the Securities and Exchange Commission to become a securities business firm at 1330 Avenue of the Americas business from offices at 16th Street.

Frank Sassa Open

MASTERS WINS FOR SASSA—Frank Sassa has opened offices at 112 Andrew Road to engage in a securities business.

G. A. Pfuhlmann Open

WALL STREET WINS FOR P:—A. Pfuhlmann is actively engaged in a securities business at 7-44 Eureka, New York.

Progressive Securities

Corp. is in a securities business from offices at 455 Avenue, New York City.

U.S. Foreign Trade Ahead

By ROGER W. BABSON

Now en route to Europe to check on the cassava and prospects for our foreign trade trend, publisher Babson is of the opinion that at this time that our trade need not be in a long period of decline if we can hold our wages and materials costs down. He predicts we will suffer some bad jolts in the next few years and hopes, however, that we will resist higher tariff protection.

In recent months there has been much discussion on our trade figures because our exports have not yet recovered from the sharp setback from the 1955 level that was experienced in 1958. For the first seven months of the year there has been a grossly much discussed and unnecessary tendency to over the longer term, they should succeed. But, at the moment, we will stand firm. And in the end we can come out on top, provided we do not try to snuff away our national advantages by attempting to control wage and material costs.

What About Russia and Japan?

For a long many years, our exports have been to a very large extent from a rather small number of American industries. We have been the world’s largest export nation, and we have not been able to increase it as much as we would have liked, partly because of the economic conditions in the U.S. and partly because of the excesses in Russia. The small number of industries that we have been able to increase have been the result of the efforts of the government and the private sector to promote trade.

Right now the foreign trade of the U.S. is much greater than is important for the U.S. and Russia. We have to increase our trade with the U.S. and other countries around the world.

In my opinion, the real impact of U.S. foreign trade will be on the business world. It is important for the U.S. to increase its exports, not to decrease them, in order to increase its foreign trade.

Dependence in Exports

Many people think that the dependence on foreign trade is much greater than is important for the country.

In my opinion, our dependence on foreign trade is much greater than is important for the country. We have to increase our exports, not to decrease them, in order to increase our foreign trade.

Challenge, Neg Threat

Our foreign trade need not be in a long-term period of decline. Our trade position is not as bad as it is often speculated to be. There has been much discussion on the dependence of our foreign trade on the world economy. It is important for the U.S. to increase its exports, not to decrease them, in order to increase its foreign trade.

We must continue to promote trade, and we must work hard to do it. We must continue to promote trade, and we must work hard to do it.
The September Monthly Review, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has examined the Treasury’s efforts to avoid the widespread use of liquidity and the significant costs associated with it. The bank identified the Treasury’s efforts to manage the money market as a major concern. The analysis of the Treasury’s policies and actions suggests that the Treasury has been successful in reducing the money supply and interest rates. However, the analysis also highlights the potential risks associated with these policies, including the possibility of a recession or deflationary pressures. The Federal Reserve is expected to continue to monitor the situation closely and adjust its monetary policy as needed to maintain economic stability.
The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.

The Construction Outlook
By WALTER E. HOADLEY, JR.*
Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Penna.

The bright and hotly fought prospects in the construction industry are set forth by an economist with a vested interest in the subject. Mr. Hoadley, in an article which appeared in the industry's trade magazine, American Builder, early in 1959, foresaw a building boom in new housing volume in 1960, further growth in residential repair and modernization, and brightest prospects in the non-residential field. The article predicted that the increase in demand for higher quality housing and that slowly growing housing vacancies do not pose a threat to new construction in most localities. The small boom in new industrial building is seen as part of general recovery in plant-equipment spending.
The Market...and You

BY WALLACE STREEFE

Of the five market sessions beginning last Thursday (Sept. 17) already were registered in four. However, because of Wednesday's strong rally, the net loss for the week was reduced to only one per cent. Again disclosed as a two-way street, the list shows a decline of about 9% from its all-time high registered Aug. 3 last.

As customary is the time of a break, the speculators are trotting out the “causes,” namely, the high money rates, the low stock-bond yield ratio, the steel strike, and disarmament as expounded by our most important “foreign visitor.”

The “specter” of disarmament with curtailed defense spending is the spending of one of the most important market factors. In money rates and the steel strike were we during the market's ascent to its recent all-time high.

Reliance on the relation of stocks to bond yields, long recognized as one of the major market bellwether, has been discouraging to stocks for sometime past now.

The stock-bond yield ratio, after years of stability, began its long decline in December 1950. From 2.92% at that time nine years ago, it has gradually fallen to the current “deficit” level of 0.64%. Thus, the stock market has run through a series of red lights before it was finally caught in this month's decline.

Bank Stocks—A Silver Lining

Beneficiaries of the tighter-money wind that is blowing so chilly in other directions, are the banks. Particularly favorable is the recent and present course of loans and investments, with the great rise in short-term rates partially covering increases in long-term operations from existing long-term holdings. This is expected to back increased earnings, irrespective of possible further rise in rates. In any event, 1959 earnings are expected to increase by about 25% over 1958.

Similarly, higher money rate beneficiaries are the life insurance companies, those just under the push given to their investment income.

Attraction of Savings and Loan Equities

Despite their tax and other legislative difficulties, and in stead of following their remarkable growth qualities, the savings and loan companies are eluding ever increasing influences from the market. Often the important companies operating in California, derive special benefit in that it is there that the absence of mutual savings banks eliminates the important competition from the other side. One of the leading companies, unanswerable passengers, with further abandonments of depleting branch lines in "the works." The company's other income derived from its large substantial stock, oil, coal, lumber and mining operations, furnishes a strong fillip to its earning power—present and future. P&t's per-share income was $2.30 in 1957, $2.51 in 1958, with $2.75 expected in 1959. With an exceedingly strong financial position, and high liquidity and capitalization, its price-earnings ratio of 16-1 would seem to justify its current market valuation.

Apart from their after-strike recovery prospects, the Technicians, developing a long-term investor interest. Traditionally thought of us cyclical, the industry has been an important part of the growth category. Most of the issues remain under the 15-to-1 price earnings category, which we feel are essential for the proper business. One must explain what is the purpose of the law that we observe a stock for the benefits of this area. The type of work that is done by a manager of someone's employees, of the company, on behalf of the company, and what does it do as an individual on his own at the company and at that of our company's program, it is essential to the general public service; without an appreciation of the structure of the这一期 命题 in the conviction that the market's performance over the next fortnight will not be as favorable as it was, nor the bull market is a closed item.

A Railroad Outside the Wall

Against the background of the railroad's return to the market "dog-house," Atherton is electing considerable "bar¬ soulers" to meet the market. "The story" on this Blue Chippy carrier is that its price is well above its current value, with elements of future growth thrown into free of charge. The participation of the unique and permanent advantage of an exceptionally long average haul. Last year it transported 10,000,000 unprofitable passengers, with further abandonments of depleting branch lines in "the works." The company's other income derived from its large substantial stock, oil, coal, lumber and mining operations, furnishes a strong fillip to its earning power—present and future. P&t's per-share income was $2.30 in 1957, $2.51 in 1958, with $2.75 expected in 1959. With an exceedingly strong financial position, and high liquidity and capitalization, its price-earnings ratio of 16-1 would seem to justify its current market valuation.

As corporations become more effective politically, it becomes clear that their right to act will be of a higher order. We have been called to the test of this task, and it is something that the law in this country is such that it is somewhat uncertain and could, however, recognize that this situation is not likely to continue much longer.

The Technicians on Edge

The technicians, deriving their guidance from various "break-through" and moving均已出售. It is, therefore, closely watching various support points closely below the present D. J. level of 615. The current market is firm, in imous in the conviction that the market's performance over the next fortnight will not be as favorable as it was, nor the bull market is a closed item.

Albertson's Inc.

Stock Offered

J. A. Hogle & Co., of Salt Lake City, and New York, on Sept. 16, offered a new issue of 200,000 shares of Albertson's, Inc., class B (non-voting common stock) par $10 each at $105 per share. An additional 100,000 shares will be reserved for employees, officers and directors.

The net proceeds of the offering will be used for general corporate purposes, including the outfitting of new supermarkets. The mail order company is located at 1610 State St. Lake Como.

Jomps Dempsey-Tegeler

(Special to The Financial Chronicle)

Dempsey-Tegeler & Co., Inc. of New York, in its handbook, has noted the market's experience, in that a market may not be in the general direction of the market.

With Merrill Lynch

CINCINNATI, Ohio—W. F. Burke is now with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, in the Cincinnati office of the First National Bank of Denver.
RCA Electronics introduces the tube of tomorrow

Called the Nuvistor, this thimble-size electron tube is likely to start a revolution in electronics. RCA engineers scrapped old ideas—took a fresh look at tube design. The result will be tubes that are far smaller, perform more efficiently, use less power, can take more punishment, are more reliable. Developmental models now being tried out by designers will have a profound effect on the size, appearance, and performance of electronic equipment for entertainment, communications, defense, and industry in the future. It is another example of the way RCA is constantly advancing in electronics.
Canada: 1959 A Milestone Year

Continued from first page

and Quebec, in hydro-electric plants, aluminum manufactories, and paper mills that turn out 50% of the world’s newsprint. England must indeed have seemed like “a tight little island” to the Royal Couple after traversing the fabulous stretches of Canadian real estate.

World’s Soundest Dollar

After this introductory tribute to visiting Royalty and to international amity we should now proceed to a current look at the flora and fauna of the Canadian economy. First, about national finances. The Canadian dollar is now the choicest currency in the world. The debt conversion operation, completed in the summer of 1958, provided more maneuverability to the Treasury. Canada has proceeded with good sense, applying the surpluses of boom years toward reduction of debt, and has not been averse to incurring a budget deficit in times of less economic buoyancy. As in the United States, with a sizable budget deficit, there was some apprehension about inflation—and resolute corrective effort was made via the interest rate. Thus the posting of a 6.41% rediscount rate by the Bank of Canada in mid-August tempered speculative enthusiasm and contributed to a more stabilized financial climate.

Canadian banks have seldom looked better. Earnings are excellent, deposits have been rising and substantial new buying of bank shares has come from reinvestment of funds received by investors in certain life companies, when these institutions were mutualized.

The Extractive Industries

In the oil and natural gas industry, for the first seven months of 1959, there was considerable uncertainty about such things as exports, rates of return on pipelines, and whether there might be a petroleum pipeline built from Alberta to the East. With the appointment of the National Energy Board in mid-August, however, new assurance came into the markets, especially in natural gas securities. The prospect of a fair return on pipeline capital, the advancing of programs looking toward sensible gas export arrangements, and the working toward completion of the Trans-Canada pipeline brought renewed interest in such shares as Alberta Gas Trunk, Union Gas, Northern Ontario, Canadian Export, West Coast, Consumers Gas and Great Northern.

In oils itself, the better performers include North Star, Calgary and Edmonton, British American and Texaco. And there were rising estimates of the through-put for Trans-Mountain Pipeline leading to a better following in that issue.

In metals results so far this year have been confusing. International Nickel has led the field in profitability. Many coppers—Consolidated, Hudson’s Bay Mining, O penmsuka, Maritimes, Temagami and some more speculative newcomers have been patiently waiting for a pick up in price to past 32 cents or a strike in other climes that might lead to that. The industry yearns for such a sturdy copper demand as carried a glacier-packed hopeful, Granduc, to $8 a share a year or two years back. Lead and zinc are also waiting patiently for better metal prices.

Mere mention of the price of gold will still get you an argument anywhere from Sherbrook to the Yukon. No miner or gold shareholder perceives the slightest reason pegging gold at $35 an ounce for 25 years in a row. But that is still the fact; gold shares, with few exceptions, remain unvolatile and gains in earnings must be achieved from richer ores or lower-cost mining techniques.

Giant Yellow Knife, Hollinger, Kerr-Addison, Cochenour Williams are among the equities most respected by Canadian gold fanciers.

Major Iron Ore Deposits

In iron ore the dreams of a dozen years ago are now being realized. Uganga-Labrador is proving up its vast reserves and is rapidly becoming one of the major iron producing sections of the world. The Seaway is, for this Labrador trade, a golden boom and by the mid-Sixties 23 million tons of ore a year may be thus water borne. Hollinger Consolidated, with plenty of gold, also has large interests in Labrador and is a favorite iron equity. In Southern Ontario, Stool Buff has proved an interesting speculation because of the quantities of ore located, and cheap water transportation available to the big steel mills on the Great Lakes. 1959 is witnessing big forward steps in Canadian iron.

In Canada two dollars out of every three go into consumer spending for goods and services. So it is that with steadily rising per capita incomes and higher living standards, Canadian merchandizing operations are going great guns. There’s Simpson’s Ltd., a fine department store chain which shares with Sears Roebuck a half interest in the big mail order company, Simpson-Sears Ltd. Dominion Stores is the leading food chain while Loblaw Grocers gives it a good competitive run. Each is great for giveaway gifts, and a lucky customer of either may find himself suddenly winning a mink coat or a ranch house.

Woodward’s is going big on the West Coast, while Steinberg’s Ltd., whose common stock has recently become a public issue, is believed to have about the highest merchandizing profit ratio.

Telephones and Transportation

Seventeen and a half million Canadians like to communicate with each other, and with folks in the States—which is the basis of a vast business done by Bell Telephone of Canada. Telephones in service have doubled in 10 years and earning power of Bell has steadily risen. Per share for 1959 should reach $2.40, up from $2.15 last year. Stockholders, for whom the Bell toils, should be pleased! British Columbia Telephone, across the continent, will report a remarkable increase in earnings this year.

Canadian Pacific Railway is notable for its vast transportation system—railways, airlines, steam boats—its hotels, its big controlled mining enterprise, Consolidated Mining & Smelting and millions of acres of oil, timber, and mineral laden land. It is also, outside the U. S., the only major railroad not government owned. As an across the board investment in Canada, Canadian Pacific is perhaps the most complete.

Had time permitted we’d have liked to talk at length about Canadian Breweries, the largest in the world, Aluminium Ltd. and its rising output; about Ford Motor Co. increasing its interest in Ford of Canada to 75% (from 27½%); about the great steel companies; about some exciting new companies among the great credit companies such as International Acceptance and Traders

OPPORTUNITIES IN CANADA

Our facilities can be of valuable assistance to those interested in the industrial development of Canada and of benefit to investors in selecting suitable investments through which to participate in Canada’s assured growth.

NESBITT, THOMSON AND COMPANY, Limited

Members of The Investment Dealers’ Association of Canada

Head Office: 355 St. James Street W., Montreal
Branches in the principal Cities of Canada

NESBITT, THOMSON & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange—Toronto Stock Exchange Canadian Stock Exchange

NESBITT, THOMSON AND COMPANY, INC.

25 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y.
140 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Direct wire connections between
New York, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kitchener, London (Ont.), Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver
Finance, about the four or five big paper companies that make it possible for us to have a newspaper with our morning coffee; about all the uranium that's been produced; about juicy steaks in Calgary; undulating wheat fields in Manitoba, and British Columbia. Brown bears three times as big as Khrushchev. But time prevents.

**Ideal Investment Climate**

So we conclude with a 21 gun salute to Canada, its economic resiliency, the zeal and ability of its people and the exciting unfolding of its destiny under a government that recognizes the dynamic forces for good, for material comfort, for peace, prosperity and progress, inherent in the free enterprise system. A magnificently solvent banking system, a super-sound dollar, broad markets implemented by major and regional Stock Exchanges, have made for an ideal investment climate in Canada—where sound companies, such as those below, can earn and pay continuous dividends for generations.

**TABLE I**

**CANADIAN (Listed and Unlisted) Common Stocks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Dividends Paid From 10 to 131 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abilith Power &amp; Paper Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>11 1.70 33% 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnew &amp; Surpass Shoe Stores, Ltd.</td>
<td>29 0.60 17½ 3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium Ltd.</td>
<td>21 0.65 33% 1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andian National Corp.</td>
<td>16 0.30 6 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd.</td>
<td>14 2.00 41½ 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo-Huronian Ltd.</td>
<td>20 0.50 12½ 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andersson Development Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>15 0.20 7½ 2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argus Corp. Ltd.</td>
<td>13 0.90 38 2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Askews Corp. Ltd.</td>
<td>22 1.85 29½ 6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>22 0.72 14½ 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auror Gold Mines Ltd.</td>
<td>19 0.16 3½ 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Electric Service Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>13 1.20 27½ 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Montreal</td>
<td>131 1.75 59 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA</td>
<td>127 2.25 76½ 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banque Canadienne Nationale</td>
<td>78 1.75 56½ 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barber-Kellis of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>29 4.50 655 8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barymin Exploration Ltd.</td>
<td>10 0.03 0.61 4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batty Bros. Ltd.</td>
<td>29 6.35 9½ 3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash Dividends Paid From 1959 to 1969**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Cash Dividends Paid From 1959 to 1969</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Lumber Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>11 1.25 26½ 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell Telephone Co. of Canada</td>
<td>79 2.00 42½ 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billmore Hats Ltd.</td>
<td>26 0.40 7½ 3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Construction Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>11 2.80 55 5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>19 0.25 5½ 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British American Bank Note Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>25 2.25 49½ 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British American Oil Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>50 1.20 37 2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia Power Corp. Ltd.</td>
<td>42 1.40 37½ 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia Telephone Co. &quot;Ord.&quot;</td>
<td>44 2.00 43½ 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brock (Stanley) Ltd. &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>13 0.40 11½ 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Products Ltd.</td>
<td>33 1.00 33 5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolsover Gold Dredging, Ltd.</td>
<td>12 0.40 3½ 10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burlington Steel Co. Ltd. new</td>
<td>23 0.85 19 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burns &amp; Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>13 0.60 12½ 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caledonia &amp; Edmonton Corp., Ltd.</td>
<td>23 0.10 26 0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Cement Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>10 0.275 10½ 3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada &amp; Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>29 1.05 19 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Bread Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>16 0.10 45 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Forests, Ltd. &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>11 0.80 23½ 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Iron Foundries Ltd.</td>
<td>13 1.50 33 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Life Astor, Ltd.</td>
<td>105 4.50 23½ 21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Manganese Ltd.</td>
<td>32 2.00 68½ 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Packers, Ltd. &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>24 1.75 53½ 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Permanent Mortgage Corp.</td>
<td>104 2.09 67 3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd.</td>
<td>17 1.49 47½ 2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Vinegars Ltd.</td>
<td>33 1.35 34 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Wire and Cable Co. Ltd. &quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>21 0.70 13½ 5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Bank of Commerce</td>
<td>92 1.70 61½ 2.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete Facilities for Investing in Canada**

American investors in Canadian securities may reach any part of the expanding market through the established facilities of these two long established Investment Houses.

**Dominick & Dominick**

*Established 1870*

**MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING CANADIAN STOCK AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES**

**Serving Investors Across Canada**

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS

**ESTABLISHED 1867**

**MEMBERS OF ALL LEADING CANADIAN STOCK AND COMMODITY EXCHANGES**

**Complete coverage of the Canadian investment market is provided through 20 offices of James Richardson & Sons, located from Victoria, British Columbia, to Montreal, Quebec. A complete Canadian investment service via direct private wire is available through Dominick & Dominick.**
Interest Rates, Bond Market and the Business Cycle

By DR. MARCUS NADLER

Director of Institute of International Finance and Professor of Finance, New York University

and

Academic Dean, Institute of Seminar of New York State Bankers Association

Tight money can be expected to last until the first quarter of 1960 when easier money market conditions will occur and short-term as well as long-term interest rates will level off. In addition, Dr. Nadler expects some cyclical weaknesses during 1960 the extent of which will indicate the course of the boom. He cautions that a serious stock market reversal would change the interest rate picture, and notes that a continuing decline in equities would favorably affect bond prices.

In addition to the seasonal increase in the demand for credit from industry and trade and the expected expansion in consumer credit, the Treasury will have to sell between $5 billion and $7 billion of short-term obligations. "This is a meet the current cash requirements during the balance of 1959. Federal Reserve credit policies will continue to be guided by the desire to combat inflationary pressures and to maintain confidence in the international position of the dollar.

The failure of Congress to practice fiscal discipline, its unwillingness to consider the Treasury to increase interest rates on marketable bonds with a maturity of more than five years, the rather gloomy budgetary outlook, and the continued increases in both wages and prices even during the 1958-59 recession have cast a shadow on the integrity of the dollar. A firm credit policy of the central bank, not swayed by political pressures, will go a long way toward dispelling the fears about the future of the dollar that may exist at home and particularly abroad.

Money market conditions should become somewhat easier during the first quarter of 1960. Not only will there be a seasonal decline in the demand for credit for business purposes but also the Treasury will be in a stronger position, instead of being a constant borrower it will repay considerable amounts of short-term obligations.

During 1960 some weaknesses may appear, the extent of which is indeterminate. But the boom will continue throughout 1960 or, whether the business activity will level off and then decline. The volume of consumer credit cannot increase at the rate of the past few months. As the policy of credit restraint is continued, the reduced availability of bank credit is eventually bound to have an effect on the accumulation of inventories and on the ability of business to maintain construction loans. Moreover, the reduced supply of mortgage money will adversely affect homebuilding and the high rate of interest may start eliminating tax-exempt obligations and thus curb public works. International competition will increase and will be felt not only in foreign markets but also at home, particularly if the settlement of the steel strike should lead to a renewal of the wage-price spiral.

It is quite possible that interest rates—short-term as well as long-term—will soon reach their peak during the present cycle and then level off. A continued tendency for the rate to decline would lead to a shift from stocks to bonds, which would have a favorable effect on bond prices.

L. A. Bond Club To Hear on Space

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Announcement was made by Mark Davids, Lester, Ryons & Co., President of the Bond Club of Los Angeles that Rear Admiral Jack P. Monroe, United States Navy, Commander of the Pacific Missile Range at Point Magu—one of the nation's three national missile ranges—will address the Club on "Seapower In The Space Age" and present a film entitled "Man In Space" at a luncheon on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1959, at the Renaissance Room, Bimbo hotel.

Admiral Monroe, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, has served in various commands. He is now responsible for the development of the full Pacific Missile Range Program for guided missiles, satellites, space vehicles—as well as the research, development and evaluation training programs, serving the army, navy and air force, the military, and missile and space agencies.

Courts & Co. to Admit Revson

ATLANTA, Ga.—Courts & Co., 11 Marietta Street, N.W., members of the New York Stock Exchange, on Oct. 1 will admit Alfred F. Revson, Jr., to partnership.

Stern, Frank Partner


The Bank of Nova Scotia

New York Agency, 37 Wall Street, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a free copy of your newly-revised booklet on Income Taxes and Other Legislation Affecting Canadian Enterprises.

Name.

Address

Company Name

Position

[ ] Check here to be sure your name on our free mailing list for The BNS Monthly Review, which reports each month a current topic affecting Canadian business.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Canada: 1959 A Milestone Year

Continued from page 19

To help you bear the burden

As a businessman dealing in Canada, you face the same kind of problems with taxation as you do in the U.S.A. But knowing the facts on the taxes that affect your interests north of the border can do much to ease the load. The information you need is set down in clear, concise form in a booklet offered free of charge by The Bank of Nova Scotia. It's the latest, completely revised edition of the BNS memorandum on Income Taxes and Other Legislation Affecting Canadian Enterprises.

You can obtain your free copy of this helpful BNS booklet just by filling in and mailing the coupon.

The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA


[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

[Blank]

The THEO Commercial and Financial Chronicle … Thursday, September 24, 1959
# Canada: 1959 A Milestone Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Companies and Banks Which Have Paid Consecutive Dividends from 5 to 18 Years Appearing in the Second Table Starting on Page 27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Dividend History Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Foundries &amp; Steel Ltd.</td>
<td>23 shares, 48% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Glass Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>42 shares, 53% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Insurance Corp.</td>
<td>36 shares, 57% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Oilcloth &amp; Linoleum Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>72 shares, 42% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Steel &amp; Coal Corp., Ltd.</td>
<td>14 shares, 19% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Stores Ltd.</td>
<td>18 shares, 55% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Tar &amp; Chemical Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>14 shares, 37% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>48 shares, 17% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donohue Brothers Ltd.</td>
<td>14 shares, 60% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Investment Trust Ltd.</td>
<td>11 shares, 33% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eddey Match Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>22 shares, 20% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolytic Corp.</td>
<td>16 shares, 70% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada</td>
<td>21 shares, 53% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.</td>
<td>27 shares, 24% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famous Players Canadian Corp., Ltd.</td>
<td>23 shares, 24% paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.</td>
<td>32 shares, 18% paid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Quotations represent June 30, 1959 sale prices or the last sale price prior to close date. Bid and ask quotations are as of June 30, 1959.
* Add current Canadian Exchange Rate.
* Adjusted for stock dividends, splits, distributions, etc.
* Dividend paid in U. S. Currency.
* BID.

---

## New York Capital Fund of Canada, Ltd.

### Common Shares

(Far Value $34 Per Share)

The Public Offering Price is Net Asset Value plus an underwriting commission and will be sold from 2:00 P.M. and 4:30 P.M., E.D.T., each day. In single transactions of 2,000 shares or more the underwriting commissions and Public Offering Price will gradient downward. The offering period extends until October 2, 1979 unless sooner terminated by the Representative.

New York Capital Fund of Canada, Ltd. is a Canadian N.R.O. investment company registered under the United States Investment Company Act as a diversified, open-end investment company.

The basic policy of the Fund is to invest in the securities of companies deriving their income from sources outside of the United States, with not less than 50% of its total assets invested in securities which provide a participation in Canadian industries and natural resources. The Fund reserves the right to invest up to 50% of its total assets in the securities of companies which derive their income from sources outside both of the United States and Canada.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State only from brokers or dealers who may lawfully offer the securities in such State, including the Underwriter, Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., and the Selected Dealers listed below.

- Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
- Johnston, Lemon & Co.
- Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood
- Betts, Borland & Co.
- J. M. Dain & Co., Inc.
- Sutro & Co.
- Farwell, Chapman & Co.
- Mead, Miller & Co.
- Lovett Abercrombie & Co.
- Bateman, Eichler & Co.
- J. Barth & Co.
- Jones, Kreeger & Co.
- Kirkpatrick-Pettis Company
- Bacon, Whipple & Co.
- Blunt Ellis & Simmons
- Boettcher and Company
- Ingalls & Snyder
- A. G. Edwards & Sons
- Joseph Walker & Sons

---

Greenshields & Co (N.Y.) Inc

Specializing in Canadian Government
Provincial, Municipal and Corporate Securities

64 Wall Street, New York

Canadian Affiliate
Greenshields & Co Inc
Business established 1910

Montreal Ottawa Quebec Sherbrooke Toronto London, Ontario
Investment Clubs to Hold Convention

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 1,000 members of investment clubs from coast to coast are expected to attend the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Investment Clubs at the Sheraton-Joffrin Hotel in St. Louis on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 30 and 31.

The National Association was formed in Detroit in 1951 by four Michigan clubs composed of 40 persons. Today, the organization comprises 4,447 clubs and 64,181 individuals. NAIC clubs may be found in every state of the union as well as several foreign countries.

Among speakers at this year's convivial are William H. Cruickshank, Jr., director of research for David L. Babson and Company, Inc.; Guy S. Prentice, first Vice-President, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; and Irving C. Smith, Vice-President and Chairman of the budget committee, Monsanto Chemical Company.

Members of a panel discussing the problem of portfolio management will be Frank X. Keaney, director of research, G. H. Walker & Co., and Marion Engler, Vice-President, St. Louis Union Trust Company, Aloys T. Bolling, Treasurer, Trans-Lux Corporation, and John J. Maloney, head of the research department, Edward D. Jones & Co., all of St. Louis.

Topics to be spotlighted at workshop sessions on Friday evening include "Amusing Financial Statement," "Basic Investment Club Accounting," and "Stock Selection Guides and Analyses." All of the dozen workshop shops will be conducted by officers and directors of the National Association of Investment Clubs.

Last year, NAIC met in Chicago. Since that time (November, 1958), the organization's club membership has jumped 36%, while the number of individual affiliates has climbed 43%.

Investment clubs are small groups of friends, neighbors or business associates who meet monthly to decide how they are to invest their pooled funds. NAIC advises affiliated clubs to invest regularly, to re-invest dividends, and to buy growth companies after careful analysis.

New England Tel & Tel Debentures Offered

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., manager of an underwriting syndicate, which publicly offered on Sept. 22 an issue of $45,000,000 New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. 35-year 5% debentures, due Sept. 1, 1994, at 100, 3/4%, the group won the award of the debentures at competitive sale on Sept. 21 on a bid of 100.42%.

Net proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be used by the company to repay advances from its parent corporation, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which are expected to approximate $42,700,000 at the time the proceeds are received. The remainder of the proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.

The debentures will be redeemable at the option of the company at redemption prices ranging from 107.40% to par, plus accrued interest.

The company is engaged in furnishing communication services, mainly local and toll telephone service, in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. On June 30, 1958, the company had 3,310,074 telephones in service on its own and subsidiary Automatic Telephone Co., a sub- sidiary, had 10,724 telephones in service. About 94% of the company's telephones are in metropolitan areas having a population of 100,000 or more, about 31% being in the metropolitan area of Boston. The company's communication services furnished include telephone service, services and facilities for private line teletypewriter use, for the transmission of television and telephone pictures and for other purposes.

For the six months ended June 30, 1959, the company had total operating revenues of $160,604,974 and net income of $24,315,358.

Canada: 1959 A Milestone Year

Continued from page 21

Cash Div. Date Div.
No. Date Exch. Total Yie. Final Yield
Name, Exch. Date, Stock Date

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name, Exch.</th>
<th>Date, Stock</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>3-31</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Co. of Canada, Ltd.</td>
<td>12-11</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraser &amp; Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Petroleum Co. of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galtine Power Co.</td>
<td>11-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro-electric Energy Co. of Canada</td>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Northern Railway Co. of Canada Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Pacific &amp; Western Co. Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western &amp; Pacific Co Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western &amp; Pacific Co Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Western &amp; Pacific Co Ltd.</td>
<td>12-5</td>
<td>3-30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over Fifty years of specialized financial service to Canadian brokers, banks and institutions

Branch Offices located at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Name</th>
<th>Branch Office Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dominion Bank Bldg.</td>
<td>80 Yonge St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Bank Bldg.</td>
<td>360 St. James St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTREAL</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACED LA</td>
<td>CED LA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

325 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, 4, U. S. A.
Members New York Stock Exchange and other leading Exchanges
**Iron Ores to meet exacting requirements**

In its present drive to step up plant productivity and operating efficiency, the steel industry increasingly demands iron ores of precise specifications and higher quality. This is the trend to "tailored" ores.

Steep Rock is already established as the one major Canadian source of direct-shipping, high-grade ores in the Superior district.

In addition, the Company now has Canada's most modern group of integrated plants for ore-handling, treating and grading, designed to meet the new buyer requirements and all in service during the 1959 season.

Annual capacity is being steadily increased in line with market demand. At the present rate shipments for the present season are expected to be double those of last year.

**STEEP ROCK IRON MINES LIMITED**

Steep Rock, Ontario — in the Lake Superior district.
Our Reporter on Governments

BY JOHN T. CHIPPENDALE, JR.

The demand for loans is very large and this is keeping the money market tight, so that the action of Government obligations is still defensive, even though a technical rally takes place from time to time. A period of very tight money and credit conditions is likely to prevail during the balance of 1959, unless there should be further set-backs in the equity market.

In spite of the beliefs that money and credit could get tighter in the next three months, this period is being regarded by not a few money market watchers as a time in which purchases of Treasury obligations could be very fruitful. The fall and winter demand for funds could be the peak for a considerable length of time and thus might present a real buying opportunity in high yielding Government issues as well as corporate and tax-exempt obligations. Developments in the money market and capital market in the next few months will be watched very carefully.

Help from Fed. Expected

The highest discount rate since 1952 is a signal that the restrictive monetary policy is to be forced for the foreseeable future. The 4% rate which the Central Banks have just put in force is, however, not a penalty rate and the latest available reports of the 12 banks of the Federal Reserve System shows that the discounts and advances of member banks have not shown any startling increases. This seems to indicate that the deposit institutions of the Federal Reserve System are not making any undue use of the Central Banks' discount facilities in order to obtain funds which can be loaned out to customers at the prime rate of 5% or at higher rates. However, since the demand for loans is still very sizable and will most likely increase in the future, it is to be expected that the commercial banks will continue to liquidate Government securities so that funds will be made available to customers. To be sure, there is a money squeeze today, but on the other hand there is no reason to believe that the monetary authorities will not see to it that the seasonal needs of legitimate business and the new money borrowings of the Treasury will not be taken care of.

Some help from the powers that be would not be a surprise as far as the money market is concerned, since the credit demands both from business and the Treasury are still ahead of us. Some minor relief for the money market by the Federal Reserve Banks would not, however, mean that the policy of active credit restraint is. Changing; since the credit reins would still be very tight. This could neither be a degree of pressure away from the commercial banks since that would not be so great a need to sell Government issues (mainly shorts and intermediates) in order to get funds which would be used to take care of customers' credit requirements.

Treasury Out of Market Soon

The balance of the year is the time which is being watched most closely by money market specialists as this is the period in which the peak demand will be on the money market. Sometime next month the Treasury will be in the market to get funds which will be needed to meet current expenses. The November refunding will be the next Government operation, with the final cash borrowing of the calendar to be done not too long after this venture has been closed. And the undertakings of the Treasury will be confined to the short or intermediate term market, and from then on the Treasury should be out of the market as a new money raiser for the first half of 1960 unless unforeseen happenings should develop. Refundings will, of course, be taken care of as they come along.

Buying Opportunities Ahead

Accordingly, it seems as though the pressure will be coming off the money market by the year-end even though between now and then, a light money market might get tighter. Higher near-term rates will continue to attract buyers and the next few months could provide buying opportunities for those who have funds for investment. The long-term Government market will likewise provide investors with yields that could have attraction for them. However, the higher yields are available in corporate and tax-exempt obligations, it is not likely there will be too great competition for the non-Federal bonds, unless the Treasury long term notes make the necessary yield adjustment.

Hardy & Co. Offers Investment Course

Hardy & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City, members of the New York Stock Exchange will present a series of lectures on investment for security and income to be held in the Willie Memorial Building, 20 West 49th Street, New York City; Samuel C. Greenfield will be lecturer.

The lectures, which are planned as an investable course for adults will be given from 8-9:30 p.m. on Thursday evenings, beginning Oct. 1, and again on Feb. 4. Subjects to be discussed will be the Banking Survey of Industry; Investment Media; Security Analysis Approach; Security Analysis; Selecting Best Value; Survey of Different Groupings of Investment—Financial News—Trading Terms; Mutual Funds Advisory Services; Personal Planning.

Ira Armand Opens

Ira Armand & Co., Inc. has been formed with offices at 45 East 67th Street, New York City, to engage in a securities business. Officers are Ira Deutsch, President; Murray Rosenthal, Treasurer, and Kenneth Parker, Secretary.

Canada: 1959 A Milestone Year

Continued from page 23


Newfoundland Light & Pow. Co., Ltd. 10.00 11.25 0.99 1.00 1.09

Operating public utilities

Nigerian Materials Co., Ltd., new 150.00 150.00 0.60 0.60 0.70

Deutsch, Ltd. 10.00 11.25 0.99 1.00 1.09

Copper and zinc producer

Nominal Mining Corp., Ltd. 14 0.10 0.10 0.15 0.15

Okanagan Telephone Co. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Operating telephone system in 30 cities and Northern British Columbia. Direct 31, Dec., 1951, 11,715 subscribers in use.

Ontario Loan and Deben., S. Company 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Overseas and domestic property. Has paid out 11,242 shares to date.

Ontario Steel Products Co., Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Automotive springs, bumpers and plastic products.

Pacific Atlantic Canadian Investment Co., Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20


Pacific Coast Terminals Co., Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Owns and operates 21 jet and storage warehouse at New West, B.C. Capacity, 1,000,000 bbls. per year.

Page-Hyland Tubes, Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Industrial pipe and tubing.

Pigeon River Gold Dregding Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Canada's oldest operating project in New Brunswick, N.B.

Peninsula Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Woolen, cotton and silk knit mill.

People's Credit Jewellers Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Retailer of jewelry and associated merchandise.

Photo Engravers & Electro-types Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Photo engravers, electro-typists, typesetters, printers, engravers and engraving company.

Placer Development, Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Gold interests.

Powell River Co., Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20


Power Corp. of Canada, Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Utility holding management and engineering company.

Premier Trust Co. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Operates as trust company.

Price Brothers & Co., Ltd. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Retail and wholesale dry goods.

Provincial Transport Co. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Operates on Church lines in Quebec and Canada.

Quebec Power Co. 10.00 10.00 0.15 0.15 0.20

Operating public utility.

BELL, GOULINLOCK & COMPANY INCORPORATED

64 Wall Street

NEW YORK

CANADIAN INVESTMENT SECURITIES

AFFILIATES

BELL, GOULINLOCK & CO.

LEGATT, BELL, GOULINLOCK

LIMITED

Members Montreal Stock Exchange Montreal
Securities Salesman's Corner

BY JOHN DUTTON

Some "A. B. C.'s" of Investment Analysis

ARTICLE VI

This is the final article in a series of six published consecutively covering the most important subject. The primary purpose is to furnish the salesman and the investor with certain basic tools which can be used functionally in the study of the relative attractiveness of various securities, and the balance sheet and income account items pertinent thereto. These articles are not intended to be all inclusive but to serve as a "Do It Yourself Kit" that might become the foundation for further study—EDITON.

The Income Account

The balance sheets tell where the money came from and where it went. The income accounts tell how much was earned. The best way to explain mathematically how it was earned, or how losses were incurred during a business firm's natural business year. Before going into this branch of the subject, let us consider the balance sheet items, for in the limited space of this column, there are several pertinent observations of which every analyst is well aware.

(1) Consolidated income accounts that are not sufficiently detailed as to pertinent items necessary for a clear cut analysis are often of small value in determining a company's actual results over any given period. (2) Methods that are most widely used in "confusing the issue" and distorting the actual figures contained in an income account are: (a) Changes in the exchange rate of the foreign currency used as a basis for the income statement of any subject company. For those readers who are interested, they might observe the ratio of net profit to sales before taxes of the last ten years. Most firms currently report in dollars of either the home country or the foreign currency, and to arrive at an accurate figure, one must convert the foreign currency to U.S. dollars. (3) Any company that consistently shows an inability to carry down to net after taxes a sufficient percentage of gross profit to be held under suspension. A growing firm, with a healthy sales and profit curve, is worthy of further investigation from an investment standpoint.

Internal Analysis of Income Accounts

All ratio studies should be based upon colinear figures. If the same set of data is used for at least four to five years. First of all, of course, is the matter of gross sales. This figure should show a healthy growth.

The "Gross Profit" margin varies for individual lines of business. However, gross profit should increase along with increased sales and, in many lines of business where the "break-even" point is relatively stationary, the gross profit to sales ratio should increase proportionately more than sales. A rapidly increasing sales curve, accompanied by a stationary or declining gross profit margin, is a straw in the wind and should be investigated.

The net profit before Federal taxes and after, should also show a healthy increase as sales move upward. The ratio of net sales to sales (before taxes) also varies for individual lines of business from 1% to as much as 15%. The analyst can readily observe the ratios existing in the most generally successful concerns, and apply these as a basis for his study of any subject company. For those readers who are interested, they might observe the ratio of net profit to sales before taxes of the last ten years. Most firms currently report in dollars of either the home country or the foreign currency, and to arrive at an accurate figure, one must convert the foreign currency to U.S. dollars.

The firm's income statement shows all the frills and furbelows, and it is up to the astute investor to extract the useful data from this financial document. The dividends paid to the shareholders are important, but it is only the employer that retains the accounting entry for such items. The analyst must be able to judge from the financial data which is pertinent to the investment decision, and as time goes by, he will learn the key data items to look for in each financial statement.

Another important indication of the advisability of a business is its ability to collect its receivables in the shortest possible time. The trend in this business is to sale on open account, and the measure of the time which elapses before the customer pays is an important point to observe. A business firm that finds itself unable to collect on time is a candidate for a bankruptcy suit, and the analyst must be on the lookout for such possibilities.

Ratios of Accounts Receivable to Sales

No company stands still—it forges ahead or it drops back. The Sun Life's consistent 88-year record of growth is evidence that it continues to forge ahead. Contributing to this progress is its ability to adopt worthwhile new ideas in all phases of its operations. Its new, easy-to-read policy contracts and its recent additions to an already wide range of life insurance and savings plans are just two of many examples.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Coast to Coast in North America

No company stands still—it forges ahead or it drops back. The Sun Life's consistent 88-year record of growth is evidence that it continues to forge ahead. Contributing to this progress is its ability to adopt worthwhile new ideas in all phases of its operations. Its new, easy-to-read policy contracts and its recent additions to an already wide range of life insurance and savings plans are just two of many examples.
Continued from first page which are calculated to achieve such a purpose.

What Would They Have Done? Yet we can not help wondering what the attitude of the President, his party, and yes, that of at least the more articulate elements among the voters would have been last January if the recession had in fact still been with us. There can be no question, of course, that a great deal of the Democratic oratory during the 1958 campaign—and even before that—as its theme the recession and the alleged need of applying New Deal remedies in large doses and without delay. Nor can there be any doubt that this general attitude and the broad trend of thought carried over in 1959. It was all but self-evident, therefore, that something would have to be done. This awkward position of which the President took due advantage.

All this is interesting enough in its own right, but we should feel very much more heartened if there were some good evidence of an abandonment by the Administration, the Republican party, or any other influential political party, of their previous notion that the fallacious notion that depression (or recessions, if that term is preferred) ought to be combatted or can be cured or prevented by such therapies as is advocated by the New Deal party in and around the White House or to financial officials for which the President is responsible. In general the so-called fight on inflation, both by the Federal Reserve System and the insistence on the part of the Administration upon a limit upon Federal expenditures, as well as a number of proposals which have not been enacted into law, are cases in point. Of course, some of the actual achievements would not have been possible without the services of substantial elements in the Democratic party, and these same elements in Congress have saved the Reserve authorities from greater embarrassment from the unpopularity of their measures. Moreover, the President and his party have taken a constructive attitude toward proposals which were designed to bring the operations of the Government more into line with the needful.

What Might Have Been? If a Democratic Congress, caught as this one was by the turn of events which was not able to throw off all of its ancient prejudices the fact is hardly to be regarded as strange, however regrettable it may be. We should, of course, be much better off had the interest ceasing on longer term obligations been removed, and certainly nothing but condemnation can be accorded the degree in which Congress continued the old, practice of adopting projects which do not have a startling effect upon the budget this year, but which make any reduction in outlays in the years to come so much the more difficult. There is a long standing political prejudice which renders it very difficult for members of Congress, or some of them, to act rationally about the rate of interest paid on government obligations or about any action which the monetary authorities may take which tends to make funds cost more. The President has shown that he is not willing to accept a disinterested and, if necessary, to take decisive action that the President have done more than scratch the surface of the need. They, or many of them, have been in the right direction, and for that we must be duly grateful, but a great deal more is required if we are to get our economy on a safe and sound footing. This is a fact of key importance to the President, the Presi- dent says, the allotted time of this Congress is but half gone. It will be back after the turn of the year, and unless the fears of the still closer election will be traditionally great. Next year will be a testing time for both parties. It remains to be seen whether the President and his party can and will continue their present attitude toward extrava- gance, and also whether the Democratic majority will be as amenable. We wish it were not too much to hope that the pressure of politics next year would drive both the President and Congress to really constructive economizing.

Three Join E. I. Hagen (Special to The Financial Chronicle) PORTLAND, Ore. — Owen J. Card, Richard L. Kinney and Eric V. Sundholm are now as- sociated with E. I. Hagen & Co., American Bank Building. Mr. Card was previously with Zilka, Smither & Co.
Bankers Find No Support for Theory That Rising Prices Spur Growth

Study of principal Free World countries prepared for international bankers meeting held in London this past summer shows some countries experiencing price inflation maintained economic growth and others did not, and that the same lack of correlation applied to countries not afflicted by price inflation. Conclusion drawn is that price stability and vigorous growth are compatible.

Data showing economic trends in leading countries of Europe and the United States "lend no support to the theory that the goals of price stability and vigorous growth are incompatible," according to C. A. Sienkiewicz, Chairman of the Committee for Economic Growth without Inflation, American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York 16, New York.

Alvin Wachman Now With Dean Witter Co.

Alvin L. Wachman has become associated with Dean Witter & Co., 14 Wall Street, New York City, where he will handle securities and commodity accounts. Mr. Wachman was formerly head of the continuing brokerage firm of Alvin Wachman & Co., which has been dissolved.

N. Y. Fin. Writers to Present 1959 Follies

The bulls will bellow and the bears will growl at the 18th annual publication of business and industry, "The Financial Follies of 1959." The show, written and produced by the New York Financial Writers' Association, will be presented on Friday evening, Nov. 20, in the grand ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel. It was announced by Arthur R. Guistella, President of the writers' group.

The event usually is heavily oversubscribed, Mr. Guistella said in noting that subscriptions for the dinner and show must be received by the association before Friday, Oct. 16.

Major government officials and labor leaders have been invited to gether with key persons in business, industry and finance to see a presentation and interpretation of their mistakes and milestones of the year.

All State Inv. Corp.

All-State Investors Corporation is engaged in a securities business from offices at 800 West 181st Street, New York City.

Capital Growth Distrib.

Capital Growth Distributors, the firm that manages a securities business from offices at 366 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Annett & Company Limited

The Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

Security Underwriters Stock and Bond Dealers

Annett Partners Limited Member

Toronto Stock Exchange

220 Bay Street
Toronto, Canada

Telephone
EMpire 3-7361

CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Common Stocks

On Which CONSECUTIVE CASH DIVIDENDS Have Been Paid From 5 to 10 Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company &amp; Industry</th>
<th>Cash Div.</th>
<th>Including</th>
<th>Approx. % Yield</th>
<th>No. Cash Div.</th>
<th>Excluding</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acadia Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refines raw sugar cane &amp; produces 60% or more grades of packed sugar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic Greek &amp; Turkish Mines Co., Ltd.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures and distributes pig iron, steel, and iron &amp; steel products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Quotations represent June 30, 1959 sales prices or the last sale prices prior to that date. Bid and ask quotations are as of June 30, 1959.

Add current Canadian Exchange Rate.

Continue on page 28

Brokers In Canadian Securities

ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

W. D. LATOMER INC.

MEMBERS

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE CANADIAN STOCK EXCHANGE CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

607 St. James Street W., Montreal, P. Q.

Telephone University 6-6783

Direct private wires to Montreal, Ont.
The Rich Natural Resources
Of Canada's Uvagnga Region

Continued from first page

...the ore in the trough is more easily beneficiated than the Mesabi product. It is so friable, it crushes easily in the hand. It is thus simple and inexpensive to mine and process.

The Labrador Trough extends—owing to a thick vein of indeterminate dimensions—in a great semi-circle from the offshore tip of the Peninsula of Ungava, along the western shore of Ungava Bay, down to Knob Lake on the Quebec-Labrador border and, from there, through a mountain range to Wabush Lake, continuing westward to Mount Wright and Lake Abacad and on toward James Bay. There are other iron occurrences in the region, however, notably in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, just north of James Bay, and in the Belcher Islands in Hudson's Bay itself. The ore in Knob Lake is of high grade, containing 51% or more. In general, the ore in the trough region generally is of the same quality, though of very Easily beneficiated grade. Explorations are still continuing in the region. A report on the final chapter of just how much ore is in this region and of what grade has still to be written.

The fact that steel companies, representing as U.S. Steel ingot-producting capacity and a substantial portion of the Canadian steel tonnage, have a direct interest in mining properties in and continuous to the trough, assures, of course, a market for the ores of the region. In some cases, this interest is represented by participation in prospecting,initiated or backed by ore companies. A typical pattern of development in recent years has the ore companies themselves to pick up operating property by purchase for promotion companies, holding original claims on known mineralized zones. Recent decisions to go ahead with the development of a few of these claims have of course resulted in much if not all of the speculative character formerly associated with some of these activities.

Bethlehem Steel Interested

Indicative of the growing interest of the steel producers in the Labrador-Churchill Steel Corp. on the scene a little less than a year ago was when it picked up a portion of Republic Steel's interest in Iron Ore Co., of which the company and the decision made by Bethlehem somewhat more recently to participate with Iron Ore Co. in a separate venture under the name of Carleton Lake Mining Co. to develop the extensive low grade ore bodies on concessions held by the Labrador Mining & Exploration Co. The Carleton Lake property adjoins that held by Wabush Lake Iron Co., the last lease from Canadian Javelin and already Carola Lake Mining and Wabush Lake iron have formed a joint subsidiary, Wabush Lake Railway, to take over construction and operation of a 42-mile railway spur from the Wabush North Shore & Labrador Railway track in to their adjacent lands.

Besides Bethlehem and Republic, other big steel and ore companies with interests in Iron Ore Co. are Youngstown Sheet & Tube; M. A. Hanna Co.; Arco; and Steel Corp.; Wheeling Steel; National Steel, and Hanna Coal & Ore Co. Iron Ore is developing the concessions of Hollinger North Shore Exploration Co., in Quebec, as well as those of Lakeshore Mining in Labrador. Companies participating with Pickands Mather & Co., the big Cleveland interest, in the development of the big Javelin deposit at Wabush Lake, reported the largest single iron ore deposit in the world, under the name of Iron Ore Co., were Youngstown Sheet & Tube; Interlake Iron; Mather Iron Co., and Steel Co. of Canada. Quebec Carrier Mineralogy of United States Steel Corp., is developing large iron ore deposits around the west of the Lake Wabush area.

In the same general region, and also along the border there, Normanville Mining Co., not mentioning the interests of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. and of Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., holds options on the iron ore property owned by Quebec Co. & Exploration. It is Cleveland Cliffs also which is interested in the development of iron ore deposits in the Lac Abacad region. The latest word from this project is that Cleveland Cliffs is in the process of taking out a large bulk sample of material from this plant treatment in order to check laboratory work done on earth core holes. The Canadian National Railway, too, has already completed a number of exploratory wells in order to extend its trackage to the area though, naturally, there is no intent to build any railway until that project definitely goes ahead.

Grants Operating Licenses

From 500 to 500 miles north of Schefferville, where the Iron Ore Co. is now operating its big mines, are the projected Atlantic Iron Ore and Oceanic project, held under concessions from the Province of Quebec. This year, the Quebec Department of Mines at Quebec City granted operating licenses to both projects.

A reliable source of information is the basic requirement of any Investor...
The Rich Natural Resources Of Canada's Ungava Region

Continued from page 28

licenses to these companies which, in substance, means that they are given the right to extract the iron ore deposits at those locations. Under the terms of the agreement, Union Iron Ore Co. formed to work the Atlantic properties, has completed preliminary exploration of its major site off Hopes Advance Bay on the northern part of Ungava Gneiss where it expects to find ore suitable for smelting. In addition, it plans to move with all possible speed. No final decision was reached when its was decided large scale blast furnaces of pellets concentrated from the ore should first be undertaken in Europe this fall.

Plan $300 Million Project

Ungava Ores, popularly referred to as the Cyru Eaton interests in the iron ore of the Quebec Far North, estimates the cost of bringing its project operation a just under $300 million, with some of the costs of a transhipment station on the south shore of Greenland. The company's present plans are to concentrate and pelletize the ore at the site and ship the pellets to the Greenland for shipment to Europe. It is also likely to be put to Rotterdam. Use of a Greenland port as a transhipment point is required, however, mainly because of ice conditions in Ungava Bay. The company is not conceiving its desire to complete preliminaries to connect this project this year and to start on mine development next summer, if at all possible.

As with so many of the iron ore developments of this region, Ungava Ores represents a syndicate of steel and ore companies anxious to share in the venture. These include Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., St. Paul Iron & Steel Co., the SCM Mines Ltd. and five steel-makers of West Germany - Krupp of Essen, Hoesch Westfalen-Huetten of Dortmund, Huettenwerk Oberhausen, Mannesmann of Düsseldorf and Gustafwerk Buchmer Vecht. Still farther to the north, off Fayre Bay, are the properties of a syndicate to which the interests of Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada, Ltd., United Nations (Canada) Ltd. and Northwest Territories and the Greenland for transhipment to Europe, but in its case, probably to England. Oceanic has disclosed that its plans have proceeded to the stage of even planning a town site, as well as erecting a treatment plant, but says it is awaiting favorable markets and especially financing to go ahead with the plan. This tabulation by no means exhausts the list of likely iron ore developments in this general area. Consolidated Peninsore Iron Mines has done extensive exploratory work on a concession in the lower region, a project which seems to be at least temporarily shelved, however, probably awaiting a more favorable marketing situation and satisfactory financial arrangements. The same company has been working drilling in the Lac D'Aigle area, near Mount Wright, Canadian Javelin, in addition to holdings in the large concession at Julian Lake, near Wabush Lake, in Labrador, plans other mining properties on the Quebec side of the harbour at the same general location, all near Mount Wright. These include properties at Javelin Lake, Green Lake, Julian Lake, Gums Lake, O'Keefe Lake, Pug Lake, O'Keeffe Lake, East Lake, Lake North, Lake Pekkas River, Georget Lake, Harvey Lake, Star Lake, Ocean Villa Lake, Claire Lake, and Sneak Lake.

Under an arrangement with Pickands Mather which acquired from Javelin the railroad right of way from the Quebec North Shore main line into Wabush Lake, Carrol River Railway, successor to Wabush Railway, will build a spur line into Julian Lake when Javelin is ready to begin mining on the iron deposits at that location into production. Great Whale Iron Mines Ltd. has carried out intensive geological mapping, diamond-drilling and ore sampling of its prospect 35 miles inland from Hudson's Bay where large tonnages of low-grade iron formation have been indicated, Belcher Mining Corp., Ltd. and Ultra-Shawley Mines Ltd. have explored low-grade iron ore deposits on the Belcher Islands in Hudson's Bay and Baffin Island to the north respectively, islands more or less adjacent to the Ungava Peninsula. Way to the south but still part of the region is the Ilmenite ore deposit being mined by Queenbeam Iron & Titanium Corp. near Havre St. Pierre on the north shore of Ungava Bay. The company which it smelts electrically at Soc-Sol, obtaining lowest grade pig iron as a by-product of titanium production.

Iron Ore Solves Problems

Aside from the Quebec iron ore operation, the most advanced of all the other iron mining projects in the Ungava is the large ore body in actual production is Iron Ore. As much as much of the million tonnage of ore which it has some years ago, which has been discovered at Parry Bay. The ore has been successfully equipped and also mining various metals other than iron and more loading be
tons. The ore is shipped by water either up to Sorel for transhipment by rail to steel mills in the U.S., up the St. Lawrence Seaway or down the Atlantic Coast.

The company is pushing its big Quebec Cartier project, in order to get it into production by next year. The company has 4,500 men at work here this summer, chiefly on the 183-mile railway in Port Cartier on the St. Lawrence northward to Lac Jeanine but also on the concentrator at that point. Rather elaborate docking facilities are also under construction at Port Cartier where there is access to the bay. An eight-mile long branchline and a belt conveyor and a million tons of concentrate for shipment by water are being installed. Project plans call for a shovel and an ore belt which is being blasted away the project site. The ship is 22-shells and 8-ton bays and 18 ships. Additional work would have to be done on the inside of the project site. A large stockpile of concentrates is expected to have 20 million tons a year. Much of this work would consist of laying of more railroad tracks. The new large iron mine will also mean more loading belts to permit ships

Continued on page 39

BRAWLEY, CATHERS & CO.

Members
Investment Dealers' Association of Canada
Toronto Stock Exchange

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT-MUNICIPAL-CORPORATION SECURITIES

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING
EMPIRE 5-5521
TORONTO

CANADA

Government and Corporation Bonds
Public Utility and Industrial Securities
Pipeline and Gas Securities
Natural Resource Stocks
Over-the-Counter Securities

— Enquiries Invited —

KIPPEN & COMPANY, Inc.

Members
Investment Dealers' Association of Canada
Established 1922

607 St. James Street West, Montreal
University 5-2463

Direct Private Wire to Toronto

Volume 190 Number 5884 ... The Commercial and Financial Chronicle
(1265) 29

Fast accurate service on CANADIAN STOCKS

Net U. S. funds or commission basis

Direct private phone from New York

WALKER 5-1941-2

Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit
Milwaukee, Philadelphia and St. Louis
Enterprise 6772
Pittsburgh
Zenith 6210

Cy Wilks, Manager U.S. Dept.
S. J. BROOKS & COMPANY

Members, The Toronto Stock Exchange

185 RAY STREET • TORONTO

Quotations: June 30, 1959. Sale prices or last sale price prior to that date. Bid and ask quotations are as of June 30, 1959.

1 Adjusted for Canadian Exchange Rate.
2 Ask.
3 Bid.
4 Adjusted for stock dividends, splits, distributions, etc.

Published for FRASER
fraserrc@sympatico.ca
The Rich Natural Resources of Canada’s Ungava Region

Continued from page 29
docked on each side of the inside arm to be loaded at once.

The company’s plans do not end with a contemplated 20 million-ton shipping capacity, however. The blueprints already allow for construction of a full 10-shaped
inlet by including another inside arm, an extension of the first but in the opposite direction, to facilitate the shipment of 40 million tons of concentrate a year.

How much ore this can be 
appricated from the fact that until recently the known plans of the steel and aluminum companies of the entire area called for the shipment of only 20 million tons altogether.

The inlet is designed also to handle ore vessels of 100,000 tons, larger than anything of the kind now in existence. Presumably, vessels of this size could go to Rotterdam which could mean that U. S. Steel may be competing for foreign ore business. U. S. Steel has also started preliminary work on a new store to be erected at Port Cartier.

Ice-Free Ports

A feature of Port Cartier, as of all the ports under the control of the Bay of St. Lawrence, not to speak of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is its enormous potential capacity of 50 million tons a year.

An idea of the amount of industrial construction going on at Cartier can be gained from the fact that 2,000 men are MEN OF THE RICH NATURAL RESOURCES...
A Deferred Free Gold Market Makes a Still Higher Price

Continued from page 3

from one extreme to the other extreme in a long term cycle. It discourages a public from being less obvious to anyone except that person who burns his head in the same flame, namely government, in total and complete anathema of that former age, prudence, integrity, and morality.

Conditions Exist for More Revaluation

Must we, therefore, endeavor to find justification for the second stage of the takeoff? A second great war has not been fought over gold pledges on debt. This time the United States Government has become engulfed in a debt, one so vast and fantastic that the informed person expects that it will ever be paid off without a drastic write down.

Aren't we repeating the mistake England made after World War I by trying to maintain our dollar at its pre-war relationship to gold? The commoner ask since the end of that de- structive of all, whether we are in- vesting any gold or any amount of gold we can dispose of, and if we can bring the market down to a stable basis, it will be the basest folly. We are naturally looking for an answer to the question about balancing our budget so that no inflation will result but we face ahead with little hope for the dollar at the price of gold.

One of the reasons you are reading this article is you are wondering about the possibility of another depression. We are misleading our people with the idea that a continuing prosperity can be maintained by a structure and such a depression of wealth by being able to buy the wealth of a depreciating dollar at Fort Knox. We have attempted to wipe out the market and make a piece of paper the measure of the price of everything else. We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or per- sonally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and fur- ther away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or person- ally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or person- ally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or person- legally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.

We are to "know the price of everything and the value of nothing." We are not to be trusted with real money because real money, gold, has no form of a commodity. When the government has passed on paper currency, we are to believe the actual value of what we are calling money is the same as in the past.

Certainly those who think they can set an arbitrary price on gold, to be well-intentioned money issuers, commercially or personally, are deceiving people and reveal the actual value of what we are calling money. They are revealing a new and more like-money in that it tends to carry us further and further away from all sense of real values.
The Mutual Funds Report

Delaware Fund, Inc. has called a special meeting of shareholders for Oct. 20 at Wilmington, Del., to obtain approval of a new investment advisory agreement.

Canada General Fund, Ltd., which is invested in stocks of Canadian corporations, announced election of Lionel Crosser to the board of directors.

Parker Corp. declared a dividend of 12 cents a share, payable Oct. 15 to stockholders of record on Sept. 30.

Robert J. Wilson has been made a member of the investment committee of Tri-Continental Corp., a leading diversified, closed-end investment company, and the Broad Street Group of mutual funds.

Financial Industrial Fund, Inc. of New York has appointed Edward K. Young of General Albert C. Wadgemony and J. William Tempest to the board of directors. Financial Industrial Fund, founded in 1935, is a $55-million managed fund and has more than 77,000 investors.

Investor purchases of shares of mutual fund managers to support the market. It is not their business to bail out friend or foe. Fund managers are, first and foremost, trustees. Theirs is a terrible responsibility— the burden of making the savings of millions of people grow through judicious investment. If the funds have become spectacularly popular in the past decade, it is because the American people have come to realize that the future of the nation's securities market is in the hands of mutual fund managers. It is no accident that mutual fund managers are respected, wealthy men. If you would no longer be worthy of their trust. And, you may be sure, this trust would no longer be solicited. It is the mutual funds that do not wish to see their manager's offices cease to function as they have, on the whole, for the past 30 years.

It is the task of the institutional managers to influence the market, although they cannot easily affect its course, at least in the light of their buying power. But if mutual fund managers were to make the market, they would no longer be worthy of their trust. And, you may be sure, this trust would no longer be solicited. It is the mutual funds that do not wish to see their manager's offices cease to function as they have, on the whole, for the past 30 years.

Investor purchases of shares of mutual fund managers to support the market. It is not their business to bail out friend or foe. Fund managers are, first and foremost, trustees. Theirs is a terrible responsibility— the burden of making the savings of millions of people grow through judicious investment. If the funds have become spectacularly popular in the past decade, it is because the American people have come to realize that the future of the nation's securities market is in the hands of mutual fund managers. It is no accident that mutual fund managers are respected, wealthy men. If you would no longer be worthy of their trust. And, you may be sure, this trust would no longer be solicited. It is the mutual funds that do not wish to see their manager's offices cease to function as they have, on the whole, for the past 30 years.

It is the task of the institutional managers to influence the market, although they cannot easily affect its course, at least in the light of their buying power. But if mutual fund managers were to make the market, they would no longer be worthy of their trust. And, you may be sure, this trust would no longer be solicited. It is the mutual funds that do not wish to see their manager's offices cease to function as they have, on the whole, for the past 30 years.

The mutuality funds long ago made their mark with Mr. and Mrs. America. They have not been without friends in the financial community. And the mutual fund managers who have realized the profound values in a field that has given guidance and leadership to a broad cross-section of the public, and who seek investment direction, and, unlike another generation, seek to be on the get-rich-quick “cutout” that built a flourishing trade at the expense of their fathers.

Boyd Eckard Opens 
PORTERVILLE, Calif.—Boyd E. Eckard is engaging in a new venture, continued the invest¬
ment business from offices at 404 East Olive Street, under the firm name of Boyd Eckard and Eckard.

Eckard is a lifetime resident of Porterville and is well known to the farming community.

Irving Gittelman Opens
BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Irving Gittel¬
mans is undertaking a securities busi¬
ness from offices at 251 East 55th Street.

Schweickart Office
GREAT NECK, N.Y.—Schweic¬
kar has opened a branch office on the 5th floor of the Great Neck building.

American Business Shares

A Balanced Investment Fund

The American Business Shares is a new investment fund which offers a balanced portfolio of common, preferred and income stock investments.

The fund is managed by a group of experienced professionals who have expertise in the securities industry.

The fund's primary objectives are to provide capital growth and income to its investors.

Prospectus available from Investment Director or EATON & HOWARD, incorporated.

BACON & HOWARD, incorporated, 24 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.

Vonderhaar with Bache in Florida

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla.—The appointment of H. C. Vonderhaar as Resident Manager of the forthcoming Bache & Co. Inc. office at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was anounced by H. R. L. Bache, Senior Vice-President and a principal of the nation-wide investment firm. The new office will be the seventeenth in the Bache chain and will serve the life¬long residents of the area. Vonderhaar, formerly with National City and vice-president of the securities business, is a former chairman of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. He was in this post in 1947-53.

Columbian Securities

Columbian Securities and Mutual Funds Limited, Inc. has been formed with offices at 805 East 180th Street, New York City, to form a new business of national scope. The company has been organized with the aid of Mr. S. Lukas, President; Mr. W. T. Smith, Treasurer, and Mr. J. C. McKay, Assistant Secretary. The firm will be engaged in the mutual fund business, and will offer to the public a new line of mutual funds designed for investment in securities of all types, including stocks, bonds, and preferred stocks.

Inv. Fund Management

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Invest¬
ment Fund Management Corpora¬
tion has been formed with offices at 800 East Third Street to engage in a securities business. Officers are Mr. R. G. Crow, Jr., President, Mr. W. T. Smith, Treasurer, and Mr. J. C. McKay, Assistant Secretary. The firm will be engaged in the mutual fund business, and will offer to the public a new line of mutual funds designed for investment in securities of all types, including stocks, bonds, and preferred stocks.
News About Banks and Bankers

William R. Cross, Jr., has been elected a Vice-President of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, it was announced Sept. 18 by Henry C. Alexander, Chairman of the board. He succeeds Mr. McGhee, who retired on Sept. 4.

Mr. Cross joined the bank in 1926 and has been Assistant Vice-President since 1948. He was named a director of the bank in 1960.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has opened its new office at 542 West 34th Street and Broadway, Mr. Mencke is in charge of its operations in the St. Louis District Office.

The election of Harold A. O'Callaghan as a Director of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass., has been announced by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, President.

Dorcas Campbell, former Vice-President and Director of Public Relations of the First National Bank of New York, New York died Sept. 21. Miss Campbell had been with the bank since 1933, when she was 63 years old. She moved to New York City in 1956, Miss Campbell received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Michigan and held a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Michigan.

In 1933 Miss Campbell entered banking at the suggestion of her father, Mr. Mencke, who was in banking and needed someone to replace him as a Director of the bank.

Mr. Stewart joined the Commercial Banking Department of the New York Trust Company in 1900. He advanced rapidly in banking through the offices of Assistant Vice-President, Vice-President, and President of the New York Trust Company.

Mr. Hooper, who joined the bank in 1927 and in 1955 was advanced to the position of Vice-President, has been with the bank for 30 years.

Curtis P. Nunn, Assistant Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York, died Sept. 18 at the age of 83. He was associated with the bank for 36 years.

Mr. Nunn became a clerk in the New York City office of the bank in 1927 and in 1955 was advanced to the position of Assistant Vice-President. He is assigned to the Personnel Department, 45 Beaver St.

The First National Bank of New York opened its third branch office in Seattle in recent months.

The branch, which is First National City's 60th in New York City, will be under the supervision of its Branch Manager, Mr. H. R. Wilson, assisted by Miss Patricia McEoin, official assistant.

The First National Bank of New York has elected Charles T. Hoopes, Jr., to its Board of Directors.

The corner of Western Avenue and Everett Street in Boston's Brighton section, only four days later the Rockland-Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Mass., announced that it had been in charge of the operations of its new office.

Construction of the permanent Wilbur Bank, 19th Street and Western Avenue Office on this same site.

The bank's officers have completed some time early in 1960.

William J. Hooper, former President of the First National Bank of New York, retired on Sept. 18. He had been a Director of the bank since 1948.

The bank's officers have completed some time early in 1960.

Lawson M. Waits, Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York, announced Sept. 18 that he will retire under the bank's pension plan on Dec. 31, 1956.

Mr. Waits served First National in various official capacities for more than 33 years. He began his career as a teller with the First National Bank of Helena, Mont., in 1923. In 1946, he became Vice-President of the bank in St. Louis.

In 1917, Mr. Waits joined the bank as a teller in Helena, Mont., and was named a director for duty in the European theater. When he returned to the bank, he was named a director for duty in the Pacific Theater. When he returned to the bank, he was named a director for duty in the Pacific Theater.

In 1919 he joined the new created First National Bank in St. Louis as Assistant Cashier. In 1922 he was promoted to Assistant Director, and in 1928 he was elected Vice-President, a position he held until 1935.

A merger certificate was issued on Sept. 18 by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, approving and making effective, as of Sept. 18, the merger of Citizens Bank of Flora, Ill., and Citizens National Bank of Flora, Ill. The merged bank is to be known as Citizens National Bank of Flora, Ill., with a common stock of $2,500,000. The directors of the new bank will be selected from the directors of the two banks.

A charter and title of "Security National Bank of Greensboro," with a capitalization of $2,500,000, has been issued to Central Bank of Greensboro, N.C., and the bank will be known as Security National Bank of Greensboro, N.C., with a common stock of $2,500,000.

An increase in the capital stock of First National Bank of Easton, Pa., from $150,000 to $250,000 shares, and a 10% stock dividend, is subject to approval by the board of directors of the bank.

A stock dividend of 10% stock dividend will be declared payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record on Sept. 25.

A charter of incorporation of the bank was filed with the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and the bank will be known as Citizens National Bank of Illinois, with a common stock of $2,500,000.

The common capital stock of the Broward National Bank of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., was increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000 by the sale of new stock, effective Sept. 10. The number of shares outstanding — 211,759 shares, par value $10.

RPJ. L. Jones was elected President of the National Bank of Detroit, Mich., to succeed Mr. Lawson, who was elected President of the National Bank of Commerce, Boston, Mass., in 1956.

The National Bank of Detroit moved its customer contact divisions into the new Executive Office Building in Detroit on the weekend of Sept. 11-14 without the loss of a single transaction, the bank announced Sept. 18 by Mr. H. Frederick Adams.

The corner of Western Avenue and Everett Street in Boston's Brighton section, only four days later the Rockland-Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Mass., announced that it had been in charge of the operations of its new office.

The election of Robert L. Jones as a Director of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., was announced by the bank's board of directors.

Preston Estes was elected a member of the Board of Directors of Jefferson-Greaves Bank, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15. Ely C. Andrews, President, has announced.

Lawson M. Waits, Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York, announced Sept. 18 that he will retire under the bank's pension plan on Dec. 31, 1956.

A charter was issued by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to First National Bank of Kermitt, Kermitt, Winkler County, Tex., with a capitalization of $250,000, and a surplus of $50,000.
A Better Future for Canadian—U.S. Trade and Other Policies

Continued from page 4

Without these efforts, commerce will continue to be hampered by the fact that the northern and southern parts of the continent are less integrated economically than they should be. There are 15 million Canadians in the United States, and there are also 2.5 million Americans in Canada. There is a great deal of trade between these areas, but the fact remains that the large-scale flow of goods and services across the border is not as smooth as it could be.

This is due to a variety of factors, including differences in economic policies, language barriers, and the lack of a common market. Despite these challenges, however, there is hope for a better future for Canadian—U.S. trade and other policies. The following pages provide an overview of some of the key issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve this goal.
Bank and Insurance Stocks

BY ARTHUR B. WALLACE

This Week—Insurance Stocks

We are well on our way out of the month of September, and the insurance companies are reporting results for the last half of the year. The results are all satisfactory, and when the full-year results are at hand we feel that there will be a fairly good improvement over 1958.

The reason for the popularity of these first half earnings is that while these first half earnings are not quite as good as 1958's, they are due to the fact that the first half of 1959 was a much better one. The industry is not looking for a repetition of March and April earnings, but the results are better than those of the first half of 1958.

We have added to our list Hartford Steamboat & Boiler as the stock is acquiring stature, and it will be well for investors of the class of our readers, notably Hartford Fire, are not included, as their figures have not been published.

Earnings—First Half 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Liquid.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Underf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Com.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aetna Ins.</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>67.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Ins.</td>
<td>35.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankers Life</td>
<td>62.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cont. Ins.</td>
<td>80.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cont. Mkt.</td>
<td>31.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>41.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity</td>
<td>62.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Re Ins.</td>
<td>80.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great American</td>
<td>68.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Ins.</td>
<td>41.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland Cas.</td>
<td>45.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>32.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>182.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nat. Union</td>
<td>80.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>105.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Ins.</td>
<td>194.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudential</td>
<td>183.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provo. Wash.</td>
<td>76.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul Fire</td>
<td>41.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaboard</td>
<td>41.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>59.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>59.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. F. &amp; G.</td>
<td>47.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*After provision for dividends on the preferred stock.*

Not only do we have fewer minus signs in the Adjusted Underwriting column, but we find that the earnings are better than expected. Federal and several other companies have reported results for the first half, and ten others incurred no tax liability whatsoever. The ten companies reporting results just about offset their investment income figures.

It will be remembered that for a great majority of units in this field the first half was a much better one than the second half. In 1958, 1957, and 1956, 1955, 1953, 1951, and 1949 the results were better than those of the first half of the preceding year.

In our previous issue, we mentioned that this year's results were not quite as good as those of the first half of 1959, but that the figures were better than expected. The companies reporting results so far have met this expectation, and the results are better than those of the first half of 1958.

The reasons for the popularity of these first half earnings is that while these first half earnings are not quite as good as 1958's, they are due to the fact that the first half of 1959 was a much better one. The industry is not looking for a repetition of March and April earnings, but the results are better than those of the first half of 1958.

We have added to our list Hartford Steamboat & Boiler as the stock is acquiring stature, and it will be well for investors of the class of our readers, notably Hartford Fire, are not included, as their figures have not been published.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y.—Southgate

Associated has been formed with offices at 6 Archer Lane to engage in a securities business. Partners are L. Katz, Harnen Kerbel, Elmer L. Litwin, Fred S. Wetznert, and Jack Zipes.

With R. W. Newton Co.

LITTLETON, Colo.—Charles E. Edwards, an associate of R. W. Newton & Co., 1785 Shepard Street, New York, has been appointed to the firm's sales force, according to B. W. Newton, vice-president.

The firm, which is primarily engaged in the sale of the insurance company of the same name, is located at 362 Madison Avenue, New York.

Mun. Bond Women Elect New Officers

Louise Bullwinkel, of Trip & Co., Inc., has been elected President of the Municipal Bond Women's Club of New York, succeeding Mrs. D. F. Stone. Mrs. Sargent C. Van Deusen, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., has been elected Treasurer.

Dorothy Root, of F. S. Smither & Co., was named Vice-President, succeeding Mrs. Bullwinkel. Mrs. Harold Weil, of Hadley & Weil, and Mrs. Norma C. Detlef, of Lehman Brothers, were elected Secretaries. Mrs. Lucille Green, of Jeanne Skippon, was elected Secretary.

Jeanette B. F. Bousquet, of Gregory & Sons, and Constance A. Hay, of Shields & Co., were elected members of the organization to serve for two years, and Jeanne Skippon was elected to fill the unexpired term of Doris Kurtzmann. The retiring President will continue to serve on the Board for another year.

Syndications Clearance

Syndications Clearance has been obtained for an additional $500,000 Exchange Place, New York City, in a securities business from...
Public Utility Securities

The Security I Like Best

BY OWEN ELY

Continued from page 2

ally increasing surge to $5,181,000, while net income expanded slightly, up to $459,000 (8% of sales). This record performance was due to an impressive new series of managerial innovations in all lines of activity, which should result in a sustained increase over all operating conditions and a smaller net segment of deep and deeper wells.

(2) Not only are installation costs of the gas system quite low, but the cost of operation is not high. Gas line rates are charged at 10 cents per cubic foot or less, and are very much below the rates for natural gas. Gas pumping is not a major expense, and the cost of operating a gas plant is relatively small. The cost of maintenance of the gas system is also quite low, and the cost of operation is not likely to increase appreciably in the future.

(3) Gas lift equipment performs better than most other methods of lifting gas, but the cost of equipment may be high. Gas lift equipment is expensive to install and maintain, and the cost of operation may be high if the price of gas falls. However, gas lift equipment has been shown to be more efficient than other methods of lifting gas, and the cost of operation may be lowered if the price of gas rises. The cost of equipment may be high, but the cost of operation may be low if the price of gas rises.
The Values in Insurance Stocks

Continued from page 5

cannot be duplicated by any ordinary bond, mortgage or preferred stock. Among the life insurance companies there was a wide difference in the rise of 299% in investment income in 1959, both Hartford and Federal, 181% by Insurance Co. of North America and 107% by St. Paul. And in dividends received by insurance companies, just as much divergence. The stockholders of Continental Casualty received 10% dividends in dividends, 10% by Hartford, 8% by New York Life, 5% by New Haven, General Electric 5% and General Accident 15% and 16%. Who would have believed that insurance "blue chips" would show a 15% increase in earnings in the five named "blue chips." It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that these insurance stocks far outstrip the average of 4.4% for the stocks per excellence, and compare with the best growth stocks in most industrial fields.

Comments on Yield Drawback

There is only one drawback. Their average yield in today's market is 1.8% and it has been in the market for the last 10 years. We may be overly cautious that eight years of 1959 will go to the "blue chip" fire and casualty stocks in the leading composite index. Within the last two or three years the bond market has decreased in value, but the bond market in 1959, only a small portion, probably 15% of the bond market, has actually been called, the market can be High Interest Rates. But as old, Bond and New Haven new high coupon bonds are pur chased in the market. Bond accounts are Tuesday, December 14, 1959. 44%. Our investment policy is to invest in long-term quality bonds, and do not worry about the short-term interest rates. Furthermore, having sustained the highest yield losses in the history of insurance stocks, will probably continue for five years, insurance companies will continue to hold the below average yields of this period. The next ten years we will provide no investment opportunity for the last ten years for most institutional investors. Examine Another Insurance Group

Let us look at another group of insurance stocks returning a "living wage," between 4.4% and currently. They may well include: Connecticut Mutual, Home, Great American, Boston and New Haven, and New York Life. The average yield of these five stocks is currently 4.4%. During the past decade their investment income rose on average 10% and their dividends to stockholders 74%. Not as good as the 224% and 154% respective rise in insurance issues. But these increases in dividends are bound to be paid with the bond or mortgage or preferred stock could have done. Again, there are wide variations within the group: from the greatest, 141% by Great American to 111% by Continental Insurance, 106% by New York Life, 98% by New Hampshire. Although the average yield is 24% the range is from 167%, General Electric 85% and General Accident 12% and 167%. Who would have believed that insurance "blue chips" would show a 15% increase in earnings in the five named "blue chips."

The current position on underwriting losses may be stated in short summary: Two factors have continued to be major influences in the results on underwriting. First, the management and ownership of these companies have been much better, a little bit like confusing the locomotive with the caboose.

Improvements in Underwriting

The current position on underwriting losses may be stated in short summary: Two factors have continued to be major influences in the results on underwriting. First, the management and ownership of these companies have been much better, a little bit like confusing the locomotive with the caboose.

Businessmen in Politics

Continued from page 16

cal education, if you will. We have found that the practical implications of government policy influence most frequently the actual experiences of the insurance group, and sometimes, the postwar market is in a better direction.

Conclusions

The foregoing outlines an ambitious program. And if we are truly effective, we must, of course, anticipate that we will be subjected to criticism as to our motives and our tactics. This criticism will come from both the left and the right. It will come from the public, and it will come from the socialists in the political parties of their choice.

Conclusion

The foregoing outlines an ambitious program. And if we are truly effective, we must, of course, anticipate that we will be subjected to criticism as to our motives and our tactics. This criticism will come from both the left and the right. It will come from the public, and it will come from the socialists in the political parties of their choice.
The State of Trade and Industry

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

against $25,266,804,019 for the same week in 1958. Our comparative summaries for the following mid-week figures for the week ending Sept. 19, 1959:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Week Ending Sept. 19, 1959</th>
<th>Week Ending Sept. 19, 1958</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>$13,670,846,660</td>
<td>$13,266,770,653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>$1,180,000,000</td>
<td>$1,211,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>$442,440,000</td>
<td>$447,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warms Unsophisticated on Stock Buying Hazards

The Better Business Bureau in New York City warns investors who dare to buy stocks in the next few days that they are riding for a fall. In a six-page pamphlet entitled "Security and Scam" the Bureau says, "The public can lead you down the garden path to losses." The "sensible investor will watch the pamphlet continue," make sure he is trading through a reputable broker or purchaser who will give full high pressure pitches and understand that every potential gain carries a risk. The Bureau cautions the unsophisticated investor to think before buying securities.

A Tree copy of this six-page pamphlet can be obtained by addressing the Better Business Bureau at 226 Church Street, New York City.

Steel Shortage Reaching Crisis Proportions

Unless the steel strike ends within the next two weeks, the nation faces the worst steel shortage since the end of World War II, "The Iron Age" predicts. The nation's metalworking weekly reports that steel stocks will drop to about 11 million tons by Sept. 27, as compared to 60 million tons at the same time last year. The drop is occurring in the 14-day period from Sept. 1 to 14, a period that usually produces a 28-day record total of 950,000 tons in 1959. This year's private total of 104,700,000 tons was exceeded by 233,800 units the 1958 private total for the first 8 months.

Starts in publicly owned projects totaled 26,400 tons in 1959, 45% higher than the first 8 months of 1958, and 35,400 in the same 1957 period.

August Steel Output Lowest Since 1949

Because of the strike in the iron and steel industry, the production of steel during August, 1959, declined to 1,438,000 net tons of ingots and steel castings, based on average weekly production of 1947-49, as compared with an actual rate of 22.3% capacity and 25.6% of the national capacity in the steel industry began Wednesday, July 15.

The index for steel production in Sept. 14, was equal to 12.6% of the utilization of the Jan. 1, 1959 annual capacity of 147,633,760 tons estimated. Percentage for this week's forecast is 12.7.

A month ago the operating rate (based on 1947-49 production) for the industry was 92.8% with the actual weekly production was placed at 1,186,000 tons, or 113.0%.

"Index of production is based on average weekly production for 1947-49.

High Car Output Reflects New Model Production

The best U.S. automobile production volume in more than a month was obtained from Ford Motor Co., based on Weekly Car Sales Reports. The reporting agency said the return to the industry to all-out production would place the week's volume in the 60,000-unit area near the forecast volume of 24,369 for the week ending Sept. 27.

Ward's said the first '60 model Fords, Edsels and Mercury variants will arrive next week. "The next 60 days should see a major increase in the number of new units on the market that will be offered to the public before the end of the month," said a Ward's analyst.

Ward's said sales are expected to rise in all plants because of the new car sales. "The new cars, Ford's Falcon and Chevrolet's Corvair, are the most popular cars in the country," said an industry official. Chrysler Corp.'s Valiant will begin in the week beginning Sept. 21 at the rate of 4,000 per week.

Ward's said five-day scheduling was in effect at all plants last week with the exception of Falcon assembly lines at Lorain, Ohio, and the final assembly lines at the other car companies, and Chrysler Corp.'s Valiant will begin in the week beginning Sept. 21 at the rate of 4,000 per week.

Ward's said building for the week under review also experienced a resurgence over the previous week's production. Ward's estimated the week's unit volume at 19,912 units, or 68% higher than the previous week.

Combined 'car-truck volume for the week was estimated for the five-day schedule at 55,875 units.
Wholesale Commodity Price Index Close to Prior Week

Lower prices on most grains, flour, coffee, steers and rubber were the principal causes of the decline in the 219 Index, published this week, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. The index fell 1.4 points to a seasonally adjusted level of 99.6, which is 5.9 percent below the level of a year ago. The decline in the Index was attributed to a drop in prices on corn, wheat, flour, coffee, steers, rubber, and rubber products.

The Index measures the average change in prices of a group of commodities in a given period. The group includes 219 commodities, representing a broad range of goods and services. The Index is used to track the general price level of goods and services and is used to measure inflation.

The Index is compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, which collects price data from various sources, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and private companies. The data is then analyzed to determine the average change in prices over time.

The Index is used to measure inflation, which is the rate at which prices of goods and services increase over time. The Index is used to help policymakers set monetary policy, which affects the availability of credit and the overall economy.

The Index is released every week, and is used to measure inflation and other economic indicators. The Index is also used to measure the performance of the economy, such as the rate of inflation and the rate of economic growth.
**Securities Now in Registration**

**Abbott-Warner Co., Inc.**
Aug. 27 filed 161,200 shares of common stock (no par). Price—$3.00 per share. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Acme Misseis & Construction Corp. (10/12)**
July 4 filed 330,000 shares of class A common stock (voting). Price—$2.25 per share. Proceods—For general corporate purposes.

**American Education Life Insurance Co.**

**American Electric Power Co., Inc. (10/22)**
Sept. 1 filed 3,000,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—To be announced by interpretation—For the establishment of a new office in New York City. Underwriters—E. J. Seibert, Dow, & Co., New York, N. Y.

**American Insurance Syndicate, Inc.**
July 9 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$3.75 per share. Proceods—For the establishment of a new office in New York City. Underwriters—E. J. Seibert, Dow, & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Alliance Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.**
July 1 filed 500,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Alloyed Colorado Enterprises Co.**
July 17 filed 94,800 shares of common stock and 511,400 shares of class A-1 common stock for issuance upon the exercise of warrants issued to holders of outstanding options at $1.25 per share and 6,378,800 shares of class A common stock, paid for by the exercise of warrants issued to holders of outstanding options at 25 cents per share. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Allied Petro-Chemicals Inc.**
July 14 filed 100,000 shares of class A-1 common stock (par 10 cents). Price—$12.50 per share. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Allied Radio Corp. (10/6)**
Sept. 10 filed 10,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Allied Metal Beverage Corp.**
July 16 filed 95,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**American States Insurance Co.**
Aug. 3 filed 168,144 shares of class A stock (par $1) for issuance upon the exercise of warrants issued to holders of outstanding class A and B stock at the rate of one share for each share of B stock held and at the record date of July 22, 1939. Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Ampal-American Israel Corp.**
July 3 filed 300,000 shares of 5% sinking fund debentures, series D, due Dec. 1, 1946, at $1,000 per $1,000 of nominal value. Price—$1,000 per $1,000 of nominal value. Proceods—To be used for the development of real estate properties in Israel. Underwriters—The First Boston Corp., New York, N. Y.

**Anglo Murmansk Mining Corp., Ltd.**
Sept. 15 filed 300,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$2 per share. Proceods—To be used for the development of the mining properties in Murmansk, Russia. Underwriters—Ross, Lyon & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

**Anodyne, Inc., Bayside, L. I., N. Y. (10/15)**
Oct. 15 filed 30,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriters—McBain & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Apache Oil Corp.**
May 25 filed 29,000,000 shares of preferred stock (par $1) for issuance to stockholders in the amount of $5,000,000 gross proceeds. Price—$1,000 per share. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriters—Clyde R. Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Aqua-Products, Inc.**
Aug. 13 filed $1,500,000 of 6% subordinated debentures and 360,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$15 per share. Proceods—For the establishment of a new office in Baltimore, Md. Underwriters—John W. Thompson, J. R. K. Jones & Son, Inc., New York, N. Y.

**Aurora Plastics Corp. (10/5-9)**
Sept. 3 filed 5,000,000 shares of common stock (par $1) of which 150,000 shares are to be sold for the account of the issuing company, and 75,000 shares for selling the stock to the public. Price—$1 per share. Proceods—For general corporate purposes. Underwriters—E. J. Seibert, Dow, & Co., New York, N. Y.

**Australian Grazing & Pastoral Co., Ltd.**
Jan. 13 filed 4,000,000 shares of common stock. Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—To be used for general corporate purposes.

**Bank Stock Corp. of Milwaukee**
Sept. 6 filed 425,000 shares of common stock, to be offered in exchange for common stock of Marshall & Ilsley Bank and the National Bank of the Milwaukee Trust Co., on the basis of two of the issuing company's shares for each such Marshall & Ilsley share, and 10% of the shares of the National Bank of the Milwaukee Trust Co. Price—To be determined by the board of directors. Proceods—For general corporate purposes. Underwriters—H. A. P. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., and other real estate dealers. Office—235 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

**Bankers Management Corp.**
Sept. 10 (letter of notification) 300,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$3 per share. Proceods—For the establishment of a new office in Newark, N. J. Offering—In effect in 60 days.

**Bankers Preferred Life Insurance Co.**
Jan. 10 (letter of notification) 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$3 per share. Proceods—For the establishment of a new office in Los Angeles, Calif. Underwriters—Ringby, Underwrite, Inc., Denver, Colo.
NEW ISSUE CALENDAR

**October 1 (Thursday)**
Velvex Mid-City Parking Center...Participations (First Republic: Underwriters) $1,015,000
York Research Corp....Class A (Myron A. Lamsky & Co.) $425,000

**October 5 (Monday)**
Aurora Flowers Corp....Common (Rothman & Co.) $2,500,000
Bruna Chemical Co., Inc....Bonds (P. W. Brooke & Co., Inc.) $2,500,000
Bruna Chemical Co., Inc....Common (P. W. Brooke & Co., Inc.) $2,500,000
Colonial Paper Co., Inc....Common (Blyth, Eastman & Co.) $2,500,000
Electro-Sode Corporation....Common (L. D. Sherman & Co.) $500,000

**October 6 (Tuesday)**
Allied Radio Corp....Common
Perfect Photo, Inc.....Common (Green & Co.) $150,000
Porce-Alumina Inc....Common (Pratt & Whitney & Co.) $300,000
Tasette, Inc....Common (Amos & Co. & Bridge, Jennings, Mandell & Longworth) $1,000,000
West Florida Natural Gas Co....Debentures (Kidder, Peabody & Co.) $5,000,000

**October 7 (Wednesday)**
Crowley’s Milk Co., Inc....Common
Raymond Service, Inc....Common (Jane P. Levitas & Co.) $300,000

**October 8 (Thursday)**
Columbia Gas System Inc....Debentures (Offering to stockholders-Olson & Brown) $3,250,000
Manchester Bank of St. Louis (Mo)....Common (Offering to stockholders-Olson & Brown) $5,000,000

**October 12 (Monday)**
Acme Mysters & Construction Corp....Common
Biochemical Processes, Inc....Common
Dow Chemical Co....Common (Offering to employees) $220,000
Dyrex, Inc....Common (Myron A. Lamsky & Co.) $600,000
Hickok Electric Co., Inc....Common (Burroughs & Miller, Inc.) $100,000
Hickok Electrical Instrument Co....Common
Fantasole Co....Common
Roto-American Corp....Common
Shell Electronics Manufacturing Corp....Common
Southwest Almotive Co....Common (Ransacker, Pearce & Co. Inc. and Dallas Rouge & Sons, Inc.) $400,000

**October 15 (Thursday)**
Oil Recovery Corp....Debentures (Lebanon Brokers) $500,000
Oil Recovery Corp....Common (Lebanon Brokers) $2,000,000

**October 19 (Monday)**
Daich Crystal Dairy, Inc....Debentures (Kidder, Peabody & Co.) $3,500,000

**October 20 (Tuesday)**
Servo Corp. of America....Debentures (Dempsey & Co.) $100,000
Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. Debts (To be invited) $1,500,000

**October 21 (Wednesday)**
Pranz Manufacturing Co., Inc....Common (Blair & Co.) $180,000
Western Massachusetts Service Co., Inc....Bonds

**October 22 (Thursday)**
American Electric Power Co., Inc....Common (Blair & Co.) $11,500,000

**October 26 (Monday)**
California Liquid Gas Corp....Common (Blair & Co.) $11,500,000

**October 27 (Tuesday)**
Florida Power & Light Co....Bonds

**October 28 (Wednesday)**
Puget Sound Power & Light Co....Bonds

**October 29 (Thursday)**
Wisconsin Public Service Co....Bonds

**November 7 (Tuesday)**
American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Debts

**November 24 (Tuesday)**
Gulf States Utilities Co....Bonds

**December 8 (Tuesday)**
Louisiana Gas Service Co., Inc....Bonds (To be invited) $6,000,000
Citizens' Acceptance Corp.

June 29 filed $600,000 of series F 6% five-year subordi¬
ated debentures due Oct. 1, 1984, to the present holders of
the company's subordinated debentures in exchange at face
value, on the maturity dates of those securities as designated,
for up to $600,000 of the company's additional debentures.
No bonds will be reserved for this exchange offer. Proceeds
of offering will be used to reduce company's indebtedness.
To increase or maintain the working capital of the com¬
pany but will be initially applied to the reduction of
subordinated debentures. Proceeds may also be used to refi¬
nance outstanding subordinated debentures of the company
in exchange. Office—Georgetown, Del.; Underwriter—None.

City Discount & Loan Co.

July 26 filed $100,000 of series K 6% unsecured debentures
due April 1, 1984, and 1,100 shares of common stock (par $1).
of which 600 shares are to be offered for account of the
company for additional working capital. Price—To be
listed for sale. Office—Coral Gables, Fla. Underwriter—Bear,

Colorado Gas System, Inc. (10/8)

Aug. 14 filed $2,000,000 of series N debentures due Oct.
1, 1984, for Single Payment Investment Plans and $500,000 for
systematic Investment Plans and Systematic Investment Plans
offered in units as follows: $1,000 of debentures and 40 shares
of one dollar par stock. Price—To be supplied by amendment.
Office—W. York. Underwriter—None. Offering—Expected
some time during the third quarter.

Colorado Oil Refining Corp.

Dec. 16, 1957 filed $25,000,000 of first mortgage bonds due
Jan. 1, 1988, and 3,000,000 shares of common stock (par $1).
of which 1,000,000 shares are to be offered for account of the
company for additional working capital. Price—To be
supplied by amendment. Proceeds—To increase working capital
of the company. Office—Denver, Colo. Underwriter—Lehman
Brothers, New York; offering—Indefinite.

Consolidated Development Corp.

Aug. 6 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $1). of which
186,000 shares are to be offered to holders of the issuing
company's debentures, and 100,000 shares are to be offered
to the underwriters. An additional 156,000 shares were
descibed above not subscribed for by the holders of the
debentures, 75 cents each, which is equal to the debentures
at which the debentures are convertible into common
stock. Offices—New York, complete. Underwriter—Clayton
Securities Co., Boston. Underwriter—Clarkson, N. Y. Under¬
writing—Indefinite. Offering—Expected today.

Dime Natural Gas Co.

July 30 (letter of notification) 277,000 shares of common
stock (par $1), of which 205,000 shares are to be offered for
account of the company for additional working capital.
Price—To be supplied by the underwriters. Proceeds—For
general corporate purposes, including working capital and the
acquisition of additional bank borrowings. Office—911
Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; Underwriter—Merrill Lynch & Co.,
New York. Underwriting—Indefinite. Offering—Expected this
week.

DIT-MCO, Inc.

Sept. 8 filed 33,333 shares of common stock. Price—To be
sold at 100.75% of the offering price. Proceeds—For general
corporate purposes, including working capital. Office—1250
Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.; Underwriters—None. Underwrit¬
ing—Michael Fieldman, 23 Beaver St., New York. Offering—
Expected this week.

Douglas Aircraft Co. (10/7)

Aug. 25 filed 10,000 shares of $15,600,000 convertible debentures
due 2000, for Single Payment Investment Plans and $500,000 for
systematic Investment Plans offered in units as follows: $1,000
of debentures and 40 shares of one dollar par stock. Price—To be
supplied by amendment. Proceeds—For general corporate
purposes. Office—1250 Broad St., Bloomfield, N. J.; Under¬
writers—None. Underwriting—None. Offering—None. Under¬
writing—None.

Eatan's Acceptance Corp.

July 17 filed 177,500 shares of common stock, of which
21,799,600 shares are to be offered for public sale by the
holders thereof in the over-the-counter market from time to time.
Price—To be related to the market price at the time of sale.
Proceeds—For general corporate purposes, including working capital.
Under¬
writer—None.

Engineering & Surveying Ltd.

April 17 filed 50,000 shares of common stock. Price—80
cents per share. Proceeds—For exploitation programs.
Office—145 Corsin Ave, Binghamton, N. Y.; Underwriter—
Timothy, Perkins & Richardson, New York.

Goulden & Zellerbach Corp.

Sept. 22 filed 53,790 shares of common stock, to be of¬
tered to those employees of the company and its subsidi¬
ary and associated companies. Subscriptions will be
accepted from Oct. 12 through Oct. 30. Price—To be
announced on Sept. 30.

Hendel's & Leasing & Development Corp.

June 11 filed $4,950,000 of 20-year 5% convertible debentures
due 1983, 15,000, and 1,005,000 shares of common stock (par
$1), of which 955,000 shares are to be offered for account of the
company for additional working capital. Price—To be
supplied by the underwriters. Proceeds—For general corporate
purposes, including working capital. Office—500 11th St, W.,
Washington, D. C. Underwriter—Smith, Barney & Co., New
York. Underwriting—Indefinite. Offering—Expected in
August.

5.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle . . . Thursday, September 24, 1959
Fedemt Reserve Bank of St. Louis


...

Hickerson Bros. Truck Co., Inc. May 17 filed 200,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—At $10 per share. Proceeds—To finance expansion in Portland, Ore., and marketing of the company’s products. Office—East Seventh Street, P. O. Box 739, Portland, Ore. Underwriter—Barclay, Pemberton & Co., Denver, Colo.


Hockey Chemical Corp. Aug. 21 filed 244,494,900 of 5% convertible subordinated debentures, 1969, and 10,000 shares of common stock. Proceeds—Price—At $10 per debenture and $30 per share. Proceeds—For stockholders of record holders of stock. Office—75 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Howe Manufacturing Corp. Aug. 28 filed 1,100,000 shares of common stock, which were issued to Avco Corp, on Dec. 8, 1958, at $2,375 per share. Proceeds—To be used for expansion of the company’s facilities. Office—407 31st St., W., New York 18, N. Y. Underwriter—Barclay, Pemberton & Co., New York, N. Y.

Hotel Corp. of Illinois July 31 filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $5) and $1,581,000 of 6% subordinated debentures, due Aug. 15, 1989, interest payable at $76.67 per debenture. Proceeds—Price—At $10 per share and $100 per debenture. Proceeds—For the benefit of stockholders of the company. Office—100 South Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo. Underwriter—None.

Ideal Cement Corp. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Ideal Cement Co. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Prime TV Corp. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Ideal Cement Co. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Ideal Cement Co. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Ideal Cement Co. July 31 files 675,000 shares of common stock. These shares were to be issued for an additional 22,500 shares of common stock and $1,080,000 of convertible debentures. Proceeds—Price—To be determined by the underwriters. Office—4014 N. Lincoln Park West, Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Microwave Electronics Corp.
July 2 filed $500,000 of 10-year 5% subordinated debentures (par $100). Proceeds—To be used to construct short-term buildings. Offered—For investment by public. Proceeds—For investment and for working capital. Office—Plymouth Bond & Share Corp., Miami, Fla.

Lenhart Electric Co.
Aug. 4 filed 2,000,000 shares of class B common stock. Price—$8.33 per share. Proceeds—To sell stockholders of the company. Office—1105 County Road, Sun City, Calif. Underwriter—None.

Lester Engineering Co.
Sept. 1 filed 500,000 shares of $3,000,000 of 6% convertible subordinated debentures due Sept. 15, 1976 to be offered for subscription by common stockholders on the basis of $30 of debentures for each 20 shares held. Debentures are convertible into common stock at $10 per share. Price—10% above par. Proceeds—To acquire more capital for the company and for working capital. Business—Engineering and construction of filmed series for television, etc. Underwriter—Lehman Brothers, New York.

MCA, Inc. (10:5:9)

Mack Trucks, Inc.
Sept. 11 filed 400,000 shares of 5½% cumulative preferred stock ($50 par), with attached warrants (1959 issue), to purchase $5,870 shares of common stock. Office—Philadelphia.

Madison Gas & Electric Co.
Sept. 15 filed 220,000 shares of 5% preferred stock (par $50), to be offered for subscription by stockholders of the company on the basis of one share of preferred stock for each five shares held. Price—At face value. Proceeds—To provide additional working capital. Business—Supplying gas and electric energy to the public for the purpose of heating, lighting and cooking. Underwriter—None.

Manpower, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. (9:28)

Matronics, Inc. (9:28:10)
June 29 filed 560,000 shares of class A common stock (registered on Form S-1). Proceeds—$195,000,000. Price—$10 per share. Proceeds—For the purpose of acquisition of the Mantronics common stock on the basis of one new share for each five shares held. Price—At face value. Proceeds—To raise additional working capital for the company and for working capital. Business—Retaliating a bank and dealing in new and used capital equipment. Underwriter—J. A. Hogle & Co., Chicago.

Mid-America Mines, Inc.

Mid-America Minerals, Inc.
Sept. 11 filed $1,757,000 of Participations in Oil and Gas Fund. Proceeds—To redeem $1,200,000 of debenture notes due March 15, 1971 (par $1). Proceeds—To make payment to stockholders. Office—Mid-America Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None.

Mid-America Minerals, Inc.

Mid-Western Steel Co., Inc.
June 13 filed 20,000 shares of $200,000 of debentures due Aug. 17, 1982 (par $1). Proceeds—To provide additional working capital. Business—Processing and selling iron ore and iron. Underwriter—None. The offering will be made only to the investing company and Midwolvco, Inc., its subsidiary.

● Missile Systems Corp. (10:5:9)

● National Union Life & Casualty Co.
Aug. 18 (letter of notification) 142,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$2 per share. Proceeds—None. Proceeds—To increase capital and surplus. Office—250 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. Underwriter—None.

● Nationwide Auto Leasing System, Inc.

● Nedow Oil Tool Co.
May (letter of notification) 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$2 per share. Proceeds—To provide additional working capital. Underwriter—None. Financial Adviser—Senior Bankers of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.

● New American Cigarette Manufacturers, Inc.
July 29 filed 5,000 shares of common stock (par $1) for sale at $10 per share. Proceeds—None. Proceeds—To purchase machinery, tools, equipment, furniture and stationary, for working capital purposes. Office—1414 Fourth Ave., Seattle 1, Wash. Underwriter—None. Underwriter—None.

● Nord Photocopy & Business Equipment Corp.

● Northwest Auto Leasing System, Inc.
Aug. 1 150,000 shares of common stock (par $1) to be offered for sale at $2 per share. Proceeds—To increase capital and surplus. Office—307 Second Ave., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—None.
Continued from page 45


Oak Valley Water Co. June 29 filed 200,000 shares of stock (par $1), of which 55,000 shares are to be offered to stockholders of the company, for $173,000. Proceeds—To place in operation fifteen 150,000-gallon storage tanks at the firm's South Valley complex, near Bakersfield, Calif. Office—154 W. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.

★ Oil Recovery Corp. (10/13) Sept. 13 filed 550,000 shares of subordinated debentures (par $100). Proceeds—To buy oil production properties, to be offered in units of $500 of debentures and 3 shares of common stock. Price—$100 per share, $3 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes.


Pan-Atlantic Corp. Aug. 7 filed 2,612,480 shares of common stock to be sold publicly by Pan-Atlantic Corp. and the Pan-Atlantic Marine Drilling Co. Office—222 W. 42nd St., New York City. Underwriter—Lehman Brothers, New York, N. Y.

Producers Fire & Casualty Co., Mesa, Ariz. March 21 filed 800,000 shares of stock to be sold publicly by the company, for $10,000,000. Proceeds—To pay off several notes and obligations of the company and for working capital. Office—1201 S. 10th St., Phoenix, Ariz. Underwriter—First National Bank, Phoenix, Ariz.


★ Arrowsmith Paper Corp. Aug. 31 filed 22,000 shares of common stock (par $1). Price—$10 per share. Proceeds—To be used in the development of a company's small pulp mill in the Philippines. Underwriter—Allen & Co., New York, N. Y.

Radio Electronics Research Corp. July 26 filed 200,000 shares of common stock (par $1), subsequently reduced by amendment to 115,500 shares, of which 50,000 are to be offered to stockholders of the company, for $173,000. Proceeds—To be used for additional working capital. Office—1028 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Underwriter—Raymond, Jameson & Co., New York, N. Y.

★ Raymond Service, Inc. (10/7) Sept. 3 (letter of notification) 300,000 shares of common stock to be sold publicly by the company, for $60,000. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—2040 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Republic Resources & Development Corp. June 29 filed 1,200,000 shares of common stock (par $1), for the purpose of financing the company's oil exploration program for the purchase of oil exploration and drilling equipment. Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—36-40 37th Street, Long Island City, L. I., N. Y. Underwriter—The James Co., New York, N. Y.

Ritter (P. J.) Co., Bridgeport, N. J. Sept. 4 filed 200,000 shares of common stock, non-cumulative, voting, (par $100) and 60,018 shares of non-voting, (par $100) preferred stock of Ritter. Proceeds—To purchase 2,612,480 share of any one stock of Brooks Foods, Inc., at the rate of one share of Ritter preferred stock for each of common stock purchased. Price—$25 per share. Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes. Office—121 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—Myron Sandahl, Co., New York, N. Y.

Rondeau Corp. Aug. 12 filed 500,000 shares of common stock, of which 149,000 shares are to be publicly offered, for $15,000,000. Proceeds—To redeem 453,731 shares of common stock outstanding held by Roto Bag, a wholly-owned subsidiary; for the purchase of equipment, for working capital, and for general corporate purposes. Office—93 Worth St., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—Morris Cohen & Co., New York, N. Y.

Roulette Records, Inc. Aug. 28 (letter of notification) 8,000 shares of common stock, of which 4,000 shares are to be publicly offered, for $15,000. Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes and to retire $1,000,000 of notes. Office—926 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Underwriter—John C. Saroyan & Co., New York, N. Y.

Ruben S. Blackwell & Co. (10/2) Aug. 28 filed 20,000 shares of common stock, of which 10,000 shares are to be publicly offered, for $15,000. Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes. Office—135 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—C. J. Northrup & Co., New York, N. Y.

Rudolph Co. (10/1) Aug. 15 filed 109,000 shares of common stock (par $1), of which 55,000 shares are to be publicly offered, for $173,000. Proceeds—To purchase the entire stock of Brooks Foods, Inc., at the rate of one share of Rudolph preferred stock for each of common stock purchased. Price—$25 per share. Proceeds—To be used for general corporate purposes. Office—121 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—Myron Sandahl, Co., New York, N. Y.
effective if 90% of the outstanding shares of the Cornell stock are deposited for exchange, and may be declared effective if 80% so deposited. Office—150 E. 42nd Street, New York.

Samson Convertible Securities Fund, Inc.
July 12 filed 200,000 shares of common stock (par $.10). Price—$2 per share. Proceeds—For working capital. Office—333 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Seagram Miners Co., Inc.

Southern California Gas Co. (9/29)
A letter filed 100,000 of first mortgage bonds, series D, due Oct. 1, 1984. Proceeds—To repay short-term indebtedness of the corporation, which is expected to approximate $5,000,000 as of Oct. 1, 1989, with the balance to be used to finance the acquisition of gas properties, construction of gas transmission lines, and other uses. Office—505 N. Brand Bldg., Glendale, Calif.

Southern Frontier Finance Co. (5/30)
A letter filed 125,000 of common stock (par $.50). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For working capital and to purchase property for development. Office—144 S. Biltmore Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Southern Oil Utilities, Inc. (9/26-28)
A letter filed 200,000 of 7% debenture stock (par $100). Originally filed on Nov. 15, 1979 as offering of 1,250,000 shares of debenture stock. Proceeds—To be used to acquire electric utility companies or businesses and for other general corporate purposes. Underwriter—J. S. Strauss & Co. and York & Co., both of New York, N. Y.

Sovereign Savings & Mortgage Co., Inc.
July 14 filed 500,000 shares of common stock (par $.25). Proceeds—For working capital. Office—John T. Ten Eyck Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

Stamford Underwriter—None.

Stop & Shop Supermarket Co., Inc. (5/25-27)
A letter filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $.10). Price—$3 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes, including expansion of the Company’s business, and for working capital. Office—25 State St., Stamford, Conn.

Stearns & Ferry Ltd., Inc.
A letter filed 29,000,000 shares of common stock (par $.01). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—To purchase additional equipment and for other uses. Office—500 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Sunoco, Inc. (6/27-28)
A letter filed 100,000 shares of convertible preferred stock (par $100). Price—$25 per share. Proceeds—For working capital. Office—One Boston St., Boston, Mass.

Sunrise Real Estate Co., Inc. (4/13)
A letter filed 100,000 shares of common stock (par $.50). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For working capital. Office—133 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Suntrust Bank, N. A. (8/27)
A letter filed 100,000,000 shares of common stock (par $.01). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For working capital and general corporate purposes. Office—60 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

Supermarkets, Inc. (9/30)
A letter filed 25,000,000 shares of common stock (par $.01). Price—$.10 per share. Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Swing Resources Corp. (9/24)
A letter filed 25,000,000 shares of common stock (par $.01). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—125 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

Tabriz Employees, Inc. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Enterprises, Inc. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Equity Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Investment Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

Tabriz Resources Corp. (8/28)
A letter filed 25,000,000 of common stock (par $.01). Proceeds—To purchase real estate and securities. Office—600 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, April 21 filed $4,000,000 of Variable Annuity Policies. Price—less than $120 for annual premium contracts and $600 for multi-year contracts, or $90 and $55, respectively, for contracts not exceeding 5 and 10 years, as the case may be. Proceeds—For investment only. Office—1825 Second Ave., New York, N. Y. Underwriter—None.

Texton Electronics Co. Aug. 3 filed 500,000 shares of common stock, being all the stock of Texton Industries, Inc., the present holder thereof, to Texton Inc. stockholders on the basis of one share for each share of Texton Inc. stock held of Sept. 2, 1959; rights to expire on Oct. 1. Price—To be determined. Proceeds—To retire indebtedness of about $100,000, with the balance to be used for working capital. Office—10 Dorrance St., Providence, R. I. Underwriter—None.


Tower's Marts, Inc. Aug. 25 filed 50,000 shares of class A common stock (par 10 cents). Price—$3 per share. Proceeds—To reduce indebtedness by about $100,000, with the balance to be used for working capital. Office—219 East Main Street, Rockville, Conn. Underwriter—To be determined by amendment.


Treasure Hunters, Inc. June 4 filed 1,000,000 shares of common stock (par one cent). Proceeds—For construction of building and for working capital. Office—1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Underwriter—None.

Trinity Small Business Investment Co. April 17 filed 235,000 shares of capital stock (par $1). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For investment purposes. Office—South Main Street, Greenville, S. C. Underwriter—To be determined by amendment.

Union Electric Co. Aug. 7 filed 1,036,662 shares of common stock (par $1), subject to an option by stockholders to subscribe for an additional 437,500 shares. Sept. 15, on the basis of one new share held for each existing share, 10 shares then held; rights to expire Sept. 30. The company is subject to the terms of a pooling of interests agreement; for each of the subsidiaries shares not deliverable under the offering to be paid for by the stockholders, and also 22,123 shares now held in the treasury. Price—$30 per share. Proceeds—For expansion and for public corporate purposes, including the financing of additions to the company's property. Office—120 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.

United Employees Insurance Co. April 16 filed 2,000,000 shares of common stock (par $5). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For acquisition of operating properties, real and personal, furniture, fixtures, equipment and office space, for payroll processing and for investment purposes. Office—11 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Underwriter—None. Myrl L. McKee of Portland, Ore., is President.

U. S. Home & Development Corp. Sept. 3 (letter of notification) 9,933 shares of class A capital stock (par $5). Price—$1 per share. Proceeds—For construction of real estate development, office building and construction of a "Western Village" and, for construction of the buildings and for financing and development of a Convention Hall, to be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the American Legion Post, located in Larimer County, Colo. Office—330 South 16th St., Denver, Colo. Underwriter—Mid-West Securities Corp., Littleton, Colo.


Western Empire Life Insurance Co. June 29 filed 212,000 shares of common stock and options to purchase 172,701 shares (plus the underlying shares held by the company) on a basis of one for one, at par, and for selling or reselling up to an aggregate amount of $172,701, in connection with the sale of three blocks of shares in amounts of $40,430, $35,570 and $355,000, respectively. Price—$1, $3 and $43, respectively. The remaining 96,065 common shares and options for the 172,701 shares (together with shares underlying such options) are held by the company and its subsidiaries as dealers. The options permit purchase of the underlying shares to be sold at any time for the time being at prevailing market prices. Office—2831 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. Underwriter—None.

Western Heritage Life Insurance Co. Aug. 26 filed 500,000 shares of common stock. Price—$1. Proceeds—For general corporate purposes. Office—533 East McDowell Blvd., Phoenix, Ariz. Underwriter—None. Some of the shares may be sold by salesmen employed by the company, and proceeds from such sales will be added to the funds of the company. A commission not to exceed 17, or 34 cents per share will be paid to the sellers of such shares.

Western Merchantile Life Insurance Co. Sept. 23 filed 8,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, series D, of the company, to be sold to banks and other financial institutions for making first mortgage loans. Price—$4.50 per bond. Underwriter—To be determined by competitive bidding. Provable bidders: Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Eastman Dillon, Union Securities Co., Inc., and K. P. Higginson Corp., and Lee Higginson Corp. (jointly); The First Boston Corp. and Whitehall National Bank, 71st & 6th Ave., N. Y. Underwriter—To be expected to receive bids by 8 P.M. (EDT) on Oct. 21 at the office of the company, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

Wilson Brothers Aug. 31 filed 261,752 shares of common stock, 15 of which are held by Wilson Brothers, Inc. Of these, 150,000 shares are held by Colonial Securities & Bank Co. and 111,752 shares of one Wilson common is held by the Virginia Company. Office—195 Madison Ave., New York.


York Research Corp. (10/1) Aug. 31 filed 1,689,888 shares of common stock (par $1), of which 20,000 shares will be offered by the company, and the remaining 1,669,888 shares will be sold for the account of certain selling stockholders. Price—$3 per share. Proceeds—For general corporate, business expansion and development purposes. Underwriter—For general corporate purposes. Business—Operates the largest chain of jewelry stores in the United States; operates the largest retail jewelry stores in the world; starved shops. Office—305 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., and 200 W. 57th St., New York.

Prospective Offerings

American Gymnus Co. July 15 it was reported that the company will register its plan to build a new gymnus, a $2,500,000 plant, to be established for production of a line of gymnus products in the United States. The company, a subsidiary of the American Safety & Security Corp., is a manufacturer of gymnus products. Office—1216 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. Underwriter—Jack M. Bass & Co., Nashville, Tenn., and Quinn & Co., Albuquerque, N. M. Underwriter—A. B. Reiser, of Detroit, Mich., and Frank J. O'Leary, of Washington, D. C. Underwriter—None. Aug. 31 it was announced that the corporation plans to sell 500,000 shares of common stock (par $1), of which 20,000 shares will be offered by the company, and the remaining 480,000 shares will be sold for the account of certain selling stockholders. Price—$3 per share. Proceeds—For expansion of the company's gymnus division and for the construction of new gymnus plants. Underwriter—None. Planned for mid-October.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (11/17) Aug. 19 the directors authorized a new issue of $290,000,000 of preferred securities, which will be used for the construction and expansion of Bell Telephone properties. Underwriter—to be determined by competitive bidding. Proceeds—For the First Boston Corp. and Halsey, ...
Atlantic City Electric Co.  
Aug. 31. It was reported that the directors are contemplating the issuance and sale of a small amount of common stock. The offering is to be made in New York, and the proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—D. H. Blair & Co., New York City. Registration—Expected on or before Oct. 1.

Benson Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.  
July 30. It was announced that the company is planning an issue of common stock. The purpose is to provide additional working capital. Underwriter—Meridith & Anderson, New York City. Registration—Expected in early October.

Bridgeport Gas Co.  
Sept. 19. It was announced that the company will be asked on Oct. 27 to issue and sell 10,000 shares of preferred stock at $5 per share. The proceeds will be used to finance the expansion of the company's gas plant. Underwriter—Shephard, Curtis & Co., New York City. Registration—Expected in mid-November.

Brockton Union Gas Co.  
Aug. 23. It was reported that the company is contemplating the issuance of common stock. The proceeds will be used for new plant facilities. Underwriter—Meridith & Anderson, New York City. Registration—Expected to be named in early October. 

Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Inc. (12/1)  
July 19. It was announced that the company plans the issuance and sale of $50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. Proceeds—For construction purposes. Underwriter—Brown Brothers, New York City. Price—$5 per share. Bids—Expected to be received on Dec. 1.

Consolidated Natural Gas Co.  
May 19, James Connerford, President, announced that the company plans to sell 20,000,000 of debenture bonds, if market conditions are favorable. Proceeds—For construction purposes. Underwriter—Booth-Kelly, New York City. Price—$5 per share. Bids—To be determined.

Cracker Barrel Supermarkets, Inc.  
July 17. It was reported that the company plans an early regulation "A" filing of 120,000 shares of common stock. The proceeds will be used for expansion of manufacturing facilities and improving the company's financial condition. Underwriter—Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York City. Registration—Expected in early August.

Cyprus Mines Corp.  
July 15. It was reported that approximately 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock will be sold at an offering price. Proceeds—For construction purposes. Underwriter—Martini, B. Burnside & Co., New York City. Price—$5 per share. Bids—Expected to be received in early August.

Dallas Power & Light Co.  
Aug. 3. It was reported that the company is contemplating the issuance of a small amount of common stock. The proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes. Underwriter—A. H. Proctor & Co., New York City. Price—$5 per share. Bids—Expected to be received on or before Oct. 1.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
[Front page of the document is not visible]
## Indications of Current Business Activity

### AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest</th>
<th>Previous Month</th>
<th>Year Age</th>
<th>Year Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>112.7</td>
<td>126.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current output (thousand bbls.)</th>
<th>Sales 28 days</th>
<th>Sales 7 days</th>
<th>Sales 28 days</th>
<th>Sales 7 days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,412,235</td>
<td>6,984,452</td>
<td>6,412,235</td>
<td>6,984,452</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AS Brink's, Inc.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House to house (tons)</th>
<th>House to house (tons)</th>
<th>House to house (tons)</th>
<th>House to house (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6,080,000</td>
<td>6,080,000</td>
<td>6,080,000</td>
<td>6,080,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue freight (rounded to nearest cent)</th>
<th>Revenue freight (rounded to nearest cent)</th>
<th>Revenue freight (rounded to nearest cent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION - ENGINEERING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total U. S. construction</th>
<th>Construction expenditures</th>
<th>Construction expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>238,236,000</td>
<td>283,336,000</td>
<td>283,336,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ECONOMIC TRENDS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,109,708</td>
<td>1,109,708</td>
<td>1,109,708</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ELECTRIC UTILITY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electric sales (Million kilowatt hours)</th>
<th>Electric sales (Million kilowatt hours)</th>
<th>Electric sales (Million kilowatt hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,924,000</td>
<td>103,924,000</td>
<td>103,924,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FAMOUS ALUMINUM MANUFACTURERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LME</th>
<th>LME</th>
<th>LME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,851</td>
<td>4,851</td>
<td>4,851</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATIONAL PUBLIC UTILITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATIONAL PAPERBOARD ASSOCIATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production (tons)</th>
<th>Production (tons)</th>
<th>Production (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>234,336,000</td>
<td>234,336,000</td>
<td>234,336,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NUMEROUS NAVIGATION GROUPS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total tons</th>
<th>Total tons</th>
<th>Total tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>353,314</td>
<td>353,314</td>
<td>353,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OIL, GAS AND COAL COMMODITY INDEX:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.23</td>
<td>100.23</td>
<td>100.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PORCELAIN BONDS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average (ton)</th>
<th>Average (ton)</th>
<th>Average (ton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUOTATION BOARD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUIRKE BROTHERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total round-lots (tons)</th>
<th>Total round-lots (tons)</th>
<th>Total round-lots (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,461,550</td>
<td>2,461,550</td>
<td>2,461,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RAILROAD BIRDS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue freight (tons)</th>
<th>Revenue freight (tons)</th>
<th>Revenue freight (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RAPIERS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STOCK EXCHANGE - SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exchanges (tons)</th>
<th>Exchanges (tons)</th>
<th>Exchanges (tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>217,658</td>
<td>217,658</td>
<td>217,658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STEEL MILL COMMODITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUCH A FAVORITE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THROUGHPUT IN THE UNITED STATES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL BUXHOUFF MANUFACTURERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
<th>Total sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
<td>223,440,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE FOLLOWING STATISTICAL TABLES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL MONTHLY BALANCE SHEET:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE RACE OF THE TIMES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TOTAL MONTHLY BALANCE SHEET:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
<th>Latest Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
<td>103,255,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. July 10 it announced plans to sell approximately $8,000,000 of bonds in December, 1959. To repay bank loans incurred for current construction program. Previous issues have been placed privately.


Worcester County Electric Co. (12/7) Sept. 17 it was announced that this company plans to issue and sell $7,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, series E, at par; to be amortized by competitive bidding. Probable bidders: K. & G. Beck Co., Inc.; White, Weld & Co. (jointly); Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.; The First Boston Corp.; Coffin & Burr, Inc. Bids—Expected to be received up to 11 a.m. (EST) on Dec. 7.

World Fidelity Life Insurance Co. Aug. 17 it was reported that the company plans to use its best efforts to register 5,000,000 shares of common stock of which 100,000 shares will be for the company's account and the remaining 100,000 shares for the account of the underwriters. For registration of 2,500,000 shares of common stock. Underwriter—Blyth & Co., Inc., New York, Offering—Expected sometime in October.

E. E. Hawley Opens SHREVEPORT, La.—Eugene E. Hawley is engaging in a securities business from his office at 1706 Centenary Boulevard.

DOME MINES LIMITED Dividend notice
DOME MINES LIMITED TORONTO (July 11, 1959) Dividends
DOME MINES LIMITED, Limited Liability, a Canadian company, having issued and sold at public subscription 500,000 preference shares of $1 par value, there is a cash dividend payable of 25c per share. The record date for this dividend is Oct. 15, 1959.

Heron & Co. is offering (today, Sept. 24), 100,000 shares of The Heron Corp., common, probably at a price of $3 per share. Net proceeds from the sale of the shares will be used by the company for general corporate purposes.

Southern California Edison Company The Board of Directors has authorized the payment of the following quarterly dividends:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Class</th>
<th>Dividend Amount</th>
<th>Per Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Stock</td>
<td>45 cents</td>
<td>per share</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above dividends are payable October 31, 1959 to stockholders of record September 25, 1959.

The above dividends are payable October 31, 1959 to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 2, 1959.

Otto W. Straub
Vice President and Treasurer
WASHINGTON D.C. -- Before Congress adjourned sine die at 6:22 a.m. on September 12, the law-makers passed a resolution setting the time for convening the second session of the 86th Congress at noon on Wednesday, January 3.

As the first session began January 3, it could not end until the middle of September, it was the longest session since 1951 when it ran from January 3 to October 26. But next year it will be considerably shorter, as the Capitol Hill for the Senators and representatives.

Next year is the big election year, which could be a free-for-all affair, and if the two big politicos conventions will get underway in Los Angeles by the Democrats, and in Chicago by the Republicans, by the last time in a long time. July 11 means, or should mean, that Congress and its political forces will be winding up the affairs of the first session by the Fourth of July.

But what about the 1960 session which the Democrats hailed as being superb, and which Pr. R. P. S. in the last session, sharply criticized for its "many failures"? The correct appraisal of the session's affairs between the first session being all a-tremendeous, and a good a-bad session.

Good on Balance

Any fair-minded qualified observer of the legislative activities of the 86th Congress, it would appear, would readily accept the report that the Democratic-controlled Congress passed some good legislation that should be of great benefit to all of the people. Furthermore, they all would agree that the Republican membership, for the most part, was doing its part. Therefore, everything was not "all bad and all black.

The Democrats, the truth of the matter is, was on the spot because they had such a one-sided majority in the House and Senate. The session started off much the same as had the last session, with the Republicans picking up momentum in the late spring. There were too many members of the Democratic-controlled Congress, that were running for the President in 1960. This factor alone slowed things down on occasion.

Speaking of the recent parts of the country were Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts; Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, and Ma.

ority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, East Texas, picked up momentum in the last session, although none has officially announced.

Besides the Senate, Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, and Senator John N. Tillman of North Carolina, who rolled up the elected a quarter of the four Southern states in 1948 when he and the late Senator Edward F. "Papa" Wright of Mississippi campaigned on a Single Ticket. Neither Senators Thurmond, Keefauver or Sparkman, is in the thick of the decen-

The President's Record

The authoritative Congres-

Quarterly says the recent

session approved 40.4% of Pres-

ident Eisenhower's specific legis-

lative requests, as compared with 37% of his specific legis-

lative requests getting approval in the first session of the 85th Congress in 1957. Of course Mr. Eisenhower had his first legislative year in 1953 and 1954, the first two years of his first Administration. The Republi-

can-controlled Congress gave him a batting average of 72.7% in 1953 and 64.7% in 1954, the Congressional Quarterly tabula-

tion shows.

A few days ago Mr. Eisen-

hower lashed out at the opposi-
tion-controlled Congress, increasing Federal spending and trying to give the lavish spending proposals of his first session a second session by raising the 4½% ceiling on long-term Gov-

ernment bonds.

Mr. Eisenhower gave the American people a warm pat on the back with the assertion that they deserve the credit for forcing Congress to reject the lavish spending proposals of the opposition-controlled Congress.

Furthermore, they were praised for their part-time efforts, and perhaps a good thing in a Democracy for criticism.

Nevertheless, Mr. Eisenhower could have been more specific in his words. Of course there are two types of Demo-

crats in Congress with equally stupid philosophies. To a limited extent the same could be said of the Republican members.

Some Major Laws Enacted

And Pending

Some of the major legislation passed at the recently-ended session included: The John M. Colom-

broad, making the Pacific Islands the 50th State of the Union; labor unions and the 1959 Tinsley, and gangsters that have gotten control over a number of states, and providing for mutual se-

curity funds.

Alien Property Measures

Providing Federal funds for airport con-

struction; authorization of the President to sell young men into the service; providing funds for the World Bank; for the insurance companies; increasing the $30,000,000 in the savings bonds; raising the debt limit of the Government; per-

mitting the Federal Reserve Board to issue the U.S. Savings and Loan Authority (TVA) to issue savings bonds; buying out the Maysville Savings and Loan Association of Kentucky by a Federal line tax by one cent to four cents on each share of the corporate and excise tax; publish a list of all savings and loan associations, and providing for another hous-

ing bill after two earlier votes; and providing for mutual se-

curity funds.

Remaining on the agenda for next year's sessions are the bills that increase the basic housing rate; Federal aid to education; water pollution control; provid-

ing funds for depressed areas, such as communities in the Copper mining regions in Arizona, President Eisenhower in 1959 vetoed a $310,000,000 measure designed to aid in redeveloping parts of the country with chronic un-

employment. The Senate passed this year a measure by Senator Charles V. Craig of Illinois calling for $290,000,000. Subse-

quently, the House Banking and Currency Committee reported out a bill that provided for $210,000,000, but the President never reached the House floor.

A water pollution control bill was vetoed by the House and Senate that would have made the river in the western states in 1960. However, the bill was a major step in the right direction as the sponsors were appreciative that President Eisenhower might give it a pocket veto. By earlier action next year, the

"Trouble with that part-time worker is that she only works part of her part-time!"

sponsors feel that they will have a much better chance. The House passed a bill providing $100,000,000 for Federal grants to encourage cities to build sewage treatment plants. Then the Senate in the closing days of the session passed a bill trimming it to $80,000,000 for matching funds. Although the Senate and House were prepared for a compromise, they decided to postpone final action until next year.

Rail Legislation Deferred

Congress did approve and the president signed the bill extending for four years the Air Pol-

tation Control Act of 1953. This law provides for $5,000,000 a year for research studies by the United States Public Health Service into the causes and control of air pollution.

Congress also completed action on a measure increasing the Small Business Administration's revolving business loan fund from $500,000,000 to $599-

,000,000. The Senate approved a bill increasing the fund by an additional $700,000,000. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of both the Senate and House approved bills that would authorize rail-

roads to increase the rental charges on public box cars as an in-

duction to get the railways to build more freight cars. Fur-

ther action was put off until 1960. Neither did Congress take action this year on the committee-approved bills in both houses which would make it more difficult for railroads to abandon commuter train service when found to be unprofitable. Minimum Wage Rise Stalled

Efforts to be resumed next session to raise the minimum wage rate from $1.25 to $1.50 an hour.

Chances are favorable that the minimum wage will be ex-

tended to cover state workers and many others the next year. If and when Congress votes to raise the minimum, it is likely to be rounded up to $1.50 an hour, rather than $1.35.

In the Foreign Field

In the international monetary field, Congress authorized increases in the United States subsidiary accounts of the International Monetary Fund and the Inter-

national Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Monetary Fund received $1,750,000,000 and the World Bank received $1,750,000,000. Congress charged the two sums as a public debt transaction.

Congress also approved United States membership in a new Inter-American Develop-

ment Bank. This Institution is designed to underwrite ac-

celerated economic development in Latin-American countries.

President Eisenhower said in the action was truly a significant step in the history of our economic relations with neighbors in Central and South America.

The House Ways and Means Committee, after long pro-

tracted consideration, has never voted to report out any of the Burgs hill which would provide tax incentives to those who invest. The measure would make the tax deferral advantages to both individuals and American firms doing business abroad. However, the approval of the States. The Treasury Depar-

tment wants to limit such deferrals to undeveloped coun-

ties of Latin-America, Africa, and the Middle East. This effort will be resolved at the 1963 session.

This column is intended to jet the "behind the scene" interpre-

tation from the nation's Capitol, and may or may not coincide with the "Chronicle's own view.

Chase Manhattan

Appoints V. R.

Boettcher Adds to Staff

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed the new Vice-President, George D. A. C. Stoddard, as Assistant Manager, to succeed Mr. M. W. S. Canfield, who has resigned to become Manager of the Bank's New York office.

William H. Adams was named Assistant Vice-Presi-

dent in the trust department.

Attention Brokers and Dealers

TRADING MARKETS

Industrials

Indian Head Mills

Official Films

Southeastern Pub. Serv.

Our New York telephone number opens.

LERNER & CO.

Investment Securities

19 Post Office Square, Boston 9, Mass.

48 Federal Street, Boston

RS 49